

MOZAMBIQUE 156

News reports & clippings

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Aid to Mozambique

Official aid data through 2008 has now been published by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Full tables are available on www.oecd.org/dac/stats and I have extracted some data for Mozambique, which is attached in an Excel file.

In 2008 aid to Mozambique finally exceeded the post-war peak. In real terms (that is, excluding debt relief and in constant 2007 US\$ to account for inflation), aid to Mozambique peaked in 1992 at \$1.8 billion, then fell by more than a third to \$1.1 bn in 1996 and stayed near that level for the next five years. Aid rose from \$1.3 bn in 2003 to \$1.8 bn (the 1992 level) in 2007 and up to \$1.9 bn in 2008.

The five year rise in aid came entirely from budget support (up \$280 mn) and aid to the social sectors (up \$432 mn, most to health), while aid to economic sectors remained constant. Aid in 2008 was 49% social sectors (including government and civil society), 24% budget support, and 16% economic sectors (including infrastructure and agriculture)

Fourteen donors gave or lent more than \$50 million in 2008. In 2008 millions of dollars:

280	World Bank (IDA)
227	United States
198	United Kingdom
161	EC
120	Sweden
106	Netherlands
97	Norway
87	Denmark
78	Spain
77	Canada
75	Germany
74	Ireland
67	African Dev. Fund
54	Global Fund

The attached Excel file contains:

- + Two charts and a table of total aid to Mozambique, 1979-2008, excluding debt relief, done both in current prices (that is, US\$ at the time) and in constant 2007\$ (which gives the real value, for comparison).
- + Two tables of aid to Mozambique, excluding debt relief, by donor, 1979-2008, again one at current prices and the other at constant 2007\$.
- + A table of aid to Mozambique by key sectors, 2003-2008, at constant 2007\$.

Note that data come from two different sets of DAC tables, which do not agree precisely on the amount of aid.

The poor are getting poorer

Preliminary data is now available from the 2008 rural income survey (TIA, Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola, which covers 70% of the population). The attached paper gives more details, but three points are important to note:

- + **Most** rural Mozambicans have a *cash* income of less than \$1 per week. The poorest 10% have no cash income at all, while the best off 10% have a cash income of more than \$3 per day.
- + Most rural Mozambicans were poorer in 2008 than in 2002.
- + From 2002 to 2008, mean total income increased while median total income fell – in other words, most people became poorer but the best off became richer. The total income of the richest 10% is 44 times that of the poorest 10% (up from only 23 times in 2002 and 35 times in 2005)

8 dead in cholera violence

- Eight people have been killed in northern Mozambique as local people try to prevent government officials from "spreading cholera".
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- In Mucoroge, Moma district, Nampula, governor Felismino Tocoli met with local who backed their destruction of a health centre that served 24,000 people. One resident said "we destroyed all the equipment in the hospital because we are tired of dying of cholera". It was "the only method we found to prevent an outbreak of cholera this year in the region". About 300 people attacked the health centre on 12 February, destroying medical equipment, smashing the solar panels that provided electricity, and taking the centre's radio, beds, mattresses and sheets. One person was shot and killed by police, and 10 arrested.

Local people are convinced that health workers are using white power to spread cholera. As we have noted in earlier articles, poor people in the rural north are firmly convinced that the rich want to kill them, and simply cannot accept that government officials, health workers, and even their own community leaders are acting in their interests.

- Seven people have died in disturbances in Gurue, Zambezia, including a community leader at Tetete, Lioma, who was accused of collaborating with health activists in order to spread the disease. In Zambezia, 54 people have been arrested in connection with cholera riots, and the police have seized spears, machetes and similar weapon used in the riots. The current cholera outbreak has affected 671 people in Gurue, of whom 19 have died.
- In Gurue there are rumours that cholera is spread by a mysterious white powder, left on the ground in public places. Anyone who steps on this powder, it is said, will catch cholera and suffer from acute diarrhoea. In Moma, a wounded rioter, Folgado, speaking from his hospital bed, explained that health activists carry "blue flasks" which contain cholera, and in the health centre "we found two blue flasks of cholera and these would have been distributed to activists". The Beira daily "Diario de Mocambique" carries a photograph of one of these "blue flasks" – which is in fact a bottle of the water purifier sold under the commercial name "certeza" ("certainty"), easily available in shops throughout the country, and advertised on national television.

Attached are three articles from AIM.

New (and not so new) publications

- Information has been received on a number of publications about Mozambique. The Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) of Bergen, Norway is part way through a very interesting project "Monitoring Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy PARPA (2006-2011)". Results to date are posted on
 - <http://www.cmi.no/research/project/?1067=monitoring-mozambiques-poverty-reduction-policy>
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 - Interesting findings include:
 - + "Our surveys confirm national data on improvements in education and health."
 - + "However, we also show that people are in the process of losing faith in education as a vehicle for upward social mobility".
 - + "Above all, the surveys have confirmed the importance attached to employment, income and fair prices for agricultural products for alleviating poverty and well being."
 - + To encourage fair and guaranteed markets, "a reintroduction of some type of marketing boards should be considered."
 - From the OECD (and therefore important) is a report which does not actually look at Mozambique, but looks at more recent post-war states. "Do no Harm: International Support for Statebuilding" by James Putzel of the London School of Economics makes a number of points that are also true about Mozambique's post-war experience, including "Markets left entirely to their own devices are unlikely to underpin new growth trajectories, particularly in the risky environments found in most fragile states."
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 - And on the war, "Why Peace Worked: Mozambicans look back", by Lucia van den Bergh. Mozambicans involved in the peace process reflect on a settlement with no truth commission or tribunals.
http://www.awepa.org/resources/why-peace-worked-by-lucia-van-den-bergh_en.html
 - Richard Gerster has a series of papers, including Holding donors accountable, More self generated income, and How Mozambique managed Banco Austral's crisis.
http://www.gersterconsulting.ch/sites/res_budgetsupport.html
 - Anthropologist Jason Sumich of London School of Economics Crisis States Research Centre has two new papers, 'Nationalism, Urban Poverty and Identity in Maputo, Mozambique' and 'Urban Politics, Conspiracy and Reform in Nampula, Mozambique'
 - <http://www.crisisstates.com/Publications/phase2papers.htm>

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NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

This mailing list is used to distribute two publications, both edited by Joseph Hanlon. As well as the *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin*, published by CIP and AWEPA, I also distribute my own sporadic "News reports& clippings", which is entirely my own responsibility.

Joseph hanlon

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Do bicycles equal development in Mozambique?

by Joseph Hanlon & Teresa Smart

is only available direct from the publisher.

www.jamescurrey.co.uk

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Also on the web: Previous newsletters and other Mozambique material are posted on
<http://www.tinyurl.com/mozamb>

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Mozambique media websites:

Noticias: www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

O Pais: www.opais.co.mz

Savana: www.savana.co.mz

Canal de Moçambique: www.canalmoz.com

AIM Reports: www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news

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