PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

A DOCUMENT PREPARED FOR THE MEETING ON AGRICULTURE IN SADCC - HARARE

JULY, 1986

1. THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN MOZAMBIQUE.

1.1. Agriculture in the National Economy.

Agriculture constitutes the basic sector of the national economy and generated approximately 40% of the Gross Social Product (GSP), during the period 1977 - 1981. In 1984, agriculture accounted for 46% of the GSP due to the rapid decline in industrial production as well as in transport and trade. In terms of total exports of the country agricultural products (including forestry and fisheries) represented 78% in 1984. Agriculture is also the most important sector in regard to employment as it provides employment for approximately 84% of the total labour force.

1.2. Agricultural Resourcebase

Mozambique is indeed well endowed in terms of land and water resources for the development of agriculture (crops and livestock), forestry and fisheries.(Ref. Annex 1). The country has a total of 15 million ha of arable land, of which some 20%, i. e. 3 million ha, ar areas with good irrigation potential.

Productive natural forest cover approximately 19.2 mil ha, of which 25% are forest of medium to high producti ty. 1/
With a very rich and diversified vildlife, a vast network of lakes and rivers and a coastline of some 2 500 kilometres, the country also has an excellent potential for development of wildlife and fisheries.

In agro-ecological terms Mozambique has various regions which may be divided into two groups:

- One with regular annual rainfall, between 900 and 1 500 mm, concentrated in five to

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1/ Jorge Malleux, Evaluation of Forest Resources of People's Republic of Mozambique, Rome 1981

six month of the year (October- March), of varying altitude between sealevel and 600-800 meters. This group includes many areas of the Central and Northern parts of the country.

- One with irregular and low annual rainfall, concentrated in four to five months of the year (December-March) and with altitudes from 0 - 200 meters. This group includes various areas in the Southern and Central parts of the country which are semi-arid and with a high drought risk.

1.3. Agricultural Production.

Some 2.5 - 3 million ha are cultivated annually with pastures covering approximately 8 million ha.

The most important seasonal crops are maize (29.7% of cultivated area), cassava (16.0%), sorghum (13.4%), rice (2.7%), beans (6.5%), groundnut (9.1%), cotton (12.5%), sugar (1.7%) 2/

Dominant perennial crops are cashew, copra, tea and sisal.

The principal species of livestock are cattle (800 000 heads), sheep and goat (400 000 heads) and poultry (chicken and ducks).

Total agricultural production increased by 8.8% during the period 1977-81, but has fallen from 1982.

Statistics on GSP and marketed production may be found in the attached annex 2.

1.4. Sectors of Production.

Agricultural production originates in two main sectors, family and enterprise agriculture.

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2/ Brief Agricultural Monograph, Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo 1977.

Family agriculture, mainly dry land farming (approximately 2.5 - 3 million ha annually), is directed towards the production of basic food crops (maize, sorghum, cassava, groundnut, rice and fruits) and some export crops (cashew, cotton, copra) and to a minor degree some vegetables (pumpkin and sweet potato) under intercropping.

In this sector agricultural activities are carried out without using fertilizers or pesticides, with seeds of local varieties and with manual labour. The use of animal traction is limited to the Southern region and some areas in the Centre of the country.

Enterprise agriculture including private and state companies, occupies some 250 000 ha with seasonal and perennial crops. The sector is very important in terms of marketed production, both in foods (maize, vegetable fruits, meat, milk and eggs) and in exports (cotton, tea, copra, citrus, sisal and wood).

This sector normally uses improved seed, agro-chemicals and mechanized equipment.

The agricultural cooperatives constitute an intermediary sector between the two referred to in terms of technolog cultivating some 30 000 ha annually.

1.5. Development Contraints.

In spite of efforts made by the Government since Independence to increase production of basic food crops and animal products, and to produce sufficient agricultural raw materials and export crops for national industries and foreign markets, the aspired production objectives have not materialized.

The destabilizing actions of armed bandits, consecutive years of natural calamities (prolonged drought in the Southern and Central regions of the country and .....

floods in some of the major rivers) and the impact of the world economic crisis on Mozambique were factors in the steep drop in agricultural production from 1982.

In addition some of the main agricultural development contraints include:

- Pronounced scarcity of staff and qualified technicia at various levels (state apparatus, productive secto research and support services).
- Insufficient number and installed capacity of training institutions at elementary, medium and higher levels.
- Limited national capacity for production of agricult inputs and scarce foreign currency, necessary to guarantee the availability of annual needs of such inputs.
- Research and support services for production (rural extension and laboratories) by small family farmers, in particular are still in their initial stage of development and encounter difficulties related to the limited availability of financial, material and human (qualified personnel) resources.
- Very insufficient marketing, storage and supply systems and a severe lack of consumergoods.

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2. BASIC ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

2.1. The objectives and policy criteria defined by the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO and by the Government to guide development policy in the coming years reflect two kinds of interacting elements: on the one hand, the long run strategy for a radical transformation of the existing socio-economic structure, which will lead to the consolidation of the material base of society and development of a socialist economy; and on the other hand, the conjunctural pressures, caused by a number of factors, among which the intensification of external agression against the country may be found, and which imply a need to readjust economic development in accordance with existing constraints and in addition strengthen efforts to overcome present difficulties in an effective manner.

2.2. Within this context, basic objectives to be attained in the short and medium term include three fundamental aspects:

i) A rapid increase in agricultural and industrial production to elevate the level of food supply and living conditions of the people;

ii) An improvement in the balance of payment situation of the country through a reduction of foreign currency expenditures and an increase in export receipts;

iii) A strengthened defence capacity for the struggle against all enemy agressions and the defence of the integrity of the country.

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2.3. The materialization of these objectives presupposes the application of the following policy criteria:

i) Intensive and efficient use of resources and installed productive capacity, minimizing the use of imported inputs. This implies productivity increases of existing factors of production rather than their expansion;

ii) Mobilize local resources, capacity and initiative capable of having and immediate impact on the existing food supply, general living conditions of the People and defence of the Nation. This implies a need to support activities and sectors with a high output/investment ratio and with limited needs in terms of scarce and critical factors (specialized human resources, management capacity and imported inputs);

iii) Intensify and rationalize the investment process taking into account the real capacity of the country and the development priorities. This implies a need to support with resources and scarce factors of production activities ar strategic sectors which are critical for the transformation of the economy and the development of the base for a socialist socie

iv) Up-grade, simplify and decentralize the planni system and management of the economy, ensuring efficient and operational state leadership in strategic economic activities. A fundamental aspect of this criteria is the strengthening of the capacity of provincial and district

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structures in planning and direction, making it possible in this way to achieve a correct equilibrium between central planning and strategic decisions and the integration of local initiatives.

3. GUIDELINES FOR MEDIUM-TERM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

3.1. The above objectives and global economic policy criteria of the country constitute the general framework within which an agricultural development programme for the coming years will be defined.

The developments in the country during the first five years of this decade, in which various factors hampered a harmonious and equilibrated development of the national economy (armed agression, destabilizing actions, natural calamities, world economic crisis), and which affected agriculture most seriously, imply a need for formulating an agricultural development programme which combine short run emergency actions with medium to long run projects.

This task is one of the priorities of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture during this year and in this document a draft of some of the general guidelines for agricultural development in the coming five years is presented.

3.2. The definition of these guidelines takes as starting point that agriculture is the basis for socio-economic development of the country, given that agriculture is the main source of accumulation and that an overwhelming majority of the Mozambican people is involved in agricultural activities.

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3.3. During the coming five years the main objectives of agricultural development are:

- Improve the nutritional status of the people, diminishing significantly the existing deficit in cereals, legumes and oil crops;
- Increase the availability of animal protein, developing livestock raising which is less demanding in terms of imported feed or competitive with sources of food for human consumption, and fishculture;
- Increase the supply of fuel wood and wood for national use ;
- Support the strengthening of ligh industry producing consumer goods, with priority to cloth and clothes making, oilmaking for human consumption, soap and sugar, increasing the production and marketing of cotton, copra, sunflower, groundnut and sugarcane;
- Increase foreign currency receipts of the country through the production and export promotion of cashew, cotton, tea, copra, sisal, citrus, wood and tobacco, and give incentives to the diversification of export production utilizing existing potential and knowledge;
- Promote equilibrated and harmonious development at national and regional level and improve living conditions in the countryside thereby reducing migration to urban centres and neighbouring countries, to the benefit of the Mozambican People.

3.4. The entire fulfillment of these objectives implies the implementation of a range of

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policies, measures and actions, which are intimately linked and mutually conditioning, at various levels, branches and sectors of agriculture. Some - but not all of these issues are listed in the following without going into details.

3.4.1. Priority will be given to regions which due to their potential, population density, existing infrastructure and the investments already made can respond quickly to our needs. The following characteristics may be noted:

- In the regions, integrated development will be promoted depending on existing resources through:

  . making activities in the various sectors of production compatible;

  . diversifying and integrating agriculture (agriculture, livestock, forestry, beekeeping, fishculture), agroindustry and small-scale industries producing consumer goods;

  . recuperating and rehabilitating existing social and productive infrastructures expanding them in accordance with needs.

- The organization of integrated agricultural development regions will be continued taking into account experiences being gained in some areas of the country (Chokwé, Lioma, Angónia, Montepuez, Moamba, etc.).

- Support to the development of irrigated production through integral utilization of

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existing irrigation systems and the installat: of new systems making use of existing dams as well as those under construction mainly in the Central and Southern parts of the country (areas with drought risk).

3.4.2. In relation to sectors of production agricultur: policy will continue along three convergent lin:

- Wideranging support and incentives to peasant production in the family and cooperative sector with a view to improving living conditions of rural people, increasing the availability of food and consumergoods in particular and generating gradually more surplus for urban centres, national industrie: and export. In this regard the following actions will be supported:

  . Distribution of land with good agricultu: potential.

  . Regular supply of agricultural inputs an consumer goods.

  . Improvement in marketing and timely transport of production surpluses, adjusting price policies in order to provide incentives to the producers.

  . Development of applied agricultural research on the problems and farming systems of the peasants.

  . Development of rural extension and training systems based in specific projects, state companies and regional direction units with a view to introduci improved technology and better organized

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rural production.

- Promotion of the organization of peasants in associations and producer cooperatives
- Assistance to existing agricultural cooperatives, particularly with regard to technical and professional training.

- Restructuration and consolidation of state enterprises in order that their leading role in economic development may materialize. Along this line the following actions will be supported:

  - Definition of enterprise dimensions and production structure which will lead to economic viability and achievement of social objectives.
  - Technical and professional training of enterprise staff at various levels with a view to improved management.
  - Rehabilitation of social and productive infrastructures and replacement of agricultural equipment and transport means.
  - Improvement of the living conditions of agricultural workers, their ability to read and write and the mechanism for their participation in the definition and achievement of socio-economic objectives of the enterprises.
  - Strengthened articulation with the various sectors of production on the basis of reciprocate advantages within the framewor

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of a rational distribution of work which promotes complementarity and integrated development of productive activities.

- Stimuli and assistance for the private sect to increase production and productive capacities, both in small and medium sized enterprises producing for local consumption and in import substituting or export promoting sectors, which ensure a return on invested capital and foreign currency for the national economy.

3.4.3. The policy for occupying and using land is based on the Land Act (already published) and on the Regulations of the Land Act (to be published shortly), which guarantee long term user rights in accordance with the characteristics and economic objectives of th sector to which a given producer belongs. Particular attention and measures are directe towards the correct utilization and conservation of natural resources.

3.4.4. With regard to rural extension activities are oriented along the following main lines:

- Systematize existing experiences at the level of the various regions, projects and enterprises.
- Consolidate and expand the extension networks in operation, improving their management and work methodologies and training continuously their technicians and staff.

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- Implant a training system at central and local level related with the policy and issues of rural development, turning it into a wideranging, dynamic and continuos movement involving leading cadres, intermediaries, national technicians and producers. In this context, particular attention will be given to rural women.

3.4.5. In relation to agricultural research priority actions include:

- Development of crop research programmes on basic food crops already in course (maize, rice, sorghum, beans, groundnut).
- Take off of programmes presently in thei initial phase (cassava, sunflower, cotton tea, cashew, sugar, fruits, vegetables).
- Integrated research of farming systems in use in the country.
- Development of forestry research mainly in the fields of seeds, silviculture, management and lumbering, wood technology and economics.
- Research on animal nutrition, pastures, improved management systems, reproduction and control of major animal diseases. Emphasis will be put on cattle, sheep and goats, pigs and poultry (ducks and chicke and on local breeds.
- Inventories and studies on national land, water,flora and fauna resources.

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In accordance with the above priorities particular attention will be given to the organization and rehabilitation of the existing research network, to the involvement of projects and sectors of production in this activity and to the training of national technicians (higher, medium and elementary levels).

3.4.6. With reference to seeds, one of the key issues of agricultural production, the following lines of action are stressed:

- Priority to production of maize, rice, sorghum, beans, groundnut, cotton and sunflower to achieve national self-sufficienc in seeds. This self-sufficiency is equivalent to the supply of seeds to the enterprise sector and renovation of seeds of the family sector every four years.

- Development of basic seeds of the above mentioned crops.

- Implementation of a policy giving incentives to seed producers.

- Improvement of the capacity of the State Apparatus for seed quality control, certification, establishment of norms and legislation, planning and control of activiti in this sector.

- Training of staff and national technicians necessary for the functioning of the above systems.

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3.4.7. In relation to the development of human resources efforts will be concentrated on:

- Literacy and education programmes for peasants and rural workers.
- Training, education and specialization programme for agriculture staff and technicians in accordance with the above priorities in production, research, rural extension, planning and management.
- Expansion of the capacity and improvement of the quality of training institutions at elementary , intermediate and higher levels.

3.4.8. With reference to prices and investments the following lines of action will be followed.

- Priority will be given to investments in accordance with the objectives and lines of action already referred to, with emphasis on rehabilitation and better utilization of existing productive capacity. New investments will be effectuated in connection with already existing infrastructure and/or presently under construction.
- Foreign investments will be supported for the achievement of above mentioned objectives through fiscal and credit policies and favourable contracts.
- Central and local state apparatus capacities for planning and control of investments will be gradually reinforced.
- Stimulate production through adequate price policies for agricultural products and inputs, which implies a need to improve the capacity

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of the state apparatus to analyse and formulate price policies.

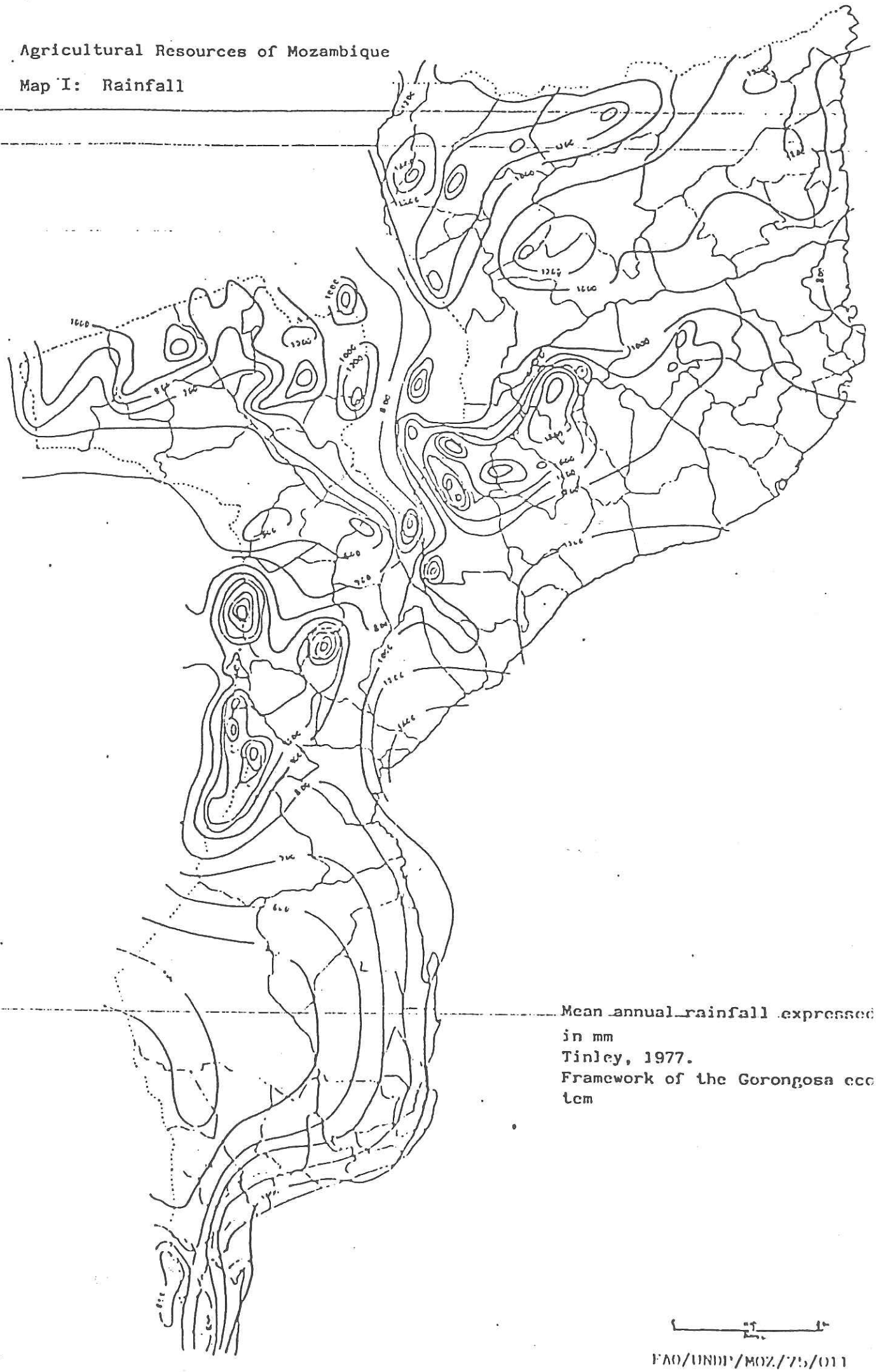
The issues reviewed above do not include all aspects which agricultural policy cover. They constitute as already indicated a general outline of medium term agricultural development.

Ministry of Agriculture
People's Republic of Mozambique

ANNEX 1: AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MAPS AND CROP DISTRIBUTION

Agricultural Resources of Mozambique

Map I: Rainfall



Mean annual rainfall expressed in mm

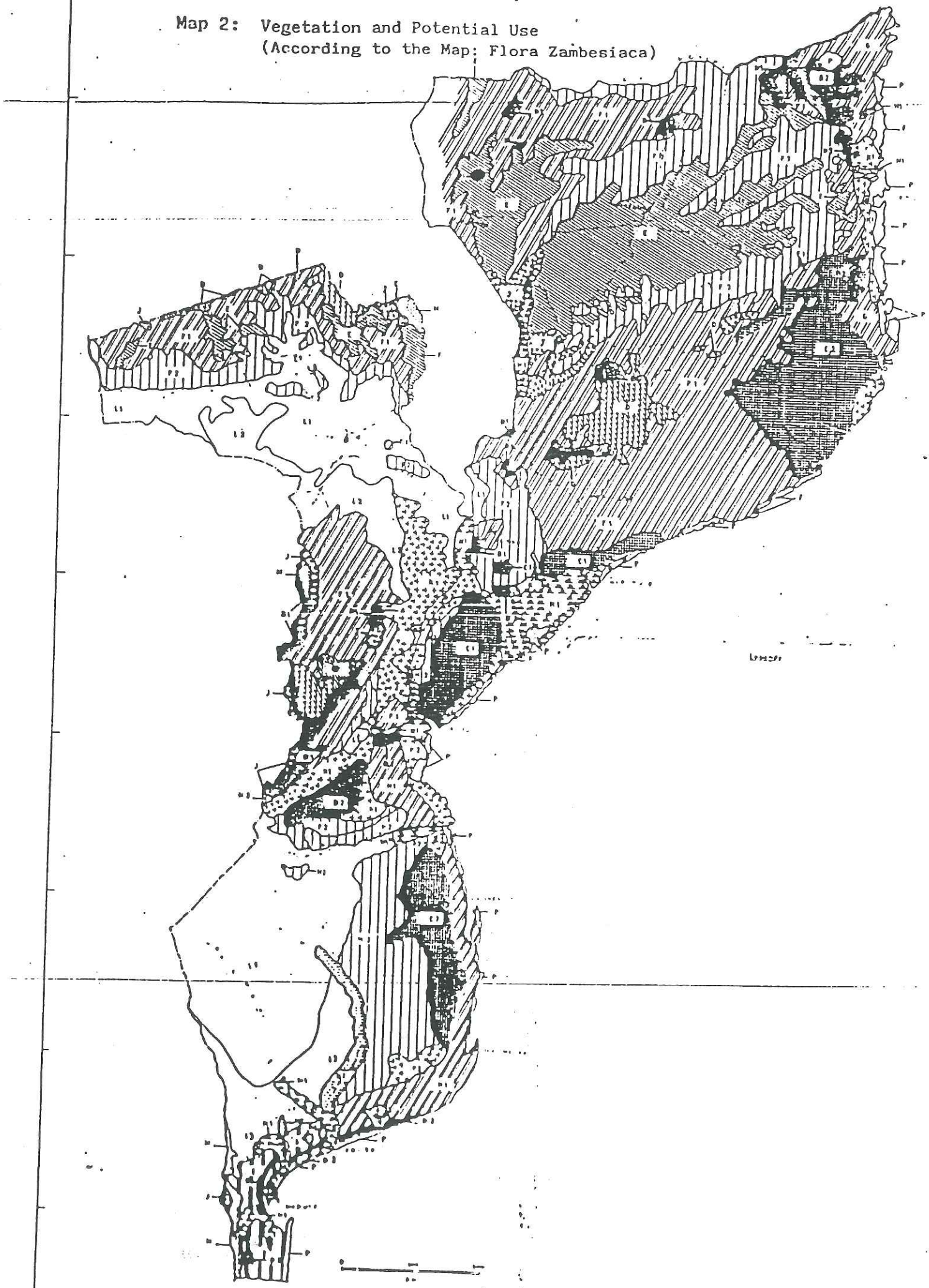
Tinley, 1977.

Framework of the Gorongosa ecosystem

FAO/UNDP/MOZ/75/011

Land and Water Use Planning

Map 2: Vegetation and Potential Use
(According to the Map: Flora Zambesiaca)



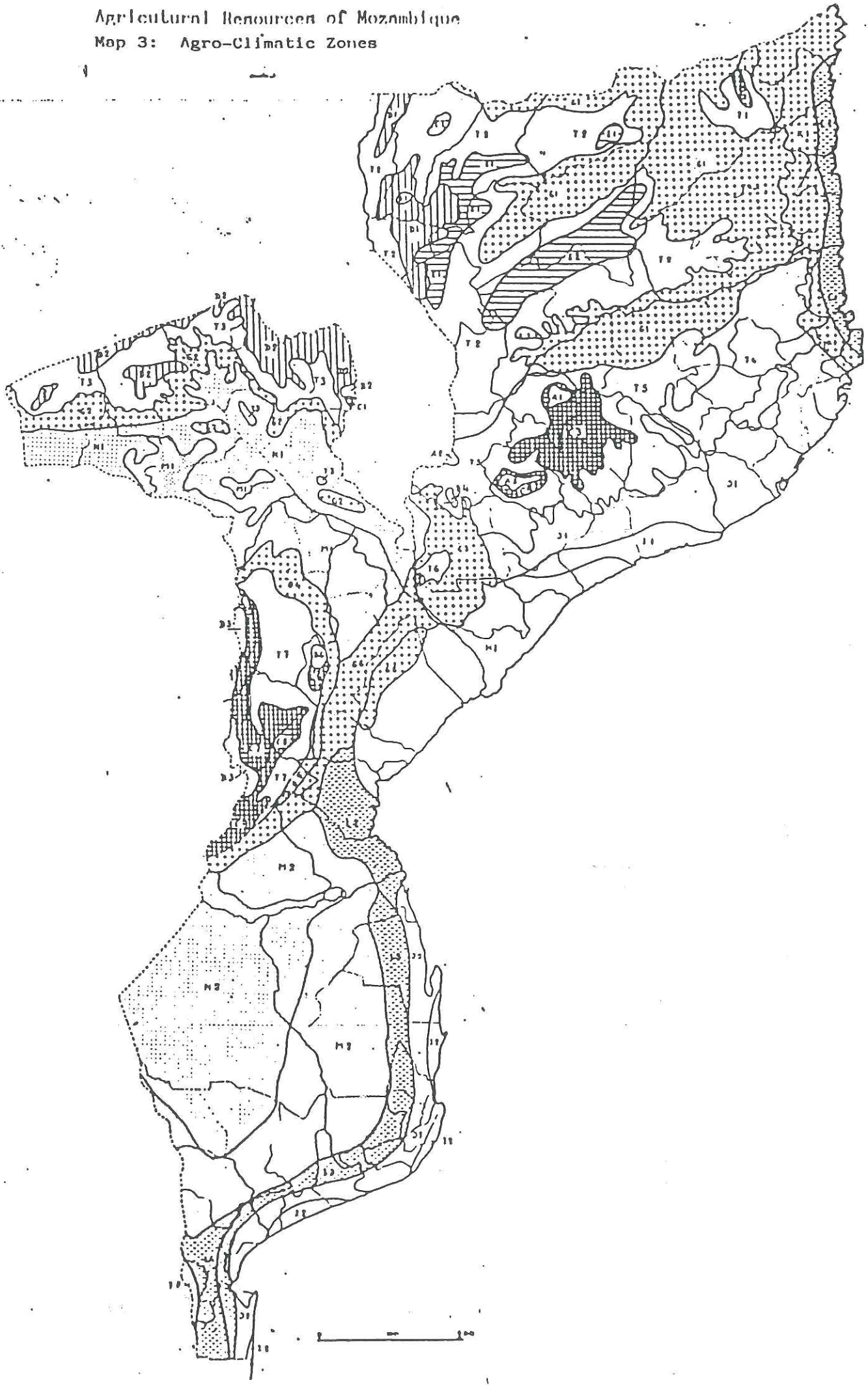
Legend

Vegetation	Potential Use
Closed and Thicket Forests	
A. Pattern of altitude (1700–2000 mm)	Conservation
B1. Moist, evergreen and semi-deciduous	Conservation and limited extraction of high profit value
B2. Dry, deciduous, semi-deciduous, South of Save River	
Sub-littoral Forest and Open Forest Mosaic (Miombo type)	
C1. Moist, semi-deciduous	-Limited extraction of high profit wood -Local use for building -Apiculture, fuelwood
C2. Dry, deciduous	
Inland Open Forest (Miombo type)	
D. Semi-deciduous Miombo (rainfall 1200–1800 mm)	-Local use for building (low quality) -Apiculture -Charcoal and fuelwood production -Some species of high profit Pterocarpus angolensis (umbila) Pericopsis angolensis Milletia stuhlmanni
E. Tardily deciduous Miombo (rainfall 900–1400 mm)	
F1. Deciduous open Miombo (rainfall 700–1000 mm)	
F2. Dry deciduous open Miombo (rainfall 400–700 mm)	
Northern Sub-littoral and Southern sandy plains open Forest (Miombo type)	
G. Northern littoral deciduous Miombo (Cabo Delgado rainfall 900–1200 mm)	-Local use for building low quality
H1. Southern sandy plains deciduous Miombo (rainfall 700–900 mm)	-Apiculture -Charcoal and fuelwood productions -Some species of high profit Pterocarpus angolensis (umbila) Pericopsis angolensis
H2. Southern sandy plains dry deciduous Miombo (rainfall 500–700 mm)	-The same use as mentioned above and islands of Androstachys johnsonii (high profit wood)
Open Forests besides Miombo type	
I. Sub-littoral open Forests south of Limpopo river with extra-tropical species	-Some species of high profit. Silvan fruits (densely populated zone)
Tree, Shrub and Herbal Savannas	
J. Savanna over crystalline mother rock soils	-Over fertile soils occur Peterocarpus angolensis (populated zones)
K1. Sub-planaltics savannas and lowlands over sandstone, conglomerates calcareous soils. Dry deciduous	-Mountain zones of Manica and Libombos have intermediate aptitude for pastures
K2. Idem as K1 over badly drained soils	-Intermediate and high aptitude for past -Pasturages with Acacia nigrescens and T meda triandra. Wet pasturages
L1. Savannas from Zambeze and Limpopo Valleys with defective and irregular rainfall, dry deciduous	-Low aptitude for pastures
L2. Idem as L1, very dry, early deciduous	
M. Herbal savannas from Libombos and Manica	-High aptitude for pastures in Libombos. Acacia nigrescens and Themeda triandra) Intermediate aptitude in Manica for past (Parinari Laudelia)
Tree, Shrub and herbal savannas from alluvial plains and coastal swamps	
N1. Non saline soils	-High aptitude for pastures but limited drainage conditions
N2. Saline soils	-Low aptitude for pastures
P. Littoral and coastal dunes thicket	-No aptitude

Open Forest (Miombo type) reports bush dominated by Brachystegia and Julbernardia trees.

Agricultural Resources of Mozambique

Map 3: Agro-Climatic Zones



LEGEND

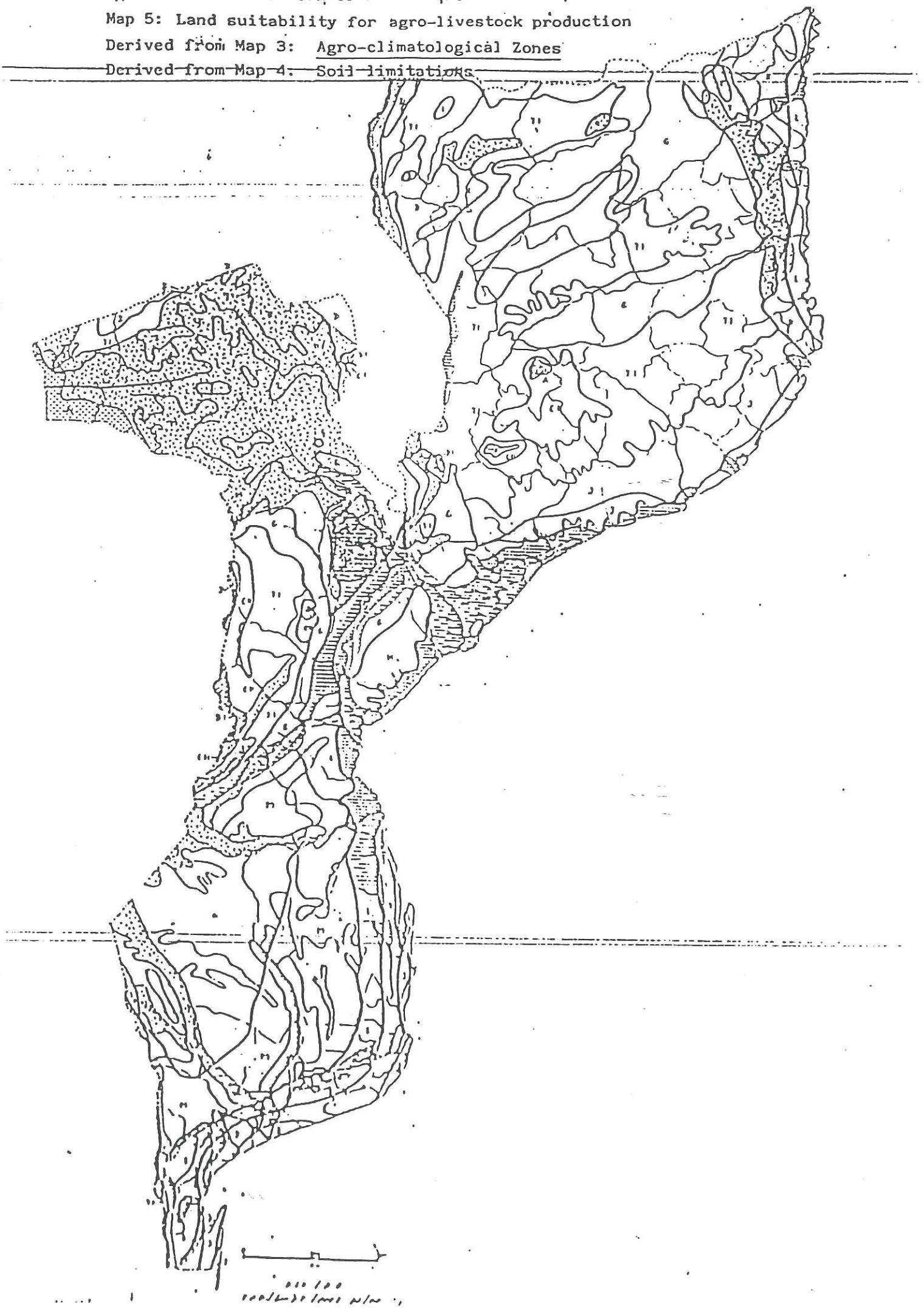
	Agro-climatic Zones and their agricultural suitabilities for dryland agriculture	Generalized characteristics of the Zones		
	Plateaux	Rainy Season (months)	Altitude (meters)	Rainfall (mm)
A1-3	Very wet plateaux with particular suitability for tea, bananas and coffee.	9	500-1500	1.800-2.000
B1-3	Wet plateaux; suitable for wheat potatoes and livestock production Not so suitable for tea, bananas coffee	7	1.000-1.700	1.200-2.000
C1	Plateau with a long rainy season. Suitable for wheat, maize, sunflower soyabean, coconut and potatoes	6	1.000-1.500	900-1.400
D-2	Plateau with a rainy season during at least 5 months. Suitable for wheat, maize, sunflower, soyabean, coconut and potatoes	5	1.000-1.500	500-1.400
	Intermediate Altitude Zones			
B4 -6	Wet Zones suitable for maize, soyabean and cassava	6-7	500-1.500	1.400-2.200
	Zones with a long rainy season Suitable for maize, soyabean, coconut and cassava	6	400-1.000	1.200-1.600
E1-2	Zones with a rainy season during at least 5 months. Suitable for maize, sunflower, soya, coconut and cassava.	5	600-1.000	1.200-1.400
F1-7	Zones with a rainy season during 4 to 5 months, with a remote possible occurence of dry periods. Suitable for maize, sorghum, sunflower, soyabean, cotton, coconut and cassava.	4-5	200-1.000	600-1.400
F8	Zones with 6 months rainy season with a remote possible occurence of dry periods. Suitable for maize, sorghum, sunflower and coconut	6	200-600	700-800
G1-6	Zones with a 4-5 months rainy season with an intermediate possible occurence of dry periods. Suitable for sorghum sunflower, cotton and cassava	4-4.5	200-600	700-1.200
	Coastal Zones of Low Altitude			
H1	Wet Zones, suitable for maize, rice soyabean, cassava, cocotree	7	0-200	200-1.400
I1-2	Zones with a long rainy season. Suitable for maize, soyabean, coconut, cassava, cocotree and cashew.	6	0	1.000-1.200
J1-2	Zones with a 5 months rainy season with a little risk occurence of dry periods. Suitable for maize, soyabean, cotton, coconut cassava, cocotree and cashew	5	0-2	800-1.200
K1	Zone with a 4 months rainy season with an intermediate risk of occurence dry periods. Suitable for sorghum, pearl millet, coconut cassava and cashew.	4	50-200	800-1.100
L1-4	Zones with a 4 months rainy season with a high risk of occurence of dry periods. Suitable for sorghum, pearl millet. Not so suitable for coconut cassava, cocotree and cashew.	4	0-200	600-1.000
	Dry and Very Dry Zones			
M1-2	Zones with a very low and irregular rainfall and with a 3-4 months rainy season. Suitable for pearl millet. Not so suitable for sorghum	3-4	50-600	500-700
N1-2	Zones with a very low and irregular rainfall and with a 2-3 months rainy season. Not so suitable for pear millet.	2-3	100-500	400-700

Agricultural Resources of Mozambique

Map 5: Land suitability for agro-livestock production

Derived from Map 3: Agro-climatological Zones

Derived from Map 4: Soil limitations



ZONES WITHOUT SEVERE LIMITATIONS DUE TO THE CLIMATE

Plateaux with a rainy season longer than 5 months with particular suitability to certain crops

A — Very wet plateaux, suitable for tea, banana and coffee

B1 — Wet plateaux, suitable for wheat, potatoes and livestock and not so suitable for tea, bananas an

CI+ — Plateaux with a rainy season of 5 - 6 months, suitable for wheat, maize, sunflower, soybean, coc and potatoes

Zones with a rainy season longer than 5 - 6 months, very suitable for usual crops

(intermediate altitude)

BII — Wet zones with 6 - 7 months rainy season, suitable for maize, soybean, cassava

CII — Zones with 6 months rainy season, suitable for wheat, soybean, coconut and cassava

E — Zones with a rainy season of at least 5 months, suitable for maize, sunflower, soybean, coconut cassava

(coastal lowlands)

H — Coastal wet lowland with a 7 months rainy season, suitable for maize, rice, soybean, cassava anc coconut

I — Coastal lowland with a 6 months rainy season, suitable for maize, soybean, coconut, cassava and cashew

Zones with a small risk of dry periods during the rainy season

(intermediate altitude)

FI — Zones with a rainy season of 4 - 5 months, suitable for maize, sorghum, sunflower, cotton, cocon cassava

FII — Zones with a 6 months rainy season, suitable for maize, sorghum, sunflower and coconut

(coastal lowlads)

J — Zones with a 5 months rainy season, suitable for maize, sorghum, soybean, cotton, coconut, cassa and cashew

Zones with an intermediate risk of dry periods during the 4-6 months rainy season

G — Zones of intermediate altitude, suitable for sorghum, pearl millet, sunflower, cotton and cassav

K — Coastal zones, suitable for sorghum, pearl millet, coconut, cassava and cashew

ZONES WITH SEVERE CLIMATIC LIMITATIONS

L — Zones with a 4 months rainy season-high risk of dry periods, suitable for sorghun, pearl millet; not so suitable for coconut, cassava and cashew

M — Zones with an irregular rainy season of 3 - 4 months, suitable for pearl millet; not so suitable sorghum

N — Very dry zones with a 2-3 months rainy season, not so suitable for pearl millet

ZONES WHERE THE IMPROVEMENT DOES NOT DEPEND VERY MUCH ON THE CLIMATE, EXCESS OF WATER IN SOIL

Great rivers valleys with possibilities of irrigation

Zones with poorly drained soils along the coast and the interland, suitable for pastures

ZONES WITH SEVERE SOIL LIMITATIONS

Zones with not very deep soils, stony or hill relief frequently associated to vertisols (black clay soils) in the great rivers valles

Zones with saline soils

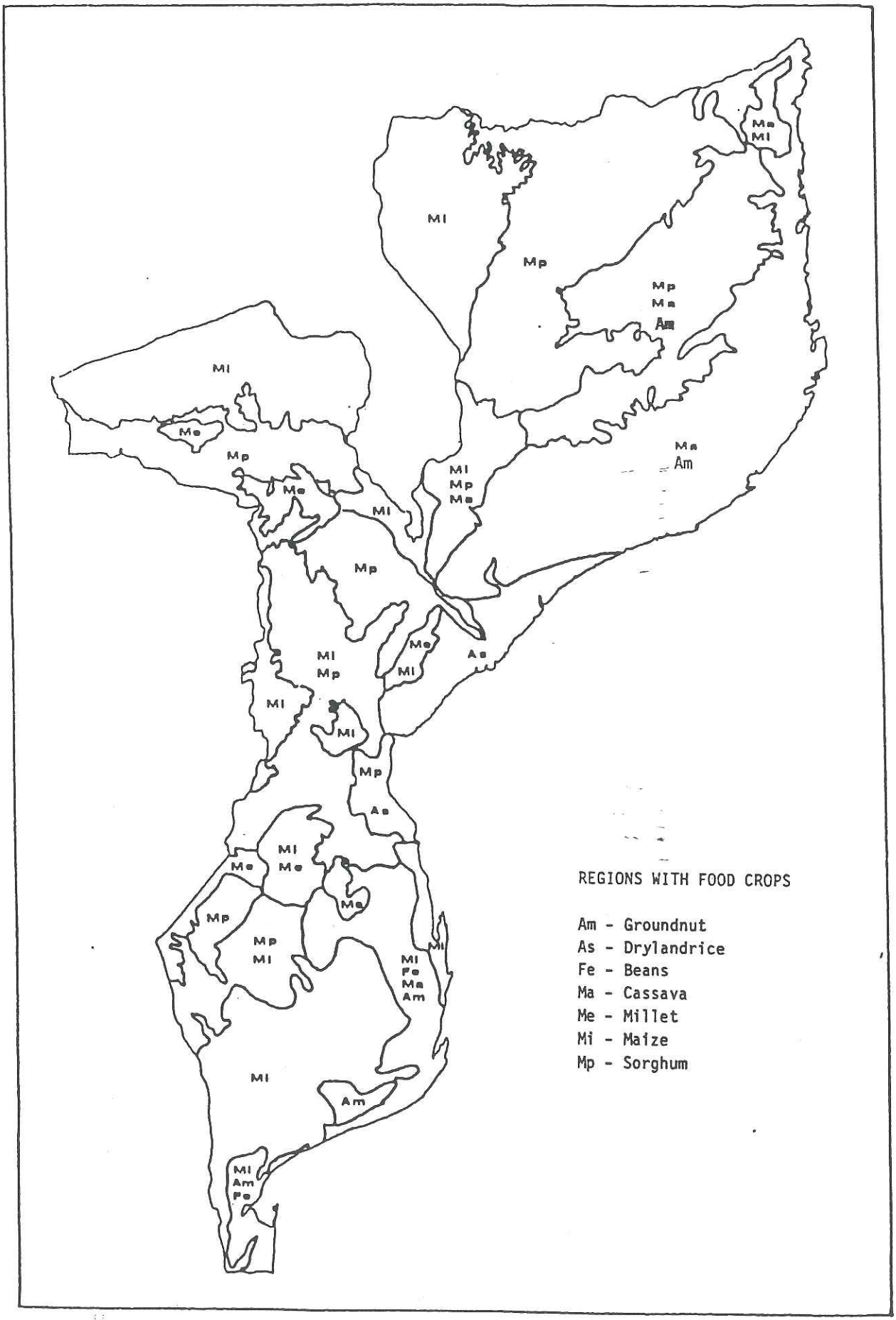
Zones with low AWC soils (very sandy soils)

ZONES WITH PARTICULAR SUITABILITY FOR PASTURES IN ZONES WITH SEVERE LIMITATIONS OF CLIMATE AND S

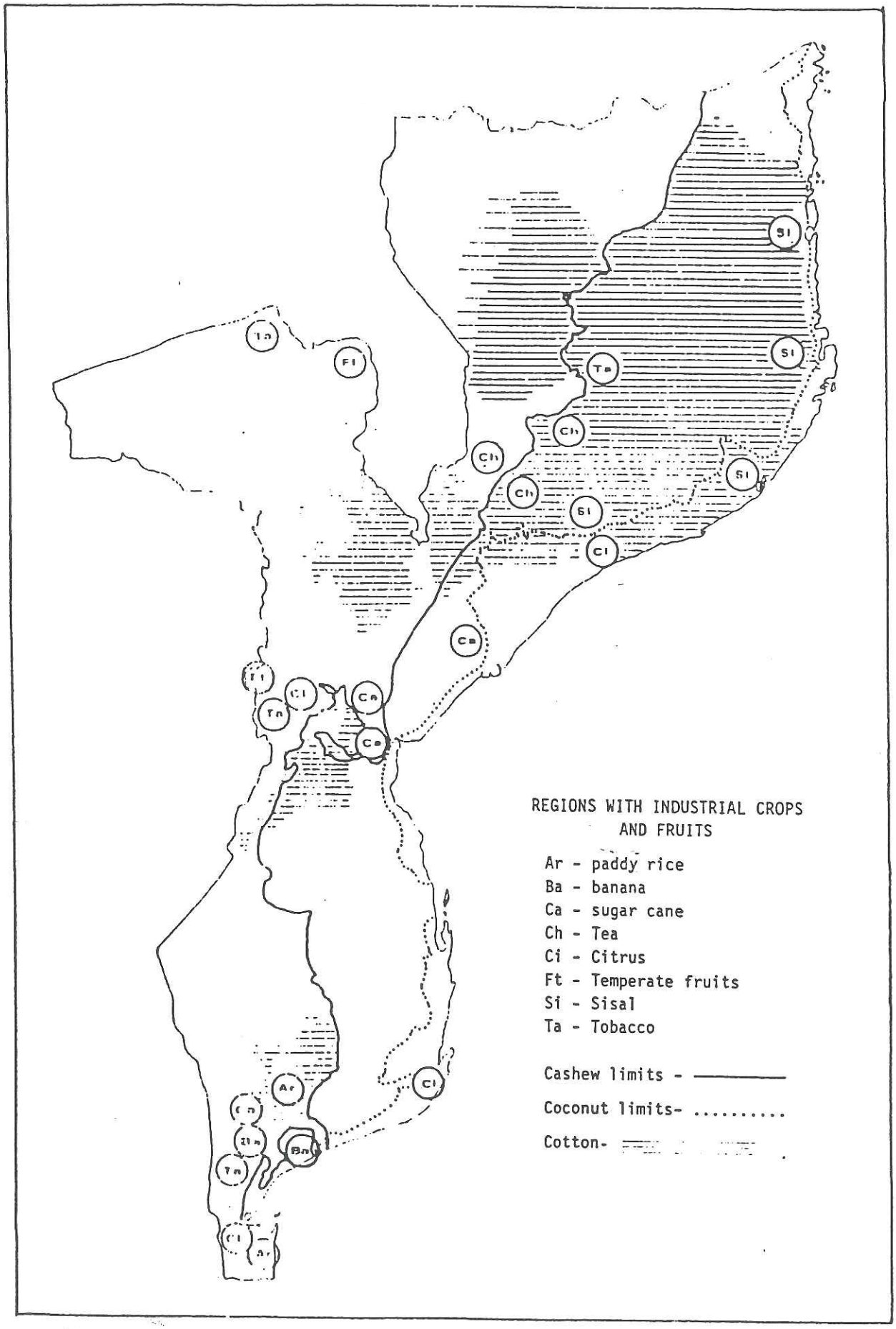
Lowland pastures with deficient rainfall (Acacia nigrescens-Themeda triandra)

Pastures of high or intermediate altitude, mountainuous

Note: The symbols of agro-climatic zones (A, B, etc.), correspond to zones described in detail Map 3: Drawing of the Agro-climat zones



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, 1977



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, 1977

GROSS SOCIAL PRODUCT
CONSTANT 1980 PRICES

Unit: 10^9 meticais

SECTORS	1975	1977	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
AGRICULTURE	24.8	29.8	30.8	31.1	30.8	24.0	24.4	24.6
INDUSTRY	28.0	28.4	32.6	33.6	29.0	23.2	18.0	14.3
CONSTRUCTION	4.0	3.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.3
TRANSPORT AND COMUNICATION	9.1	7.8	8.1	9.0	8.3	6.6	5.1	4.5
TRADE AND OTHERS	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5
GSP PRODUCED	71.4	74.8	82.1	84.1	78.8	64.4	57.9	53.3

CNP, May 1986

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (a)

Products	1977/78 HA.	1977/78 TON.	1977/78 TON/HA	1978/79. HA.	1978/79. TON.	1978/79. TON/HA	1979/80 HA.	1979/80 TON.	1979/80 TON/HA	1980/81 HA.	1980/81 TON.	1980/81 TON/HA
MAIZE	10600	18400	1.78	18578	24194	1.30	27096	40410	1.49	31975	46942	1.47
RICE	15600	34200	2.19	23750	50249	2.12	25620	42579	1.66	21054	33976	1.61
SISAL- LEAVES		375000		11260	424072	37.60	16639	298016	17.91	16950	233940	13.80
COPRA	37900	27700	0.73	43618	26527	0.61	50643	26805	0.53	50352	28428	0.56
TEA-LEAVES	13000	67620	5.20	15937	86025	5.40	15940	90152	5.66	15956	99227	6.22
SEED COTTON	36000	33200	0.92	20690	14552	0.70	30829	22272	0.72	38639	40388	1.05
CITRUS	1650	38600	23.39	1781	39012	21.90	1835	37345	20.35	1676	36680	21.89
POTATO	1300	20200	15.54	2383	18528	7.78	1684	11105	6.59	2465	21574	8.75
SUNFLOWER	5000	1900	0.38	7366	2215	0.30	13438	3933	0.29	13354	5515	0.41
BUTTER BEAN	4100	1500	0.37	2498	526	0.21	3800	1296	0.34	4439	1284	0.29
INDUSTRIAL TOMATO				864	11740	13.59	668	6378	9.27	700	2127	3.04
VEGETABLES	1400	6000	4.29	621	2331	3.75	1418	6427	4.53	920	6767	7.36
TOBACCO	3000	1500	0.50	2844	1727	0.60	2214	1405	0.63	1951	813	0.42
ONION	300	2400	8.00	392	3576	9.12	1262	8518	6.75	267	2490	9.32

Products	1981/82 HA.	1981/82 TON.	1981/82 TON/HA	1982/83 HA.	1982/83 TON.	1982/83 TON/HA	1983/84 HA.	1983/84 TON.	1983/84 TON/HA	1984/85 HA.	1984/85 TON.	1984/85 TON/HA
MAIZE	45733	65451	1.43	37669	41724	1.11	56952	60406	1.06	29929	39261	1.31
RICE	25375	40158	1.58	15502	22197	1.43	12076	22960	1.90	11410	29553	2.59
SISAL- LEAVES	8150	139850	17.16	8775	122412	13.95	14218	136572	9.61	6017	78977	13.09
COPRA	48400	20740	0.43	48019	20009	0.42	50568	16105	0.32	49192	16481	0.34
TEA- LEAVES	16360	109748	6.71	14408	51137	3.55	14560	59627	4.11	15168	25032	1.65
SEED COTTON	38128	31642	0.83	21126	17332	0.82	15457	11097	0.72	5801	3871	0.67
CITRUS	1780	38140	21.43	1783	33472	18.77	1654	25244	15.26	1686	31400	18.62
POTATO	3552	16040	4.52	1942	8498	4.38	460	5050	10.98	292	1849	6.33
SUNFLOWER	5860	1850	0.31	3576	1164	0.34	3897	1169	0.30	1566	717	0.46
BUTTER BEAN	5877	1720	0.29	4418	1055	0.24	4954	1464	0.30	5441	1993	0.36
INDUSTRIAL TOMATO	767	6002	7.83	395	3378	8.55	1153	16646	14.44	1015	13409	13.21
VEGETABLES	843	5592	6.63	1207	7859	6.51	2251	15975	6.87	3407	38235	11.22
TOBACCO	1658	842	0.51	1454	707	0.49	1227	751	0.61	693	359	0.52
ONION	238	1048	4.40	148	732	4.95	746	6913	9.27	238	2385	10.02

(a) Includes State, Cooperative and Private Sectors

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DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Products	Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cashewnuts	10 3 TON	160.0	120.0	102.0	90.0	62.6	87.6	90.1	57.0	18.1	25.3	30.4
CottonSeed	10 3 TON	52.0	36.8	52.0	72.4	36.8	64.9	73.7	60.7	24.7	14.3	5.7
Rice	10 3 TON	94.0	75.0	60.0	44.0	56.3	43.6	28.9	41.5	17.3	1-.1	17.4
Maize	10 3 TON	95.0	90.0	34.0	70.0	66.0	65.0	78.3	89.2	55.8	62.6	58.6
Sunflower	10 3 TON	8.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	4.8	11.8	12.1	10.8	7.3	5.0	5.7
Potato	10 3 TON	40.0	30.0	15.0	25.0	15.2	9.0	13.9	9.4	8.3	3.1	1.5
Vegetables	10 3 TON	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	2.3	6.4	6.8	5.6	7.9	20.0	33.4
Beans	10 3 TON	14.8	14.0	14.0	10.1	13.0	9.6	14.9	6.9	4.7	3.5	3.6
Copra	10 3 TON	50.4	72.0	48.0	60.0	51.0	37.1	54.4	36.6	30.7	24.8	24.0
Citrus	10 3 TON	34.0	30.0	25.0	38.6	39.0	37.3	36.7	38.1	33.5	24.6	31.5
Tea leaves	10 3 TON	59.1	67.3	77.3	67.6	88.0	90.2	94.2	109.7	51.1	59.8	25.0
Sisal leaves	10 3 TON	340.0	325.0	325.0	375,0	424.1	298.0	233.8	139.9	122.4	136.6	78.8
Beef	10 3 TON	14.7	10.6	11.0	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.2	5.8	4.7	3.2
Pork	10 3 TON	2.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.1	2.7
Poultry	10 3 TON	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.5	6.4	5.7	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.6
Eggs	10 6 UNI	12.5	12.0	14.1	19.9	33.6	45.9	48.0	49.7	29.6	37.8	34.7
Milk	10 6 LIT	5.1	4.7	3.4	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.5	3.4

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (TONS)

1980

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Privat.	Family
MAIZE	65000	30800	1900	7300	25000
RICE	43600	33000	1300	2000	7300
SORGHUM	612	100	72	0	440
SUNFLOWER	11800	1600	600	1700	7900
SESAME	0	0	0	0	0
GROUNDNUT	6300	0	100	400	5800
COPRA	37100	15000	0	11800	10300
MAFURRA	0	0	0	0	0
BEANS	9400	700	100	500	8300
CASSAVA	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]
CASHEW	87600	0	0	0	87600
SEED COTTON	64872	15146	576	6550	42600
TEA LEAVES	90152	79380	0	10772	0
WHEAT	619	619	0	0	0
SISAL LEAVES	298016	95416	0	202600	0
TOBACCO	1405	861	44	500	0
POTATO	9000	9000	0	0	0
VEGETABLES	6427	3193	662	2572	0
ONION	6000	5400	100	500	0
TOMATO	6378	4868	1438	72	0
CITRUS	37345	37345	0	0	0

1981

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Privt.	Family
MAIZE	78324	33789	1704	5986	36845
RICE	28860	25594	1407	687	1172
SORGHUM	977	297	10	80	590
SUNFLOWER	12080	3285	509	1546	6740
SESAME	507	0	67	85	355
GROUNDNUT	4952	15	0	0	4937
COPRA	54399	15000	0	12734	26665
MAFURRA	3803	0	0	0	3803
BEANS	14879	497	66	316	14000
CASSAVA	10909	0	0	154	10755
CASHEW	90100	0	0	0	90100
SEED COTTON	73628	33932	420	6036	33300
TEA LEAVES	99227	88200	0	11027	0
WHEAT	429	359	60	10	0
SISAL LEAVES	233836	65086	0	168750	0
TOBACCO	813	465	19	329	0
POTATO	13900	11800	200	1900	0
VEGETABLES	6787	4734	69	1984	0
ONION	2400	2070	0	330	0
TOMATO	2127	831	648	648	0
CITRUS	36680	36680	0	0	0

1982

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Priv.	Family
MAIZE	86151	44477	1458	3762	36454
RICE	41542	37677	979	197	2689
SORGHUM	1561	534	3	1	1023
SUNFLOWER	10800	933	245	264	9358
SESAME	884	0	7	8	869
GROUNDNUT	1453	21	10	6	1416
COPRA	36617	10830	0	9910	15877
MAFURRA	6379	0	0	0	6379
BEANS	6873	576	43	92	6162
CASSAVA	9506	30	10	475	8991
CASHEW	57000	0	0	0	57000
SEED COTTON	60742	25323	275	6044	29100
TEA LEAVES	109748	95120	0	14628	0
WHEAT	1024	877	59	88	0
SISAL LEAVES	139850	45650	0	94200	0
TOBACCO	862	584	30	248	0
POTATO	9400	7600	0	1800	0
VEGETABLES	5592	3869	221	1502	0
ONION	950	800	0	150	0
TOMATO	6002	4450	412	1140	0
CITRUS	38140	38140	0	0	0

1983

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Priv.	Family
MAIZE	55803	27232	785	2802	24984
RICE	17268	15022	546	138	1562
SORGHUM	1314	343	27	29	915
SUNFLOWER	7269	602	152	395	6120
SESAME	292	0	17	4	271
GROUNDNUT	668	20	0	0	648
COPRA	30659	9796	0	10163	10700
MAFURRA	5690	0	0	0	5690
BEANS	4754	869	67	494	3304
CASSAVA	8542	35	5	1	8501
CASHEW	18100	0	0	0	18100
SEED COTTON	24732	14872	476	1984	7400
TEA LEAVES	51137	48591	0	2546	0
WHEAT	724	703	19	2	0
SISAL LEAVES	122412	39910	0	82502	0
TOBACCO	707	574	29	104	0
POTATO	8300	7000	0	1300	0
VEGETABLES	7859	4451	189	3219	0
ONION	600	500	0	100	0
TOMATO	3378	2717	488	173	0
CITRUS	33472	33472	0	0	0

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (CONT.)

1984

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Priv.	Family
MAIZE	82561	46115	962	3742	31742
RICE	19087	15131	333	443	3180
SORGHUM	2141	392	102	19	1628
SUNFLOWER	5018	377	125	385	4131
SESAME	334	1	10	3	320
GROUNDNUT	2044	46	10	2	1986
COPRA	24836	11000	0	9910	3926
MAFURRA	5270	0	0	0	5270
BEANS	3549	742	62	393	2352
CASSAVA	6857	3350	21	98	3388
CASHEW	25314	0	0	0	25314
SEED COTTON	14722	6488	262	2325	6627
SEA LEAVES	59627	58615	0	1212	0
WHEAT	466	438	24	4	0
SISAL LEAVES	136572	55547	0	81025	0
TOBACCO	751	637	46	68	0
POTATO	3086	2018	0	1068	0
VEGETABLES	19973	10185	1019	8769	0
ONION	4696	3118	136	1242	200
TOMATO	16646	4427	526	11693	0
CITRUS	24606	24501	0	0	105

1985

	TOTAL	State	Coop.	Priv.	Family
MAIZE	58581	21906	1208	5736	29651
RICE	17894	12581	330	1100	3883
SORGHUM	1812	219	60	161	1372
SUNFLOWER	5690	349	47	307	4987
SESAME	282	0	4	3	275
GROUNDNUT	2001	30	2	1	1968
COPRA	24014	9503	0	6978	7533
MAFURRA	2594	0	0	0	2594
BEANS	3612	706	54	160	2692
CASSAVA	6367	1286	31	760	4290
CASHEW	30355	0	0	0	30355
SEED COTTON	5681	3301	14	556	1810
SEA LEAVES	25032	24369	0	663	0
WHEAT	64	45	3	16	0
SISAL LEAVES	78777	44424	0	34353	0
TOBACCO	359	314	15	30	0
POTATO	1527	1050	0	450	27
VEGETABLES	33884	10484	970	20846	1384
ONION	2035	1000	100	800	135
TOMATO	13409	3239	855	9315	0
CITRUS	31510	31400	0	0	110

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