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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to Mozambique

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly a report reviewing the economic situation in Mozambique following the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and an assessment of specific food and material requirements for the remainder of 1976 and the outlook for 1977.

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## I. BACKGROUND

1. The report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session (E/5872/Rev.1) constituted a progress report on the mobilization of a programme of financial, technical and material assistance to allow Mozambique to pursue its normal development and to overcome the difficulties arising from the application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The report included a reference in paragraph 25 to the necessity to review the economic situation in Mozambique, including a detailed examination of food and material needs for the remainder of 1976 and the likely requirements for 1977.
2. The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2020 (LXI) which, in paragraph 9, requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the review mentioned in his report to be given the widest circulation as soon as it is completed. 1/
3. The Joint Co-ordinator of the United Nations Programme of International Assistance to Mozambique visited Mozambique between 4 and 25 August and had meetings with the Minister for Development and Economic Planning and with officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and members of the Government's Co-ordinating Unit. Discussions were also held with members of the Diplomatic Corps representing the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was closely associated with the review and discussions were also held with the representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and with an official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
4. The imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia on 3 March 1976 in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations involved serious economic consequences for Mozambique. The report (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) of the mission to Mozambique, which was appointed by the Secretary-General within the framework of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, estimated that losses to Mozambique from applying sanctions were in the region of \$110 million to \$135 million annually. In addition, emergency projects necessitated by sanctions would cost over \$30 million. The mission further estimated that Mozambique would have an annual trade deficit for 1976 and 1977 of approximately \$275 million (imports \$400 million and exports \$125 million). The balance-of-payments deficit in each of the years was projected at between \$175 million and \$200 million. The mission concluded "that Mozambique will

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1/ For an account of the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council on this subject, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3), chap. III, sect. D.

require substantial amounts of financial assistance to meet the balance-of-payments deficit over the next two years. Some of the deficit could be met by imports of essential materials covered by grants. Some would seem to require general balance-of-payments support."

5. The available statistical data are inadequate to allow any more precise assessment of the economic situation in Mozambique. Trade statistics are lacking and no reliable national accounts or balance-of-payment statistics are being produced. In these circumstances no over-all review of the impact of sanctions is possible.

6. Balance-of-payments information on a settlement basis, which is available from the Bank of Mozambique, is likely to be misleading in the present context, and in the light of the short period since sanctions were applied. Grants of food, medicines, and material assistance (e.g., those by China, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the World Food Programme, and a number of non-governmental organizations are not reflected in statistics on a settlement basis, nor are many recent imports, exports and services on commercial terms. In addition, financial contributions (e.g., those from the United Nations Special Fund, the Arab Loan Fund for Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Sweden) immediately increase foreign exchange holdings, and the timing of such grants can give a false impression of the real situation. For what it is worth, foreign exchange reserves are marginally higher than they were at the beginning of 1976, although still less than sufficient to cover two months of actual imports.

7. In general, foreign exchange earnings of Mozambique in 1976 are likely to be less than earlier estimates suggested. This results from lower levels of transit traffic handled in Maputo port and on the railway, a poor return on exported refined petroleum products, and the recent sharp fall in the price of gold. Partially offsetting this fall in foreign exchange earnings, is a much lower level of imports than was projected earlier. (An exception is the very high costs of imported refined petroleum products - the estimate for 1976 is some 230,000 tons valued at nearly \$32 million. This means that imports of crude and refined products will exceed \$70 million in 1976.) In large measure, however, the lower level of imports is a reflection of sharply reduced economic activity.

8. Although comprehensive current economic statistics are not published, there are fragmentary data available relating to some of the sectors of the economy. These illustrate the serious nature of the economic problems facing Mozambique. Traffic flows through Maputo and Beira have been significantly reduced, the level of construction is down, and industrial production has been seriously affected.

## II. TRAFFIC FLOWS

9. Prior to the application of sanctions Mozambique depended on transport earnings to cover about one half the chronic trade deficit of approximately \$175 million. These earnings arose in large measure from the handling of goods from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa by the Mozambique railways and the ports of Beira and Maputo. Although it is still too early to obtain meaningful data on the effects of sanctions on earnings, it is possible to show the level of cargo handled in the two main ports. Chart I shows the tonnage of goods handled in Maputo in the first six months of 1976 and in 1974. (In early 1975 the shipments through Maputo were abnormally low being seriously affected by strikes. However, chart I shows the cumulative total for the first six months of 1975 and for the year.) Chart II shows similar information for the port of Beira.

10. The sharp drop in cargo handled is evident in both major ports. Beira is particularly hard-hit in spite of deliberate attempts by the Government of Mozambique to increase the cargo unloaded at that port and the efforts of Zambia to utilize the port for both imports and exports. The sharp drop in traffic will be more than reflected in earnings as many of the goods from Southern Rhodesia were high-valued with a high tariff. Broadly speaking, the total cargo handled in the first six months of 1976 was only some 60 per cent of normal traffic flows prior to the application of sanctions.

11. In addition to the loss of transport earnings, another serious consideration relates to the level of employment on the railways and in the ports. In 1975, the level of employment in the ports, on the railways, and in agencies and organizations directly involved in handling the traffic flows was approximately 36,000. With only some 60 per cent of the normal traffic being handled, the number of unemployed (or underemployed in the short run as the Government is attempting to prevent layoffs) would be somewhere in the region of 12,000 to 14,000 in this sector alone.

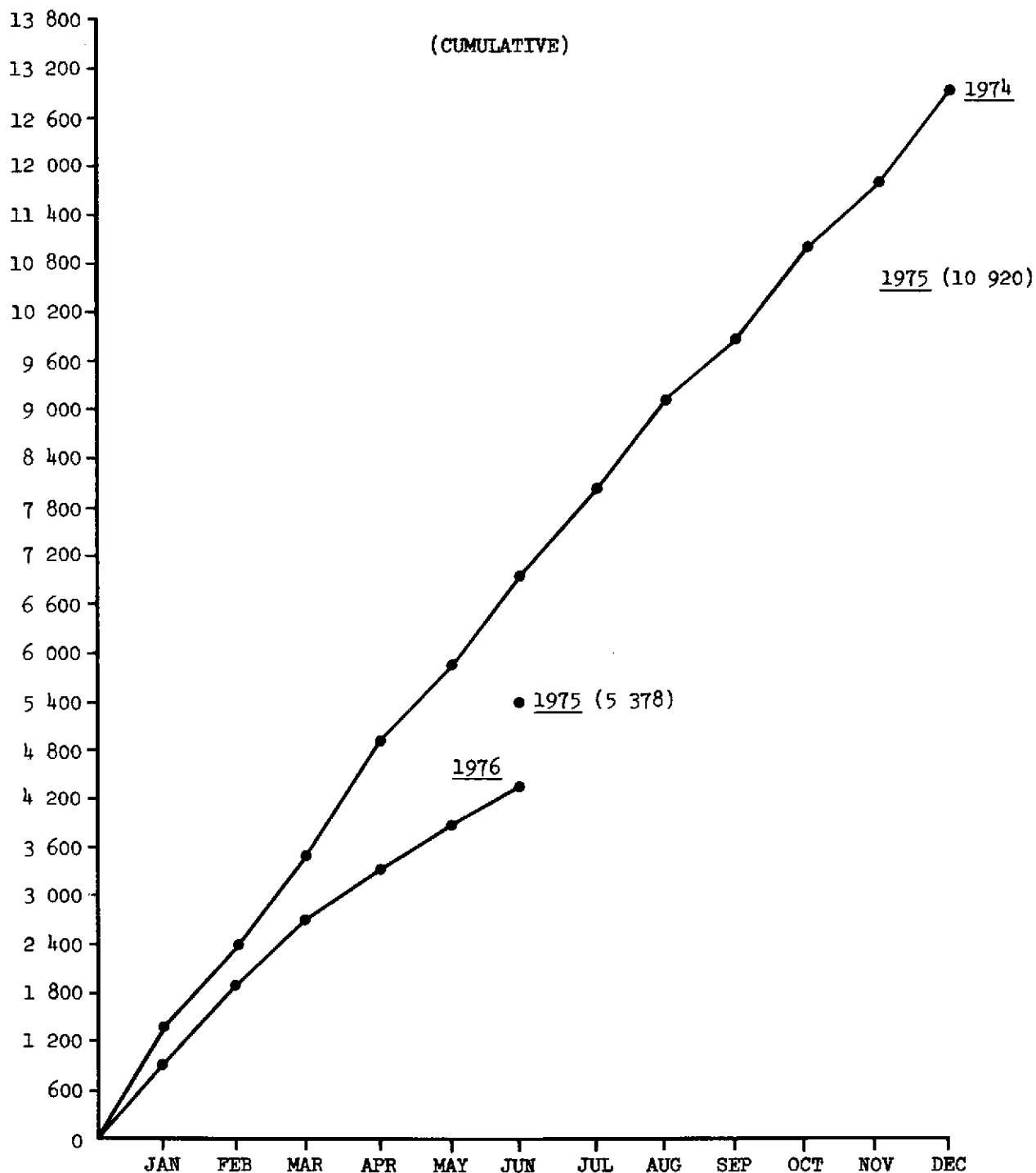
I

MAPUTO

(000 T.)

CARGO HANDLED

(CUMULATIVE)



N.B. 1975 figures affected by strikes

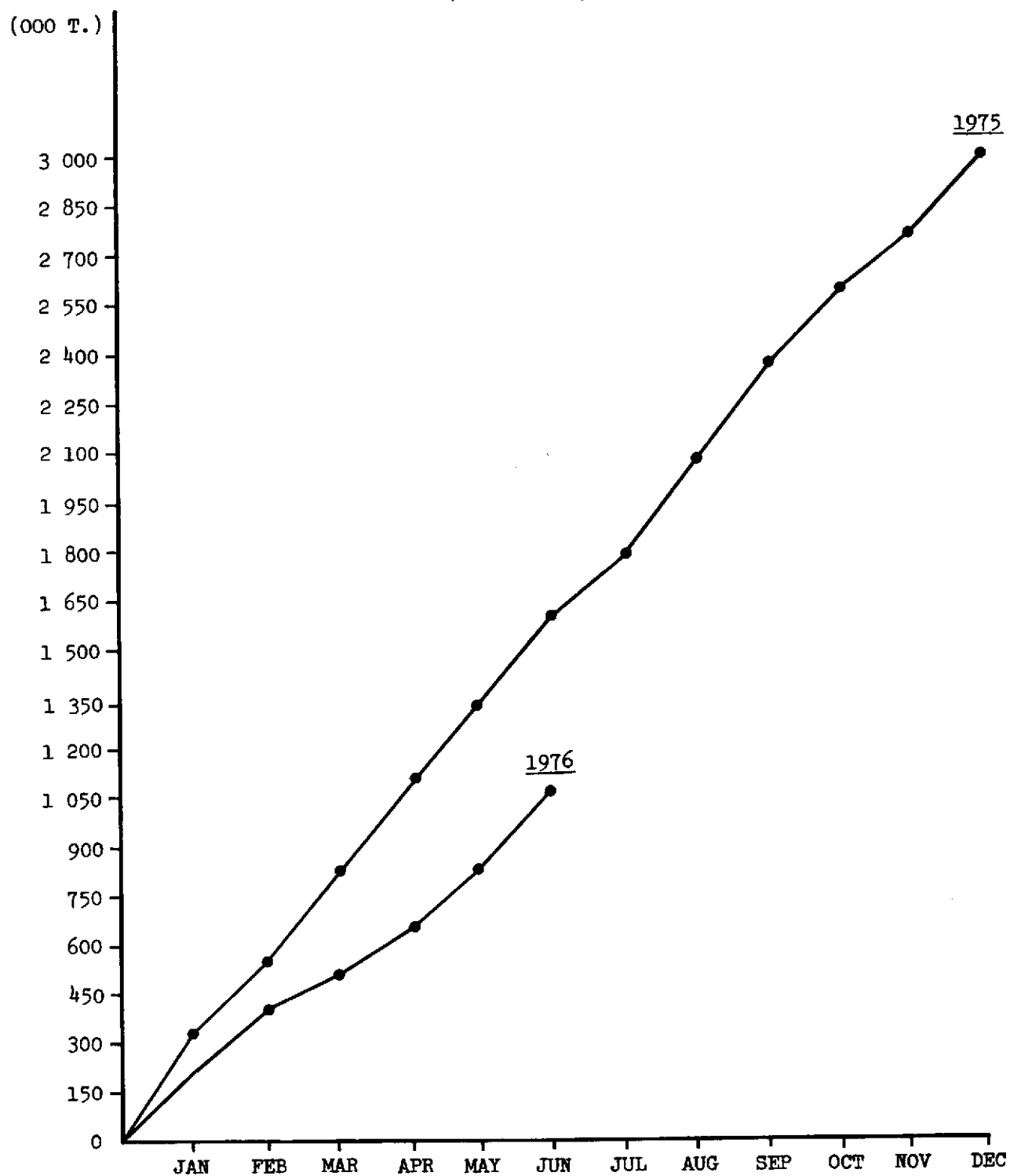
Source: Government of Mozambique.

## II

## BEIRA

## CARGO HANDLED

(CUMULATIVE)



Source: Government of Mozambique.

### III. CONSTRUCTION

12. Statistics on the construction industry were prepared for the period up to 1974, and in that year the value of construction approximated \$35 million. However, the activity was heavily concentrated in the area around the capital. Indeed, in each of the past 15 years, at least 50 per cent of the construction, and on occasion as much as 80 per cent, was undertaken in Maputo district which has less than 10 per cent of the population of Mozambique. In the period from 1970 to 1974, about three quarters of the construction activity was in Maputo district.

13. Nearly 30,000 persons were employed in civil construction and public works, and over 20,000 persons in subsidiary industries related to construction.

14. Construction activity has declined sharply. Present employment is estimated at around 14,000 in construction and about 9,000 in subsidiary industries related to construction, less than half the numbers employed in 1973. The decline in the value of construction has been even more pronounced as there is a significant degree of underemployment in the sector at the present time. The indications are that employment in the construction industry has fallen by some 16,000, and by nearly 11,600 in the subsidiary industries.

### IV. INDUSTRY

15. Industrial activity in Mozambique grew quickly after 1970. The new industries depended largely on local consumption, and were encouraged by high tariffs, strict import controls and investment incentives. In 1970, there were about 1,900 establishments with capital investment of \$462 million and a gross value of output of about \$365 million. By 1973, the number of establishments had nearly doubled, total investments reached \$600 million and the numbers employed were slightly over 100,000 persons. Major increases were in foot-wear, cotton textiles, glassware, feed, cement, knitted goods, furniture, clothing, mattresses, paint, metal containers, tobacco products, beverages - all aimed at the domestic market.

16. Current industrial and employment statistics are not available. Eleven large operations (some with a number of establishments) in the metal transforming and light manufacturing sector were examined. The annual sales of this group amounted to about \$20 million in 1973. The annual rate of sales for 1976 for the same group is about \$8.5 million. A larger group of 22 operations (which includes the above 11) for which employment statistics are available showed a decline in employment of about 30 per cent.

17. Activity in a number of other industries is also curtailed. Crude oil consumption by the refinery for 1976 is estimated at 400,000 tons, less than half the 856,000 tons consumed in 1973, and employment is down by at least 10 per cent. Fertilizer production has fallen to an annual rate of 34,000 tons, about one third of the 101,500 tons produced in 1973, with employment down about 25 per cent.

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Most other industries producing for the domestic market show a similar pattern of decline - with sales down sharply, employment down slightly less. In 1973, industries aimed at the domestic market were responsible for 65 per cent of the gross value of output of the industrial sector. A conservative estimate would suggest that employment has fallen by at least 26,000 persons in industries aimed at the domestic market.

18. Some of the industries aimed primarily at the export market - cotton, cashew nuts, edible oils, sugar and timber - have also suffered reductions in the levels of activity and employment. Although current statistics are not available, a rough estimate of the reduction in employment would be about 7,500.

19. In general, the industrial sector has suffered sharp declines in output, and the level of employment has fallen. The full effects on output of shrinking domestic markets and the non-availability of necessary imports has not yet been felt. Employment has fallen even less in the short run, but can be expected to be affected to a greater extent in the coming months.

#### V. EMPLOYMENT

20. The problem of unemployment in Mozambique during the colonial era was always acute for the indigenous population. No statistics on unemployment were maintained. Even employment figures for such major sectors as agriculture, fishing and the public services are not available. With the application of sanctions the employment situation has worsened. This is borne out to some degree by data which the Government has been able to provide in respect of a small number of sectors. Reference has already been made to the decline in construction activity, to the sharp drop of the level of activity in Maputo and Beira ports and in some industrial sectors. The following table gives a rough picture of the present position, compared to that in 1973, in the few sectors of the economy for which some information is available.

Table 1

Employment in selected sectors of the economy during 1973 and 1976

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1976</u>
Civil construction and public works . . . . .	28 000	14 000
Ports, railways, and cargo handling . . . . .	36 000	23 000
Selected industries . . . . .	56 660	35 900
Subsidiary industry to construction . . . . .	20 600	9 000
Metal transforming and light manufacturing . . . . .	6 060	4 400
Export industries . . . . .	30 000	22 500
Total . . . . .	120 660	72 900
Reduction in employment . . . . .	47 760 or 40 per cent	

## VI. FOOD SITUATION

21. Five major foods imported are rice, maize, wheat, milk powder and groundnuts, the latter being used to produce edible oil.

(a) Rice

The level of rice consumption in Mozambique is approximately 60,000 tons per annum. Domestic production has in the past ranged between 20,000 tons and 45,000 tons. Because of floods, the abandonment of farms and the disruption and destruction of irrigation works, the level of production for 1976 and 1977 is not expected to exceed the low figure of 20,000 tons. In recent months, imports have averaged 3,500 tons per month. Approximately 15,000 tons are required for the balance of 1976. Although the Government is giving priority to increasing rice production and rehabilitating the irrigated areas, it is unlikely that the programme will make any significant impact until 1978. Consequently, 40,000 tons of rice will be needed in 1977. So far, rice has not been offered as part of food assistance by any donor.

(b) Maize

The basic cereal staple is maize, most of which is produced and consumed in the subsistence sector. Commercial maize deliveries as well as surplus production for the subsistence sector begin to come onto the market in June and July. The amount of maize that was marketed in June and July 1976 falls short of requirements, and Mozambique will face a maize shortage until the local crop begins to be marketed in June and July 1977. For the remainder of 1976, some 6,000 tons will be required in October and 20,000 tons for November and December. For the period from January to June 1977 Mozambique will need to import 40,000 tons of maize. The needs after June will have to be reassessed, preferably in March or April, in the light of crop prospects for 1977. A major grant of maize by Zambia helped meet requirements in early 1976. But, with the exception of an offer by Kenya for which shipping costs need to be financed, maize has not been included in any offer of food assistance for the remainder of 1976 or for 1977.

(c) Wheat

In many ways the wheat situation in Mozambique has been the most critical for the Government. The shortages of rice and maize have apparently resulted in an increased demand for wheat flour. Wheat consumption, which is about 15,000 tons per month, is higher than in the pre-independence period. In 1976, Mozambique purchased some 46,000 tons, with another 20,000 tons now on order. Donors (Sweden and China) have so far supplied 22,000 tons. During the remainder of 1976, shipments are expected from Sweden, Denmark, Canada, the United States of America and the European Economic Community (EEC). If the delivery of these supplies can be arranged during 1976, wheat requirements for the year will be met. Indeed, there

will be a small margin available for consumption early in 1977. The wheat deficit for 1977, having regard to existing offers of assistance, will be in the range of 125,000 to 150,000 tons.

(d) Milk powder

A significant import in Mozambique is milk powder. Offers of assistance from New Zealand, Australia, and EEC should meet requirements for the remainder of 1976. (However, there is still a question of whether some of the milk powder offered will match the specifications of the milk reconstituting plant in Mozambique.) Mozambique will need some 4,000 tons for 1977. Health and sanitation conditions, combined with storage and transport problems, have given rise to a rural milk distribution programme involving the canning of reconstituted milk made from milk powder and anhydrous butter oil or fat. The factory in Mozambique which makes the cans is running short of tin plate and the stocks on hand will only last until the end of September. In a normal year Mozambique imports some 5,000 tons of tin plate. Related to the need for milk powder is a requirement for tin plate to make cans for the reconstituted milk. Although this was listed among the urgently needed materials and commodities in the report of the Secretary-General's mission (E/5812) tin plate has not been included in any of the offers of material assistance.

(e) Groundnuts

The production of groundnuts in Mozambique is insufficient to supply the mills which produce edible oil consumed by the rural population. To meet the needs for the remainder of 1976, Mozambique requires some 10,000 tons of groundnuts as soon as possible. In addition, some 20,000 tons of groundnuts will be required in 1977. Groundnuts have not been included in any offers of food assistance to Mozambique.

22. A summary statement of the food situation is as follows:

Table 2

Food situation for the remainder of 1976 and for 1977

(a) Remainder of 1976

	<u>Tons</u>
Rice	15,000
Maize	26,000
Groundnuts	10,000

(b) 1977

Rice	40,000
Maize	40,000 (Jan. to June)
Wheat	125,000
Milk Powder	4,000
Groundnuts	20,000

23. These figures assume that deliveries scheduled for 1976 will be received, and that the milk powder offered will meet specifications. The maize requirements for the second half of 1977 will need to be assessed on the basis of crop prospects for 1977.

VII. MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

24. In addition to food, Mozambique imports many essential materials. Unless import levels can be sustained, development activity will decline further and the employment situation further deteriorate. The following table indicates the quantities of selected essential material imports needed on an annual basis:

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Table 3  
Annual requirements of selected essential material  
(in tons)

Crude oil . . . . .	400,000
Refined petroleum products (mainly fuel oil) . . . . .	250,000
Fertilizers . . . . .	15,000
Disinfectants, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides . . . . .	3,000
Medicines . . . . .	(\$15,000,000)
Thread (synthetic) . . . . .	700
Cotton thread . . . . .	350
Cotton textiles . . . . .	1,850
Raw jute . . . . .	4,500
Sacks for packing . . . . .	3,000
Tin plate . . . . .	5,000
Soft iron or steel plates . . . . .	15,000
Metal shapes and parts . . . . .	1,500
Aluminium . . . . .	500

25. With the exception of some medicine and \$1 million for crude oil pledged by Iraq, these essential materials have not been included in offers of assistance. (The assistance pledged by Trinidad and Tobago, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia could, however, be used for some of these essential materials. In total, however, these offers would fall far short of requirements.)

#### VIII. EMERGENCY PROJECTS

26. In the report of the Secretary-General's mission to Mozambique (E/5812), emergency projects costing about \$31 million which were made necessary by the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia were listed. The projects were grouped into:

- (a) Power and water supplies;
- (b) Telecommunications;
- (c) Transport;
- (d) Reception centres for returning Mozambicans.

27. The response of the international community with regard to these projects, for which technical as well as financial assistance was required, has not been encouraging. No donor has agreed to carry out any of the projects listed under power and water supplies, no assistance has been offered for projects relating to telecommunications, and no interest has so far been shown in preparing reception centres.

28. There has been only limited response in relation to transport. The assistance agreement with the United Kingdom will supply some of the transport equipment needed to handle internal traffic and some of the requirements listed for activating Chingdozi Airport.

29. No assistance has been offered for projects designed to strengthen and up-grade roads and bridges so that heavy loads that previously came through Southern Rhodesia can be carried to Tete Province. The only real alternatives for such loads was by road or rail inland from Beira to connect with the major road running north near the border to Tete. This route is no longer usable because Southern Rhodesian forces destroyed the major bridge over the Pungwe River. As a result of this action, improvements to the railway and the road system from Beira to Tete Province have become even more urgent.

#### IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS

30. 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. In spite of tight credit restrictions on the private sector, the banking sector is unable to finance the deficit, and recourse to the central bank will be necessary. The parastatal organizations, which are largely self-financing, will also be in deficit and unable to generate any surpluses for investment.

31. 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. (An up-to-date list of

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assistance offered in the context of sanctions is included in annex I). This emergency programme, which was available at the end of September, will need to be highly selective in view of the resource restraints faced by the Government and the delays which will inevitably arise in making arrangements to utilize much of the development assistance offered to Mozambique. But it is clear that significantly more financial and material assistance is required.

32. Mozambique will also require technical assistance on a major scale. There are serious shortages of professional and technical personnel in all ministries and government agencies. Manpower shortages will make it difficult to continue to provide the ongoing services of Government, let alone generate new development projects.

33. Although Mozambique requires large numbers of professional and technical personnel, priority technical assistance needs will depend on the precise composition of the emergency financial and investment programme now being prepared.

34. Limited technical assistance is now being provided by a number of Governments and agencies. But much of the assistance relates to the ongoing provision of services rather than new developments. Arrangements have been made with the special Commonwealth Programme for the first stage of assistance - including expansion of exports, technical assistance in the fields of health and education, and feasibility studies - costing some \$500,000. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has committed all its funds for 1976, and most of the UNDP indicative planning figure for 1977 - some \$4 million - is either committed or being negotiated (commitments to date are given in annex II). Negotiations leading to technical assistance in education and health are being carried out or have been concluded recently with the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Arrangements are also being worked out with India, Portugal and a number of other Governments. The recent major multi-bi-programming mission carried out by the Nordic countries and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations identified a number of technical assistance needs, as have recent reports and missions by the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union.

35. In spite of these modest beginnings, there will be a continuing critical shortage of professional and technical personnel, and major efforts will be required to ascertain needs and priorities and to identify and select candidates for posts in Mozambique.

36. As will be seen from annex I, most of the assistance pledged is being provided bilaterally to Mozambique. However, in resolution 1987 (LX) of 11 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, for the convenience of the international community, to establish a special account to facilitate the channelling through the United Nations of international assistance to Mozambique. The United Nations Special Account has been established and the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions is responsible for its operations. The following guidelines for using the resources of the Special Account have been agreed with the Government of Mozambique:



(a) The main purpose of the Special Account is to facilitate multilateral and bilateral assistance to Mozambique. It will therefore be used for the following purposes:

(1) To meet the transport costs of material assistance to Mozambique.

(2) To undertake activities leading to the development of projects for financing under bilateral or multilateral assistance programmes.

(b) The Special Account will be used, in addition, for the following purposes:

(1) To provide short-term consultancies requested by the Government of Mozambique which cannot easily be provided from other sources in the United Nations system.

(2) To meet emergency requests for assistance by the Government of Mozambique.

(c) Normally contributions to the Special Account should be freely usable for assistance to Mozambique. However, the office responsible for the Special Account will accept contributions earmarked for specific purposes if it believes that such contributions would generate significant amounts of bilateral or multilateral assistance to Mozambique.

37. To date, the resources of the Special Account are as follows: (a) Sierra Leone has contributed \$27,000; (b) Syrian Arab Republic has pledged \$50,000; and (c) Ghana has pledged \$20,000.

38. A number of the offers of material assistance do not include transport costs to Mozambique. In addition, almost all of the resources of UNDP for Mozambique for 1976 and 1977 have been committed or are under negotiation. It therefore appears that additional contributions to the United Nations Special Account could prove very useful in increasing and facilitating the flow of international assistance to Mozambique. Clearly, the existing resources of the Special Account are inadequate to meet the demands likely to be made upon it during 1976 and 1977.

39. The United Nations co-ordinating machinery needs to be strengthened both in New York and Maputo. To date much of the United Nations effort has been devoted to mobilizing assistance. Arrangements now need to be made to deliver much of the assistance pledged. The methods, costs and timing of deliveries of assistance now need to be handled on a continuing basis, and both current deliveries and up-to-date information on the food and material situation need to be provided to donors and potential donors. Further assistance also needs to be given to the Government of Mozambique to allow it to effectively follow up offers of assistance and to schedule and maintain records of deliveries. To date, the UNDP office in Maputo has been able to deal with the additional work involved there in co-ordinating the international programme of assistance. With the major multi-bi-programme in agriculture and the larger UNDP programme for Mozambique for 1977, the UNDP office in Maputo will not be able to carry the additional burden of co-ordination unless additional resources are made available to it.

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ANNEX I

International response to appeals for assistance in the  
context of sanctions

(a) Countries

Australia - The Government of Australia has offered 2,500 tons of milk powder (approx. value \$1.24 million). Australia also contributed \$100,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Barbados - The Government of Barbados has pledged \$5,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Botswana - The Government of Botswana has pledged \$25,000 for assistance.

Canada - The Government of Canada is shipping \$3 million in food aid in November and has contributed \$400,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Cyprus - The Government of Cyprus has pledged \$1,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Denmark - The Government of Denmark has pledged food aid (wheat) amounting to approximately \$2.5 million.

Egypt - The Government of Egypt contributed \$100,000.

Ethiopia - The Government of Ethiopia contributed \$50,000.

German Democratic Republic - Medical equipment to the value of \$330,000 has been delivered, the gift of the trade unions and workers.

Ghana - The Government of Ghana has pledged \$100,000 as follows:

- \$20,000 through the Organization of African Unity
- \$20,000 through the United Nations
- \$10,000 through the Commonwealth Fund
- \$50,000 in the form of direct technical and other assistance.

Guyana - The Government of Guyana has contributed \$37,150 to the Commonwealth Fund.

India - The Government of India has announced that economic and technical assistance would be provided, the extent and form of which would be determined later. India has also pledged 900,000 rupees (approx. \$110,000) to the Commonwealth Fund.

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Iraq - The Government of Iraq has offered to donate crude oil valued at \$1 million.

Italy - The representative of Italy reported on 27 May 1976 that his Government had sent a mission to Mozambique in March. As a result, Italy would supply assistance in the health sector and would aid in setting up a national health system. Further programmes of assistance would be examined within the European Economic Community.

Jamaica - The Government of Jamaica has pledged \$57,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Kenya - Kenya will donate 3,000 tons of maize worth approximately \$325,000 (transport needs to be arranged).

Lesotho - Dried beans have been delivered to the value of approximately £20,000.

Liberia - The Government of Liberia has contributed \$50,000.

Libyan Arab Republic - The Government of Libya has announced a grant of \$1 million.

Malta - The Government of Malta has pledged \$16,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Mauritius - The Government of Mauritius has pledged \$20,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Netherlands - It was stated at the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 7 May 1976 that 10 million guilders (approx. \$4 million) would be donated. In addition, a grant of approximately \$200,000 for medical aid was being made through a private foundation.

New Zealand - The Government of New Zealand has pledged milk powder valued at approximately \$150,000 and 50 tons of anhydrous milk fat. In addition, \$27,000 was contributed to the Commonwealth Fund.

Nigeria - The Government of Nigeria has contributed \$1.6 million to Mozambique, and \$150,000 to the Commonwealth Fund.

Norway - The Government of Norway has pledged approximately \$2.7 million.

Pakistan - The Government of Pakistan has pledged 1 million rupees for the purchase of goods from Pakistan (approx. \$110,000).

Sierra Leone - The Government of Sierra Leone has pledged \$27,000 to the Commonwealth Fund, and contributed \$27,000 to the United Nations Special Account.

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Swaziland - The Government of Swaziland has donated 80 tons of maize valued at approximately \$9,000.

Sweden - The Government of Sweden has announced a contribution amounting to about \$7.4 million (made up of 15,000 tons of wheat, 600 tons of canned fish, and 15 million kronor).

Switzerland - The representative of Switzerland stated on 27 May 1976 that his Government was holding discussions with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the projects they were carrying out. It would also send a representative to Mozambique shortly to ascertain in which sectors aid could most effectively be given. It was also considering emergency aid of a humanitarian nature. In the meantime, a special grant of \$41,000 was made to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for programmes in Mozambique.

Syrian Arab Republic - The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has pledged \$50,000 to the United Nations Special Account.

Trinidad and Tobago - The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has offered \$35,000 in food aid and material assistance, as well as scholarships.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - The Government of the United Kingdom has pledged \$540,000 to the Commonwealth Fund. Some £100,000 (approx. \$180,000) was pledged for direct technical assistance, together with an immediate loan of £5 million (approx. \$9 million). An additional loan of £10 million (approx. \$18 million) is envisaged over the next few years as and when disbursement may be practicable.

United States of America - The Government of the United States will provide food aid valued at \$4.5 million, including transport costs, and \$10 million in financial assistance.

Yugoslavia - The Government of Yugoslavia has pledged \$500,000 for material assistance.

Zambia - The Government of Zambia has donated 10,000 tons of maize (approx. value \$1.5 million).

(b) Intergovernmental and regional organizations

Commonwealth Secretariat - A special fund in the Commonwealth Secretariat has been established for technical assistance to Mozambique with a target of £1 million (approx. \$1.8 million). Contributions to the Fund have been announced so far by the United Kingdom, Canada, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Australia, New Zealand, Barbados, Cyprus, Sierra Leone.

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European Economic Community (EEC) - Emergency assistance, valued at \$1.5 million made up of 5,000 tons wheat, 200 tons butter oil and 1,050 tons skim milk powder, will be delivered in November. Also, \$87,500 has been donated for medicine through UNICEF.

League of Arab States/Organization of African Unity - The Arab Loan Fund for Africa has contributed \$6 million and pledged a further \$20 million.

(c) United Nations and specialized agencies

United Nations Development Programme - The Administrator of UNDP has agreed to waive local costs of the programme for 1975 and 1976 and to increase the 1976 ceiling by \$100,000. The recommended amount for 1977-1981 period is \$20 million giving a ceiling for 1977 of \$4 million.

World Food Programme - WFP announced in May 1976 that it was sending to Mozambique food aid worth approximately \$2.4 million in the form of milk powder, corn, soya and milk blended flour. It is also prepared to assist in the external co-ordination of all food aid to Mozambique.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - The UNHCR Assistance Programme for the Repatriation and Resettlement and Emergency Aid to Displaced Persons in Mozambique is currently being implemented. To date, approximately 80,000 Mozambicans have been repatriated and a further stage of the repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania involving some 5,000 returnees is now taking place. The High Commissioner has also authorized some \$450,000 to provide emergency help to over 27,000 refugees from Zimbabwe now living in Mozambique and has submitted for the consideration of the UNHCR Executive Committee a further assistance project to the amount of \$850,000. Additional assistance amounting to \$75,000 has been given following the recent destruction of one of the refugee camps by Southern Rhodesian forces. The most recent estimates put the number of these refugees at 26,000, with more arriving every month.

United Nations Children's Fund - Assistance amounting to \$2.5 million was approved by the UNICEF Executive Board for an 18-month period extending through December 1976. This aid is being allocated among three principal sectors: health (nutrition); education; and rural water supply.

Universal Postal Union - UPU has offered to provide advisory services from its regular programme.

World Health Organization - WHO is providing assistance in the health sector from its regular programme.

## UNDP Mozambique: IPF commitments and estimates 1975-1979

NUMBER	TITLE	TOTAL	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
75/004	Teto Water Supply	112 552	17 600	33 500	61 452	-	-
75/008	Emergency Livestock	2 214 391	10 391	323 900	653 700	637 200	589 200
75/009	Emergency Crop	2 845 661	28 861	133 800	657 800	1 062 500	962 700
75/010	Nutrition Adviser	6 343	6 343	-	-	-	-
75/011	Land Use Evaluation	1 153 437	10 537	38 700	241 700	434 500	428 000
75/012	Agricultural Statistics	112 643	6 343	14 100	52 600	39 600	-
75/013	Emergency Power Plant	207 010	-	161 600	45 410	-	-
75/015	Consultancies in Transport	123 623	99 808	23 815	-	-	-
75/016	Consultancies on Highways	112 000	-	112 000	-	-	-
75/021	Peri-urban Housing	1 213 380	2 000	378 400	832 980	-	-
75/024	Vaccination Campaign	451 700	-	147 150	304 550	-	-
75/025	Health Manpower	315 450	5 250	108 700	123 000	78 500	-
75/031	Primary Education	8 000	8 000	-	-	-	-
75/035	International School	3 000	-	3 000	-	-	-
76/002	FAO Mission	27 000	-	27 000	-	-	-
76/003	ITU Mission	23 700	-	23 700	-	-	-
76/004	Maritime Adviser	50 700	-	12 500	28 900	9 300	-
76/005	Vocational Training Mission	7 500	-	7 500	-	-	-
76/006	Electrical Technician Training	10 820	-	10 820	-	-	-
76/007	Forestry and Forest Industries Development (1980-82:676,100)	2 050 500	-	8 000	89 200	651 900	625 300
76/008	Vocational Training (Part I)	571 700	-	13 900	188 200	203 800	165 800
76/009	Vocational Training (Part II) (1980:600,000)	1 800 000	-	-	200 000	400 000	600 000
76/010	Fisheries Mission	10 300	-	10 300	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	13 431 410	195 133	1 592 385	3 479 492	3 517 300	3 371 000