



MOKORO SEMINAR

30 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT
WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?
WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

THE MOZAMBIQUE CASE AND
THE CASE OF LAND

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Despite getting billions of dollars in aid since the end of its civil war in 1992 and having one of the world's fastest-growing economies, Mozambique remains grindingly poor and unequal. Most of its 20m people live on less than \$1.25 a day, the UN's measure of "extreme poverty". There is almost no state welfare. The smallest rise in the cost of living can become a question of life and death

The Economist, September 2010

Poverty is not falling and neo-liberalism has failed.

Joe Hanlon, MOKORO Seminar, November 2011

Mozambique benefits from the diversification of its development partners, notably China, Brazil and India [and their] rising demand for natural resources. Large investments in infrastructure ... enhance the productivity of extractive industries, rather than benefiting the local economy. A more structured engagement with emerging and traditional partners alike is required.

African Economic Outlook

By mobilising greater resources from, and acting in partnership with the private sector, the countries of Africa can catalyse agricultural transformation, thus reducing poverty and ensuring food security.

Grow Africa Communiqué, Kigali, March 2012 (emphasis added)

Contemporary history – a quick timeline

1975

- Independence
- Third Party Congress: first moves to privatise agriculture
- Death of Samora Machel (1986) ; Civil War intensifying
- Structural adjustment (1987) and new multi-party Constitution (1990)
- State farm privatisation begins in earnest (1991 – onwards)
- Peace Agreement (1992)
- First multi-party elections (1994) - economic reforms consolidated
- Recognition of ‘Community Authorities’ (2000) and Local Government Law (2003)
- Constitutional revision (2004) (land still belongs to the State; *legal pluralism*)
- Riots over food prices / transport costs (February 2008 and September 2010)
- African Games successfully hosted (Aug/Sept 2011)
- ‘Successful’ elections; political stability , investment, growth (1999, 2004, 2009)
- Protestors block roads and rail lines in Tete (January 2012) (Vale do Rio Doce mining)
- Future growth via extractive industries (coal; gas; oil – US\$6 billion p.a. in 10 years...)

2012

The Timeline of the Post-war Land Tenure Reform Process

1992

- Peace Agreement (1992) - return of war-displaced people (1993-1994 onwards)
- Ad hoc Land Commission (1991 – 1994) and Inter-Ministerial Commission (1995 - 2003)
- National Land policy (1995) and Land Law – a participatory process (1996 - 1997)
- Land Campaign by civil society (1998 -1999) – 6 basic message
- Land Law Regulations - focus on rural land (1998)
- Technical Annex - identifying and registering community-held rights (1998 -1999)
- Community land registration – ‘delimitation’ - mainly by NGOs (1999 onwards)
- Decentralisation and district level planning (2000 onwards)
- Training judiciary, local government and paralegal training - CFJJ/FAO (2001 onwards)
- Multi-donor Community Land Fund (2006 onwards),
- Urban Land Regulations (2006)
- Rural Development Strategy - emancipation based on secure land rights (2007)
- Consultative Forum on Land (late 2010)
- Proposals to reform and strengthen the land management/administration (2012)

2012

MAKING POLICY

SET THE STAGE..... PARTICIPATION.....ADDRESS KEY ISSUES....

HAVE A VISION OF WHERE THE POLCIY LEADS....

FACILITATE A PROCESS TO REACH CLEAR GOALS ...

....WITH ESSENTIAL PARAMETERS

THE 1995 NATIONAL LAND POLICY

Secure the diverse rights of the mozambican people
over land and other natural resources....

as well as promoting promote new investment ...

and the sustainable and equitable use of these resources.

TAKE A LONG TERM VIEW – THE CASE OF COMMUNITY-INVESTOR PARTNERSHIPS



PRESENT CONTEXT: GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

- ECONOMIC GROWTH MAINLY THROUGH PRIVATE INVESTMENT
- REDUCE ABSOLUTE POVERTY (PARPA 2) (PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS)
- *CREATING A NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURIAL CLASS* (NEPAD etc)
- BETTING ON EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TO SUSTAIN GROWTH AND
ACHIEVE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE
- **SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**
- **DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH**
- **GENDER AND WOMENS RIGHTS**
- **GOVERNANCE AND JUSTICE**

LAND - AN APPARENT RESPONSE TO CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES

- GET LAND INTO PRODUCTION (LARGE PROJECTS STILL A CLEAR PRIORITY)
- BUT DO NOT UNDERMINE FOOD SECURITY AND LOCAL RIGHTS
- GREATER FOCUS ON HOME GROWN AGRICULTURE ('MIDDLE PEASANT' APPROACH)
- MANAGING CONFLICT THROUGH NEGOTIATED ACCESS TO LAND



Development *takes time and many steps*

Sustainable development requires legitimacy –
it demands participation

Development needs education above all

Development is *not just growth –*
it is about sharing the benefits

Institutions *always* delay implementation

Bedrock parameters guide all decisions:
environment, equity, gender



THANK YOU