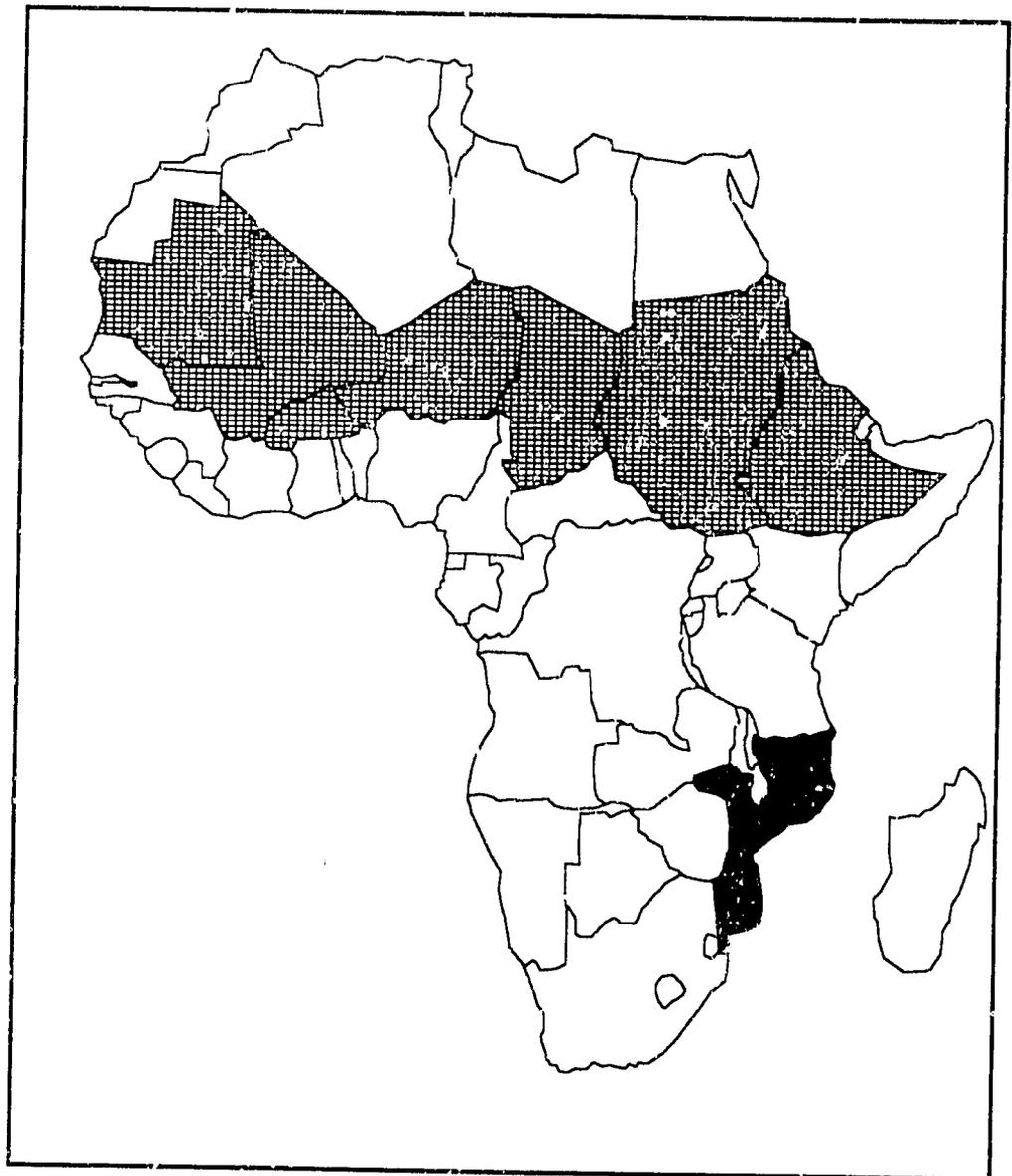


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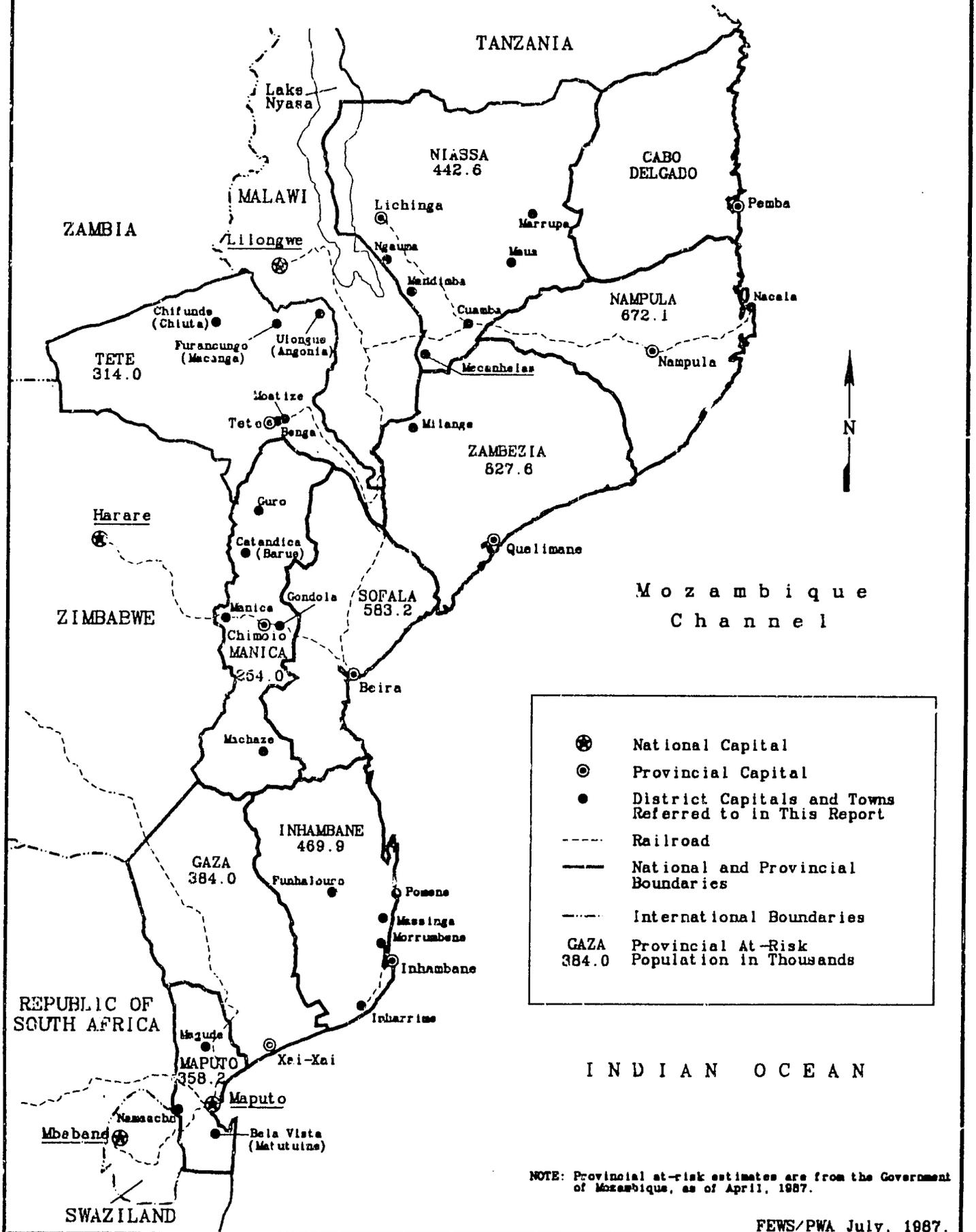
## FEWS Country Report

# MOZAMBIQUE



Africa Bureau  
U.S. Agency  
for International  
Development

# Summary Map



Famine Early Warning System Country Report

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# MOZAMBIQUE

Population Projections  
Portend Future Problems

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Prepared for the  
Africa Bureau of the  
U.S. Agency for  
International Development

Prepared by  
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July 1987

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the thirteenth in a series of monthly reports on Mozambique issued by the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS). It is designed to provide decisionmakers with current information and analysis on existing and potential nutrition emergency situations. Each situation identified is described in terms of geographical extent and the number of people involved, or at-risk, and the proximate causes insofar as they have been discerned.

Use of the term "at-risk" to identify vulnerable populations is problematical since no generally agreed upon definition exists. Yet, it is necessary to identify or "target" populations in-need or "at-risk" in order to determine appropriate forms and levels of intervention. Thus for the present, until a better usage can be found, FEWS reports will employ the term "at-risk" to mean...

...those persons lacking sufficient food, or resources to acquire sufficient food, to avert a nutritional crisis (i.e., a progressive deterioration in their health or nutritional condition below the status quo), and who, as a result, require specific intervention to avoid a life-threatening situation.

Perhaps of most importance to decisionmakers, the FEWS effort highlights the process underlying the deteriorating situation, hopefully with enough specificity and forewarning to permit alternative intervention strategies to be examined and implemented. Food assistance strategies are key to famine avoidance. However, other types of intervention can be of major importance both in the short-term and in the long run, including medical, transport, storage, economic development policy change, etc.

Where possible, estimates of food needs are included in the FEWS reports. It is important to understand, however, that no direct relation exists between numbers of persons at-risk and the quantity of food assistance needed. This is because famines are the culmination of slow-onset disaster processes which can be complex in the extreme.

The food needs of individual populations at-risk depend upon when in the disaster process identification is made and the extent of the cumulative impact on the individuals concerned. Further, the amount of food assistance required, whether from internal or external sources, depends upon a host of considerations. Thus the estimates of food needs presented periodically in FEWS reports should not be interpreted to mean food aid needs, e.g., as under PL480 or other donor programs.

FEWS depends on a variety of US Government agencies, private voluntary organizations (PVO's), international relief agencies, foreign press and host government reports as sources of information used in the country reports. In particular, a debt of gratitude is owed to many individuals within various offices of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) who routinely provide valuable information, especially, the USAID Mission in Maputo; the offices of Food For Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FFP/FVA); and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Special acknowledgement is also given to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research for demographic information including provincial level population projections. Additional useful information is also provided by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), the World Food Programme, UNICEF, and the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM). Finally, FEWS also expresses appreciation to CARE and OXFAM/UK for kindly providing useful information regarding their relief efforts in Mozambique.

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## **SUMMARY**

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM) estimates that approximately 29% of Mozambique's 14.6 million people are at-risk, including 1.55 million displaced and 2.75 million affected people. Preliminary statistics from the April/May harvest are not yet available, but several independent reports indicate that crops suffered drought-related damage in Mozambique's central and southern provinces. Demographic indicators suggest that Mozambique could face an increase in the frequency and severity of food shortages over the next 50 years. At the current growth rate, Mozambique's population will double within 25 years, assuming the growth rate remains constant. In fact, based on current projections, Mozambique's growth rate is expected to increase and remain above the current growth rate until the year 2000. A recent study by the World Bank reports that Mozambique may not achieve a stationary (replacement level) population until the year 2035, when there will be 70 million people to feed (nearly five times the current population). Equally troubling, the proportion of people between the ages of 15 and 64 relative to the rest of the population is expected to decrease over the next 13 years, while the proportion of "dependent" age groups (less than 15 and over 64 years of age) increases. Although Mozambique's population grew by 46% between the years 1965 and 1980, the percentage of Mozambique's labor force employed in the agricultural sector decreased from 77% in 1965 to 66% in 1981. Collectively, these indicators suggest that Mozambique's agricultural sector will confront an increasingly difficult task of producing sufficient food to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population.

### **Key Indicators**

- During the 1986/1987 agricultural season, poor rains and abnormally high temperatures culminated in poor harvests in the southern and central provinces. Food shortages may become severe over the next ten months, especially in remote districts, where the combination of distance and insecurity have hampered the distribution of emergency relief supplies.
- Water shortages could become critical in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane over the next five months. Several areas within these provinces have received consistently poor rains over the past four years. Surface water will likely become scarce, as the effects of the dry season continue to intensify through the months of August and September.

## **AT-RISK POPULATIONS**

FEWS recently received the March/April newsletter from the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN). The information, though slightly dated, provides a useful description of the emergency situation in Mozambique during the approximate time when the GPRM dramatically increased official at-risk estimates. Charts 1A and 1B illustrate the official GPRM at-risk estimates. Since April, the GPRM has not revised its provincial level at-risk estimates. The remainder of this section provides a summary of the DPCCN March/April newsletter.

Between the months of January and April, the DPCCN and Ministry of Health operated 27 airlifts in order to transport 287 tons of emergency supplies from Maputo City to Manica, Beira City, Tete, Quelimane City, Nampula, Lichinga City, and Cabo Delgado (Map 1). Each flight carried an average of 10.6 tons of cargo including canned fish, beans, salt, vegetable oil, powdered milk, clothes, blankets, medicines and medical supplies, soap, and household items.

### **Niassa**

Rains were generally good in Niassa Province during the 1986/1987 agricultural season. The DPCCN expected this year's harvest to be adequate in the districts of Mandimba, Ngauma, and Lichinga, where seed was available for sowing (Map 1). The state farms in Lichinga District planted 2,000 hectares of unspecified food crops (probably maize), but shortages of fuel and fertilizer have reduced the harvest expectations from 8,000 to 6,000 metric tons (MT). In other districts where seed was not available in time for planting, the DPCCN expected poor harvests. The newsletter reports that people in the districts of Lichinga, Mandimba, and Cuamba were eating green (unripened) maize prior to the harvest, which threatened further reductions in the potential harvest.

In March, the GPRM estimated there were 442,600 people at-risk in Niassa Province, including approximately 203,300 displaced people. The situation has improved since November 1986, when the DPCCN initiated airlifts of emergency supplies, but logistical problems concern the DPCCN/Niassa. For example, in April, the rail line between the port city of Nacala and Lichinga was closed (no reason given). Distribution of relief supplies within Niassa was also impeded, since the DPCCN had only four trucks available to supply the entire province.

The DPCCN reports shortages of food and consumer goods in Niassa's eastern districts of Maua and Marrupa (Map 1). Due to a combination of insecurity and extremely poor road conditions, residents of Maua District have not

CHART 1A: MOZAMBIQUE

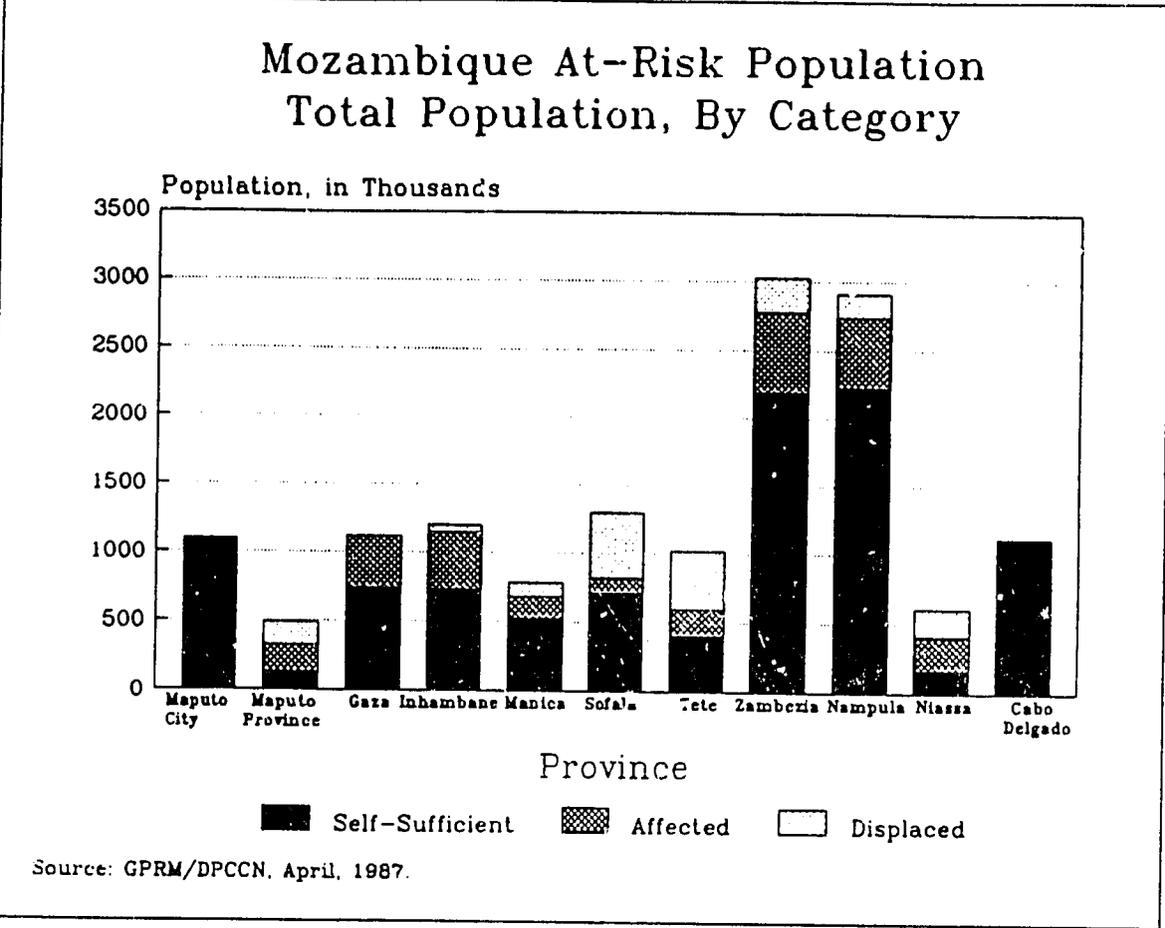
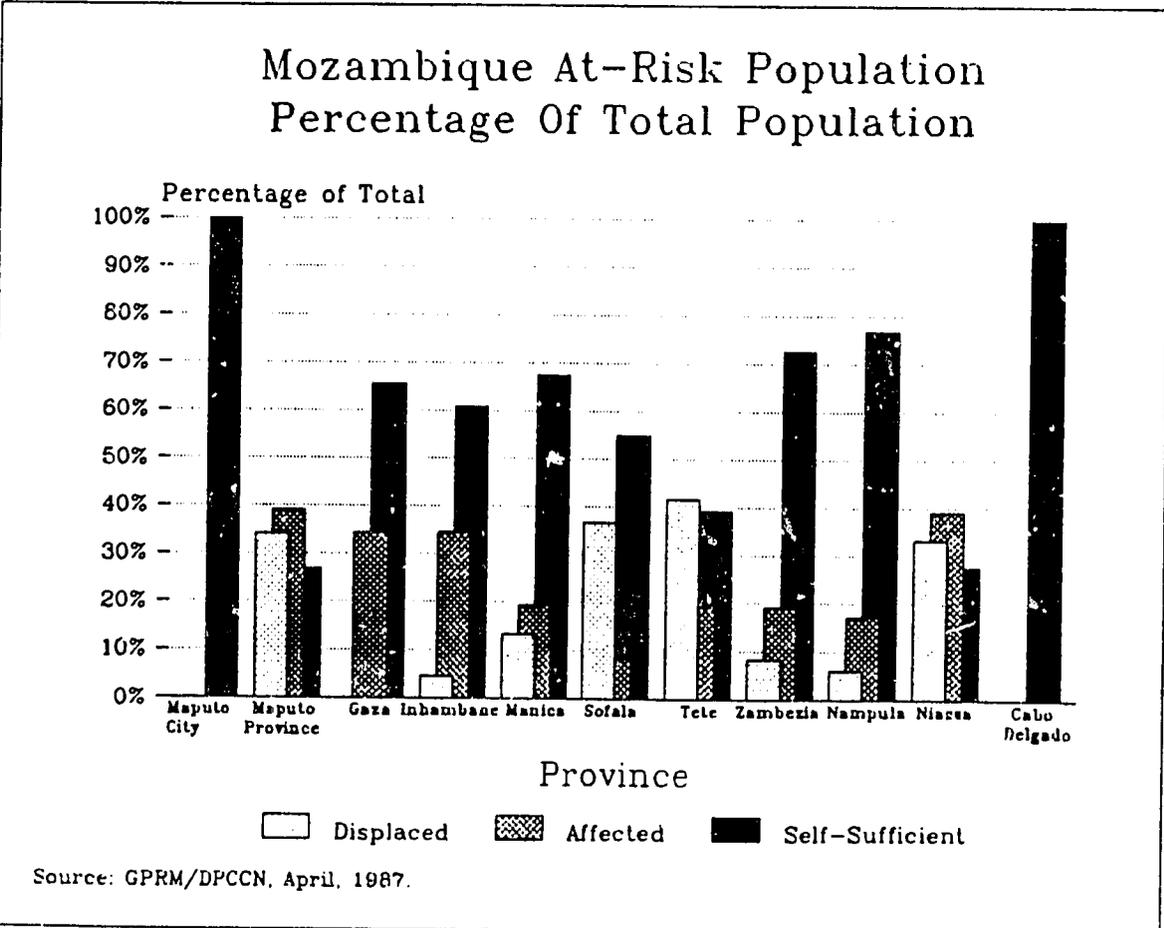


CHART 1B: MOZAMBIQUE



received material assistance in over two years. Insurgents have destroyed six of the seven health centers in Maua District. The sole surviving health center in the district capital is in dire need of medicines. Other critical needs in Maua District include clothes, salt, agricultural tools, and blankets. In the adjacent district of Marrupa, the security situation has improved over the past several months. Although food is available within 100 kilometers of Marrupa, the shortage of trucks is hampering the distribution of relief supplies to the district.

An Oxfam delegation which visited Cuamba District in February reported that 10,000 of approximately 16,000 displaced people who fled from Zambezia Province in late 1986, have since returned home. The remaining at-risk people in Cuamba District require clothes, seed, and agricultural tools. In adjacent Mecanheles District, four resettlement villages have been established to accommodate displaced people, including refugees returning from Malawi.

#### **Nampula**

The GPRM officially estimates that of the 672,100 at-risk people in Nampula Province, 177,460 are displaced people. However, in May, an independent assessment conducted by nongovernmental organizations suggested that the total number of at-risk was closer to 209,000 people (see FEWS Report 12). As in the other northern provinces, insurgent activity is causing displacement of the rural population. The newly established DPCCN/Nampula lacks trucks, fuel, and relief supplies for providing assistance to the residents of Nampula Province.

The provincial government has established a resettlement village for displaced people at Namaita, approximately 20 kilometers from Nampula, the provincial capital. In January, a DPCCN team visited the village, and reported that 2,000 people were in need of clothes, food, and medicines. The provincial government has provided land for the villagers to farm, but there is a lack of tools, seed, and fertilizer for farming.

#### **Tete**

In March, the GPRM increased its at-risk estimate for Tete Province from 458,000 to 620,000 people. Of the 620,000 at-risk, the GPRM classified 425,000 people as displaced. On May 20th, a U.S. Mission cable reported that 306,000 of the displaced people were actually refugees residing in neighboring countries, which implied that Tete Province's at-risk population was closer to 314,000 people (see FEWS Report 12). This figure appears to be in agreement with the DPCCN March/April newsletter, which reports that 314,000 people are at-risk within Tete

Province, including 195,000 people affected by drought and 119,000 people displaced by rebels. The same newsletter states that 478,000 people in Tete Province are affected by drought and insurgency, and in need of emergency assistance. It is unclear, then, whether the DPCCN considers Tete's resident at-risk population to be 314,000 or 478,000 people.

The final outcome of Tete's 1986/1987 agricultural campaign is likely to be poor, due to frequent and intense rebel attacks in the northern districts, and sporadic rainfall in the southern districts. The southern districts of the province are susceptible to unpredictable rains, and with the exception of the private sector farms which have access to irrigation systems, harvests in the south are generally poor. At the beginning of the 1986/1987 agricultural campaign, the provincial government of Tete planned to commercialize 4,000 MT of cereals, but the government now expects to commercialize only 1,000 MT of cereals. By comparison, 1,500 MT of cereals were commercialized in 1986.

There are 28,000 displaced people in Ulongue, the district capital of Angonia District (Map 1), who need clothes, agricultural hand tools, medicines, consumer goods, and household items. The widespread shortage of agricultural tools, seed, and fertilizer has stymied the district administrator's plan to implement a relocation program, presumably to create a self-sufficient resettlement village. District authorities in Angonia report a critical shortage of transport vehicles for distributing relief supplies. In addition, the district requires a small plane to transport medicines and patients between Ulongue and the provincial hospital in Tete City.

In April, a DPCCN delegation visited two resettlement camps near Moatize City and a third camp near Benga, which have a combined total of 7,500 displaced people (Map 1). Many of the camp residents fled from their homes in Milange District (Zambezia Province) and the districts of Macanga and Chiute (Tete Province), in order to escape rebel attacks. At one Moatize camp, people live in rail cars and tents, whereas in the second camp, people live in the open, under trees. In each of the three camps, residents are exposed to a proliferation of diseases including measles, conjunctivitis, diarrhea, pneumonia, malaria, and bronchitis. Anemia affects between 14 and 20% of the camp populations. In order to improve the health conditions of camp residents, the DPCCN requests assistance for the construction of latrines and clean water supplies.

The Department of Nutrition within the Ministry of Health advises that preventive measures be enacted in order to avoid potentially serious malnutrition in the Moatize and Benga resettlement camps. Earlier this year, the Department of Nutrition conducted surveys of child nutrition within the camps. Based on the survey findings, the DPCCN reports malnutrition rates ranging between 5% (Moatize) and 8% (Benga) of the children (the sampling and survey methodologies were not specified, however). According to the Department of Nutrition, the survey findings do not indicate a serious problem, but there is concern that preventive measures be taken now to forestall a possible increase in the incidence of malnutrition.

#### **Manica**

According to DPCCN estimates, there are 253,969 at-risk people in Manica Province, including 151,002 affected and 102,967 displaced people. Manica received poor rainfall throughout most of the 1986/1987 agricultural season, and the DPCCN reports that crops in the districts of Gondola, Guro, Barue, and Machaze were particularly affected by moisture stress (Map 1). In addition to the drought, insurgent attacks in northern and southern districts are forcing people to flee their homes for more secure areas. Two resettlement villages, A Luta Continua and Inchope Cruzamento, have been established in Gondola District, and a third resettlement village, Zona Ponte, is located in Manica District. The DPCCN reports that residents of these villages are "recuperados" (people freed from rebel captivity) who are in need of consumer goods and clothes.

#### **Sofala**

Of the 583,000 at-risk people in Sofala Province, the DPCCN estimates 476,100 (81.7%) are displaced people. An additional 50,000 people (not included in the Sofala at-risk estimate) fled from Sofala into Tete Province and Malawi to escape fighting in northern Sofala. As in Manica, the residents of Sofala suffer from the combined effects of drought and insurgency. Poor rainfall and high temperatures during the recent agricultural campaign resulted in wilting of crops, and the DPCCN expected a poor harvest for the province. Earlier this year, the GPRM regained control of several northern districts and found the living conditions to be precarious (see FEWS Report 12). General remoteness and insecurity of outlying districts, in addition to a lack of vehicles, have compounded the logistical problems of the DPCCN. The DPCCN is appealing for assistance to airlift supplies from Beira to isolated districts, and to provide additional vessels in support of coastal operations.

**Inhambane**

The DPCCN estimates that there are 469,900 at-risk people in Inhambane Province, including approximately 55,000 displaced people. According to the GPRM Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural activity in Inhambane Province was particularly affected by the recent drought (see FEWS Report 12). Within Inhambane, the list of needed relief items includes butter beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, clothes, blankets, soap, and agricultural hand tools. A road connecting the port of Pomene to the interior towns of Massinga, Morumbene, and Funhalouro was recently rebuilt with the aid of donor funds, thus providing a direct supply route for coastal barge deliveries. Prior to reconstruction of the road, deliveries bound for the interior were hauled by truck from Inhambane City, creating a shortage of available trucks for other relief operations.

The locality of Quewene in the interior of Govuro District has 5,021 affected people, according to a local DPCCN representative. No April harvest was expected, since rains were scarce throughout the agricultural season. Approximately 80% of the children and 50% of the adults are in urgent need of clothing. The DPCCN representative reports that children in Quewene are suffering from acute malnutrition, malaria, and diarrhea.

**Maputo**

The DPCCN reports that 167,400 of Maputo's 358,200 at-risk people are displaced from their villages. Farmers were able to plant in December, but rains failed in early February. In April, the DPCCN/Maputo reported that crops were dying. The districts of Magude, Matutuine, and Namaacha were particularly affected, as the rains ceased after December of last year (Map 1). If these reports by the DPCCN are accurate, these districts will likely experience crop losses.

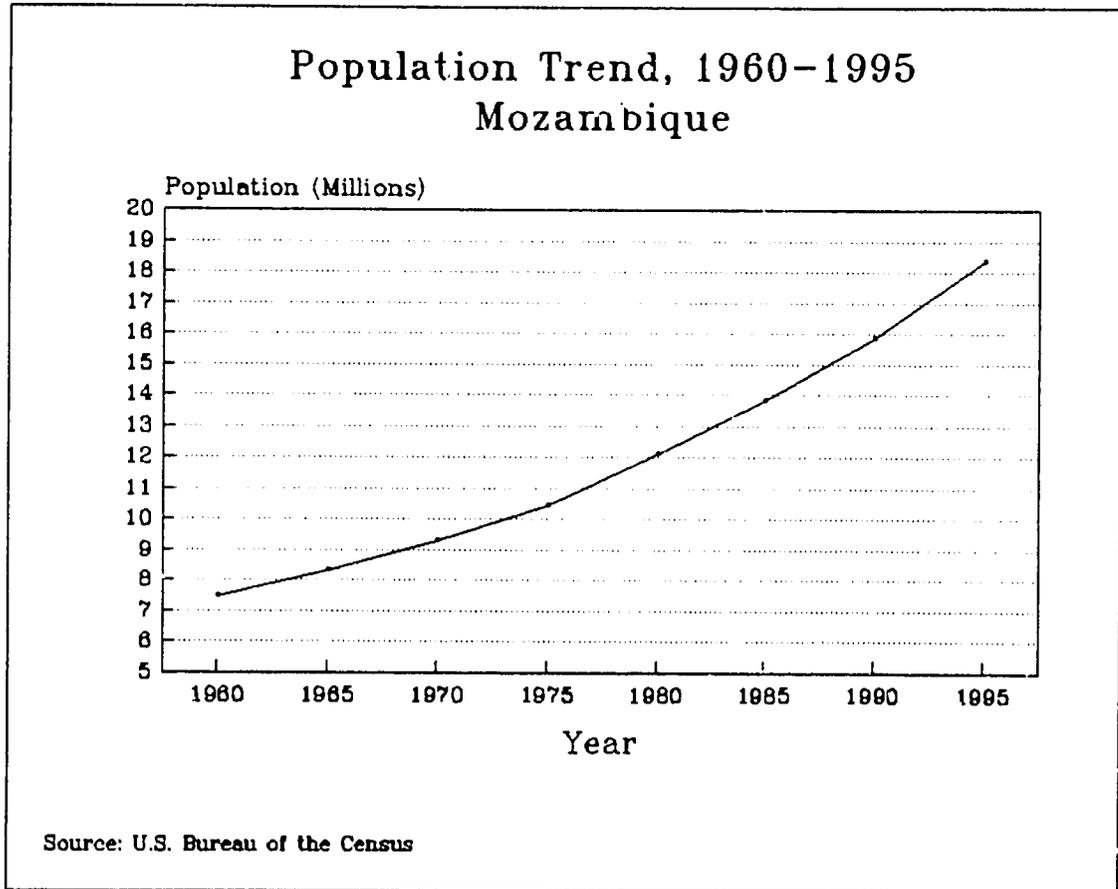
**POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Current population projections for Mozambique's provinces, urban and rural areas may be in error due to recent events which have contributed to a substantial movement of Mozambicans between provincial and national boundaries. In late 1986, a large-scale rebel offensive in the northern and central provinces of Tete, Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia, Sofala, and Manica displaced hundreds of thousands of people. To a lesser extent, drought and insurgency have contributed to the displacement of people in the southern and central provinces. The population movement within Mozambique has generally been from rural areas to urban centers such as district and provincial capitals. The net effect of these movements on current population projections is unknown, since it is unclear what portion of the displaced population will remain in

the resettlement villages and urban centers once the security situation has improved. At present, however, it is likely that urban populations are underestimated. The error in provincial population projections could be either high or low, depending on the directionality of the interprovince migration.

According to population projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BuCen), Mozambique's population in midyear 1987 was 14.6 million people, and growing at a rate of 2.8% (Chart 2). The BuCen annually adjusts the national level growth rate to incorporate trends in birth and death rates, immigration, and emigration. If the growth rate of 2.8% remains constant over the next 25 years, Mozambique's population will double in size by the year 2012.

CHART 2



During the past 30 years, Mozambique's rate of growth has been increasing, from an average annual growth rate of 1.6% during the period 1950-1955 to the current average annual growth rate of 2.8% for the period 1985-1990. Since 1965, the crude birth and death rates have been declining, but since the death rate is decreasing more rapidly than the birth rate, the overall growth rate continues to increase. According to a recently published World Bank Policy Study entitled Population Growth and Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa, Mozambique's birth rate decreased by 6.1% between 1965 and 1983, whereas the death rate decreased by 29.5% during the same period. The World Bank projects that Mozambique will achieve a stationary population (birth and death rates are constant and equal, the age structure is constant, and the growth rate is zero) in the year 2035, when Mozambique has a population of 70 million people. It is important to note, however, that the alarming infant mortality rate of 325 deaths per 1,000 infants reported by UNICEF in early 1987, the increased morbidity and, no doubt, associated increase in mortality rates caused by rebel destruction of over 500 GPRM health clinics, and the sizable number of Mozambican refugees who fled to neighboring countries in late 1986 and early 1987 would, in combination, slow down Mozambique's annual rate of growth.

The World Bank study suggests that Mozambique's "dependent" population is also increasing. In 1970, the ratio of the population which is less than 15 and over 64 years of age to the population between 15 and 64 years of age was .84; by 1985 the ratio had increased to .90, and according to current projections, the ratio will increase to .94 by the year 2000 (Charts 3A and 3B). The largest component of this increasingly dependent population is comprised of children less than 15 years of age, which accounted for 44% of the total population in 1980, and by the year 2000, is expected to increase to 45 percent. The elderly population, according to World Bank projections, will increase only marginally from 2.8% of the population in 1980 to 2.9% by the year 2000. In contrast, the population between the ages of 15 and 64 is expected to decrease by 1.1% from 52.6% of the total population in 1980 to 51.5% of the population by the year 2000.

Historically, Mozambique's population has concentrated along the coast near the major port cities, and in the fertile river valleys. According to the World Bank study, the rural population decreased from 95% of the population in 1965 to 83% of the population in 1983. In 1960, Maputo City accounted for 75% of

CHART 3A: MOZAMBIQUE

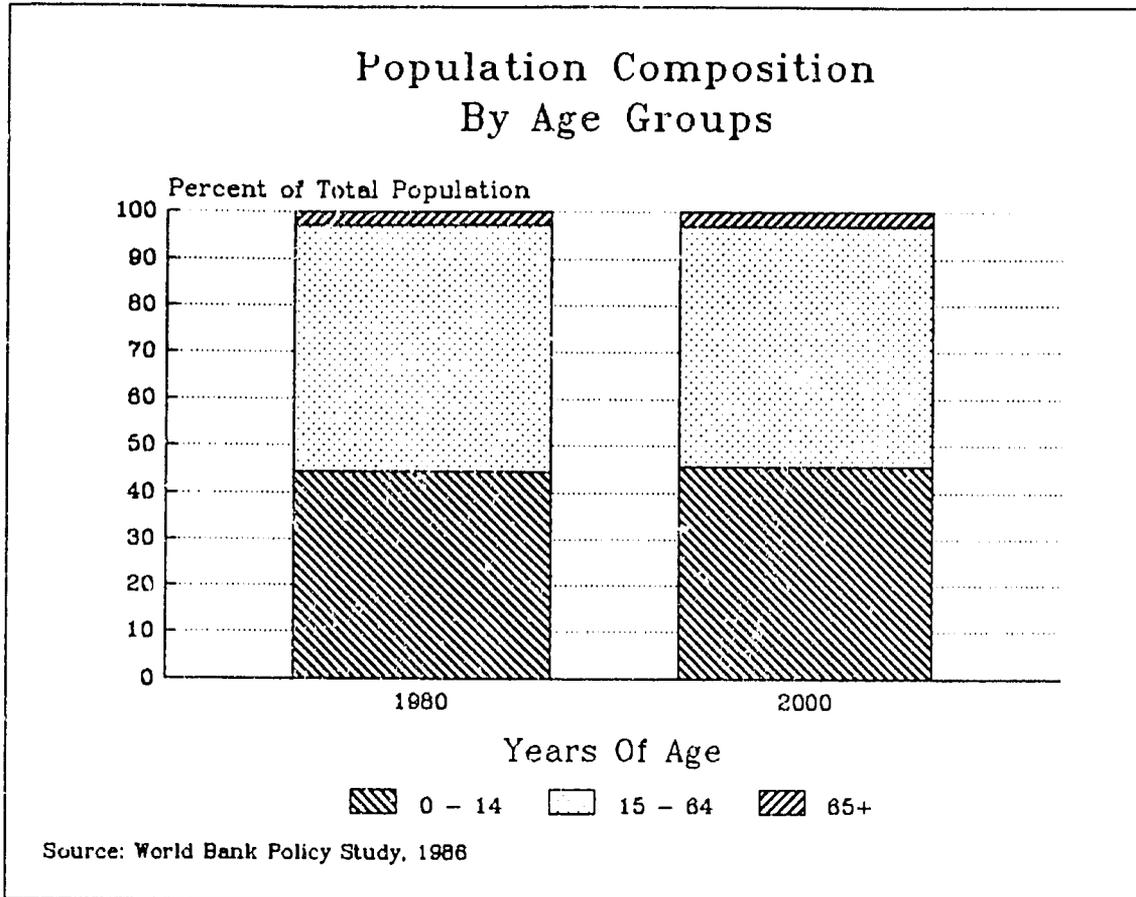
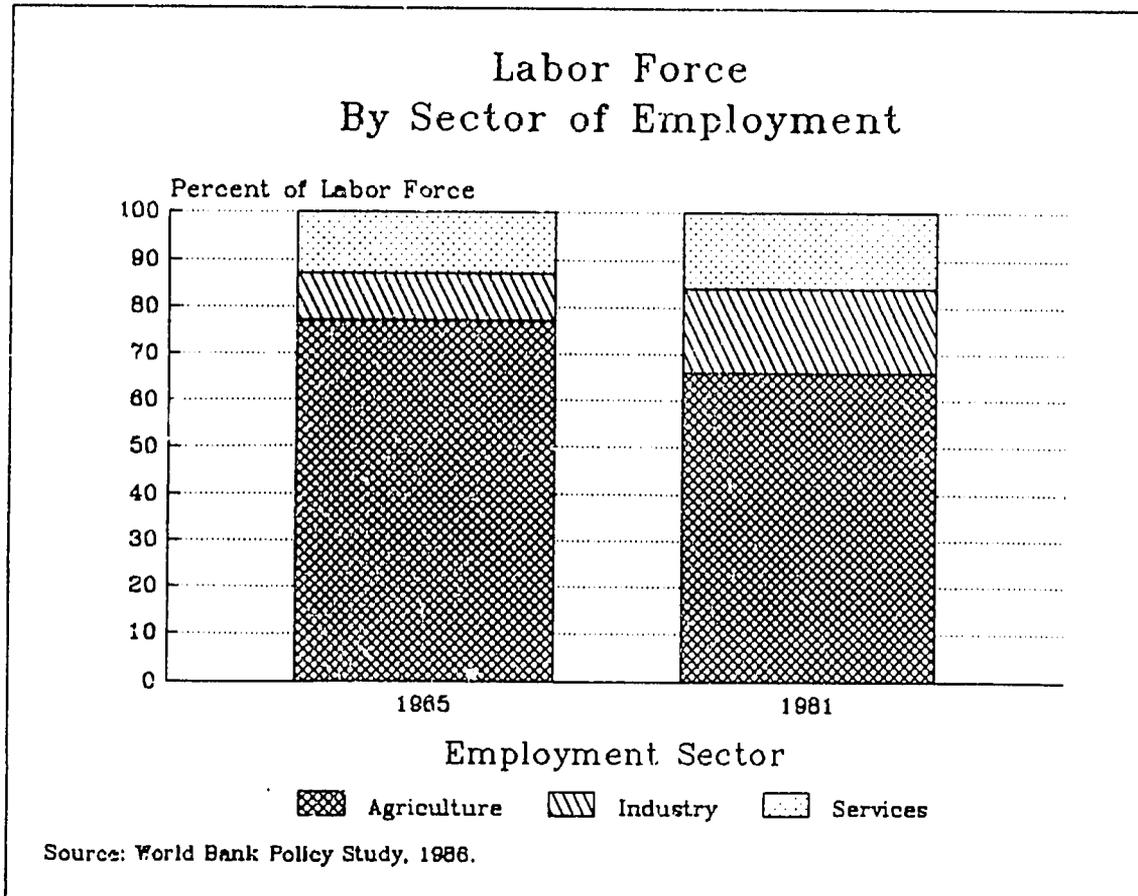


CHART 3B: MOZAMBIQUE



the urban population, but by 1980, nearly 83% of Mozambique's urban population was found in Maputo. The BuCen defines "urban population" as the total population of the 12 largest cities and towns in Mozambique. Based on this definition and BuCen projections, Mozambique's 1987 urban population of 1,656,818 people is growing at an average annual rate of 3.8% during the period 1985-1990.

Within Mozambique, the most populated provinces are Zambezia and Nampula, with populations of 3.0 and 2.9 million people respectively (Tables 1A and 1B). Excluding Maputo City, Maputo Province is the least populated province with a 1987 population of 508,979 people. Based on the BuCen projections, Maputo Province actually has a negative average annual growth rate of -.08% for the period 1985-1990, due primarily to the drawing power of Maputo City. If the population of Maputo City is considered as part of the province total, the province has the highest average annual rate of growth in Mozambique at 3.6% for the period 1985-1990. Assuming this rate of growth were to remain constant, the population in Maputo Province would double within 19 years. By comparison, Tete, which is the second fastest growing province, would double in size in 23.5 years if its current average annual growth rate of 3.0% (1985-1990) were to remain constant. Between the years 1980 and 1995, the largest increases in population size will be found in the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula, where large populations and relatively high growth rates are expected to result in rapid increases in population sizes (Chart 4).

According to the GPRM National Director of Statistics, a child born in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane can, on average, expect to live 10 years longer than a child born in the central or northern provinces (Table 2 and Chart 5). Zambezia Province, the "bread-basket" of Mozambique, has the lowest life expectancy and highest infant mortality rate of the ten provinces. The geographical distribution of life expectancy statistics is curious, since agricultural production has historically been higher in the northern provinces. It is possible that, instead of nutritional factors, the geographical distribution of life expectancy reflects underlying health factors and associated rates of morbidity. The central and northern provinces normally receive higher amounts of rainfall than the southern provinces, which in turn, would favor the proliferation of water-borne diseases and associated disease vectors.

TABLE 1A: MOZAMBIQUE POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
By Province, 1985-1995

Province	Estimated Midyear (July 1) Population										
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maputo City	975,281	1,028,662	1,084,966	1,144,351	1,206,986	1,273,050	1,345,392	1,421,845	1,502,643	1,588,032	1,678,284
Maputo Prov.	506,748	508,306	508,979	508,683	507,326	504,798	502,016	497,844	492,157	484,816	475,673
Maputo	1,482,029	1,536,969	1,593,945	1,653,034	1,714,312	1,777,848	1,847,408	1,919,690	1,994,800	2,072,848	2,153,957
Gaza	1,073,194	1,092,157	1,111,456	1,131,095	1,151,081	1,171,421	1,194,488	1,218,009	1,241,993	1,266,450	1,291,373
Inhambane	1,130,074	1,160,597	1,191,945	1,224,140	1,257,204	1,291,161	1,328,661	1,367,251	1,406,961	1,447,824	1,489,904
Sofala	1,214,962	1,249,522	1,285,065	1,321,619	1,359,213	1,397,876	1,440,491	1,484,405	1,529,658	1,576,290	1,624,347
Manica	731,908	752,844	774,380	796,531	819,316	842,753	868,584	895,206	922,644	950,924	980,050
Tete	954,751	983,363	1,012,832	1,043,184	1,074,446	1,106,645	1,142,071	1,178,630	1,216,360	1,255,298	1,295,481
Zambezia	2,840,797	2,919,325	3,000,024	3,082,954	3,168,176	3,255,754	3,352,391	3,451,897	3,554,356	3,659,856	3,768,488
Nampula	2,730,675	2,806,297	2,884,013	2,963,882	3,045,962	3,130,316	3,223,391	3,319,234	3,417,926	3,519,553	3,624,188
Niassa	577,042	591,521	606,363	621,578	637,174	653,162	670,877	689,072	707,760	726,955	746,688
Cabo Delgado	1,059,148	1,086,573	1,114,709	1,143,573	1,173,185	1,203,563	1,237,182	1,271,740	1,307,264	1,343,780	1,381,290
Total	13,794,580	14,179,169	14,574,732	14,981,590	15,400,070	15,830,499	16,305,543	16,795,133	17,299,722	17,819,778	18,355,766

## NOTES:

- 1) Population projections for national and province levels were provided courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research. The official 1980 census was conducted in August. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, which uses a mid-year (July 1) base for its projections, uniformly adjusted the 1980 census downward by -.23% in order to reflect Mozambique's population as of July 1. All national and provincial projections are based on this July 1 census figure. In addition, province level population projections were adjusted to match the national level time series growth projection.
- 2) FEWS calculated the 5-year average annual growth rates based on 5-year interval population estimates provided by courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The average annual growth rate for each 5-year period (1980-1985, 1985-1990, and 1990-1995) were used to project the provincial and national populations for the years within each 5-year interval (See TABLE 1B for 5-year growth rates).

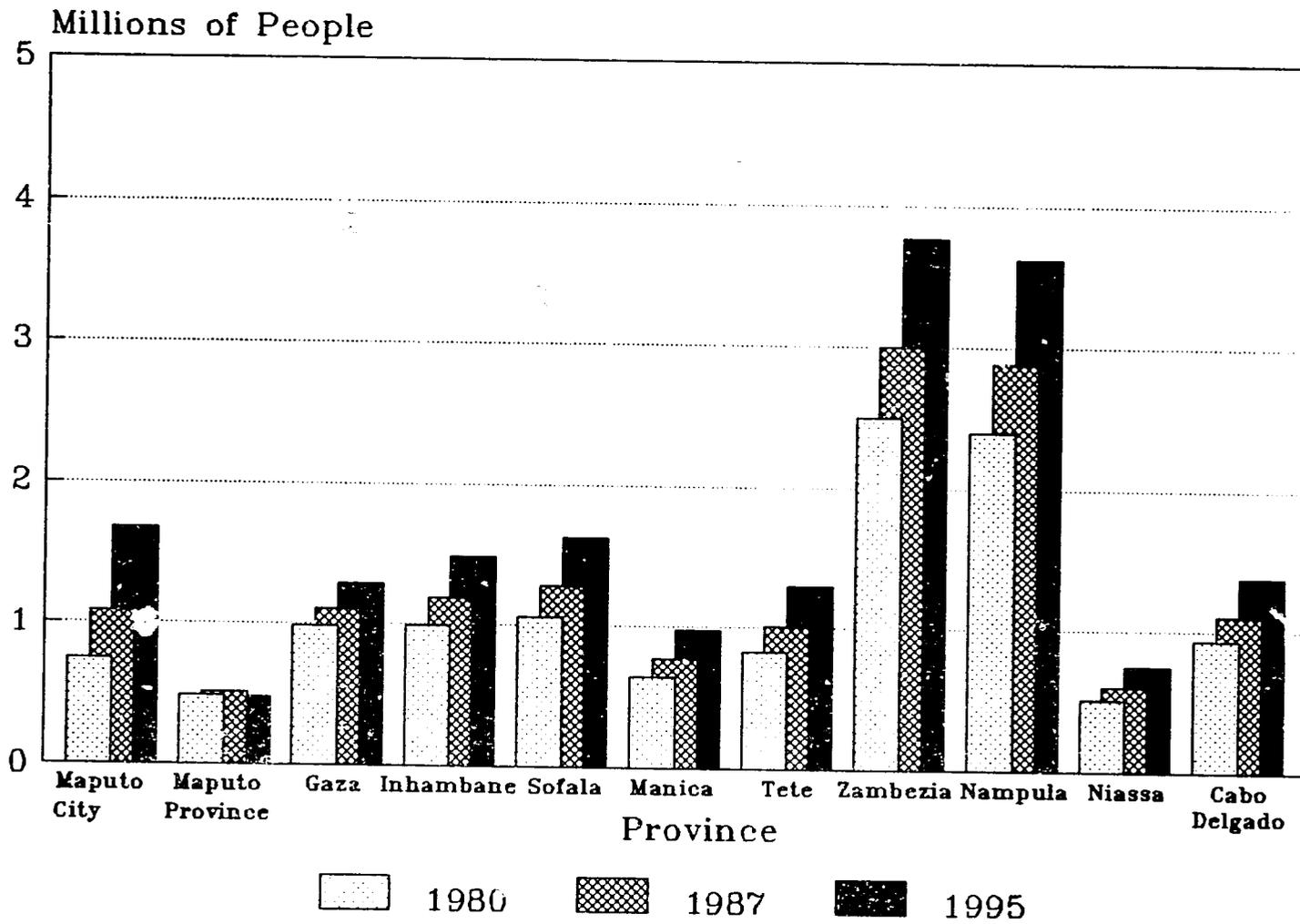
**TABLE 1B: MOZAMBIQUE GROWTH RATES**  
**1980 Census and 5-Year Growth Rates, By Province**

Province	1980 Census		Five Year Growth Rates			Population Expected	
	Official August 1	Adjusted July 1	1980- 1985	1985- 1990	1990- 1995	To Double In: Years	Year
Maputo City	755,300	753,595	0.05157	0.05329	0.05527	13.0	2000
Maputo Prov.	491,800	490,690	0.00644	-0.00077	-0.01189		
Maputo	1,247,100	1,244,285	0.03497	0.03640	0.03838	19.0	2006
Gaza	990,900	988,663	0.03497	0.01752	0.01950	39.6	2026
Inhambane	997,600	995,348	0.02539	0.02665	0.02663	26.0	2013
Sofala	1,065,200	1,062,796	0.02676	0.02805	0.03003	24.7	2011
Manica	641,200	639,753	0.02691	0.02820	0.03019	24.6	2011
Tete	831,000	829,124	0.02822	0.02953	0.03151	23.5	2010
Zambezia	2,500,200	2,494,556	0.02599	0.02727	0.02925	25.4	2012
Nampula	2,402,750	2,397,276	0.02604	0.02732	0.02930	25.4	2012
Niassa	514,100	512,940	0.02355	0.02478	0.02676	28.0	2014
Cabo Delgado	940,000	937,878	0.02432	0.02556	0.02755	27.1	2014
Total	12,130,050	12,102,619	0.02617	0.02753	0.02960	25.2	2012

**NOTES:**

- 1) The official 1980 census information was provided courtesy of the UNFPA/Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS).
- 2) National and provincial population projections were provided courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research. The official 1980 census reflects the population as of August, 1980. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, which uses a mid-year (July 1) base in its time series projections, uniformly adjusted the official August census downward by -.23% in order to reflect Mozambique's population as of July 1, 1980. Province level population projections are adjusted proportionately to match the national time series growth projections.
- 3) FEWS calculated the 5-year average annual growth rates based on 5-year estimates of the population for the years 1985, 1990, and 1995. The number of years for the population to double assumes a constant growth rate using the current 5-year growth rate for 1985-1990. The calendar year for the population to double is relative to the current year, 1987.

# Population Projections Mozambique, 1980-1995



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research

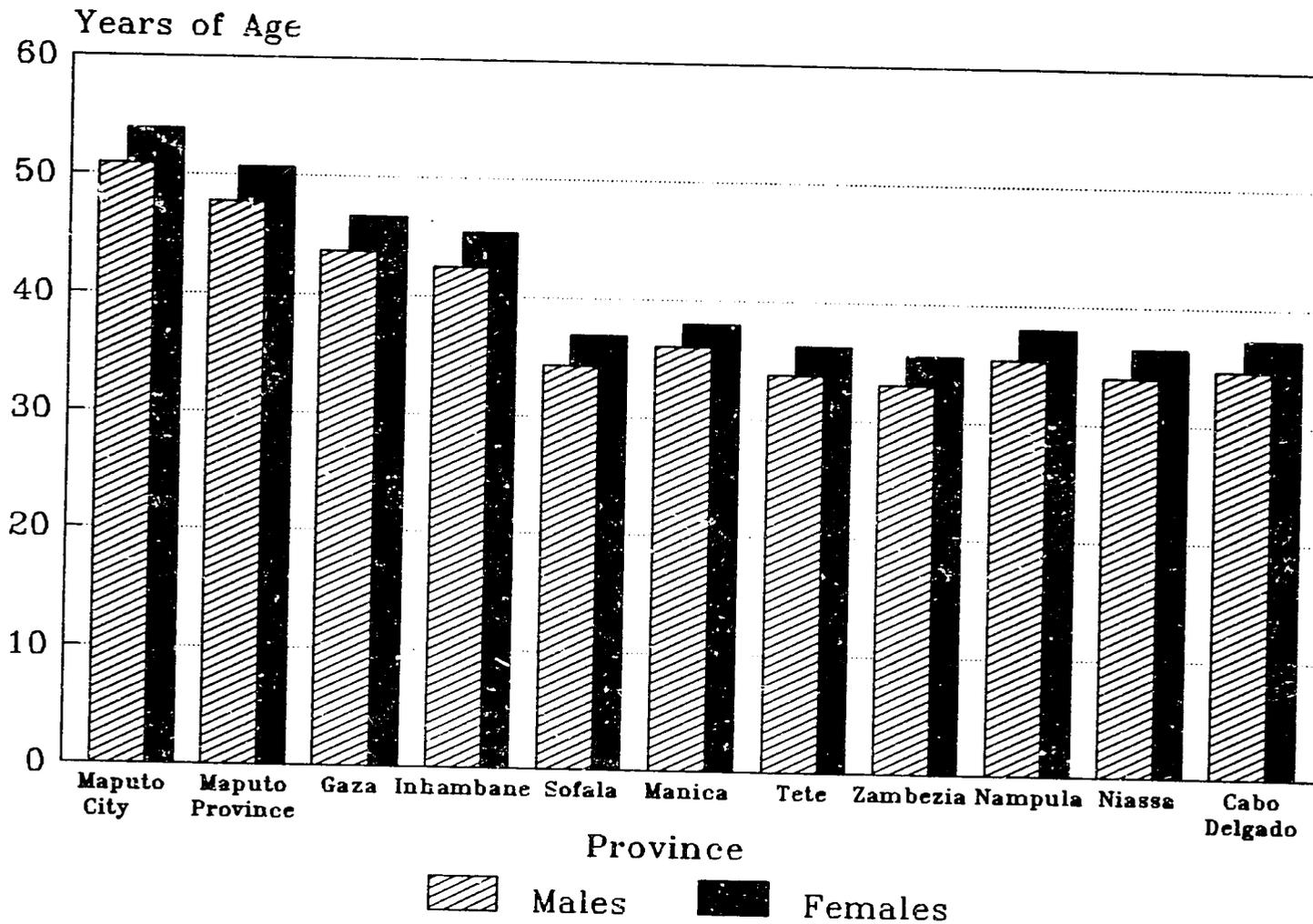
TABLE 2: OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS  
By Province, For the Period 1975-1980

Province	Crude Birth Rate	Fertility Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth	
					Male	Female
Maputo City	41.4	5.72	15.1	108	50.9	53.9
Maputo	41.8	6.40	16.0	125	47.8	50.7
Gaza	42.7	6.36	17.4	149	43.7	46.7
Inhambane	41.5	6.11	17.8	156	42.6	45.5
Sofala	44.8	6.54	22.2	216	34.3	36.9
Manica	48.7	7.10	21.0	202	36.1	38.0
Tete	50.5	7.33	22.4	220	33.8	36.3
Zambezia	54.6	8.20	22.9	226	33.1	35.6
Nampula	44.3	6.21	21.5	207	35.4	38.0
Niassa	51.8	7.40	22.3	219	34.0	36.5
Cabo Delgado	48.7	6.45	21.9	213	34.7	37.3
Total	47.1	6.42	20.6	159	42.1	45.0

NOTES:

- 1) Source: Mozambique Direccao Nacional de Estatistica, 1986, Informacao Estatistica 1985, Maputo, pp. 24-26. Provided courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research.
- 2) Crude Birth and Crude Death Rates are the ratio of the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population. Infant Mortality Rate is the rate of infant deaths (less than 1 year old) per 1,000 live births. Fertility Rate reflects the total number of children a woman would bear throughout her childbearing years if she were to bear children at the prevailing fertility rate associated with each age group she will pass through in her lifetime.

## Life Expectancy Mozambique: 1975-1980



Source: Mozambique Direccao Nacional de Estatistica, 1986.