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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to Mozambique

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 33/126 of 19 December 1978 on assistance to Mozambique, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, and to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.
2. The Secretary-General arranged for a review mission to visit Mozambique to consult with the Government on the economic situation in that country and on the progress which had been made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The report of the review mission, which is annexed hereto, describes the economic and financial position and summarizes the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme.
3. In paragraph 15 of resolution 33/126, the General Assembly invited a number of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Mozambique and to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. Furthermore, in paragraph 14 of the resolution, the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were requested to report to the Secretary-General on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist Mozambique. The text of resolution 33/126 has been communicated to the agencies and organizations concerned and their attention drawn to the specific requests addressed to them by the Assembly. Their replies will be issued as an addendum to this report.

* A/34/150.

ANNEX

Report of the review mission to Mozambique
 (27 May to 3 June 1979)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/33/173 and Corr.1), considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, listed earlier resolutions on assistance to Mozambique by the Security Council, the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and referred to the various reports on assistance to Mozambique which had been issued since the Government of Mozambique imposed sanctions against Southern Rhodesia on 3 March 1976.
2. On 19 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/126 in which it endorsed fully the assessment and major recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/33/173 and Corr.1), and called upon the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique.
3. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.
4. The Secretary-General arranged for a review mission to visit Mozambique from 27 May to 3 June 1979, to consult with the Government on the economic situation and to obtain information on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The mission was led by the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes in the Office for Special Political Questions.
5. The mission was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Finance, and the Minister for Transport and Communications. The Ministers briefed the mission on the economic and financial situation facing Mozambique and on the assistance being provided by the international community. They emphasized the urgency of additional international support and assistance for Mozambique.
6. A number of background papers had been prepared by the Government of Mozambique to facilitate the work of the review mission. These papers dealt with the budgetary situation, the balance-of-payments position, import requirements for 1979, the effects of cyclone "Angela" and the drought on food supplies, the number of refugees and their needs, and the effects of raids and disruption by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.
7. These papers, and other aspects of the economic and financial situation, were discussed at a series of meetings with relevant officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Bank of Mozambique, the National Directorate for Technical Co-operation and the National Directorate for Refugees.
8. The mission wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance it received from the Government of Mozambique. The Government had made a major effort to

prepare for the mission's visit and all information required for the review was provided. The mission also wishes to acknowledge the assistance it received from the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other representatives of the United Nations system in Mozambique. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees kindly arranged for a senior official to be available in Mozambique to assist the mission in reviewing the situation regarding refugees.

II. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

A. General

9. The economy of Mozambique was described in some detail in previous reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique. Although the economy showed significant signs of recovery in 1978, the economic and financial position remains grave.

10. The industrial sector continues to suffer from a shortage of raw materials and spare parts arising from the critical foreign exchange situation. This applies particularly to the textile industry and the metal engineering industry. However, some foreign exchange was allocated for raw materials and spare parts which allowed some industrial sectors to register significant increases in production. For example, provisional estimates show that, between 1977 and 1978, the edible oils industry registered an increase in production of about 18 per cent, the soap and detergent industry about 30 per cent, the sugar industry about 3 per cent, the beverage industry some 20 per cent, the cement industry 9 per cent, and the petroleum products industry about 40 per cent.

11. There were also significant increases recorded in the output of marketed agricultural products. Comparing 1978 with 1977, commercial marketing of maize nearly doubled and that of rice increased by 20 per cent. Cotton production increased by 40 per cent and tea production by 10 per cent. There was a large increase, of nearly 500 per cent, in the quantity of local potatoes marketed.

12. Notable results have also been obtained in the social sectors. In education, the number of students in attendance has doubled in comparison with the pre-independence period, and in 1978 there were 1.6 million students in primary grades and 95,000 attending secondary schools. In the health field, priority has been given to preventative medicine and a number of national vaccination campaigns have now been completed. As a consequence, child mortality rates have fallen drastically. For example, prior to independence, measles was reported as the cause of death for more than 25,000 children each year, whereas in 1978 only 110 cases of measles were reported.

13. The objectives of the Government's current development efforts are to improve the living standards of the population and to alleviate the critical foreign exchange situation by increasing exports and developing import substitutes. Priority is therefore given to agriculture, both for domestic consumption and for

exports, and to the increase of industrial output to the pre-1973 level in selected sectors. Deep-sea fishing is being expanded, both for domestic consumption and for exports, and a major effort is being made to increase the output of lobsters, shrimps and prawns. Efforts are also being made to increase the production of cotton and to expand the forest industries. The mining sector is also being given urgent attention as an earner of foreign exchange. Major projects in the industrial sector are also planned. These include three textile factories, a factory to produce agricultural tools and equipment, and a factory to assemble trucks and manufacture truck bodies and components.

14. In the past, Mozambique has relied very heavily on the earnings from transit trade to cover part of its trade deficit. The earnings in the transport sector were very sharply reduced following the application of sanctions. The last two years, however, have seen significant increases in transit traffic through the three major ports - Maputo, Beira and Nacala. New locomotives have been purchased for use on the southern line, and eight locomotives have been transferred from the southern line to the central and northern line to improve the capacity of these routes for traffic for Malawi and Zambia. From a low point in 1977, traffic through all the ports increased in 1978. This increase continued into 1979 and, in the first quarter of 1979, compared to the similar period in 1978, total tonnage handled at Maputo increased by 16 per cent, at Beira by 24 per cent, and at Nacala by 50 per cent. A very big part of the increases at Beira and Nacala related to transshipments to and from Malawi, which increased in the same period at Beira by 23 per cent and at Nacala by 75 per cent.

15. Only the bulk-handling facility at Matola has shown a reduction in tonnage handled. Partly as a result of the reduced bulk traffic through Matola and partly as a result of the changing transit traffic from South Africa from high tariff to low tariff items, the total earnings from transit traffic have not shown an increase comparable to the increase in tonnage handled.

B. Government finances

16. As a consequence of major reforms of the tax system, much higher and more progressive taxes introduced in 1978 and tight controls on expenditure, the Government was able to generate a small current surplus of \$16.5 million in 1978 compared to a projected deficit of nearly \$86 million. Part of the surplus arose from the reform of the tax system and the new system for allocating and controlling expenditure. Part arose from the increased level of industrial activity. Given the shortage of foreign exchange, it is unlikely that revenue will continue to expand at anything like the rate experienced between 1977 and 1978. The Government is therefore projecting a current deficit of \$72.6 million for 1979.

17. In commenting on the size of the projected deficit, the Minister for Finance indicated that, through improved expenditure controls and tax collections, it might be possible to reduce the deficit to about \$50 million.

18. For many years, the regular government accounts had shown deficits and, by the end of 1977, the accumulated government deficit amounted to \$85 million. The total public sector deficit, which includes the losses incurred by self-financing organizations such as the railways and ports, the airlines, and the telecommunication system, is estimated to have exceeded \$185 million at that time. The deficit of the major self-financing parastatal organizations was estimated at some \$30 million during 1978, giving a combined state and parastatal deficit of about \$200 million at the end of 1978. These accumulated deficits have been financed largely by the Central Bank, with consequent pressures on price levels and the balance of payments.

19. The following table shows the trend of the regular government budget in Mozambique in recent years. It should be emphasized that this information does not include the Government's investment programme:

Table 1
Regular government budget
 (In millions of United States dollars)

	1976 (Actual)	1977 (Preliminary actual)	1978		1979 (Projected)
			(Estimates)	(Preliminary actual)	
Current revenue	198.8	252.0	330.0	363.0	396.0
Current expenditure	235.3	280.0	415.8	346.5	468.6
Current balance	-36.5	-28.0	-85.8	+16.5	-72.6
Accumulated deficit	-57.5	-85.5	-	-69.0	-141.6

Source: Government of Mozambique.

Note: Conversions at the rate of 1,000 Escudos to \$35.00 up to end of 1977; thereafter, 1,000 Escudos to \$33.00.

20. The functional breakdown of expenditure for 1979 is as follows:

\$122.1 million allocated to defence and security;

\$92.4 million allocated to the economic sectors;

\$125.4 million allocated to the social sectors, largely education and health;

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\$75.9 million provided for the remaining branches of Government;

\$52.8 million provided for public debt, social security, local budgets, provincial authorities, and other local expenses.

C. Balance of payments

21. The information available indicates that Mozambique is likely to face a serious balance-of-payments deficit for some time. The major factors contributing to this situation are: sharply reduced foreign exchange earnings from the transit trade consequent upon the application of sanctions, reduced earnings for migrant labour, capital outflows arising from the transfer facilities granted to expatriates leaving Mozambique, the need to import food, raw materials, spare parts and equipment, and the slow recovery of production in the export sector. Many of the projects and programmes directed towards increasing the exports from the fisheries, from agriculture and from the mining sector will take some time to show significant results. In the meantime, Mozambique must continue to rely on foreign assistance and food aid and on a major programme of import substitution.

Commodity trade: 1978

22. The value of exports for 1978 is provisionally estimated at \$176.2 million. This figure is well below the projection made at the beginning of the year, although 17 per cent higher than the figure for 1977. Major exports were: cashew-nuts (\$47.5 million); shrimps, prawns and lobsters (\$17.6 million); raw cotton (\$14.4 million); and tea (\$13.4 million).

23. The value of imports, at \$528 million, was also below the level projected at the beginning of the year and only 7 per cent greater than that for 1977. In view of the increases in import prices, imports were probably below the 1977 level in real terms. The major imports were: food grains, including food assistance (\$51.8 million); petroleum (\$96.7 million); iron and steel (\$33.0 million); equipment (\$116.2 million); textiles (\$49.5 million); spare parts (\$18.8 million); and milk and milk products (\$15.2 million). The imports of raw materials and spare parts were insufficient and a number of industries continued to operate well below their capacity.

Commodity trade: 1979 projections

24. The Government has projected that the value of exports for 1979 will reach \$240.9 million, significantly above the level achieved in 1978. Major increases are expected in cashew-nuts, fish, crustaceans, cotton and tea. Import requirements are projected at \$660 million, nearly 25 per cent above the 1978 figure. The major increases are: petroleum (up \$25.4 million); textiles (up \$16 million); replacements and spare parts (up \$20.8 million); equipment (up \$114.8 million); and iron and steel (up \$6.6 million).

Balance of payments: 1973-1978

25. The following table gives estimates of the balance-of-payments position of Mozambique for the period from 1973 to 1978. The estimates for the period from 1973 to 1976 were prepared on a settlement basis and were assembled from incomplete data by the Bank of Mozambique. Estimates for 1977 and 1978 were prepared by the Ministry of Finance, as far as possible on a comparable basis. /...

Table 2
Balance-of-payments estimates
 (In millions of United States dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. <u>Merchandise trade</u>						
Imports	261	323	295	396	495	528
Exports	175	200	169	147	150	176
Balance	-86	-123	-126	-249	-345	-352
B. <u>Invisible items</u>						
Payments	71	80	92	96	90	83
Receipts <u>a/</u>	163	200	255	243	200	216
Balance	+92	+120	+163	+147	+110	+133
<u>Current balance</u>	+6	-3	+37	-102	-235	-219
<u>Over-all balance</u>	-6	-22	-25	-154	-185	-239

Source: Government of Mozambique.

a/ Includes foreign assistance.

Balance-of-payments projections: 1979

26. The projected trade deficit for 1979 is \$419 million. Net invisible earnings, medium-term and long-term credits tied to equipment purchases, and international assistance so far pledged are expected to cover some \$231 million of this deficit, leaving \$188 million still to be financed. It should be emphasized that, in the absence of additional international assistance, the already restricted level of imports will have to be further reduced. In view of the importance of raw materials for industry, spare parts and equipment, such a reduction would have serious effects on the levels of consumption, production and investment.

Foreign debt

27. The public foreign debt amounted to \$244 million at the end of 1978. Of this total, approximately \$123 million was attributable to loans from Governments and international financial institutions, particularly the African Development

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Bank (ADB), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Special Fund. The estimated charges for debt services and repayment of loans during 1979 are \$52.8 million. These debt service charges have been taken into account in the 1979 balance-of-payments estimates given in table 2 above.

III. SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

28. There are three special features of the situation in Mozambique requiring more detailed comment, as they affect the ability of Mozambique to carry out a normal development programme. These are the food situation, the attacks and disruption caused by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and the large number of refugees seeking asylum in Mozambique.

A. Food situation

29. A major national food campaign was launched in time for the 1977/78 crop season and, in spite of massive flooding in the Zambezi valley, positive results were achieved. Commercial marketing of maize doubled and there were also increases in the amount of rice and potatoes which moved through commercial channels.

30. In spite of the emphasis on food production, Mozambique continues to rely heavily on imported foods. Consumption increased significantly after independence, particularly in the urban centres, as a result of increased incomes and the large number of people who migrated to the cities. Production was unable to keep pace with the changing pattern of consumption because of a lack of necessary infrastructure, reliance on rudimentary production techniques, unsatisfactory marketing arrangements, and difficulties of transporting produce from surplus areas to consuming centres.

31. These underlying structural problems will only be corrected over time with the successful implementation of the Government's agricultural development programme.

32. In addition, the food shortages were exacerbated by a succession of natural calamities in 1977 and 1978. The most important of these were the floods in the Limpopo, Incomati and Zambezi valleys.

33. Although Mozambique imports a variety of food products, such as potatoes, onions, meat, milk and fish, its major food imports are wheat, maize and rice. The following table shows the imports of these three main products in 1977 and 1978:

Table 3
Food imports
 (In tonnes)

	1977	1978
Wheat	96,700	121,000
Maize	52,000	99,300
Rice	37,300	84,200

Food requirements for 1979

34. The report of the Secretary-General (A/33/173 and Corr.1, table 6) provided preliminary estimates, as of May 1978, of the import requirements for major food grains for 1979. In December 1978, the Government of Mozambique also prepared a forecast of needs. These estimated import requirements are shown in the following table:

Table 4
Projected imports of major food grains: 1979
 (In tonnes)

	Given in A/33/173 and Corr.1 (May 1978)	Government forecast (December 1978)
Wheat	138,000	120,000
Maize	110,000	155,000
Rice	60,000	65,000

35. These forecasts for 1979 import needs were based on an assumed "normal year". However, in 1978/79, Mozambique again suffered from natural disasters. First there was a cyclone, following which there were extensive droughts.

36. In December 1978, cyclone "Angela" struck the coast of Mozambique and caused massive destruction, particularly in Nampula province, which was the most affected

area. More than 16,700 homes were lost, roads and bridges were washed out, and 80,000 families had their crops, which were ready for harvest, completely destroyed. Immediate relief requirements were estimated at 6,500 tonnes of rice and 6,500 tonnes of maize. In addition, the affected population needed to be provided with medicines and seeds, and to have their agricultural tools and equipment replaced.

37. Nampula province is one of the areas which normally produces significant amounts of maize and rice for sale through commercial channels. It is still too early to assess the extent to which commercial deliveries of rice and maize will be reduced as a result of the cyclone. However, the result is likely to be that the most recent estimates of food requirements are conservative.

38. Following the cyclone, large areas of Mozambique suffered from drought. Six provinces have been affected, and it is estimated that 480,000 families will lose much of their crop. The Government's estimate of the reduction in output in maize alone as a consequence of the drought is nearly 100,000 tonnes. The details, including the allocation of the loss to the family or subsistence sector, the co-operative sector, and the state farm sector, are given in the following table:

Table 5
Maize losses due to drought
 (In tonnes)

Provinces	Sectors			Total
	Family	Co-operative	State	
Maputo	15,700	1,280	7,890	24,870
Gaza	15,000	1,200	800	17,040
Inhambane	16,000	150	-	16,150
Manica	10,000	220	1,000	11,220
Sofala	10,000	-	-	10,000
Tete	20,000	-	-	20,000
Total	86,700	2,850	9,730	99,280

39. It will be noted that most of the lost output is in the family or subsistence sector. In addition to reducing the total amount of maize marketed through

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commercial channels from the subsistence sector, many of the stricken families will require relief as maize is their basic staple.

Assessment of 1979 food needs as of June 1979

40. Taking into account the losses caused by the drought and by cyclone "Angela", Mozambique's needs for imported food grains are as follows: wheat - 120,000 tonnes; maize - 260,000 tonnes; and, rice - 72,500 tonnes.

41. At the end of May 1978, the following food aid pledges had been made:

<u>Wheat:</u>	(In tonnes)
Sweden	17,000
Canada	11,000
Denmark	26,000
United Kingdom	7,500
European Economic Community (EEC)	16,500
Netherlands	10,000
Total	<u>88,000</u>

Maize:

United Republic of Tanzania (swap arrangement)	27,000
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Rice:

United States	7,600
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42. During 1979, the Government had purchased commercially 50,000 tonnes of maize and 20,000 tonnes of rice. There is still a need, therefore, for 32,000 tonnes of wheat, 183,000 tonnes of maize and 37,400 tonnes of rice. In view of the severe foreign exchange shortage, there is an urgent requirement for these shortages to be covered by food aid.

Preliminary estimate of requirements for 1980

43. It is expected that the 1980 needs will be lower than in 1979, barring natural calamities. The estimated requirements are as follows:

Table 6
Food needs: 1980
(In tonnes)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Consumption <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Marketed domestic production</u>	<u>Imports required</u>
Wheat	145,000	-	145,000
Maize	248,200	118,200	130,000
Rice	110,000	60,000	50,000

a/ Does not include subsistence production and consumption.

44. The need for food assistance from the international community is clear. At 1979 prices, the projected food imports for 1980 would amount to about \$65 million, which Mozambique is in no position to finance in view of the projected balance-of-payments deficit.

B. Attacks and disruption

45. The economic and social development programme in Mozambique continues to suffer interference from attacks and disruption caused by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The most heavily affected areas are the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Tete and Sofala. In addition to the disruption of economic activities in the area under attack, a number of multilateral and bilateral assistance projects have been seriously affected. For example, a large project for afforestation, the programme for the eradication of the tsetse fly, the project to establish a plantation for producing seeds and the feasibility study for the pulp and paper mill have all been delayed during the past year.

46. Many people have had to leave border areas which are subject to attack and many of the villages which are hosts to a large number of refugees have been destroyed or damaged. Targets for attack have included schools and hospitals.

47. The Government informed the mission that during the 12-month period from December 1977 to December 1978, Mozambique territory had been attacked on more than 400 occasions, causing loss of life, disruption to villages and communities and damage to buildings, equipment and infrastructure. According to Government reports, 1,100 people, among whom 545 were Zimbabwean and 475 Mozambican, have lost their lives. More than 1,000 people were reported to

have suffered serious injuries, and some 10,000 people had been displaced from their villages and from areas which had been attacked.

48. Although there are only partial returns available on the magnitude of the damage, the Government reported the following destruction: 200 houses, 9 storehouses, 4 schools, 2 hospitals and 7 shops. In addition, 125 vehicles were destroyed, 17 tractors rendered unusable and 2 locomotives damaged beyond repair. Eight bridges were blown up or damaged, as well as sections of a number of major roads.

49. In addition, the hydroelectric power plant at Mavuzi was attacked and two of the main generators damaged, which cut off all power in large areas of Sofala province, including the port at Beira, for a number of hours. Only emergency repairs have been undertaken, and there is now insufficient power to meet peak demands. This major manufacturing and transport sector is therefore suffering from restricted power during peak demand periods. An attack on the petroleum facilities at Beira caused damage estimated at more than \$3 million. Ten tanks were destroyed, 5 tanks were damaged, 1 pumping station destroyed and pipelines damaged throughout the complex. More than \$1 million worth of petroleum products went up in flames.

50. The result of the numerous attacks has been to make the people in the border villages and the refugees in the various settlements vulnerable to harassment by overflying of hostile aircraft, even when no attack materializes. Because the air raids have in the past occurred without warning, causing death and destruction, each time an unidentified plane is seen overhead, villagers, workers and refugees flee into the woods for protection. As a result, land clearing, construction and agricultural pursuits are the subject of continual disruption by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, with serious effects on food production and educational and other programmes.

C. Refugees

1. General

51. Mozambique continues to provide refuge for a growing number of people from Southern Rhodesia. During 1977, the number of refugees entering Mozambique averaged over 1,000 a month. In 1978 and early 1979, much larger numbers fled from Southern Rhodesia, and in the 12 months from May 1978 to May 1979, refugees entered at the rate of 4,000 per month. A number of factors create special difficulties in dealing with refugees entering Mozambique.

52. Large numbers of new arrivals tend to be associated with significant developments inside Southern Rhodesia. For example, there was a large influx when the internal settlement was announced, and a further major exodus occurred when the protected villages were dismantled. Large numbers also arrived when conscription was announced and, again, during the recent election campaign.

53. Another factor creating special problems has been the continuing attacks and incursions by the armed forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuing harrassment of refugee settlements by flights of hostile aircraft. These overflights result in refugees fleeing from the settlements during daylight hours, disrupting agricultural pursuits and construction and interfering with educational and recreational programmes in the settlements. In addition, special medical problems have to be faced when the refugees return to the settlements.

54. For some years, it was considered that the refugees settlements would be only temporary and the programme of assistance has, since its inception, concentrated on relief measures. Temporary structures were emphasized and little was done to provide more durable buildings and facilities. It is now recognized that the refugees will be in Mozambique much longer than was originally anticipated. Moreover, the construction of temporary structures, initially considered cheaper, has proved more costly in the long run. For these reasons, it is now necessary to consider providing more durable buildings and infrastructure in all the refugee settlements in Mozambique.

55. Security considerations require the subdivision of two of the settlements, Doroi and Tronga, in which there are now 75,000 people, into a number of smaller subsettlements. Each of these subsettlements will require separate social services components, such as schools, warehouses and clinics, entailing more construction and more administrative support.

56. The conditions in each of the settlements vary, depending on local circumstances and the rate at which people have entered the settlements. In general, all of the settlements need support for their agricultural programmes, where implementation has been delayed. There are serious food and clothing shortages in all the settlements; soap, blankets and shoes are also in short supply.

57. Among the major needs are all-weather warehouses for food storage at Nemo and Matenge. The provincial food centres for Tete and Manica provinces were destroyed by Rhodesian raids and need to be replaced. The establishment at Beira of a suboffice of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has become the supply centre for all the refugee settlements, has eased the problem of receiving and distributing food shipments and other supplies. However, an additional warehouse is needed at Beira near the port to hold central stocks for distribution to the provincial warehouses for onward movement to the refugee settlements.

58. Four major programmes need to be worked out and implemented. First, no provision has yet been made for infrastructure required for the health services. At present, refugee patients are served from small clinics and first-aid outposts built of mud, wattle and other local materials. These temporary shelters need to be replaced by permanent buildings which could become a part of the health services of the Government. The cost of the improved health services is not yet known. A second major need is for vocational training in all of the settlements.

It is hoped to prepare a special project for vocational training for submission to potential donors in the near future.

59. In addition, ordinary education needs to be expanded and improved. By far the largest single group in each settlement is children of school-going age. Adequate educational services for these refugees will require extensive outlays. A detailed submission covering educational needs for the existing refugees of school-going age is under preparation and will be submitted in due course for donor support.

60. A special programme is needed for the more than 200 handicapped refugees who have lost limbs as a result of the conflict in the region. So far, only 40 have been provided with artificial limbs. It is proposed to resettle the handicapped refugees near the hospital in Mampula where they can be provided with rehabilitation programmes and other assistance. At this time, however, the hospital in Mampula does not have enough specialized staff to deal with the large number of handicapped refugees requiring rehabilitation and training. Assistance is needed to establish a special settlement, to maintain the refugees, and to provide specialists for the Mampula hospital.

61. Previous reports have emphasized the importance of providing mobile dental clinics and a mobile X-ray clinic with the required staff to deal with people in the refugee settlements. Although some donors have shown an interest in meeting this need, a project has not yet been implemented. Each refugee settlement also requires at least one additional ambulance. Additional ambulances should also be supplied to the provincial hospitals which provide emergency services for the refugee settlements.

2. Refugee settlements

62. At the end of May 1979, there were 100,000 refugees in five organized settlements. The two largest settlements - Doroï and Tronga - will have to be divided into a number of small sub-settlements for security reasons. Mavudzi settlement in Tete province is in extremely bad condition as the access road has not been constructed to all-weather standards and transport of food and construction materials is difficult and costly. Matenge, in Tete province, was created after the attack on the Gondola camp by the forces of the illegal régime in Rhodesia, and is primarily an educational unit. Memo, in Gaza province, was originally set up as a transit centre and has now developed into a full-fledged settlement, with the resulting need to expand the communal and social services.

63. The following table shows the estimated number of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique at the end of May 1979. It will be noted that over one third of the refugees in the organized settlements are children of school-going age and there are more than 7,500 children in crèches.

Table 7

Estimated number of Zimbabwean refugees in
 Mozambique at end of May 1979

	Adults	Children of school-going age	Children in crèches	Total
<u>Organized settlements</u>				
Doroi (Manica province)	30,000	12,500	2,500	45,000
Tronga (Sofala province)	19,000	8,500	2,500	30,000
Mavudzi (Tete province)	6,700	9,000	2,300	18,000
Matenge (Tete province)	0	5,000	0	5,000
Memo (Gaza province)	1,000	650	350	2,000
Total in settlements	56,700	35,650	7,650	100,000
<u>Others</u>				
Spontaneous settlements	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000
			GRAND TOTAL	<u>120,000</u>

Source: UNHCR and Government of Mozambique.

(a) Doroi (45,000 refugees)

64. About 600 hectares of crops are being cultivated by the refugees and there were plans to clear another 500 acres. The settlement suffers from chronic food shortages and it is difficult to purchase food locally. There is a shortage of building materials in the area and insufficient land-clearing equipment to allow the agricultural programme to go ahead. This camp now needs to be reorganized for security reasons, which will further delay the agricultural programme. Arrangements for food preparation need to be expanded and improved, and additional supplies of enriched foods and protein are required, especially for the children. The health situation continues to be unsatisfactory. As a result of harrassment by overflights, the educational programme has been delayed; night classes only are possible because the refugees flee into the bush during daylight hours. Agricultural production and land clearing have also been disrupted for the same reason.

(b) Tronga (30,000 refugees)

65. Like Doroi, Tronga needs to be reorganized into smaller subsettlements for security reasons, which will involve additional infrastructure and delay the implementation of agricultural and educational programmes. About 500 hectares are under cultivation but there still remains a serious food shortage. Although there is available arable land in Tronga, it needs to be cleared before it can be cultivated. There is, however, a serious water shortage for agricultural purposes, and irrigation equipment is urgently needed. The access road to Tronga continues to be in bad condition which means that all food, clothing and construction materials must be moved into the camp prior to the rainy season. Four-wheel-drive vehicles are necessary and more land-clearing equipment needs to be provided. One five-classroom educational block has been completed but additional permanent buildings are required. In the past year, an all-weather cookhouse has been constructed but, with the increased number of refugees, additional facilities are needed for food preparation. Food, clothing, blankets and shoes were all reported in short supply. Tronga is another camp where agricultural and educational programmes have been disrupted by overflying aircraft.

(c) Mavudzi (18,000 refugees)

66. The number of refugees in Mavudzi has more than doubled in the past year. At present, about 500 hectares are being cultivated but there still remains a serious shortage of food, clothing, blankets and footwear. The access road to Mavudzi settlement is in extremely bad condition and cannot be used safely during the rainy season. The improvement of the road to all-weather standards would necessitate heavy capital outlays. The food situation was rendered more serious when the Government's provincial food depot was destroyed in a recent raid. This central depot has not yet been replaced, although a small warehouse has been built at the settlement. There is a severe shortage of building materials in the region which, combined with the transport difficulties, has delayed the construction of infrastructure. There are no suitable classrooms and a clinic is of high priority. Although the health situation is generally considered satisfactory, more staff is needed to deal with a large number of maternity cases. Because the access road is largely impassable during the rainy season, the construction of medical facilities in the settlement is extremely urgent, as is the provision of four-wheel-drive ambulances.

(d) Matenge (5,000 refugees)

67. After the air raids on Gondola, the survivors, all of whom were school children, were moved to this new site. This settlement is mainly an educational unit and all 5,000 refugees are of school-going age. The most urgent needs are educational infrastructure, houses and other essential communal services, and assistance with providing child welfare and guidance services. Because this is a relatively new settlement, extensive agricultural activities, both for educational purposes and for food production, are planned. There is, therefore, an urgent need for land-clearing equipment, agricultural equipment and machinery, seeds, and hand tools. All-weather warehousing should also be provided.

(e) Memo (2,000 refugees)

68. Memo was originally established as a transit centre but has now developed into a full-fledged settlement. Half of the population consists of children of school-going age and children in crèches. The decision to turn Memo into a refugee settlement now necessitates the construction and expansion of communal services: building materials, agricultural equipment, hand tools and additional transport are needed, along with the construction of an all-weather warehouse, a cookhouse, a clinic, and a classroom.

3. Spontaneous settlements

69. There are now some 20,000 refugees who have settled in small groups in the villages along the border with Southern Rhodesia in the three provinces of Manica, Sofala and Tete. Up to now, the host communities and the Government of Mozambique have provided most of the assistance and support for these refugees. However, the numbers have now grown to such an extent that the host communities can no longer carry the burden and require international assistance. Food, clothing and medicines need to be provided and distributed and, if the refugees are to become self-sufficient in food production, agricultural tools and seeds are needed. These refugees continue to be a burden on the educational and health facilities being provided by the Government. Assistance to the hospitals and the schools would help the Government cope with the situation.

4. Assistance required

70. The rapid increase in the number of refugees and the continual disruption of land-clearing and agricultural programmes, makes it extremely difficult to forecast the assistance required. In 1977, the total assistance provided by the international community approached \$9 million, the major programmes being those of UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), and the United States Agency for International Development. Broadly speaking, UNHCR programmes are providing about one third of the total resources required. For 1979, UNHCR had originally allocated \$3 million for assistance for refugees. However, the influx was such that it was necessary to revise this allocation to \$5,250,000. Other major sources of assistance for 1979 are the Lutheran World Federation (\$650,000), the International Committee of the Red Cross (\$930,000), Sweden (\$3,636,000) and WFP (\$4,800,000). Assistance is also provided by the Christian Council of Mozambique. Additional assistance needed for 1979 is estimated at nearly \$3 million.

Assistance required for 1980

71. The total assistance required for 1980 will approach \$20 million, excluding the additional projects in health, vocational training and education and special assistance for handicapped refugees. On the basis of the number of refugees at present in Mozambique, UNHCR is budgeting nearly \$7.5 million for its part of the programme alone. Of this total, \$2 million each is required for Doroi and Tronga,

\$1.1 million for Mavudzi, \$0.7 million for Matenge and \$0.3 million for Memo. Nearly \$1.5 million is projected for the general refugee services, assistance for spontaneous settlements, warehousing, transport and administration. Of this total of \$7.5 million, \$1.3 million is the estimate for supplementary foods and proteins and \$1.8 million for clothing.

72. However, in the period from May 1978 to May 1979, refugees entered Mozambique at the rate of 4,000 per month. If the influx continues, the total assistance required from the international community for 1980 will be above the \$20 million estimated at this time.

73. The regular meetings of the consultative committee, involving the Government of Mozambique, the United Nations agencies and interested donors, continue to be the best forum for detailed consideration of the conditions in the refugee settlements and the most urgent needs. These meetings will allow a better appreciation of the additional requirements for 1979 and the specific needs for 1980.

IV. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

74. The report (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) of the mission which the Secretary-General sent to Mozambique in response to Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 described the financial, economic and technical assistance required in order to enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In the report reviewing the economic situation in Mozambique following the application of sanctions, which was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, it was noted that, in spite of an encouraging initial response by the international community to the needs of Mozambique, "the present situation is such that Mozambique cannot hope to carry out any kind of normal development programme" (A/31/266, para. 31).

75. Under these circumstances, the Government of Mozambique was only able to adopt an emergency investment programme for 1976 and 1977 of \$260 million, substantially below the level necessary to carry out a normal development programme. However, largely as a result of a shortage of foreign exchange, the Government was unable to implement even that restricted investment programme and actual investment expenditures totalled only \$245 million. Although some of the programme was financed by foreign loans and grants, the Central Bank had to provide a large part of the necessary funds.

A. Projects requiring urgent assistance

76. The national investment programme for 1978/79 was established at \$460 million, substantially higher than the \$245 million spent during 1976 and 1977. Of this total, \$320 million was allocated to the Government and \$140 million

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to major enterprises and self-financing parastatal organizations. Sectoral allocations of investment for the two-year period 1978/1979 were as follows:

Table 8
(In millions of United States dollars)

Sectors	Total investment	Government share
Public works	242.5	207.9
Industry and energy	46.0	39.6
Transport and communications	110.6	19.8
Agriculture	38.9	33.0
Others	24.0	20.0
Total	<u>460.0</u>	<u>320.0</u>

77. Although there was a small recurrent budget surplus in 1978, a large deficit is projected for 1979. The 1978/79 investment programme cannot therefore be carried out unless significant additional assistance is provided by the international community. During 1978, Government implementation of its share of the investment programme is provisionally estimated at \$99 million, only 62 per cent of the planned level.

78. The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/33/173 and Corr.1) included a list of the major projects to be commenced in 1978 for which no funding had been arranged and for which foreign assistance was sought as a matter of urgency (table 5 of the annex to the report). These projects had all been identified in previous reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique.

79. Of the 42 projects for which foreign assistance was sought as a matter of urgency, costing approximately \$48 million, only 20 have attracted international funding in whole or in part. For the 22 projects listed in the following table, no assistance has been forthcoming. The Government is seeking foreign assistance for these urgent projects so that implementation can begin during 1979.

Table 9

Projects from the 1978/79 investment programme for
 which assistance is still urgently required

(In thousands of United States dollars)

<u>I. Industry and commerce</u>		
F.	Substation at Maputo and expansion of sub-Sonete	1 980.0
	Subtotal	1 980.0
<u>II. Public works</u>		
A.	Water supply - Beira	99.0
C.	Massingir Dam	957.0
D.	Support for communal villages	82.5
E.	Marrenguele irrigation works	115.5
G.	Land reclamation and protection - Limpopo River	108.9
H.	Irrigation project in Limpopo Valley	1 372.8
I.	Repair of Macarretana Dam	1 155.0
J.	Irrigation work enterprise	5 940.4
K.	Irrigation project in Limpopo Valley	1 815.0
L.	Buzi River water resources inventory	33.0
M.	Lúrio River water resources inventory	14.9
N.	Lugenda River water resources inventory	115.5
O.	Repair of Nampula Dam	99.0
P.	Vitória dam project	99.0
Q.	Chókwè training centre for tractor drivers	69.3
R.	Agricultural water supply enterprise	660.0
S.	Hydrometric apparatus	165.0
	Subtotal	12 901.8
<u>III. Transport and communications</u>		
D.	Reopening of Chinradzi station	6.6
E.	Replacement of radar at Beira airport	54.5
F.	Weather substation at Beira meteorological station	435.6
G.	Refitting Zambo-Montepuez meteorological stations	13.2
	Subtotal	509.9
	Total	15 391.7

New projects

80. Four new projects requiring urgent international assistance have been identified by the Government. Three of these projects have been made necessary as a result of damage and disruption arising from the actions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

81. The first concerns the repair and reconstruction of the Mavuzi hydroelectric generation plant which was damaged and partially destroyed in a raid. The project involves an immediate consultancy to inspect the damaged generators and facilities in order to discover whether they can be repaired or need to be replaced. A preliminary assessment indicated that there is a need to replace two generators and provide new transformers and other generating gear and equipment. A preliminary list of the equipment required is given in appendix I below. Full details, including potential suppliers of the equipment, are available from the Government of Mozambique or from the United Nations. An estimate of the cost of this equipment will depend on the results of the consultancy which, among other things, should determine if the generating sets can be repaired or need to be replaced.

82. The second project relates to assistance in replacing and repairing the petroleum products facilities at Beira damaged in a recent raid. Damage was done to the facilities operated by Mobil Oil, by Shell/BP, and by Caltex, as well as the facilities of Petromoc - the national oil company. In the case of Mobil Oil, damage amounting to nearly \$1.5 million was caused, including damage to tanks and pipelines. Oil products worth over \$800,000 were destroyed. In the case of Shell/BP, the damage amounted to \$300,000, 15 per cent of which was oil products. The losses suffered by Caltex were not so significant. The major losses were suffered by Petromoc where one pumping station, six tanks and a number of pipelines were destroyed. All told, the damage suffered by Petromoc was \$1.7 million.

83. The Government requires assistance to rebuild and repair the tanks, pipelines and pumping stations, and to replace the petroleum products that were destroyed.

84. The third project involves the installation of emergency supplies of electricity for Sofala province. At present, electricity for Beira and other centres in Sofala province is supplied by a transmission line connecting Mavuzi and Chicamba power stations with the centres of consumption. There is no standby facility should the electricity supply be interrupted as it was following the recent raid on Mavuzi. In order to provide an emergency supply, the Government is proposing to establish an emergency generating plant to connect up with the existing transmission line in order to assure power to the hospitals, food-processing units and the port facilities at Beira. The estimated cost of the project is \$670,000. Details of the project are provided in appendix II below. The basis of the estimates are available from the Government of Mozambique or from the United Nations.

85. The fourth project involves the creation of a food security reserve stock. The Government has accepted the recommendations in a report prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the establishment of a food security reserve. The FAO report recommended a food security reserve stock in Mozambique to provide an assured source of supply for disaster relief and also to provide insurance against delays in the delivery of imports. In addition to technical assistance in organizing and managing the reserve stock, international assistance would be required for the construction of 20 storehouses at a cost of \$5,240,000, and for 60,000 tons of food grains made up of 25,000 tons of wheat, 25,000 tons of maize and 10,000 tons of rice.

86. This reserve stock would provide cover for two months against import delays and, at the same time, provide sufficient emergency stocks for any foreseeable disaster. Full details on the project are available from FAO in Rome (document FAO/FSAS/ESCA/MOZ, dated April 1979), or from the Government of Mozambique.

B. International assistance

87. Twenty countries have signed mutual co-operation and development assistance agreements with the Government of Mozambique: Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia.

88. In its development efforts, Mozambique relies heavily on assistance from the socialist countries. Within the mutual co-operation agreements signed with the socialist countries, material financial and technical assistance is extended to almost all sectors of the economy. There are also major assistance programmes being carried out by the Nordic countries and the Netherlands. Furthermore, assistance is being provided by international financial institutions, particularly the African Development Bank, BADEA and the OPEC Special Fund.

89. It is difficult to attribute international assistance to specific years, if only because of the time lag between an offer of assistance and the actual implementation of agreements. The following table, supplied by the Government of Mozambique, gives the approximate value of some of the food, project and programme assistance provided or pledged in 1978 by a number of countries and organizations.

Table 10

Approximate values of selected food and project
 assistance received by Mozambique in 1978
 (In thousands of United States dollars)

Source	Type of assistance	Amount	
Sweden	<u>Special assistance</u>		
	Relief for Zimbabwean refugees	1 733	
	Wheat: 11 000 tons	1 815	
	Fish: 200 tons	347	
	Relief for flood victims	1 155	
	Relief for Zimbabwean refugees	2 310	
	Archeological project	112	
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Co-operation Programme support	670	
		<u>Consultants and studies</u>	
		Ferro do Honde project	116
		Inchope road (study)	1 063
		Transportation study	416
		Seminars	116
		Road equipment rehabilitation project	162
		Road organization	568
		Forestry project	1 155
		Penha Longa saw mill	323
		<u>Import financing</u>	
		Fuel	1 155
		Fertilizers	1 733
		Geophysical equipment	46
		Equipment for health needs	832
		Equipment for water needs	2 079
		Equipment for energy needs	2 475
		Information equipment	2 063

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Source	Type of assistance	Amount
Commonwealth Fund	Personnel costs	1 848
	Personnel	264
	Feasibility study for port at Beira	320
Mozambique/Nordic Agricultural Programme	Foreign personnel (SIDA)	1 414
	Foreign personnel (FAO)	878
	Local personnel	518
	Operational costs	16 817
	Equipment	7 793
	Construction	3 841
	Administrative costs (SIDA)	254
Netherlands	Textiles	4 158
	Wheat	990
	Spare parts	462
	Agricultural water supply study for the Infulene Valley	231
	Project for salvaging machinery and training personnel for industries	1 617
	Supplementary assistance	1 650
	United States of America	Wheat: 20,000 tons
Rice: 5,000 tons		743
Powdered milk: 290 tons		2 409
Australia	Wheat: 4,000 tons	660
Canada	Wheat: 11,000 tons	1 815
Denmark (interest- free loan)	Water systems and pumps	3 135
	Poultry and fowl slaughtering facility	3 135
United Kingdom (interest-free-loan of £2,500,000)	Metal bridges, barges and cranes	2 970
	Aeronautical telecommunications	1 386
	Other assistance	594
Norway	Technical assistance, purchase of equipment, fishing, assistance to energy and electrical industries	5 859

United Nations special account

90. In addition, some assistance was provided through the United Nations special account for Mozambique.

91. The General Assembly, in paragraph 12 of resolution 33/126, drew the attention of the international community to the special account established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Mozambique. To date, pledges to that account by nine countries a/ have totalled \$1,510,305. At the request of the Government of Mozambique \$1,344,861 has so far been expended for urgent projects and programmes. The Government has stressed the value of the special account in meeting requirements not easily provided under regular bilateral and multilateral programmes.

a/ Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Norway, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

APPENDIX I

Provisional list of the equipment required
to repair Mavuzi station

1. 2 generators
2. 2 overspeed detectors
3. 2 turbine regulators
4. 3 pilot alternators with permanent magnetism
5. 4 voltage transformers
6. 6 current transformers
7. 1 voltage transformer
8. 2 lightning arresters
9. 1 current transformer
10. 2 circuit breakers
11. 2 circuit breakers
12. 4 isolator switches
13. 1 isolator switch
14. 1 isolator switch
15. 6 lightning arresters
16. 3 lightning arresters
17. 2 resistance thermometers
18. 3 sets of bronze slotted cones
19. 30 retainer rings
20. 50 brushes, 31x30x25
21. 50 brushes, 37x30x20
22. 3 contactors
23. 4 isolator switches
24. Neoprene, 2x2x0,004m
25. Neoprene, 2x2x0,66m
26. 10 contactors
27. 30 isolators
28. 6 current transformers 500/5 A
29. 3 current transformers 300/5 A
30. 6 voltage transformers 6 600/110 V
31. 3 voltmeters 0 - 10 000 V
32. 3 wattmeters
33. 3 ammeters 0 - 1 000 A
34. 3 voltmeters 0 - 250 V
35. 3 ammeters 0 - 40 A
36. 3 voltmeters 0 - 150 V
37. 3 ammeters 0 - 120 A
38. 3 phasemeters
39. 3 voltmeters 0 - 400 V
40. 3 voltmeters 0 - 100 V
41. 3 ammeters 0 - 1 800 A
42. 3 ammeters 0 - 1 000 A
43. 3 voltmeters 0 - 250 V

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- 44. 3 voltmeters 0 - 10 000 V
- 45. 3 ammeters 0 - 1 800 A
- 46. 9 tube thermometers
- 47. 6 relays
- 48. 3 tiroirs de fermeture lente
- 49. 3 doseurs de fermeture
- 50. 3 tiroirs de derivation
- 51. 2 spheres for input valve
- 52. 2 barriers for input valve

APPENDIX II

Equipment for emergency power supply
 in Sofala province

A. Emergency generating sets

A-1. Two emergency generating sets, type 576 VB 4T, 576 KW, 720 KVA, 400/230 V, 50 Hz, 1500 r.p.m., complete with spare parts:

F.o.b.	£ 100 328.00
Estimated ocean freight.	£ 4 325.00
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C and f Maputo	£ 104 653.00
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A-2. Two emergency generating sets, type 282 VB 2T, 282 KW, 352 KVA, 400/230 V, 50 Hz, 1500 r.p.m., complete with spare parts:

F.o.b.	£ 53 880.00
Estimated ocean freight.	£ 2 025.00
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C and f Maputo	£ 55 905.00
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Manufacturer: PETBOW (United Kingdom)

Engines: Cummins.

B. Transformers

Two transformers, 1000 KVA, 0,4/6,6/11 KV for non-simultaneous operation with the dual ratio on secondary side:

F.o.b.	£ 10 048.00
Estimated ocean freight.	£ 1 056.00
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C and f Maputo	£ 11 554.00
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Manufacturer: Brush Transformers Ltd. (United Kingdom)

C. Control panels

Outdoor type metal-clad switchboards consisting of:

- 2 single panels of 6,6 KV, 150 MVA
- 2 single panels of 11 KV, 250 MVA
- 2 single panels of 22 KV, 500 MVA

complete with accessories:

F.o.b.	£ 45 270.00
Estimated ocean freight.	£ 4 876.00
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C and f Maputo	£ 50 146.00
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Manufacturer: South Wales Switchgear (United Kingdom)

D. Cables

D-1. L.T. single core copper conductor, PVC - PVC, 600/1000 V with the following section:

- 6000 metres of 150 mm²
- 9000 metres of 240 mm²
- 3000 metres of 120 mm²

D-2. H.T. three core copper conductor XIPE - PVC, 11/11 KV with the following section:

- 1000 metres of 35 mm²

F.o.b.	£ 62 432.00
Estimated freight and insurance.	£ 4 939.00
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C and f Maputo	£ 67 371.00
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Manufacturer: Pirelli General Cables (United Kingdom)

Total cost:

A-1	£ 104 653.00
A-2	£ 55 905.00
B	£ 11 554.00
C	£ 50 146.00
D-1 and D-2	£ 67 371.00
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Total	£ 289 629.00
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