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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to Mozambique

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report of the second review mission to Mozambique is submitted to the members of the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 10 (d) of Assembly resolution 31/43 of 1 December 1976. The report reviews the economic situation following the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and the international assistance provided to date. It also gives an assessment of specific food and material requirements for 1977, and describes the special needs of Mozambique resulting from recent floods and from the influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia.

A. Background

2. Following the application of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia by the Government of Mozambique on 3 March 1976, the Security Council adopted resolution 386 (1976) in which it appealed "to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions". The Secretary-General then appointed the Mission to Mozambique whose task was to advise him on the organization of an effective programme of financial, economic and technical assistance. In its report of 30 April 1976 (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1), the mission outlined a programme of financial and material assistance to Mozambique.

3. On 3 August 1976, the Economic and Social Council considered a progress report of the Secretary-General (E/5872/Rev.1) on the mobilization of a programme of financial, technical and material assistance for the normal development of Mozambique and the enhancement of its capacity to apply economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Council subsequently adopted resolution 2020 (LXI) of 3 August 1976 in which the Secretary-General was requested to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Council at its sixty-third session.

4. The Joint Co-ordinator of the United Nations International Programme of Assistance to Mozambique visited that country between 4 and 25 August 1976 to assess the economic situation, as a result of which the first review report was submitted to the General Assembly (A/31/266) in October. On 1 December the General Assembly adopted resolution 31/43, in paragraph 10 of which the Secretary-General was requested, inter alia, to arrange for a new assessment of the economic situation during the first quarter of 1977 and to give the resulting report the widest possible circulation.

B. Second review mission

5. The Joint Co-ordinator visited Mozambique again on 4 and 5 March 1977 to begin preparatory work and, in co-operation with the Co-ordinator of the Programme, carried out a second review mission from 18 to 24 April.

6. The Government of Mozambique appointed a delegation, led by Mr. José Luis Cabaco, Minister of Transport and Communications, and including officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Development and Planning and the Railways and Harbour Administration, to work with the mission.
7. The mission held daily meetings with the government delegation, and was provided with documents and material required for the review. The meetings facilitated a frank assessment of the response of the international community to the appeals to Member States to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique.
8. The mission wishes to record its appreciation of the co-operation of the Government of Mozambique. The mission was received by the Minister and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and was able to review with them the results of contacts made with various Governments and with regional and intergovernmental organizations. The mission was also able to discuss further joint efforts to mobilize assistance for Mozambique.
9. The Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Mozambique, Mr. Eric Zetterberg, accompanied the mission to all the meetings. The mission met the representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as the World Food Programme (WFP) adviser in Mozambique, and wishes to acknowledge their contributions to the review.

II. REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

10. The second review mission discussed with the delegation of the Government of Mozambique the current and projected budget situation, as well as the projected balance of payments situation for 1977 and 1978.

A. Budget situation

11. The report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) referred to the need for a fundamental reorganization of the system of public finance in Mozambique and suggested that, in the long run, both the revenue system and the machinery for controlling expenditure required thorough reform. It noted that the weaknesses of the fiscal and monetary system inherited by the Government at independence made it difficult for the Government to generate local resources.

12. At the end of 1975, there was an accumulated budget deficit of some \$22 million for which no long-term financing had been arranged. Under the system of financial administration in Mozambique, the budget deficit is met by short-term borrowing from the banking system, which is repaid from subsequent budgetary surpluses.

13. The State budget for 1976 forecast a deficit of \$77 million. Expenditures were substantially reduced, however, because of the serious financial situation; the actual deficit for 1976 could be less than \$25 million.

14. The budget for 1977 projects expenditures at \$350 million and revenues at \$227 million, thus forecasting a deficit of some \$123 million. But again, as in 1976, stringent control of expenditures has been made necessary by the shortage of resources, and it is hoped to reduce this deficit to \$63 million. The Government therefore expects the State budget to have an accumulated deficit of about \$110 million by the end of 1977.

15. Table 1 shows the major sources of revenue for the State budget. It will be noted that the lower level of economic activity in 1977 is reflected in lower revenue projections in spite of major increases in taxation during the past year. Grants of money and materials are critically important in the present financial situation (for estimated material requirements, see A/31/266, sect. VII). Food requirements are given below (paras. 59 to 62).

16. The State or regular budget, however, does not reflect the total needs of the public sector in Mozambique. Some of the State and parastatal organizations meet their short-run deficits by borrowing from the banking sector, although these deficits eventually become a charge of the State budget. Other parastatal organizations, such as the Departments of Railways and Ports and of Telecommunications, are self-financing and their deficits are normally met by the Bank of Mozambique.

17. Table 2 gives the mission's estimates of the major public sector deficits for 1976 and 1977 which will need to be covered by the Bank of Mozambique. It is clear that Mozambique will have difficulty in financing such a big public sector deficit and there will be increasing pressures on domestic prices and the balance of payments.

Table 1

Major revenue sources

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Direct taxes</u>		
Income tax on profits	31,500	24,000
Income tax on salaries	13,800	10,800
Subtotal	45,300	34,800
Other direct taxes	12,780	10,800
Total direct taxes	58,080	45,600
<u>Indirect taxes</u>		
Import duties	27,000	25,650
Sales and excise taxes	73,050	89,250
Other indirect taxes	7,500	7,500
Total indirect taxes	107,550	122,400
<u>Other taxes</u>	42,600	28,410
<u>Total revenue</u>	208,230	196,410

Source: Government of Mozambique.

Table 2

Public sector deficits

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
State budget deficit	25,000	63,000
Railways and harbours	39,720	35,760
Telecommunications	4,500	2,850
	<u>69,220</u>	<u>101,610</u>

B. Balance of payments estimates

18. No current balance of payments estimates are published by the Government of Mozambique, nor are current statistics on imports and exports available. The latest available balance of payments estimates on the basis of settlements are for the year 1975. Merchandise exports were valued at some \$200 million and imports at \$345 million, giving a trade deficit of some \$145 million.

1. Merchandise trade

19. In the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1), exports for 1976 were projected at a lower level - some \$125 million - and imports at \$400 million, giving an estimated deficit of some \$275 million on merchandise trade.

20. The estimated balance of payments position for 1977 is based on information provided to the review mission by the Government of Mozambique (see table 3). It should be emphasized that table 3 has been produced from fragmentary data and that there is a degree of uncertainty about some of the estimates. Bearing in mind these qualifications, however, the estimated balance of payments deficit for 1977 is some \$288 million (excluding the proceeds from gold sales).

21. It will be noted from table 3 that a substantial proportion of merchandise imports consists of raw materials, semi-processed goods, and equipment and spare parts for industry and essential services. These types of imports are likely to grow with an increase in the level of economic activity within the country. Therefore in 1978 merchandise imports are likely to increase as the various industries are rehabilitated and brought back to levels of production achieved prior to the application of sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. At the present time there is excess capacity in textiles, furniture, foot-wear, construction, and chemical and metal-using industries, and the Government is giving priority to reactivating existing plants on a selective basis and bringing the level of production up to the

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Table 3

Balance of payments estimates for 1977
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>Receipts</u>		
A. <u>Current</u>		
(i) <u>Exports</u>		
Sugar	80 000	18 000
Cotton	6 000	10 000
Cashew nuts	20 000	33 000
Shrimps	4 000	16 000
Tea	15 000	13 000
Coal	300 000	9 000
Others	..	55 000
Subtotal		<u>154 000</u>
(ii) <u>Invisibles</u>		
Railways and ports		93 000
Workers' remittances		60 000
Others		40 000
		<u>193 000</u>
B. <u>Capital</u>		
		<u>5 000</u>
<u>Total receipts a/</u>		<u>352 000</u>

Table 3 (continued)

	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>Payments</u>	
A. <u>Current</u>	
(i) <u>Imports</u>	
Food	74 000
Medicine and surgical equipment	13 000
Equipment and spare parts for railways and airlines	15 000
Equipment and spare parts for agriculture	58 000
Equipment and spare parts for public works	13 000
Equipment and spare parts for others	8 000
Imports for commercial enterprises	79 000
Raw materials (including oil)	223 000
Other (fertilizers, tires etc.)	6 000
Subtotal	<u>489 000</u>
(ii) <u>Invisibles</u>	87 000
B. <u>Capital</u>	<u>55 000</u>
<u>Total payments</u>	631 000
<u>Projected deficit a/</u>	288 000

Source: Based on information provided by the Government of Mozambique.

a/ Excluding foreign exchange receipts from the sale of gold received as part payment for mine workers' salaries.

levels achieved in the period 1973-1975. Although this programme will result in some import substitution, it will also require large imports of equipment, spare parts, raw materials and semi-processed goods.

22. It is therefore likely that merchandise imports in 1978 will be higher than the \$490 million estimated for 1977 (even assuming that the prices of imports do not increase). Exports are unlikely to increase significantly in 1978, although there should be some improvement in the production of cotton, tea, cement and in the facilities for catching shrimp. The output of sugar and cashew nuts, the major exports, is unlikely to show any significant increase until after 1978.

2. Invisible earnings

23. Invisible receipts cannot be expected to make an improved contribution towards financing the merchandise deficit during 1977 or 1978. The two major invisible receipts are the earnings of the railways and ports and the remittances of migrant workers.

24. Since the application of sanctions, the volume of traffic handled by the ports and railways has fallen by over 30 per cent, and is unlikely to increase. The shortage of repair and maintenance staff, combined with the damage to and destruction of locomotives by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, suggest that the railways are presently near their short-term capacity. The ports of Maputo and Matola, however, could handle additional transit tonnages if these were available.

25. Receipts from migratory workers, the other major invisible earning, are likely to fall. The number of miners recruited for service abroad in 1976 (about 40,000) was less than half the number recruited in 1975 (over 100,000). The number who returned in 1976 (over 95,000) was substantially above the number who had returned during the three previous years.

26. For the last six months there has been a steady decline in the amounts remitted each month; indeed, in March 1977, amounts remitted were less than half the amounts remitted in September 1976. These figures suggest that the contribution of earnings of migratory workers towards financing the trade deficit is likely to be lower in 1978 than in 1977.

27. There is also a degree of uncertainty about the contribution which gold sales will make in 1977 and 1978. Under arrangements which were entered into prior to independence, remittances in respect of miners working under contract in South Africa were paid in gold valued at the official price. It has been the practice to sell this gold on the open market, thereby earning substantial amounts of foreign exchange. The ending of the official price for gold places this source of foreign exchange in jeopardy.

28. It is difficult to estimate just what the foreign exchange earnings from gold sales amounted to as it depended upon the difference between the official price of gold and the price at which the gold was sold. In 1975, prior to independence, when the free market price for gold was high and the number of miners employed in South Africa was large, the proceeds from gold sales totalled nearly \$150 million (figures for 1976 are not available). The reduced level of remittances from the smaller number of migrant workers in 1977 and 1978, and the lower earnings from the sale of gold, if any, will severely reduce the ability of Mozambique to finance its trade deficit.

29. In summary, the balance of payments situation for Mozambique in 1978 is likely to be even more critical than in 1977 or 1976, as the Government has no significant reserves of foreign exchange to cushion these expected deficits. The Government recently announced that the foreign exchange reserves were sufficient to cover nearly four months of imports, or somewhat over \$100 million. However, these reserves reflect the advance payments of foreign assistance (particularly by Sweden and by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States) which will be used to finance part of the 1976/1977 programme of investments. It can therefore be expected that by the end of 1977 the foreign exchange reserves will again have fallen to a very low level.

III. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND THE
GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

A. International assistance

30. The Security Council, in its resolution 386 (1976), appealed "to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions". The report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1), which outlined a programme of financial and material assistance, estimated that some \$175 to \$200 million in financial and material assistance was needed annually to allow Mozambique to carry out its normal development. In addition, some \$36 million was required for emergency and short-term agricultural projects.

31. In the report of the Mission, a number of emergency projects were listed, as well as a number of projects and programmes related to the normal development of Mozambique (E/5812/Add.1). It was pointed out in the report, however, that a number of high-priority developmental projects, for which external financing was under negotiation at the time, were not included in the list.

32. To date \$102 million in financial, material and technical assistance has been offered to Mozambique in the context of the application of sanctions. This sum, which is spread over more than one year, falls far short of Mozambique's requirements if it is to be enabled to carry out its normal development. A summary statement of this assistance is given in table 4, showing the type of assistance and the country or organization providing it.

Table 4

Mozambique

Status of implementation of sanctions aid
at end of February 1977

(In United States dollars)

1. Direct cash grants

A. <u>Paid</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(i) Egypt	100,000
(ii) Ethiopia	48,309
(iii) Liberia	50,000
(iv) Nigeria	1,600,000
(v) Sweden	3,500,000
(vi) United States of America	<u>5,000,000</u>
	10,298,309

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Table 4 (continued)

<u>B. Pledged</u>		<u>Dollars</u>
(i)	United States of America	5,000,000
(ii)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	<u>1,000,000</u>
		<u>6,000,000</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>16,298,309</u>
2.	<u>Into United Nations Special Account a/</u>	
<u>A. Paid</u>		
(i)	Ghana	20,000
(ii)	Sierra Leone	27,000
(iii)	Syrian Arab Republic	50,000
(iv)	Finland	26,000
(v)	Norway	<u>1,344,860</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,467,860</u>
3.	<u>Grants in kind b/</u>	
<u>A. Delivered</u>		
(i)	Canada (wheat)	2,666,000
(ii)	Denmark (wheat)	2,500,000
(iii)	Lesotho (beans)	17,466
(iv)	Swaziland (maize)	10,000
(v)	Sweden (wheat and canned fish)	6,000,000
(vi)	Zambia (maize)	1,666,670
(vii)	Norway (various)	1,500,000
(viii)	United States of America (wheat)	<u>4,883,200</u>
		19,243,336
<u>B. Committed</u>		
(i)	Australia (corned beef and wheat)	1,240,000

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Table 4 (continued)

	<u>Dollars</u>
(ii) German Democratic Republic (medicines and equipment)	330,000
(iii) Iraq (crude oil under negotiation)	1,000,000
(iv) Kenya (maize)	325,000
(v) New Zealand (DSM and AMF) <u>c/</u>	215,000
(vi) Pakistan (rice)	110,000
(vii) Yugoslavia (items under negotiaton)	500,000
(viii) European Economic Community (wheat, butter oil, DSM)	1,500,000
(ix) India (textiles)	110,000
(x) Finland (three road graders)	275,000
(xi) Belgium (wheat flour)	750,000
(xii) Japan (rice)	1,100,000
(xiii) Trinidad and Tobago (clothing)	<u>35,000</u>
	<u>7,490,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>26,733,336</u>
4. <u>Technical assistance personnel</u>	
A. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	170,000
B. Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique	1,556,600
C. Ghana	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>1,776,600</u>
5. <u>Soft loans</u>	
A. <u>Cash available</u>	
(i) Arab Loan Fund for Africa	6,000,000
(ii) Arab Loan Fund for Africa	<u>20,000,000</u>
	26,000,000

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Table 4 (continued)

	<u>Dollars</u>
B. <u>Agreements signed</u>	
(i) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (£5 million)	8,600,000
(ii) Netherlands (Fl. 10 million)	<u>4,000,000</u>
	12,600,000
C. <u>Agreements not yet signed</u>	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (£10 million)	<u>17,200,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>55,800,000</u>
<u>Summary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Direct cash grants	16,298,309
2. United Nations Special Account	1,467,860
3. Grants in kind	26,733,336
4. Technical assistance personnel	1,776,600
5. Soft loans	<u>55,800,000</u>
	<u>102,076,105</u>

Source: Government of Mozambique.

a/ The Government of Mozambique additionally considers the UNEO 1976 allocation of \$250,000 as a cash grant relating to sanctions.

b/ In some cases commodities are supplied up to a specified value, in other cases to a specified tonnage, in which case the dollar value is an approximation.

c/ Dried skim milk and anhydrous milk fat.

33. It will be noted that many countries have yet to respond to appeals for assistance to Mozambique.

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B. Government investment programme

34. In reviewing the situation in Mozambique following the application of sanctions, it was noted in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly that:

"In spite of the encouraging initial response of the international community to the needs of Mozambique, the economic situation is critical. The recent budget projects a large Government deficit in spite of new, much heavier, taxes on consumption. ... The parastatal organizations, which are largely self-financing, will also be in deficit and unable to generate any surpluses for investment.

The present situation is such that Mozambique cannot hope to carry out any kind of normal development programme. The Government is therefore preparing an emergency financial and investment programme related to the local availability of resources and the international assistance so far offered" (A/31/266, paras. 30 and 31).

35. The financial and investment programme, which was completed in December 1976, sets forth the projects to be carried out in 1976 and 1977, the estimated costs of the projects and the international assistance which has been allocated to specific projects. Of the 61 projects which were listed in the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812/Add.1), 51 are included in the programme of investment for 1976 and 1977. Of these 51 projects, foreign assistance has been provided, in whole or in part, for 24 projects, a list of which (showing the source of financial assistance) is given in annex I.A.

36. Annex I.B lists 30 projects which were included in the report of the Mission to Mozambique and are included in the programme of investment for 1976 and 1977. Foreign assistance has not yet been made available or, if available, it only covers part of the costs of these projects. International assistance is urgently required for these projects.

37. The programme of investment for 1976 and 1977 amounts to a total of some \$260 million. The sectoral breakdown of the programme is given in table 5, which also shows the percentage of the programme in each sector financed by various sources. The table does not give a complete picture of external financing as some projects were still under negotiation when the programme was prepared. In addition, some of the external assistance has not yet been allocated to specific projects. It will be noted from table 5, however, that relatively little foreign assistance is being provided for projects in certain key sectors, for example, transport, education, health and social development and self-help which together amount to one half of the total planned investment.

38. On 18 January 1977, the Government of Mozambique issued Decree No. 4/77 approving expenditures of some \$230 million for 1976 and 1977 and appropriating the funds to cover these expenditures. The Decree appropriated \$80.6 million from internal sources and gave the following breakdown of the sources and uses of external financing:

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Table 5

Sectoral allocation of investment, showing percentage of investment
in each sector being financed by external sources

(In millions of United States dollars)

Sector	II Investment \$	Percentage of total investment	Proportion of sectoral investment financed by each source
1. Agriculture	49.8	18.9	FAO/Nordic - 45%; Sweden - 10%; Netherlands - 7%; Norway - 1%; UNDP - 5%; GM/TBA - 32%.
2. Integrated development projects (irrigation and dams)	23.6	9.0	Netherlands - 3%; Sweden - 2%; OAU/AL - 51%; GM/TBA - 44%.
3. Fisheries	6.0	2.4	Netherlands - 33% UNDP - 7%; GM/TBA - 60%.
4. Mines	3.9	1.5	USSR - 42%; USSR or Sweden - 49%; GM/TBA - 9%.
5. Water supply	2.6	1.1	Netherlands - 33%; UNDP - 4%; GM/TBA - 63%.
6. Energy	7.8	3.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - 37%; GM/TBA - 63%.
7. Transport <u>a/</u>	81.1	30.7	Netherlands - 6%; Sweden - 1%; Zambia - 7%; Norway - 2%; GM/TBA - 84%.
8. Education	16.0	6.2	Netherlands - 18%; Norway - 3%; Sweden - 6%; Denmark - 5%; GM/TBA - 68%.
9. Health	8.8	3.5	Netherlands - 12%; Sweden - 10%; Denmark - 4%; Norway - 6%; GM/TBA - 68%.
10. Social development and self-help	25.1	9.6	Netherlands - 13%; GM/TBA - 87%.
11. Others	36.7	13.9	Sweden - 19%; Denmark - 2%; Finland - 1%; GM/TBA - 78%.

Note: FAO/Nordic - FAO Nordic countries' multilateral/bilateral programme.

OAU/AL - Arab Loan Fund for African Development.

GM/TBA - To be provided by the Government of Mozambique, or financing still to be arranged.

a/ Does not include study of Beira Port, costing some \$250,000, financed by the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique.

(a) Derived from assistance received in the context of the application of sanctions - \$51.8 million, of which \$12.1 million is allocated to specific projects and \$39.7 million is appropriated but not allocated to specific projects;

(b) Derived from development co-operation agreements with various countries - \$97.5 million, of which \$80.8 million is allocated to specific projects and \$16.6 million is appropriated but not allocated to specific projects.

39. There is thus some \$56.3 million of foreign assistance (\$39.7 million of sanctions assistance and \$16.6 million of development assistance) which has not been allocated to specific projects and is not, therefore, shown in the breakdown of sources of assistance in table 5.

C. Manpower

40. The manpower position in Mozambique is serious and continues to be of great concern to the Government. Prior to independence, many of the technical, skilled and semi-skilled posts were filled by expatriates. Large numbers of these have already returned to Portugal and more will complete their contractual period of service at the end of June 1977. Manpower shortages are affecting both the public and private sectors.

41. Some of the most serious shortages are at the intermediate levels. The administrative system at the time of independence made very heavy manpower demands at the subprofessional level. The Government of Mozambique is not attempting to find replacements for all those who have left or are expected to leave. Instead, it is introducing administrative reforms and modifications in order to reduce the demands.

42. As a first step, massive intensive in-service training has been organized in most of the ministries and agencies. This is designed to give quick results, to allow the Government time to carry out necessary modifications and, at the same time, to introduce staff to new methods and procedures. A massive transfer of records and operations to a centralized computer is reducing the demands for clerical and accounting posts while introducing new staff to new methods. An example of the massive training effort is the programme in the Ministry of Finance under which between 300 and 400 persons are taking courses, lasting 8 to 10 weeks, in various aspects of public finance and financial administration. In the provincial and regional administration, 200 people are taking three- to four-month courses in finance, administration and orientation. A number of courses are being offered in the field of management accounting, particularly for co-operatives and units of the state trading corporation.

43. More than 80 training programmes are being carried out by the Ministry of Labour in subprofessional fields. Among these are courses for electricians, carpenters, tinsmiths, metal-workers, typists, auto mechanics, welders, machinists and plumbers. The Department of Health is making a major effort to train medical and para-medical workers.

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44. In spite of these efforts, there are still serious shortages in many areas. The most critical needs are for various kinds of high-level manpower, for people to assist in the training and for middle-level manpower to keep the economy operating while intensive training programmes are being carried out.

45. The Government has begun discussions with a number of Governments to supply urgently needed manpower on a bilateral basis. International organizations are also being approached for assistance. In addition, arrangements have been made with a number of non-governmental organizations to assist in locating and recruiting people to meet the most serious shortages, and a number of firms and agencies are advertising and recruiting abroad. In spite of this, however, there are critical shortages and Mozambique will require substantial amounts of technical assistance and a significant number of recruits from abroad.

IV. OTHER FACTORS ADVERSELY AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

46. Mozambique now has to deal with a number of abnormal situations which compounds the problems arising from the application of sanctions. These are: (a) severe floods, causing destruction and disruption of transport and food supplies and giving rise to the need to resettle and rehabilitate large numbers of people; (b) a massive influx of Zimbabwean refugees; and, (c) continued incursions and attacks by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. All these have contributed to the difficulties facing Mozambique in its attempts to carry out a normal development programme and to restructure its economy, and they add a particular urgency to the provision of international assistance to Mozambique at the present time.

A. Floods

47. In 1976, heavy flooding occurred in the valleys of the Limpopo, Incomati and Umbeluzi Rivers, which caused substantial damage and rendered many people homeless. Great efforts were devoted to the resettlement of the people and rehabilitation of the flooded areas, particularly banana and citrus plantations, rice-growing areas and irrigation ditches and roads. The destruction caused by the flood contributed to food shortages and its effects were taken into account in calculating the food requirements for Mozambique in 1976 and 1977 (A/31/266, para. 22).

48. Flood control will be difficult until major dams are constructed and will therefore take some time. A number of projects which were included in the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) were directed towards flood control on the three major rivers mentioned above.

49. In February 1977, Mozambique was struck by cyclone Emily at a time when vast amounts of water were being discharged from the Massinger Dam and the dams in Swaziland and South Africa. The result was the worst flooding in the last 60 years with heavy loss of life and extensive damage. The total number of people who died is still unknown, but early reports suggested that more than 300 people lost their lives in the flood. The areas affected were very densely populated and more than 400,000 people were estimated to have been affected by the flood waters. Not only were houses, fields, warehouses and livestock destroyed, but the floods cut road communications, washed out bridges and damaged agricultural equipment and transport vehicles.

50. The flooding was concentrated in the large southern river valleys, which had been affected by the floods in 1976.

51. The flood reached the level of national catastrophe and an international appeal for assistance was launched. Immediate assistance totalling over \$5.5 million was mobilized and delivered by Governments, volunteer agencies and the United Nations system. A preliminary report on the response of the international community, based on the records of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, is provided in annex II. While this international assistance allowed the Government of Mozambique to cope with the immediate problems resulting from

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the flood, further assistance will be necessary during the balance of 1977. At the present time, more than 40,000 families are in relief centres and they will be resettled in 16 new communal villages being established by the Government in areas normally safe from flooding. There is still a need for food, clothing, blankets, tools and agricultural equipment and implements for those most seriously affected by the floods and for those being resettled in the new villages.

52. The floods also damaged the transportation system; 95 kilometres of roads were damaged or washed out and four important viaducts destroyed. In addition, streets and roads were flooded or damaged in the urban centres of Maputo, Xai-Xai and Chokwe. Even the railway was flooded and a section between Mapai and the border washed out.

53. The Government estimated that damage caused by the floods exceeded \$35 million.

54. The effect of the floods on the food supply will be serious, since the areas affected by the floods normally produce about 80 per cent of the country's rice crop and significant quantities of ground-nuts, maize and vegetables.

55. In the Umbeluzi Valley, over 20,000 hectares were flooded. Food losses were valued at over \$3 million and included pineapples, maize, tomatoes, citrus fruits, onions and carrots. In the Incomati Valley, food losses were valued at \$3.5 million and included sugar and sugar cane, bananas, maize, rice, ground-nuts and vegetables. In the Limpopo Valley, crop losses were estimated at over \$3.5 million and included rice, maize and vegetables.

B. Food situation

56. As a consequence of the floods and in view of more recent information on crop prospects, it is necessary to revise the estimated food requirements for 1977 (see A/31/266, para. 22).

57. Normal annual requirements of wheat are over 125,000 tons. Offers of wheat assistance, the delivery of which is expected during 1977, plus the existing stocks of some 22,000 tons, will meet the largest part of the wheat requirements for the remainder of 1977. However, Mozambique will require, in addition, some 10,000 tons of wheat in 1977, which should be scheduled for delivery in December. During the first half of 1978, another 60,000 tons will be needed.

58. The maize situation for 1977 is critical. Excluding subsistence production, the annual maize requirements are in excess of 150,000 tons. As a result of the late rains and the floods, the commercial crop for 1977 is only 40,000 tons. The Government has had to place orders through commercial channels for 20,000 tons in order to circumvent a possible shortage. The existing stocks are only 17,000 tons. It is estimated that Mozambique will require nearly 40,000 tons of maize for the balance of 1977, and an equivalent amount early in 1978 before the new crop is harvested. With the exception of a small shipment of maize from Kenya, which is

expected shortly, there are no outstanding offers of maize to help Mozambique meet the expected shortage during the balance of the year.

59. In a normal year, Mozambique consumes in the neighbourhood of 34,000 tons of ground-nuts. At present, however, there are no stocks of ground-nuts available. The expected production in 1977 is very low and will mostly be consumed on the farms, which means that Mozambique will require nearly 30,000 tons of ground-nuts for the balance of 1977. This need is particularly urgent as the sharply reduced cotton crop will be reflected in a shortage of edible oils. There are no outstanding offers of ground-nuts for delivery in 1977 and the Government will be faced with purchasing ground-nuts from commercial sources in the immediate future if a shortage is to be avoided.

60. The annual consumption of rice in Mozambique is estimated at 70,000 tons. As existing stocks are very low (some 3,600 tons), the Government has been forced to place orders for 16,000 tons in order to forestall an immediate shortage. A large part of the expected production for 1977 was destroyed by the floods. Shipments of rice are expected from Pakistan and Japan, but there will be a need for an additional 30,000 tons to cover the balance of 1977 and early 1978.

61. Vegetable production has been seriously affected by the floods, as a result of which Mozambique will need to import some 10,000 tons of potatoes, 2,500 tons of onions, and nearly 3,000 tons of meat and meat products. There will also be a need for another 2,000 tons of milk powder for delivery in November or December.

62. In summary, then, the food requirements for the balance of 1977 are as follows:

Wheat	10,000 tons (for delivery in Nov./Dec.)
Maize	40,000 tons (needed urgently)
Ground-nuts	30,000 tons (" ")
Rice	30,000 tons (to arrive regularly during 1977)
Potatoes	10,000 tons (" " " " ")
Onions	2,500 tons (" " " " ")
Meat and meat products	3,000 tons (" " " " ")
Milk powder	2,000 tons (for delivery in Nov./Dec.)

63. In order to facilitate the provision of developmental assistance in the form of food and material grants, the Government of Mozambique has decided to designate a specific project to be carried out with the proceeds from such grants. The project selected is the Pequenos Limombos Dam (see E/5812/Add.1, p. 51, project No. 3.1.8).

64. The Pequenos Limbobos Dam is a multipurpose project on the Umbeluzi River which is designed to guarantee an adequate water supply for the capital, Maputo, and to allow some 10,000 hectares of choice agricultural land to be irrigated. The dam will also contribute to flood control in an area seriously affected by floods in 1976 and 1977. The Government intends to credit the proceeds from any food or material assistance provided to a special government account, which would be used only for the purposes of carrying out this project.

C. Refugees

65. During the past two years, a large number of refugees have entered Mozambique from Southern Rhodesia. Although some have continued on to other countries, many have remained, which has created a major refugee problem.

1. Number of refugees

66. It is not possible to give an exact figure for the total number of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique. It is reported that many have settled in rural villages, some have found their way to urban centres and many are living in remote areas. The review mission was informed that refugees, who are entering Mozambique from Southern Rhodesia at the rate of 1,000 a month, gather at various places along the border and are then transported to one of the three refugee centres by Mozambican authorities.

67. Between 30 March and 4 April 1977, prior to the arrival of the second review mission in Mozambique, a UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP team visited the refugee centres to report on conditions, to assess the needs of the refugees and to formulate programmes of assistance. The information collected by the team was made available to the review mission and a number of meetings were held with the members of the team.

68. From the information available, it appears that there are more than 32,000 Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique: 28,235 are in three organized refugee centres visited by the UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP team; 600 refugees were reported in the Espungabara area awaiting transport to one of the centres; and it was reported that many of the estimated 3,000 refugees who were scattered throughout the southern part of Tete Province would soon be transferred to one of the centres (see figure below).

2. Refugee centres

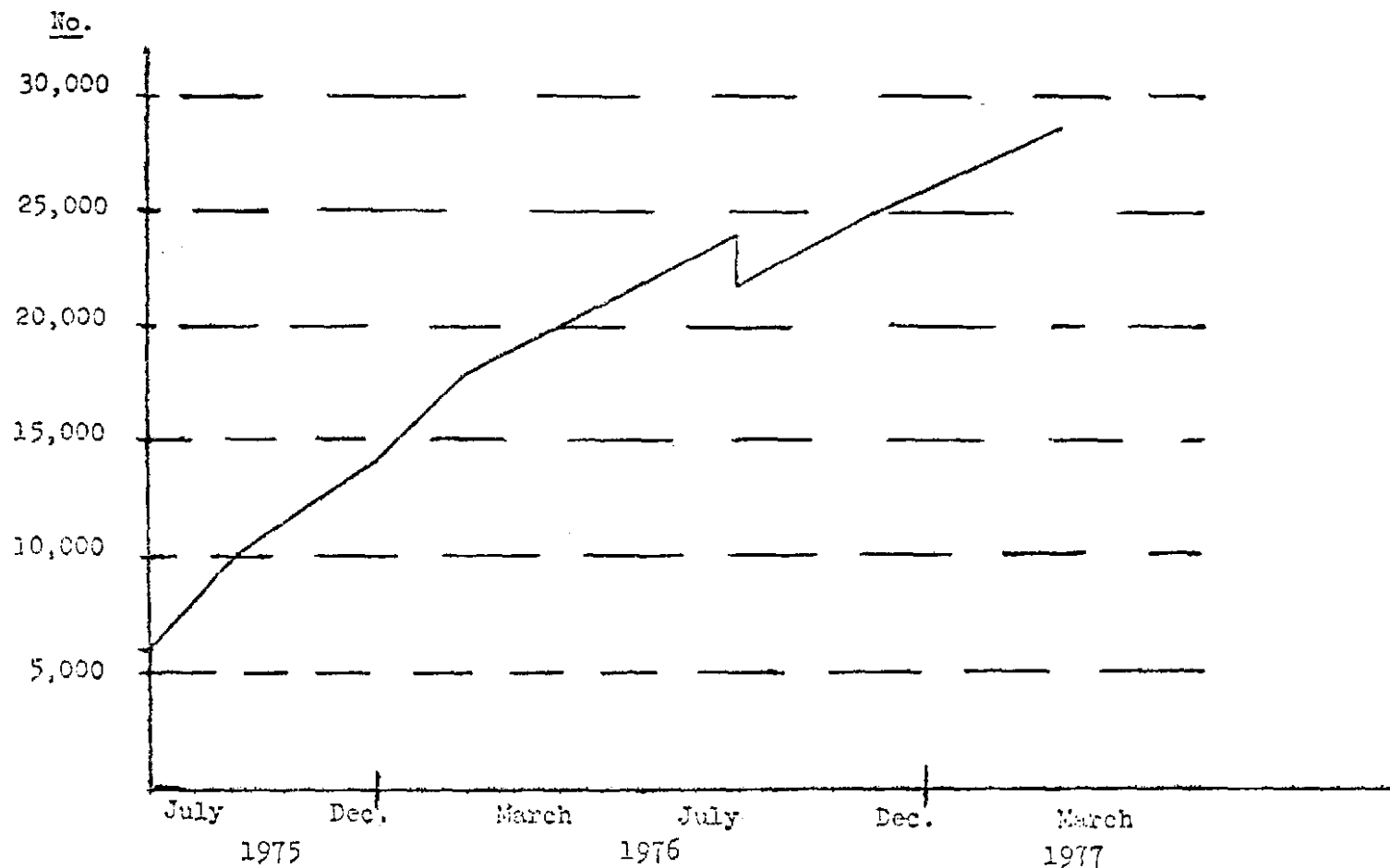
69. The three organized refugee centres are at Doroi, in the Province of Manica, Tronga, in the Province of Sofala, and Mavudzi, in the Province of Tete. There are 14,200 refugees in Doroi, 10,460 refugees in Tronga and 3,575 refugees in Mavudzi. In Doroi, 90 per cent of the refugees are under 20 years of age and there is a similar proportion of young people in Tronga. At Mavudzi, about one half of the refugees are under 19 years of age.

70. At the request of the Government, the centres were originally created as short-term facilities, although future arrangements are now being reviewed. Most of the construction is of a temporary nature and local materials have been used. In all three centres, the cultivation of food crops has been encouraged. Although conditions in the three centres are quite different, rudimentary arrangements exist for education and health services.

71. In general, the situation at the Doroi centre, which was opened only six months ago, is the most critical. It was created in a matter of days to accommodate thousands of persons who were relocated from Nyazonia following the raid in

Figure

Numbers in refugee camps in Mozambique



Source: Data provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Maputo.

Note: The sharp decrease in August 1976 followed the raid on the Nyazonia Camp by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in which hundreds were killed and many fled. The centre at Doroi has replaced the one at Nyazonia.

August 1976 by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Prior to the raid, the Nyazonia centre had had an influx of 1,000 refugees a month and, over a period of 10 months, had received food and material assistance from international and Mozambican sources. Much of the material assistance - food, clothing, tools, implements and educational aids - was destroyed during the attack. The refugees were thus transferred to Doroi with a minimum of food, clothing and equipment.

72. Doroi requires food, improved transport and warehousing facilities and assistance in health and education. In addition to the usual health problems associated with overcrowding and with inadequate food, clothing, shelter and sanitation, many refugees in Doroi are still showing physical and psychological effects of the raid on Nyazonia.

73. The size of the centre, together with the emergency conditions under which it was established, have created administrative problems. There may, therefore, be a need to strengthen administrative resources in order to improve procurement and the provision of supplies and services.

74. Although conditions in Tronga are not as serious as those in Doroi, Tronga too was created as a temporary facility. Additional food is required and there are needs in the health sector. An educational programme is being carried out but needs to be expanded. Clothing and blankets are in short supply and more will be needed before the onset of winter.

75. The Mavudzi centre is reported to be better organized and developed than either of the other two, although it too is primarily a temporary facility. There will, however, be substantial additional needs if the large number of refugees reportedly living in the southern part of the province are transferred to this centre.

3. Summary of conditions in the centres

76. In general, all centres require additional assistance, although the situation in Doroi is the most critical. Food, clothing, blankets, and kitchen utensils will need to be provided and all centres require assistance with transport. Educational requirements merit special attention. School supplies, textbooks and teachers' guides are urgently needed (the language of instruction in the centres is not the language of instruction of the host country). Large numbers of young people make the provision of education particularly important.

77. Given the food situation in Mozambique (see paras. 56 to 62), special attention must be paid to the provision of food for the refugees. The Government of Mozambique has estimated that the cost of food for a normal diet for the number of refugees now in the centres will approximate \$4 million for the next 12 months. To meet these requirements, WFP is expected to provide \$1 million worth of food under its "quick action procedures". In addition, the Netherlands is providing food and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has agreed to provide funds towards the purchase of food. However, in addition to the contributions of WFP, SIDA and the Netherlands, about \$2.0 million will be needed for basic food-stuffs for the centres.

4. Co-ordination of assistance for refugees

78. In April, the first of a planned series of meetings was held under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning to co-ordinate assistance to the Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique. Representatives of UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and SIDA participated in this meeting, along with officials from the Ministries of Development and Economic Planning, Agriculture, Health, Education, Public Works and the Interior. Representatives of any other Government or organization providing assistance for the refugees would be welcome at the meetings on co-ordination. (A member of the review mission attended the second meeting on co-ordination, held on 22 April.)

79. These co-ordination meetings will consider the needs of the refugees and the division of responsibility between the agencies and ministries in meeting these needs, and will work out immediate action programmes and agreed methods of utilizing any available funds. During the second co-ordination meeting, agreement was reached on responsibility for preparing projects in agriculture, health and education. It is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming when these projects are brought to the attention of the international community.

5. International assistance for refugees

80. To date, international assistance provided in respect of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique consists of the following:

UNHCR	\$1,375,000 (including \$350,000 allocated for 1977, an amount that may be increased);
WFP	\$2,646,000 (including the "quick action procedure" project for the period following July 1977);
UNICEF	\$314,836 (including \$300,000 for 1977 and 1978);
Sweden	\$1,144,400 (for food and other materials);
Netherlands	\$600,000 (part of \$1 million in food provided for refugees from Zimbabwe);
OXFAM (Canada)	\$100,000 (for equipment);
Lutheran World Federation	12,000 blankets.

81. In addition to the international assistance referred to above, the Government of Mozambique has been providing transport, health services and substantial amounts of food. Some clothing has also been provided to refugees during the past year. In the field of education, the Government is providing 20 scholarships for each centre.

6. Contingency planning

82. A particular difficulty facing the Government of Mozambique and organizations and agencies providing assistance for Zimbabwean refugees is the uncertainty about how long the Rhodesian situation will continue. Clearly, if a solution is found in the near future, efforts will need to be devoted to assisting the refugees to return to Zimbabwe and to their resettlement and rehabilitation. On the other hand, if no early solution is found, more permanent arrangements will be required at Doroi, Tronga and Mavudzi to ease the plight of the refugees, to ensure their educational progress and to enable longer-term programmes to be carried out.

83. Although this particular difficulty is most obvious with respect to the future of the refugee centres, it has wider significance. The solution of the Rhodesian problem will make immediate demands on the railways and ports of Mozambique as sanctions are lifted and borders reopened. Traffic to and from Zambia, Zaire and Botswana, as well as Zimbabwe, will begin to move through Beira and Maputo as trade is reoriented. Mozambican ports and railways will find it difficult to cope with these demands unless measures are taken to restore their capacity.

84. The Government of Mozambique is giving preliminary consideration to the demands which a solution to the Southern Rhodesian situation would involve, and is beginning to draw up contingency plans for such an eventuality.

D. Damage caused by attacks

85. The second review mission was informed by the Government of Mozambique that over the past year there had been significant losses of life and substantial damage to property as a result of shelling, aerial bombardment and incursions by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

86. Among the major incidents reported were the following:

(a) On 9 August 1976, the refugee centre at Nyazonia, containing nearly 10,000 refugees, was attacked. Over 700 people were reported killed, a greater number wounded and more than 1,000 refugees fled and have not been traced. The centre was largely destroyed, as was the food, material and equipment which had been provided for the refugees. A temporary reception centre at Chimoio was used for these refugees until the establishment of an emergency centre at Doroi. During the attack, the major bridge over the Pungwe River was destroyed;

(b) On 3 December 1976, the tropospheric station at Chicualacuala was damaged by mortar bombs and shell fire;

(c) In January 1977, the rail link between Chicualacuala and Mapai was damaged in an air raid. One locomotive was destroyed and six were damaged. In addition, 38 damaged waggons will need repair, as will the roadway and structures.

87. The damage caused by the attacks will have serious long-term effects. The destruction of the bridge over the Pungwe River cut the major transport link between the south and north. The movement of heavy machinery and equipment to Cabora Bassa Dam was halted, and food shipments from surplus areas to deficit areas was made difficult. A temporary structure costing \$500,000 is being built to replace the bridge, but a permanent replacement will cost at least as much again.

88. The loss of the locomotives and waggons has severely reduced the capacity of the southern rail system and will place a heavy burden on rail repair and maintenance services. (The recent floods prevented the removal of the damaged equipment to the repair shops.) The Government estimates that it will cost in excess of \$1 million to repair the rolling stock and the railway.

89. The damage to the tropospheric station at Chicualacuala is also serious. The vulnerability of this station was stressed in an earlier report, and an alternate was listed as an emergency project in the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812/Add.1, p. 16, project 2.2.10). The attack has resulted in the loss of most of the circuits between the capital and the rest of the country. A new station, away from the border, is needed and would cost between \$1.5 and \$2.0 million.

V. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

90. The Government of Mozambique is facing severe financial and balance-of-payments constraints. The accumulated State budget deficit is expected to total \$110 million by the end of 1977 (para. 14). The total public sector deficit is estimated at \$69 million for 1976 and \$101 million for 1977, which will have to be financed by the Bank of Mozambique and will cause severe pressures on the price level and on balance of payments in the absence of extensive foreign assistance (paras. 16 and 17 and table 3).
91. Grants of food and materials are urgently needed (para. 15).
92. The balance-of-payments deficit for 1977 is estimated at \$288 million (excluding proceeds from gold sales) (para. 20), and the outlook for 1978 is for an even more severe shortage of foreign exchange (paras. 22 and 29 and table 3).
93. In the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1), it was estimated that Mozambique would require from \$175 million to \$200 million annually to carry out its normal development. The assistance offered so far in the context of sanctions amounts to \$102 million (para. 32 and table 4). In spite of this response by the international community, the amount offered is much below that required for normal development.
94. The Government has prepared an emergency investment programme based on internal and external funds available (paras. 34 to 37). This programme includes 51 of the 61 projects which were listed in the report of the Mission to Mozambique (E/5812/Add.1). Of these 51 projects, foreign assistance has been made available for 24 projects, in whole or in part (para. 35 and annex I.A). Assistance is still required for some 30 projects (para. 36 and annex I.B).
95. In view of the severe financial and balance-of-payments constraints, investment has had to be sharply curtailed. Even with the curtailed programme, Mozambique will face serious balance-of-payments and financial problems in 1977 and in 1978.
96. The foreign assistance offered thus far falls far short of Mozambique's needs. Grants of money and materials are urgently needed, as well as assistance in carrying out a number of emergency and high priority development projects. The particular sectors in which assistance is needed are transport, communications, education, health and self-help and social development programmes.
97. Many countries have not yet responded to the appeals for assistance (table 4).
98. To add to the difficulties facing Mozambique, there were devastating floods (paras. 47 and 48) in which many lives were lost, thousands were made homeless and property damage exceeded \$35 million (paras. 51 to 53).
99. Emergency assistance exceeding \$5.5 million was provided by the international community (para. 51 and annex II), but there is still a need for food, clothing, agricultural implements and equipment for those affected by the floods. Financial assistance is required for the resettlement of some 40,000 people.

100. There will be a large food deficit during 1977, as a result of which Mozambique will require substantial amounts of wheat, rice, maize and ground-nuts, and smaller amounts of other foods (paras. 57 to 62).

101. There are more than 32,000 Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique, of which 28,235 are in the three large centres of Doroi, Tronga and Mavudzi (paras. 68 and 69). It is estimated that refugees are entering Mozambique at the rate of 1,000 per month.

102. Conditions in the three centres, particularly in Doroi, need to be improved without delay (paras. 70 to 75). The international community has so far provided over \$6 million for the needs of the refugees (para. 80), but much more is required (para. 76). It is estimated that an additional \$2 million is needed for food alone for the next 12 months (para. 77). Further assistance is required to meet health, education and accommodation needs, and to provide the refugees with the means of producing more of their food and other essentials.

103. Co-ordination meetings are planned at which international agencies and Governments providing assistance for the refugees will meet with the officials of the government ministries dealing with refugees (paras. 78 and 79). These meetings are designed so that the needs of the centres can be reviewed, action programmes worked out and agreement reached on the responsibilities.

104. The Government of Mozambique has reported substantial damages from aerial bombardment, shell fire and attacks by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (para. 86). Assistance is urgently required to re-establish telephone and telex circuits in Mozambique following the damage to the tropospheric station at Chicualacuala (para. 89), and to open the road links with the north by repairing the bridge over the Pungwe River (para. 87).

ANNEX I

Projects listed in the report of the Mission to Mozambique a/
which have been included by the Government in its
programme of investment for 1976/1977

A. Projects for which foreign assistance has been made
available in whole or in part

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Source of assistance</u>
2.2.12.	Emergency power-generating units (part)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3.2.10.	Irrigation in the Buzi, Mufo and Chissamba regions	FAO/Nordic
3.2.11.	Mechanization of rice irrigation in Beira	FAO/Nordic
3.2.2.	Irrigation in the Limpopo Valley	OAU/League of Arab States
3.2.3.	Additional spillway gates at Massinger Dam	OAU/League of Arab States
3.2.9.	Irrigation in the Limpopo Valley	OAU/League of Arab States
3.2.13.	Provision of tools and agricultural implements to the Aldeias Communais (part)	FAO/Nordic, the Netherlands
3.2.12.	Seed nurseries	FAO/Nordic
3.2.14.	Planting citrus orchards in Zembe	FAO/Nordic
3.2.15.	Establishment of vegetable production	FAO/Nordic
3.2.17.	Construction of storage centres	Netherlands
3.2.21.	Improving provincial livestock stations	FAO/Nordic
3.2.22.	Establishment of a fattening and finishing unit near the abattoir	FAO/nordic
3.2.19.	Establishment of livestock (cattle) units	FAO/Nordic
3.2.20.	Establishment of livestock (cattle) units	FAO/Nordic
3.2.28.	Establishment of livestock (cattle) units	FAO/Nordic
3.2.23.	Establishment of three dairies	FAO/Nordic
3.2.24.	Firewood plantations	FAO/Nordic

a/ E/5812/Add.1.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Source of assistance</u>
3.2.26.	Establishment of a pulp plantation	FAO/Nordic, Sweden
3.2.27.	Reafforestation in Sofala Province (part)	UNDP
3.2.25.	Fisheries surveys on Lakes Niassa and Amaramba	FAO/Nordic
3.1.4.	Study of deepening the Port of Beira	Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique
3.2.18.	Rural water supplies	Netherlands
4.1.2.	Educational projects (part)	Netherlands, Norway and Sweden

B. Projects the Government intends to carry out for which assistance is not yet available

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title</u>
2.2.1.	Activation of Chingdozi airport in Tete Province
2.2.12.	Emergency power-generating units (part)
2.2.13.	Construction of a substation at Manica
2.2.14.	Emergency plan for water supply to the city of Manica
2.2.9.	Microwave link with Zambia
2.2.10.	Telephone and telex link between Maputo and Beira
2.2.3.	Repairs on National Highway 1
2.2.4.	Widening of the Incoloane-Macia sections
2.2.6.	Construction of the Espungabara-Dombe-Chimoio Road
2.2.5.	Construction of the Angonia Road
2.2.7.	Strengthening of bridges over the Pungue, Mecumbuzi and Nhanzonia Rivers
3.2.4.	Feasibility study of Mapai Dam on the Limpopo River and preparation of a regional development plan
3.2.6.	Eight earth dams of the Montepuez area
3.2.7.	Introduction of agricultural implements and draft animals
3.2.8.	Restoration of the banana plantation in Incomati Valley
3.2.16.	Storehouses for the Aldeias Communais

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<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title</u>
3.1.7.	Construction of a fishery port
3.1.1.	Improvements of the Moatize-Beira railroad line
3.1.2.	Increased traffic arising from the coal development in Moatize
3.1.6.	Improvements on the Nacala rail line
3.1.3.	Feasibility study of rail connexion to Zambia
3.1.10.	Litunde-Marrupa-Balama-Montepuez road
3.1.13.	Angoche-Momapo road (National Highway 236)
3.1.16.	Zambeze River bridge
3.2.30.	Centre-north-east highway
3.1.14.	Feeder-road programme
4.1.1.	Assisted self-help construction
3.1.8.	Pequenos Libombos Dam
3.2.27.	Reafforestation in Sofala Province (part)
4.1.2.	Educational projects (part)
3.2.13.	Provision of Tools and Agricultural Implements (part)

ANNEX II

Contributions for flood relief
(In United States dollars)

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Brazil</u>		
Government	Medicines	4,000
<u>China</u>		
Government	Cereals (5,000 tons) Medicines (5 tons)	Value not reported
<u>Egypt</u>		
Government	Medicine (through WHO)	4,000
<u>Finland</u>		
Red Cross	Cash to League of Red Cross Societies	15,686
<u>France</u>		
Government	Medicines	4,000
<u>German Democratic Republic</u>		
Government	Food, drugs and blankets	416,667
Red Cross	Clothing, blankets, shoes and medicines	83,137
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>		
Government	Cash	12,500
Private Sector	Medicines (Bayer Company)	Value not reported
<u>Hungary</u>		
Government	Food and medicines	248,000
<u>Libyan Arab Jamshiriya</u>		
Government	Cash	1,000,000

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<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Government	Medicine	182,847
Government	Food (through WFP)	303,000
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Red Cross	Cash to League of Red Cross Societies	957
<u>Norway</u>		
Government	189 tons canned fish (through WFP)	Value not reported
Red Cross	Cash to League of Red Cross Societies	9,804
<u>Spain</u>		
Red Cross	Cash to League of Red Cross Societies	2,920
<u>Sweden</u>		
Government	Cash through UNDRO	11,017
	Cash	1,200,000
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Government/Red Cross	Medicine, food, clothing and blankets	78,379
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Government	50 tents	Value not reported
	Food, blankets and medicine	109,402
War on Want	Cash to League of Red Cross Societies	8,547
Red Cross	Cash	1,709
<u>United Republic of Tanzania</u>		
Government	Cash	500,000
	Food and blankets	1,000,000

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>United States of America</u>		
Government	Food	25,000
<u>Holy See</u>		
Government	Food	7,000
<u>United Nations</u>		
UNICEF	Medicine	35,000
UNDP	Cash	20,000
WHO	Medicine	110,000
UNDRO	Food	33,227
WFP	Food	388,700
<u>International voluntary agencies</u>		
League of Red Cross Societies	Cash	20,000
Lutheran World Service	Clothing, blankets and tools	85,000
World Council of Churches	Cash	10,000
	Food, blankets and clothing	74,831
<u>Summary</u>		
United Nations system		\$586,927
Governments		\$4,561,621
Governments/Red Cross jointly		\$78,379
Red Cross/Red Crescent		\$114,208
Voluntary agencies		\$198,378
Total		<u>\$5,539,513</u>

Source: UNDRO and the Government of Mozambique.