

DESA

MOZAMBIQUE, REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
ANNUAL REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

7 OCT 1974 - 24 JUNE 1976

[1 STRICTLY CLASSIFIED]

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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mrs. Carmen F. Korn, Officer-in-Charge
A: Office of Technical Co-operation

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: George D. Howard, Director
DE: Social Development Division, ESA/CSDHA

SUBJECT: Assistance to Mozambique
OBJET:

DATE: 24 June 1976

REFERENCE:

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GTE 311/1 MOZ AM

1. Reference is made to Mr. Findley Burns' memorandum of 17 May 1976.

2. In the report of the mission to Mozambique there is no indication of social services being provided other than within the context of the aldeias comunais. There is no reference to the administrative infrastructure through which such services would be provided, the current activities and needs in this area, nor is there any mention of a need for staff development activities in this area. These matters have recently been the subject of an exchange of letters between UNICEF, Nairobi, and the Social Development Division.

3. We have been informed that a Department of Social Affairs has recently been created and is in urgent need of information regarding organization, administration and assistance in training social welfare workers. We have already provided them with United Nations documents in these fields. However, the situation in Mozambique appears to require further attention in regard to need for advisers in social welfare administration, training and other areas.

4. OTC should therefore encourage the Government to make specific requests for short-term aid in developing the needed programme, including assistance in the form of fellowships for staff development.

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JUN 25 1976

THE AMERICAS BRANCH
OTC

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Findley Burns Jr., Director
A: Office of Technical Co-operation

DATE: 16 June 1976

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Karl Erik Hansson, Assistant Director
DE: Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport

SUBJECT: Assistance to Mozambique
OBJET:

REFERENCE: TE 311/1 AFRI

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Regional/AB/OTC

Please refer to your memorandum of 17 May 1976. We have studied the documentation attached to your above memorandum and give our comments on the chapters relevant to our field of activity.

Transport

The list of projects in this sector is impressive and its implementation will require considerable financial and technical assistance. Because of the crucial importance of transport in Mozambique two fundamental preliminary actions have been taken with UNDP assistance since 1975:

(a) A mission to deal with the most urgent problems of transport was undertaken by consultant Brisson in February 1975. His report of 5 March is attached.

(b) A detailed report, essentially on the problems of road development, was undertaken by Macchi Valle (Rome). The report of the firm is under preparation at its headquarters and should be available in about a month. Its conclusions should help us to make proposals to the Government of Mozambique on the necessary assistance in this area. It would seem that a group of road engineers should be provided as soon as possible under the direction of J.A.E.M.

In the field of rail transport a study was made in 1975 by UNDP with the help of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We have not yet received their report which would need to be studied and analysed before evaluating the request of the Government in this area.

Concerning the development of ports the request of the Government is modest, consisting of a request for a fishing port in Beira, improvement of the handling facilities for minerals in this port and training facilities for pilots and barge carriers. This corresponds in large measure to the recommendations of the Brisson report.

We feel that in the area of transport the problems raised require preparatory visits by two experts, one in the field of road transport and the other in port development.

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Power

In this area we have been concerned with assistance to Mozambique since February 1975. Mr. Bradbury was on mission there and prepared an emergency assistance project under which a portable diesel generating plant has been supplied.

As a follow up to this project we have recently provided the services of an expert in diesel power station operation and maintenance since the Government of Mozambique is experiencing staff shortages in this field. This problem is mentioned in the mission report and we would be prepared to assist with the provision of staff considered necessary by the Government.

On this subject we would like to mention that this Centre has already been approached by the Public Electricity Organization of Mozambique which asked for assistance in the training of skilled artisans in various specialties. We have indicated our willingness to assist but have also informed them that we can only respond to an official request from the Government. It is therefore possible that this request may now be routed through official channels.

The main energy planning noted in the mission report deals with the region of Manica and Espungabara whose electricity supply from Southern Rhodesia has now been cut off. Plans are being made to provide a minimum emergency supply of electric power by the installation of mobile generating units while the power demand of the city of Manica will be met by the construction of a high tension transforming sub-station. It appears from the addendum to the mission report that the brief technical specifications which are included for the emergency generating plants and the sub-station at Manica are given in order to make it possible for Member States to assist Mozambique. It would appear that this equipment will be provided and installed under bilateral assistance. Should this not be the case we would be prepared to assist with the purchase of the necessary plant and the provision of experts to supervise its installation.

Mining

The mining sector has been only briefly and vaguely mentioned on page 12, paragraph 38. Mozambique covers 785000 sq. km. and has been relatively little explored for minerals though its potential is believed to be high particularly in the northern part of the country. An exploration programme was started in 1972 by BRGM France but was interrupted in 1974.

Attention of the Government and of the Resident Representative should be drawn to the fact that mineral exploration is a protracted effort and that it should be planned at an early stage in any development programme. It would be advisable for an interregional adviser to visit the country to review the situation and advise the Government of the assistance which the United Nations could provide in mineral inventory and exploration.

NOTE SUR LE SECTEUR " TRANSPORTS " AU MOZAMBIQUE

L'objet de cette note n'est pas de faire un inventaire exhaustif de l'ensemble du secteur.

Le temps imparti à la mission ne permettait pas de réaliser un tel diagnostic qui requerrait d'ailleurs normalement la participation de plusieurs experts spécialistes de divers sous-secteurs (chemins de fer, ports, aviation civile). Je me suis efforcé, à l'occasion de contacts que j'ai pu avoir aux divers niveaux, de me rendre compte des principaux problèmes que peut connaître le Secteur "Transports" à court et moyen terme dans le cadre de l'évolution politique en cours.

Les principaux contacts ont été faits aux niveaux suivants

MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS

- M. Ernesto Baptista de FIGUEREIRO PICOLO, Ministre des Communications et des Transports
- M. Luis Maria Jorge REBELLO, Chef de Cabinet du Ministre des Transports
- M. Fernando TEXEIRA, Directeur Général des Chemins de Fer (C.F.M.)
- M. Joachim TENREIRO de ALMEYDA, Economiste à C.F.M.
- M. Juan VIERA, Economiste portuaire

MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

- M. Luis Maria ALCANTARA SANTOS, Ministre des Travaux Publics et de l'Habitat
- M. Julio CARRILHO, Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Travaux Publics
- M. Carlos Alberto MACHADO de ANDRADE, Président de la Junta Autonoma de Estradas de Moçambique (J.A.E.M.)
- les Ingénieurs, Chefs de Division de la J.A.E.M.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE PLANIFICATION ECONOMIQUE

- Dr Maria-Ivone VALENTE de ALMEYDA, économiste
- Dr Julietta PARADINHA, économiste
- M. PARCIDIO-COSTA, économiste

A BEIRA

- M. Antonio Ruis BRANDAO DE GRACA, Directeur du Port et ses Adjoints

A NAMPULA

- M. VAZ, Directeur de l'exploitation du Chemin de Fer de NACALA
- M. TELES FORTES, Chef de la Délégation de la J.A.E.M. de NACALA
- M. VIDIGAL, Chef d'exploitation des quais du port de NACALA

En outre, à NACALA, j'ai eu des contacts avec M. RUIS, Directeur de l'Entreprise AZELLEDO CAMPOS Hermanos, une des plus grosses entreprises de constructions routières implantées au Mozambique.

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Sur le plan général, le secteur "Transports" au Mozambique s'est constitué autour d'un transit de marchandises en provenance ou à destination des pays riverains (Zambie, Rhodésie, Swaziland, Transval).

Lourenço Marquês et Beira, qui comptent parmi les ports les plus importants de l'Afrique, sont en fait les ports du Transval d'une part, de la Rhodésie d'autre part. Beira était également, avant la Déclaration Unilatérale d'Indépendance (U.D.I.) un port essentiel pour le trafic de Zambie en provenance ou à destination du Copperbelt.

Beira, depuis la cessation des relations entre la Zambie et la Rhodésie n'assure plus le trafic Zambie, mais le trafic à destination du Zaïre y transite encore.

Plus au Nord, la baie de NACALA, la plus belle de la côte Est de l'Afrique permet, sans dragages, l'accès des plus grands bateaux du monde avec des fonds de 60 m dans son chenal. Ses quais nouvellement aménagés peuvent recevoir des bateaux de 15 m de tirant d'eau.

NACALA est le port du Malawi et le réseau ferré des C.F.M. est relié directement à la frontière du Malawi par Nova Freixo au réseau ferroviaire de Malawi par l'intermédiaire du Malawi Railway. Le réseau de Nacala est relié à la région de TETE et au réseau de BEIRA. L'interconnexion entre les diverses voies ferrées et les échanges éventuels de matériel peuvent se faire par les voies de Rhodésie ou d'Afrique du Sud.

L'ensemble de ce réseau étant équipé avec le même gabarit métrique de 1 m 06, NACALA reçoit maintenant une partie du trafic de la Zambie et Janvier 1975 a vu le départ des premières cargaisons de cuivre à destination du Japon.

Le Port de BEIRA a vu son trafic diminuer par suite des mesures de blocus appliquées à la Rhodésie et d'autre part par la disparition du trafic à la Zambie.

Le Port de LOURENCO MARQUES reste le port du Transval et du Swaziland.

Toute la politique d'investissements ferroviaire et portuaire ainsi que la politique fiscale et tarifaire a été orientée en vue de faciliter le trafic international et en particulier le trafic minier important en provenance des pays voisins. Les tarifs sont des tarifs "ad valorem".

L'équipement des ports en matériel de chargement et de déchargement a été conçu pour permettre de recevoir les "charters" et les "tramps" qui permettent d'obtenir, avec des vieux bateaux, des prix de frêt excessivement réduits, mais qui impliquent que les ports disposent de moyens de manutention puissants (en particulier de grues électriques) si l'on ne veut pas que les délais d'occupation des quais soient exorbitants, alors que la plupart des ports d'Afrique ont été conçus pour recevoir des cargos modernes susceptibles d'assurer leur manutention par leurs propres mâts de charge.

Les ports de Mozambique ont été conçus pour bénéficier d'équipements en grues comparables à ceux des ports européens continentaux, (6 grues électriques par postes à quai). Utilisant de vieux navires, les transporteurs sont évidemment moins soucieux des charges d'attente que subissent les navires avant d'être chargés ou déchargés et les journées d'attente ne doivent pas être comptabilisées comme dans le cas général des ports modernes. On peut également constater que les tarifs portuaires et ferroviaires ne reflètent pas les coûts réels, qu'aucune analyse comptable ne permet d'ailleurs, à l'heure actuelle, de connaître exactement. On peut voir ainsi apparaître des trafics qui s'effectuèrent jamais dans des conditions normales de tarification. C'est ainsi que d'énormes blocs de granit exportés via Lourenço Marquês du Swaziland doivent permettre des bénéfices importants aux exploitants en carrière de ce pays, mais les retombées financières au profit du Mozambique doivent être nulles. Cet exemple ponctuel illustre les conséquences de la politique suivie jusqu'à présent par le Portugal.

D'une façon générale, les formalités douanières ont été simplifiées au maximum. Il y a très peu de surfaces de hangars sous douane, les marchandises étant transportées directement sur wagons et le contrôle douanier à la barrière portuaire effectué par sondages est des plus limité. A l'intérieur de la barrière douanière, les compagnies de transit peuvent effectuer librement des transbordements leur permettant de regrouper des marchandises en provenance ou à destination d'Afrique du Sud donnant ainsi aux ports de Mozambique un rôle important de regroupement du trafic, sans que l'on sache exactement si cette activité donne lieu à des recettes suffisantes pour justifier son existence.

Par le passé, les Portugais avaient intégré l'économie du Mozambique dans leur économie nationale et se sont peu souciés de l'affectation des dépenses par centres de coûts. En tout état de cause, la qualité de l'infrastructure des ports et des chemins de fer permettait d'organiser des circuits commerciaux bénéficiaires pour la métropole (les paiements en devises ou en or s'effectuant à Lisbonne). Il est par contre clair que ce système ne répond plus aux besoins présents (les augmentations salariales effectuées en 1973 et les baisses de productivité actuelles rendant certainement les chemins de fer et les ports déficitaires, s'ils ne l'étaient pas déjà auparavant); il n'est pas a fortiori possible de se

baser sur les tarifs et les recettes pour effectuer des choix, classer des priorités en fonction de l'intérêt national ou prendre des décisions intéressant le développement du pays.

D'une façon générale, ports et chemins de fer connaissent des baisses de productivité dues au départ des techniciens portugais et aux difficultés actuelles de remplacement du matériel ou d'achat de pièces de rechange (problème de devises, problème d'obsolescence d'une partie de l'infrastructure ou de l'équipement). Néanmoins, les opérations continuent d'être assurées, mieux probablement pour les ports que pour les chemins de fer mais avec une grande précarité dans la mesure où l'on a souvent l'impression que le système intérieur fonctionne actuellement sans aucune marge de sécurité. Le départ de quelques fonctionnaires responsables de postes clés (par exemple régulation de la marche des trains, signalisation ou encore l'unique officier de port à NACALA) risquerait de paralyser l'exploitation ou d'être la cause d'accidents graves. Le taux, d'ailleurs, des accidents ferroviaires s'est accru au cours des derniers mois, ces accidents étant vraisemblablement dûs à l'inexpérience du personnel d'exploitation ou du personnel de conduite des trains.

Des phénomènes graves de congestion pourraient apparaître au fur et à mesure de la défaillance d'un certain nombre de maillons du système des transports ou si les changements du type de relations avec les pays voisins provoquaient des modifications administratives. C'est ainsi que le trafic n'ayant pas été prévu pour des contrôles douaniers au port ou si l'on devait modifier le transit en douane, on risquerait d'engorger très rapidement magasins, ports et chemins de fer (un peu à l'exemple de ce qui s'est passé à Matadi au moment de l'indépendance du Zaïre).

En contre partie, si les dispositions prises permettent de substituer au personnel parti un personnel de techniciens qualifiés, il doit être possible d'assurer la continuité de la marche des services, les problèmes techniques à résoudre semblant pouvoir, dans chaque cas, trouver des solutions au prix, sans doute, de quelques investissements de renouvellement et d'une attention toute spéciale pour les problèmes d'achat de pièces de rechange.

(X) En ce qui concerne le secteur routier, la situation paraît beaucoup plus inquiétante. La Junta Autonome des Routes (J.A.E.M.) a été créée en 1967 pour assurer le contrôle d'un important programme de constructions routières, décidé beaucoup plus pour des raisons stratégiques que pour des raisons économiques. Ce réseau devait permettre à l'horizon 1979 de bitumer les 10.000 km considérés comme le squelette des liaisons routières provinciales et constituant les routes nationales à la charge de la J.A.E.M. Les 20.000 km qui constituent le reste du réseau étaient laissés à la charge des autorités régionales administratives. Un très important programme de construction a été confié par J.A.E.M. à des entreprises qui bénéficiaient du relais de financement de groupes bancaires européens. Le programme annuel s'élevait à environ 50 millions de US \$ et a permis, début 1975, le bitumage d'environ 4.000 km ; 1.000 km de routes sont en cours de construction.

Les caractéristiques de ces routes ne correspondent absolument pas aux normes habituelles de construction progressive adoptées par les pays en voie de développement. Compte tenu du trafic (qui devait d'ailleurs comporter, jusqu'à présent, une part importante de trafic militaire) beaucoup de routes auraient pu être traitées de façon plus économique, sans revêtement systématique avec une meilleure utilisation des ressources en matériaux locaux. Il aurait très certainement été justifié un aménagement progressif du réseau où l'on se serait contenté, en première étape, de chaussées améliorées et non bitumées. Aucun calcul n'a été fait, les ingénieurs de la Junta précisant qu'ils construisaient sur instructions du Gouvernement. Les caractéristiques des couches de base et du revêtement semblent, en fait, répondre plus au souci de rendre le minage des chaussées difficile qu'à celui de répondre aux nécessités de la construction et d'un bon entretien en fonction du trafic réel et ceci, notamment, dans la région Nord du pays où les combats pour la libération ont été les plus intenses.

Les travaux lancés par les entreprises n'étaient que très peu contrôlés par l'Administration, qui ne disposait pas du personnel suffisant. Les augmentations de la masse de travaux pour imprévus, s'ajoutant aux augmentations du prix de la main d'oeuvre au cours de l'année 1974, ont considérablement augmenté le montant initial des contrats. Les coefficients de variations, que discute le Gouvernement de transition avec les entreprises aboutiraient, semble-t-il à un coefficient moyen d'augmentation de 58 % par rapport à janvier 1973.

En 1974, en outre, des travaux de bitumage qui auraient dû être exécutés pour parachever les sections en cours de construction n'ont pu être effectués avant la fin de la saison des pluies, par suite de l'arrêt de la production de bitume de la raffinerie locale (SONAREP à Lourenço Marquês) due à l'absence d'une dizaine de techniciens. Cette production devrait reprendre début mars et le Mozambique qui peut produire environ 50.000 tonnes de bitume par an pourrait alors redevenir exportateur vers l'Afrique du Sud, le prix du bitume produit étant de l'ordre de la moitié du prix actuel sur le marché mondial.

Dans l'incertitude sur le sort de la monnaie locale future, il semble, en tout état de cause, que les banques refusent actuellement de faire des avances aux entreprises pour la poursuite des travaux. Le Gouvernement et les entreprises s'efforceraient cependant de trouver des solutions permettant de ne pas stopper complètement les travaux dont l'arrêt entraînerait le chômage des travailleurs.

Les entrepreneurs, parallèlement à la recherche qu'ils font de travaux dans d'autres parties du monde, souhaitent rester observer la situation au Mozambique pour voir ce qui serait possible, dans la mesure où le Gouvernement leur assurerait, provisoirement au moins, la couverture de leurs dépenses locales.

Si l'on examine le problème de l'entretien, la situation est actuellement catastrophique. A dire vrai, à lire le rapport d'expertise de la Société C.O.P.T.E. (1), le système n'était guère plus brillant

(1) étude effectuée en 1969 par un bureau d'études français pour le compte du Ministère de l'Outre-Mer à Lisbonne pour analyser la situation des Juntas d'Angola (J.A.E.A.) et de Mozambique (J.A.E.M.)

en 1969, et il est clair que les recommandations faites à l'époque n'ont pas été suivies d'effet. Il semblait plus facile à J.A.E.M. d'acheter du matériel neuf que de réparer le matériel existant et aucune comptabilité matière sérieuse ne permettait de contrôler le rendement des ateliers. Les départs de techniciens portugais ainsi que les difficultés d'approvisionnement en pièces de rechange au cours des derniers mois ont contribué à la détérioration de la situation et une partie importante du parc est actuellement hors d'état ou immobilisée. La JAEM n'a procédé à aucune étude analytique des dépenses d'entretien par catégorie de routes en fonction du relief et du type de trafic. Les budgets se décomposent en dépenses de personnel et dépenses de matériel, sans considération des coûts par objectif ou par nature de travaux. Dans les magasins, les stocks de pièces de rechange ne sont pas tenus correctement : c'est ainsi qu'à l'atelier de Lourenço Marquês un stock important de pièces de rechange remis aux autorités civiles par les militaires n'a pas été inventorié.

L'état d'esprit du personnel techniciens ou ingénieurs reflète la désorganisation du Service. Le Président et le Vice-Président ne sont pas rentrés du Portugal. L'actuel Président est l'ancien Chef de la Division des Ouvrages d'Art. L'impression recueillie est qu'il n'est absolument pas préparé à assumer les tâches de gestion d'un service, et ce, à un moment où des mesures de réorganisation s'imposent.

Comme dans beaucoup d'autres services administratifs, on ne sait pas si les ingénieurs partis en congés pour 3 ou 6 mois reviendront ou ne reviendront pas ; en outre, les agents ont la possibilité de demander des prolongations pour maladie, sans que le Service puisse réellement contrôler la validité des motifs invoqués pour différer le retour en Mozambique.

Le budget de la Junte pour 1975 n'est pas arrêté et les recettes liées aux rentrées fiscales sont incertaines. La Direction de la J.A.E.M. se plaint de n'avoir aucune instruction sur le montant exact des crédits qui lui seront accordés et sur la politique routière à suivre. Aucune instruction n'a, jusqu'à présent, été donnée aux entreprises pour limiter les travaux ou en contrôler l'avancement. Bien que les montants des contrats en cours doivent être révisés pour tenir compte des travaux supplémentaires ou de l'augmentation des prix unitaires, aucune situation financière exacte ne permet de faire le point de la situation et de savoir ce que l'Administration doit actuellement aux entreprises.

En bref, l'impression donnée par J.A.E.M. est celle d'une entreprise en banqueroute qui continuerait à être gérée par des dirigeants anciens, sans qu'il ait pu être nommé un administrateur provisoire. De plus, le fait que le Ministre des Travaux Publics soit un ancien Ingénieur des Chemins de Fer ne semble pas faciliter la compréhension entre J.A.E.M. et le Ministère.

L'ensemble de ces considérations conduit à penser que des mesures conservatoires doivent être prises, d'une part pour limiter les travaux aux montant strictement nécessaires pour ne pas dépasser les crédits budgétaires, d'autre part, pour limiter le montant des travaux en réduisant les caractéristiques au minimum technique justifié par le trafic. Bien entendu, ces mesures doivent être prises en évitant des arrêts brutaux de chantier qui aggraveraient la situation de l'emploi dans les provinces, en mettant au chômage les travailleurs employés par les entreprises.

Les responsables actuels de la J.A.E.M. ne semble pas être en mesure de faire par eux-mêmes cet inventaire. Par ailleurs, il est urgent de définir une politique d'entretien des routes et de réhabilitation du matériel pour conserver le capital existant.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics et le Président de la J.A.E.M. ont reconnu l'urgence qui s'attache à procéder à une expertise de la situation actuelle à travers une équipe réduite d'experts extérieurs qui évaluerait les mesures d'urgence à prendre tant pour la construction que pour l'entretien des routes et ferait des recommandations sur la politique à suivre dans les prochains mois.

Dans le domaine des ports et des chemins de fer, la situation nous a paru moins catastrophique. Il semble bien qu'il n'y ait pas de désaccord majeur entre le Ministre et son Directeur des Chemins de Fer. S'il est probable que ce dernier (M. TEXEIRA) ne restera pas au Mozambique après le 25 juin, son attitude actuelle est, néanmoins, celle d'un "loueur" essayant de montrer que son Service fonctionne malgré les nombreuses difficultés actuelles et continue à se préoccuper du développement de la politique traditionnelle suivie par le Gouvernement portugais pour attirer le trafic extérieur. C'est ainsi qu'il nous a longuement entretenu des possibilités de donner au Mozambique une situation très compétitive pour attirer à Lourenço Marquês le trafic des conteneurs en provenance ou à destination de l'Afrique du Sud ou pour la réalisation du port "off shore" de Porto Dobela, au Sud de Lourenço Marquês, permettant de charger au large en minerais et phosphates les super-minéraliers, de décharger les plus gros tankers ou encore de servir de point d'éclatement ou de regroupement au trafic de cabotage.

Nous ne nous sommes pas occupés des problèmes liés à l'aviation civile. Par contre, nous avons eu un entretien avec le Commandant de la Marine chargé de l'exploitation des services des dragages, de remorquage et de phares et balises. Le problème de la relève de ce Service semble être traité au niveau de discussions qui ont lieu à Lisbonne entre le Gouvernement portugais et le Frelimo. Il est clair que l'arrêt du fonctionnement normal de ce Service provoquerait des problèmes graves pour assurer la marche de l'ensemble du secteur "Transports" par paralysie des ports.

Le problème immédiat consiste donc à assurer la continuité de la marche des services portuaires et ferroviaires par une série de mesures visant essentiellement à pallier le départ d'agents portugais ou à assurer l'approvisionnement en pièces de rechange pour l'entretien du matériel.

Concernant le moyen et le long terme, nous pensons qu'il faudra concentrer l'action de la façon suivante :

Moyen terme : il est indispensable de procéder à une révision rapide de l'ensemble des tarifs des transports et de la fiscalité des transports, ce qui impose la connaissance des coûts réels et la nécessité de faire payer aux usagers les charges qu'ils entraînent : la révision s'impose si l'on veut éviter que le Gouvernement ne prenne des engagements qui entraîneraient des déficits financiers des C.F.M. Il est également fondamental de connaître les coûts pour pouvoir tenir compte dans les choix d'investissement de l'équilibre entre les dépenses d'investissement et d'exploitation. L'absence, jusqu'à présent, de pensée économique au sein des Services techniques rend difficile la recherche des mesures à prendre, en fonction de la situation nouvelle et des changements de structure politique que le pays connaît.

Long terme : en ce qui concerne la restructuration à long terme du réseau des transports et notamment le problème des liaisons avec les pays voisins, les dirigeants actuels semblent percevoir le rôle nouveau et important que pourrait jouer le Mozambique, notamment pour les liaisons avec le Malawi et la Zambie. Le rôle du port de Nacala paraît devoir être particulièrement important. La nécessité de repenser les problèmes liés à la mise en valeur de la Haute Vallée du Zambèze permise par l'aménagement du barrage de CABORA BASSO, justifie également l'intérêt que l'on peut avoir au niveau du Ministre des Transports et des dirigeants de C.F.M. pour que soient étudiées les nouvelles liaisons routières ou ferroviaires qui permettraient de mieux desservir le Malawi et la Zambie, tout en assurant la desserte de la région de TETE et de la Haute Vallée du Zambèze.

A notre avis, autant il est clair qu'il sera rapidement nécessaire de repenser l'ensemble des liaisons inter-régionales en fonction de la nouvelle situation politique, autant il nous semble prématuré de lancer une opération "Plan de Transports" avant que soient mieux définies les principales options politiques qui commanderont les relations du Mozambique avec ses voisins.

Par contre, il serait souhaitable de réunir, dès que possible, les informations indispensables sur les coûts d'investissement et d'exploitation routière, ferroviaire et portuaire qui seraient liés à un schéma nouveau des réseaux et de leur interconnexion dans le cadre interrégional.

Cl. BRISSON

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Findley Burns, Jr., Director,
A: Office of Technical Co-operation

DATE: 16 June 1976

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: ~~TE 311/1 AFRI~~

FROM: Tse-chun Chang, Director,
DE: Division of Public Administration and Finance

RECEIVED

JUN 18 1976

SUBJECT: Assistance to Mozambique
OBJET:

Regional/AB/OTC

TE 311/1 MOZAM

1. The Division has carefully considered the ECOSOC documents on the subject mentioned above.

2. We think that the need for local manpower training facilities was not sufficiently emphasized. While it is important to recruit qualified candidates to fill the existing vacancies, it is equally, if not more important, to embark on a programme aimed at producing within the shortest time possible trained nationals who will subsequently replace the foreign experts. We therefore suggest that the establishment of an administrative training institution (covering such areas as financial administration, management of public enterprises, economic planning administration, etc.) should be regarded as a matter of top priority. The Division is prepared to contribute towards the achievement of this objective.

3. We can help the OTC to assess the suitability of available candidates to fill the six posts in financial administration.



Thomas
18/6/76

205 LONDON 65 10 15.35 BST

NDON 65 10 15.45 BST

ETAT PRIORITE

UNATIONS

NEWYORK

UNLON 205 ASG FARAH FYI GROUNDREY OFFICE COORDINATOR UNATIONS
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE MOZAMBIQUE FROM POPOVIC.
AIRMAILING TODAY FRENCH-PORTUGUESE TEXTS JUST RECEIVED VIA
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT OF EEC COMMISSIONER CHEYSSON CABLE
MAY TO MOZAMBIQUE VICE PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS CONFIRMING
CHEYSSON PROPOSAL EMERGENCY AID FIVE THOUSAND TONS WHEAT FOR

P.2/

FREE DISTRIBUTION AND REQUESTING VICE PRESIDENTS CONFIRMATION
ACCEPTABILITY TERMS AND WHEAT TYPES=

LONOMNIPRESS++

COL. 205 18

CORRECTION FIRST LINE FYI GOUNDREY REPEAT GOUNDREY

INCOMING
ACTION

TO
FILE NO. *TE 311/1 MOZAM*
☒ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS *[Signature]*
Return to Records Control Room 2074

RECORDS CONTROL
JUN 24

1970 JUN 18 AM 10:56

RECORDS CONTROL

H. Chhor / H. Downing Thomas 11/6/76
K4

RECEIVED
12 JUN 1976
THROUGH
S/C DE
FROM
DE

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECEIVED

JUN 11 1976

DATE 28 June 1976 B/OTC

RUSH

Mr. Findley Burns, Jr., Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Evner Ergun, Officer-in-Charge
Technical Co-operation Branch
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

SUBJECT: Assistance to Mozambique.
OBJET:

TE 311/1 MOZAM

1. Please refer to your memorandum of 17 May 1976 requesting all Directors of Substantive Divisions to comment on ECOSOC documents E/5812, E/5812/Add.1 and E/L 1716 dealing with the subject mentioned above.
2. In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been imposing comprehensive sanctions on the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia. These sanctions, however, involve serious economic consequences for Mozambique. The Security Council, convened upon request from Mozambique, tentatively estimated the need at \$57 million for immediate assistance due to the implementation of sanctions.
3. In its resolution 386 (1976) the Security Council requested the Secretary General to organize "all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia". In order to implement the above resolution, the Secretary General appointed a Mission with the task of advising him on the "organization of an effective programme of financial, economic and technical assistance which would enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions."
4. Our comments are related to sections associated with our activities (housing, building and planning) in the Mission Report and its Addendum, transmitted by the Secretary General.
5. We would first like to emphasize that "Housing" is included in "The new priorities following independence" (page 11). The first priority in the sector is given to rural housing and related community services as part of the "Aldeias Comunas": integrated social and economic settlement units or villages. In spite of the lower priority given to urban development, there is also provision for an emergency programme to improve the living environment of peripheral urban populations. (OTC/CHBP is already assisting Governmental activities in this field: MOZ/75/021.)

6. As to Emergency Projects necessitated by the application of sanctions, they include establishing and preparing Reception Centres for the orientation of the \$80,000 workers from Mozambique presently working in Southern Rhodesia who may be expelled as a consequence of the application of sanctions (page 32).

7. The Mission Report further stipulates that, "in the course of its normal development programme, the Government of Mozambique will require technical assistance on a large scale". (page 39).

8. According to preliminary identifications, among the most urgent manpower requirements totaling over 650 professionals, Public Works and Housing are estimated at 147, or 22.6%. Among the 147 professionals, 70 are in fields directly related to planning and construction of settlements and housing. They are classified as follows (Addendum, page 22):

12 architects specialized in the following fields.

- 8 - low-cost housing
- 2 - school building and design
- 2 - hospital building and design

- (a) 13 civil engineers: building construction and structural analysis.
- (b) 16 civil engineers: road design and construction.
- (c) 3 urban planners.
- (d) 5 sanitary engineers: design and construction for water supply and sanitation.
- (e) 8 electrical engineers: installation and design for building and housing projects.
- (f) 4 economists: financial management of construction enterprises.
- (g) 5 accountants: financial management of construction enterprises.
- (h) Agronomist, specialized in landscaping: study and design of urban open spaces and parks.

9. The above group corresponds to 15% of the total manpower requirements tentatively identified.

10. As to "Development Projects and Programmes" more specifically described in the Addendum, they include the Project for Improvement of Living Conditions in Peripheral Urban Areas (already mentioned above) and self-help construction of storehouses in the Aldeais Communais.

11. Manpower requirements in the field of Housing, Building and Planning are not explicitly related to specific projects and it is our understanding that the Government either wishes to secure advisory services to Government technical bodies or will later allocate technical assistance personnel to specific projects.

12. The Centre is of course ready to provide all required assistance through short-term consultancy missions of its own technical staff and consultants and/or longer term assignment of experts in various fields identified above.

13. We would however like to point out the complex and inter-related character of activities implied. As an example, self-help housing is as much a technical as a social and organizational field and it is difficult to single out one of its aspects as a main field of expertise. On the other hand, procedures are most likely to vary from case to case, within an overall methodological reference framework.

14. We understand that the Government wishes to utilize Technical Co-operation inputs as overall advisory functions, however, we think that a project approach would yield better results in the long run. We would therefore advise that the manpower (technical assistance) requirements in our field be programmed and related to specific projects.

15. We would like to emphasize here that the Government indicated its hope that the UN programme would be co-ordinated by a single unit in Maputo. We think that our proposal for a programmed intervention in our field fits in well within the above Government request, as a single co-ordinating unit would gain maximum efficiency through intermediate technical co-ordination of inter-disciplinary fields of intervention like ours.

16. We think therefore that, in view of the importance given to the Housing, Building and Planning sector, a mission from our Centre should be fielded with the purpose of assisting the Government in preparing the above programme in the light of the achievements of the on-going Project in Assistance to the Improvement of Living Conditions in Peripheral Urban Areas - MOZ/75/021.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:
A:Mr. Findley Burns Jr.
Director, OTC

DATE: 3 June 1976

THROUGH:
S/C DE:FROM:
DE:S. A. Goldberg, Director
Statistical OfficeSUBJECT:
OBJET:Assistance to Mozambique (your memorandum of 17 May 1976)

REFERENCE: STAT 423 MOZAMBIQUE

RECEIVED

JUN 11 1976

Regional/AB/OTC

(TE 311/1 MOZAM)

Lack of reliable statistics in Mozambique is clearly underscored in the Report of the Mission to Mozambique. Section III of the Report (pages 25-29) explains the difficulties faced by the Mission in estimating the national income of the country and of statistics relating to public finance and balance of payments. Lack of reliable data on these has hampered the work of the Mission in estimating the revenues from the transport and transit of goods from Southern Rhodesia, the remittances of migrant workers, effects of sanction on the trade deficit and indirect costs of applying sanctions. A variety of sources was used to estimate these data, but the estimates were based on incomplete and inconsistent data.

While it is acknowledged that areas such as agriculture and food production, transport, telecommunication, power and water supplies etc. have to be paid urgent attention, it is easily forgotten that for purposes of planning economic and social development, the basic infrastructure of sound and reliable basic statistics is necessary. It is therefore suggested that while planning technical assistance to Mozambique, enough attention be given to developing basic statistics needed for planning economic and social development.

Due to the financial crisis that UNDP is experiencing at present, an elaborate programme of technical assistance in statistics is not being proposed. The minimum assistance that is needed by the country is an expert who would develop basic statistics and who would assist in building up the national accounts. Lack of trained statisticians being one of the drawbacks in developing countries such as Mozambique, every effort should be made by the expert to provide on-the-job training to statistical personnel of the Department.

/.....



- 2 -

In addition to the expert, the country could utilize to the maximum extent possible the assistance of the regional advisers provided by ECA and this applies especially in the field of national accounts. An offer to make the services of the regional adviser on national accounts available to Mozambique was made as early as September 1975, but there has not been any response from the country for receiving such assistance. The UNDP Resident Representative can use his good offices to offer the services of the adviser.

cc: Mr. Viswanathan
Ms. Ruggles/Mr. Pedersen

ORIGINAL DIRECT

TE 311/1 MOZAM
TE 311/1 CAVE

RECORDS CONTROL
20 May 1976
JUN 7

Dear Ms. Nicolo,

I greatly enjoyed meeting you and hope there will be continued co-operation between the United Nations and Church World Service.

.... At the suggestion of Mr. Van Hoogstraten, I am sending you several small-scale projects for the liberation movements in Southern Africa which are deserving of support; however, due to our financial crisis we are presently unable to implement. Perhaps Church World Service might consider executing them either directly or through the United Nations.

.... Please also find attached copies of proposals put forth by the Government of Mozambique. In addition in Mozambique, due to a shortage of funds, we require equipment assistance for the very interesting self-help housing programme they have developed. Please find attached a copy of the project document.

I am presently leaving for Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau to supervise the receipt and installation of the windmills which Church World Service has so generously given to our programme. I have suggested to my colleagues they might also submit to you worthwhile projects for which we have run out of funding, but deserve to be implemented, for the review of programme divisions at Church World Service.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Platzer
Programme Management Officer
Regional Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

Ms. Nancy Nicolo, Director
Church World Service
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10027

Drafted by : F. Downes-Thomas
Cleared in draft : I. Radović
Cleared in draft: K. Chhor

FDT/lt

cc. P. Blacque-Belair, 2511
T. A. Tomlinson, 2527D
Mr. Goodkind
Mr. van Hoek

All Directors of Substantive Divisions
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

17 May 1976

TE 311/1 ~~AFRE~~

MOZAM

Findley Burns, Jr.
Director, Office of Technical Co-operation

Assistance to Mozambique

I would like to draw your attention to ECOSOC documents E/5812, E/5812 Add. I and E/L 1716 which deal with the subject mentioned above. As you probably know, decisions regarding arrangements for the implementation of projects listed in document E/5812 Add. I have yet to be made. In the interim, however, it would be useful for OTC to receive your comments on the documents mentioned herein.

drafted: F. Downes-Thomas

Cleared: K. Chhor, S. Gola

cc: Bourjolly
P. Blacque-Belair

RECORDS CONTROL

APR 23 1976

TE 34/1 MOZAM

14 April 1976

Dear Mr. Rose,

SUBJECT: Project Budget for 1976

- MOZ/75/013/016/021

.... Please find attached the 1976 budget for the projects under reference. But for the project MOZ/75/013 - Emergency Power Plants - the figures contained in the attachments are the same as those contained in the project revisions which accompanied your letter of 27 February 1976. With regard to MOZ/75/013, you will recall that a financial provision amounting to \$113,000 was made for the purchase of equipment in 1975. Since this amount was not utilized, it has been transferred to the budget for 1976 and that makes the budget for equipment in 1976 total \$136,000.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Weidlund,
Officer-in-Charge
Africa Branch,
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Torre Rose
Deputy Resident Representative
P. O. Box 4595
Maputo
MOZAMBIQUE

8 April 1976

NOTE FOR MR. EL-TAWIL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

During the week of March the 29th, Mr. Michael Flatzer of OTC visited Washington, D.C. at the request of U.S.A.I.D. to brief a U.S.A.I.D. mission on the evening of its departure for Guinea-Bissau. During Mr. Flatzer's stay in Washington, some discussions also took place concerning assistance to Mozambique. Mr. Flatzer was unofficially informed that the United States Government was considering the possibility of contributing approximately twenty-five percent of the total cost involved in overcoming the economical difficulties of the Government of Mozambique stemming from the closure of the border with Rhodesia. This assistance, it was further mentioned, would consist of both assistance in food stuff and financial assistance. It was also indicated that the United States Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr. Willard DePree, had been directed to discuss the precise needs with Mozambique authorities, and also consult with the United Nations Mission.

At the suggestion of Mr. R. Ahmed, OTC contacted, during the week of 5 April, the United States Mission to the United Nations to confirm the facts which were given to Mr. Flatzer during his Washington visit. OTC was informed by the United States Mission that the United States Government ~~is~~ ^{with} indeed considering sympathy assistance to the Government of Mozambique, but that as yet no firm decision had been made as to the nature and scope of this assistance. It was explained that there was currently a United States Mission to Mozambique and that depending on the basis of the information received from this Mission the decision on assistance would be made. It was also suggested that Mr. Farah should establish contact with the United States Ambassador in Maputo in order to avail himself on the latest information available.

On a somewhat different plan, we should add that UNDP and the United Nations had established contact with SIDA so as to explore the possibilities of increasing SIDA's contribution to Mozambique in order to make up for the cut backs in UNDP assistance. It appears that these efforts will be successful and that a significant percentage of the UNDP cut backs will be made up by a SIDA contribution.

It can also be mentioned that Mr. Anthony Balinski, UNDP Resident Representative in Mozambique, is pursuing the possibility of a Chinese (United Nations) contribution to Mozambique as well.

ORIGINAL

Sir Robert Jackson, Under Secretary-General
Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia
ATTENTION: Subhas Dhar

25 March 1976

TE 311/1 MOZAM

Mr. Michael Platzer, Programme Management Officer
Regional Projects Section, Africa Branch, OTC

OTC's Activities with regard to Mozambique

1. The United Nations is presently assisting Mozambique with three major projects: a Highways Consultancy project (you will undoubtedly meet our consultants in Maputo), the provision of diesel generators and an electricity supply engineer, and a large-scale assistance to their housing programme. Emergency short-term projects prepared by UN experts for the rehabilitation of the water supply for the city of Tete, road resurfacing, and a railways consultancy mission have been completed. As you know, Mr. Renobir Roy visited Maputo in January and prepared a port operations advisory project. Several other projects for surface water development, groundwater drilling, mapping, integrated physical planning, railway workers' housing, ports staff and railway technician training have been prepared. However, the IPF for Mozambique has been so drastically reduced we are uncertain about UNDP funding even for the operational projects. If there is bilateral interest in these type of projects, copies of any of these projects and related documentation can immediately be made available.
2. Informally, we have attempted to encourage bilateral and voluntary agency support for development assistance to Mozambique. In particular, we have approached the Chinese to utilize the Yuan deposited with UNDP to obtain vehicles for Mozambique (Mr. Balinski was to explore further this possibility with the Chinese Embassy in Maputo). We also enjoy a close working relationship with the USAID bureau responsible for U.S. assistance to the Portuguese speaking countries in Africa and have been able to persuade them to fund certain programmes in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. I have been specifically invited by the State Department to brief their programme formulation mission for Guinea-Bissau on March 30. I am sure I shall be asked about Mozambique and would appreciate you briefing about the general type of assistance the UN will request on behalf of Mozambique.
3. I visited Mozambique in October/November 1975 and was very impressed by the quality of the Government Officials and technicians. The Resident Representative is first rate and has a sophisticated understanding of the situation in Mozambique. He is assisted by a very capable, personally selected staff. I would greatly appreciate it if you would give my regards to Mr. Balinski, Torre Rose, Leif Larson, and Michael Ayala.
4. If there is any further way that I can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to call me on ext. 2547

ORIG
Cleared by: C. Constantinou

H. Brand

JJCB/ed

25 March 1976

TE 311/1 MOZAM

ORIG
Mr. Findley Burns, Jr., Director
Office of Technical Co-operation, ESA

Vladimir Baum, Director
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport, ESA

MOZAMBIQUE: Technical Assistance to the Electricity
Supply Sector

..... I attach herewith two copies of recent correspondence which has passed between the Serviços Autonomos de Electricidade de Moçambique and this Centre concerning their needs in the field of training. You will note that I have explained that we can only respond to official requests from the Government of Mozambique. It is possible that such a request will eventually be forthcoming through official channels.

I suggest that one set of the copies of this correspondence should be sent to the Resident Representative, for his information.

TE 311/1 MOZAM

11 March 1976



Dear Mr. Larson,

.... We requested UNESCO to send you the attached list of books directly.
Please advise us whether they were received.

If not, we will have to request them again through our library
acquisition service and have to pay for them.

Yours sincerely,

Birgit Herbert
Intern
Regional Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

Mr. Leif Larson
c/o UNDP
P. O. Box 4595
Maputo
MOZAMBIQUE

BK 2

82731/020 (OTCTAO)

LTF

UNDEVPRO

YAOUNDE (CAMEROON) =



TE 34/1 mgm

82731/021 (OTCTAO)

LTF

UNDEVPRO

MAPUTO (MOZAMBIQUE) =

93 MUFTI FOR RADOVIC AND BALINSKI 16 INFO ROSE HAVE CONSULTED
UNDP REGARDING 1975 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES BEEN ADVISED THAT ALL
ITEMS NOT DELIVERED BEFORE 31 DECEMBER MUST BE CHARGED TO 1976
HOWEVER IF MISCALCULATION OF 1975 EXPENDITURES MADE UPON WHICH
1976 EXPENDITURE PLAN AND CEILING BASED EFFORT =

P2/96/90 =

SHOULD BE MADE WITH BRADFORD MORSE TO READJUST 1976 IPF EXPENDI-
TURE LIMITATION FIGURES. MOZAMBIQUE PROJECTS BEING REPORTED
UNDP THIS WEEK MOZ/75/013 1975 EXPENDITURES NONE 1976 OBLIGATIONS
121,800 USDOLLARS ESSENTIALS 56,600 USDOLLARS MOZ/75/016 1975
EXPENDITURES NONE 1976 COMMITMENTS 101,400 USDOLLARS HAVE 10,000
USDOLLARS SAVINGS COULD PROCURE SOME REQUESTED EQUIPMENT PLEASE
ADVISE =

P3/73/59 2

MOZ/73/021 2,090 USDOLLARS RECORDED 1975 IMPLEMENTED HOWEVER
ACTUAL EQUIPMENT COMMITMENTS THUS FAR 440,348 USDOLLARS FOR 1976
AS REPORTED BY LETTER 24 FEBRUARY PLUS 192,043 USDOLLARS AUTHORIZED
LOCAL PURCHASE BY MOD 7-29-4974 THUS EXCEEDING TOTAL 1976 BUDGET
CEILING. COULD DEFER DELIVERY SOME EQUIPMENT BUT URGE EFFORT BE
MADE REPHASE UNSPENT 1975 ALLOCATION FOR NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES
FOR 1976 EXPENDITURES =

CHKOR +

COL	93	16	1975	31	1976	1975	1976	1976	MOZ/73/013	1975	1976	
121,600	58,600		MOZ/73/016	1975	1976	101,400	10,000	MOZ/73/021				
2,090	1975	440,348	1976	24	192,043	MOD 7-29-4974	1976	1975	1976	+		

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR
RECORDS CONTROL
MAR 1976

Mr. Igor Radović
Acting Deputy Director
Africa Branch, OTC

27 February 1976

TE 311/1 MOZAM

Michael Platzer
Programme Management Officer
Regional Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

MPL

1975 Obligations for Newly Independent Countries

According to Mr. Seymour Gold, all obligations for equipment incurred in 1975 but not actually delivered, must be charged to 1976 IPF; therefore in effect, the newly independent countries lose their IPF for 1975 since they have no actual expenditures. All equipment budgeted for 1975 must be compressed into 1976. In the case of Mozambique this will be catastrophic since our equipment orders for 1975 come close to the total IPF for 1976.

Drafter: T. Rose/vp C.C. Mr. M. Doo Kingue, UNDP, N.Y.

RECORDS CONTROL
APR 23 1976

TE 311/1 MOZAM

RECEIVED

APR 6 1976

PRO 300/IPF - NO 172

Regional/AB/OTC

27 February 1976

Dear Mr. Chhor,

Subject: Adjustment of 1976 IPF Expenditures

Reference: Our cable MISC 61 of 20 February 1976

... Further to our above-referenced cable (copy attached), we are
... pleased to transmit herewith draft project budget revisions for the
three projects in question. In addition to the notes on the draft
revisions, we have the following clarifications:

MOZ/75/013: "Provision of Emergency Power Plant"

The attached draft is referred to as the "C" budget, in the
expectation that the Government is now about to sign the "B" budget
which was established some time ago; this will permit the early
recruitment of Mr. Mortensen, whose clearance we are expecting con-
firmation of shortly.

MOZ/75/019: "Consultancy Services on Highway Policies"

The actual subcontract cost of \$101,400 has been used. Regret-
tably, it appears most unlikely that anything beyond \$9,000 will now
be available for spare parts purchases.

MOZ/75/021: "Assistance to the Emergency Programme for the Improvement
of Living Conditions in Peripheral Urban Areas"

We are presently awaiting a breakdown of equipment already
ordered, so as to be able to discuss with the Government the use of
the still uncommitted funds for 1976. Contacts are being made with
the People's Republic of China to establish whether that country's
unconvertible contribution to UNDP may be utilized, and the possibility
of SIDA augmenting the equipment component bilaterally may be taken
up by the Government.

Check with
Rutger
you are
not supply
required
info.

Mr. K. Chhor,
Chief, Africa Branch,
Regional Projects Section,
Office of Technical Cooperation,
United Nations,
New York.

/...2 ✓

We look forward to hearing your views on these proposals. Since our ^{IPF} was cut by more than 60% from that which we previously thought available, you will appreciate the difficulties we have had in adequately accommodating even the highest priority projects.

Yours sincerely,

F. Tore Rose,
Resident Representative a.i.

Project No.:

MDZ/75/013/C/01/01

Title:

Provision of Standby Power Plants

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
		m/m	m/m	m/m	m/m
10.	<u>Project Personnel</u>				
11.	Experts				
.01	Diesel Engineer/Instructor	12	-	8	4
.99	Subtotal	12	47.400	30,400	16,200
15.	Official travel		1.200	1,200	600
19.	Component total	12	47.400	31,600	15,800
30.	<u>Training</u>				
31.	In-service		6.600	3,000	3,600
39.	Component total		6.600	3,000	3,600
40.	<u>Equipment</u>				
41.	Equipment		148.000	113.000	23,000
49.	Component total		148.000	113.000	23,000
50.	<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
51.	Miscellaneous		1.100	600	500
59.	Component total		1.100	600	500
99.	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		203.100	113.000	58,200
					31,900

Note

The equipment figure of 113.000 corresponds to the FOB cost of the seven diesel generators to be supplied. The amounts for 1976 and 1977 correspond to the cost of spare parts for the power plants and freight and insurance costs (latter payable in 1976).

Country: Mozambique
 Project No.: MOZ/75/016/0/01/01
 Title: Consulting Services on Highway Policies

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1976</u>
		\$	\$
20.	<u>Subcontract</u>		
21.	Subcontract	101.400	101.400
22.	Component total	101.400	101.400
40.	<u>Equipment</u>		
41.	Equipment	2.000	2.000
42.	Component total	2.000	2.000
50.	<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
51.	Miscellaneous	1.600	1.600
52.	Component total	1.600	1.600
99.	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	112.000	112.000

Notes: Equipment component is to allow for a token contribution towards the purchase of the most urgently required spare parts for highway machinery. Miscellaneous is to meet possible obligations for local services for consultants if Government does not provide.

Country: Mozambique

Number : MOZ/75/021/B/01/03

Title : Assistance to the Emergency Programme for the Improvement of Living Conditions in
Peripheral Urban Areas

10. PROJECT PERSONNEL	Total		1975		1976		1977	
	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
11 <u>Experts</u>								
11.01 Site Engineer	12				8		4	
11.02 Urban Development	12				6		6	
11.03 Consultants	8				6		2	
11.99 Sub-total	32	121.600			20	76.000 ✓	12	45.600
15 Official Travel		4.800				3.000		1.800
19 Component Total		126.400				79.000		47.400
30. TRAINING								
31 Training								10.000
39 Component Total								10.000
40. EQUIPMENT								
41 Equipment		632.000		2.000		330.000		630.000
49 Component Total		632.000		2.000		330.000		630.000
50. MISCELLANEOUS								
51 Miscellaneous		62.000				1.000		61.000
59 Component Total		62.000				1.000		61.000
99 GRAND TOTAL		1.160.400		2.000		410.000		748.400

Comments:

The equipment component of this project has been kept at an arbitrarily low level in 1976 in order to keep total 1976 expenditure below \$1.5 million; a minimum requirement of \$800,000 had been estimated for 1976 for equipment alone. \$60,000 in 1977 is for a revolving fund for construction cooperatives. 6 m/m of consultancy services in 1976 is for an equipment specialist, who has to review the project due to the equipment delays.

OTC has been asked to submit a breakdown of equipment ordered beyond recall. Contacts will be made with potential bilateral donors.

The total for 1975 is slightly less than the amount cabled due new standard costs under Project Personnel (3.800 + 150 per m/m).

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DAS NAÇÕES UNIDAS
PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO

Av. N. S. de Fátima, 931

Maputo

REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE

TELEPHONE: 744151/8/9

REFERENCE:

ADM/250/20 - 124

TELEX N.º 6364 UNDEV MO
CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO
REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE
P. O. BOX 4596

11 February 1976

Dear Colleague,

The UNDP office in Mozambique was established just over a year ago, and in May the first report on living conditions was circulated to you. We are now happy to be able to send you a more detailed version of this report, which we hope will be of use to you.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony E. Balinski
Resident Representative

RECEIVED

FEB 19 1976

Regional/AB/OTC

OFFICE OF THE UNDP
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF MOZAMBIQUE

RESTRICTED

UNDP/RR/POST/MOZ
31 January 1976

LIVING CONDITIONS IN
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

This edition was prepared in January 1976 by the UNDP Resident Representative in Mozambique and supersedes the previous one dated 15 May 1975.

The Resident Representative will be glad to answer any enquiries which international personnel may wish to make on living conditions in Mozambique.

UNDP office mailing address: United Nations Development
Programme,
P.O. Box 4595,
Maputo,
People's Republic of Mozambique

Cable address: UNDEVPRO MAPUTO (MOZAMBIQUE)

Telex: 6364 UNDEV MO

Street address: Avenida Nossa Senhora de
Fatima 931,
Maputo,
People's Republic of Mozambique

Telephone numbers: 744151/2/3
744155 (Resident Representative)

Notes

1. This report has been prepared by the Office of the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme. It is provided for information purposes only and does not commit the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in any way.
2. The information in this document is subject to change at short notice. Although corrigenda and addenda are issued as necessary, international personnel are urged to check before departure, the current government rules and regulations concerning currency control, customs, etc., as well as the rates (e.g. rents, hotels) which are susceptible to variations because of prevailing circumstances.

N.B.

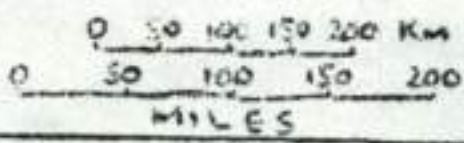
All recipients of this report are kindly asked to note that as from 3 February 1976, the name of the capital city of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been changed from Lourenço Marques to MAPUTO.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTRY

Geographic Situation

Mozambique lies on the east coast of Africa between latitude 10° 30' north and 27° south, and has a coastling of 2,613 km., the longest in Africa. The land area is 286,000 km², plus 13,000 km² of inland water. The country is bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa and Swaziland, and to the south by South Africa and Swaziland. Mozambique is traversed by nine river systems, the major ones being the Limpopo, the Save and the Zambezi, flowing eastwards into the Indian Ocean.

There are three basic geographical divisions: a) the coastal belt comprising most of the areas south of the Save river, the lower Zambezi area, and the coastal hinterland about 100 km. deep from the Licungo river to the Rovuma river, which covers about 44% of the country; b) the middle plateau, ranging from 150 - 600 metres in elevation, covering about 29% of the country; and c) the plateau and highland regions, with average elevations of around 1,000 metres, which cover the remaining 27% of the country and lie to the north of the Zambezi river. Vegetation includes open forest, dense forest and savanna.

The country is divided into 10 provinces, namely Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado.

Climate

The climate is generally sub-tropical in the south and in some upland areas, and tropical in the north. There are two seasons: April to October, cool and dry; November to March, warm and wet.

Average maximum temperatures in the coolest months (June/July) are 21,3° C in Maputo and 23,1° C in Nampula; average maximum temperatures in the warmest months (February/March) are 28,2° C and 29° C, respectively.

Average rainfall is good: 80% of the country receives more than 700 mm per annum, and 50% receives between 1,000 mm and 1,400 mm. The driest area of the country lies between the Save and Limpopo rivers. The rains fall mainly between the months of November and March.

/...

Human Geography

According to the last census (1970), the population of Mozambique was 8.2 million, including 200,000 non-indigenous population. However, recent Government sources estimate the population to be about 9.5 million. No official estimates have been given as to how many non-indigenous inhabitants have left Mozambique since 25 April 1974, but a figure of about 120,000 (mostly of Portuguese origin) is cited.

The population is unevenly distributed over the country. For instance, the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia, covering about 23% of the total land surface of Mozambique, hold 42% of the population, and the province of Maputo (including Maputo) with 3% of the area, holds 10%.

Mozambique is mainly a rural society, the largest cities being the capital, Maputo (380,000), Beira (130,000) and Quelimane (35,000).

The age structure shows a clear predominance of young people and it is estimated that more than half the population is below the age of 20 years. The estimated population growth rate is 2.4%.

There is a wide variety of ethnic groups in Mozambique: the African population is largely Tsonga and Changane in the south, Sena and Manica in the centre, Nyanja in the north-west, Macua in the north and Makonde in the north-east. This variety corresponds roughly to the divisions along linguistic lines, though a considerable number of dialects also exist within the same linguistic group. Portuguese is the official language of the country. Swahili and Zulu are fairly well understood in areas of the country with contact with Tanzania and South Africa.

Some English or French is used in the bigger cities, in larger hotels, and in some restaurants and shops. Higher administrative officials often speak English and/or French. However, knowledge of Portuguese is most useful and in some cases indispensable.

The non-indigenous population consists mainly of Europeans of Portuguese descent. There are also significant groups of Chinese (mainly from Macau), Indians (mainly from the former Portuguese territories in India) and Pakistanis.

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Religion

Article 19 of the Constitution states:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique is a secular society with a complete separation between the state and religious institutions.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, the activities of religious institutions must comply with the laws of the country".

In the north, however, there are many Moslems and Ismaeli, while in the bigger cities, Christian communities (mostly Roman Catholic) are still important. There is one Anglican Church in Maputo.

History, Politics and Administration

Mozambique was a Portuguese colony for over 400 years. However, the Portuguese sovereignty was for a long time sporadic and limited to points scattered along the coast where trade activities were concentrated. It was not until about 1805, as a result of the Berlin Conference, that Portuguese colonial administration became systematically organized and slowly decentralization and administrative autonomy were implemented.

The advent of Dr. Salazar to the office of Portuguese Prime Minister, however, marked all but a reversal of this policy. Salazar was inspired by the principle that Portugal's overseas possessions were her integral part, a policy which was reflected in the Colonial Act of 1930 and which limited local autonomy and integrated the overseas provinces into the 'mother country'.

In the fifties and sixties, a number of factors helped to bring about a change in traditional Portuguese colonialism. In order to justify her presence in Africa, Portugal was forced to introduce at least some nominal reforms. Furthermore, armed revolts on the one hand and the progressing process of emancipation of other African colonies offered an alternative to Portuguese domination. A number of reforms were introduced, giving the colonies - or 'states' as they were now to be called - greater autonomy, in the hopes of counteracting the attraction of the Liberation Movement. The reforms were, however, purely superficial; the attraction of the Liberation Movement grew and in 1964, FRELIMO was founded and was gradually transformed into a movement of the masses with a clearly defined political line and social and economic objectives. With the coup d'etat in Portugal on 25 April 1974, the way was open for independence and on 20 September 1974 the Transitional Government assumed office. The People's Republic of Mozambique became independent on 25 June 1975.

Mozambique is a People's Republic, divided into provinces, districts and localities. It has six principal organs: the Popular Assembly, which is the supreme organ and highest legislative body; the Permanent Commission of the Popular Assembly; the President of the Republic, who is also President of FRELIMO and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, who exercises wide prerogatives in all affairs of state; the Council of Ministers, appointed by the President and responsible, *inter alia*, for the preparation of the national budget; the Provincial Assemblies with powers to legislate on matters of exclusive interest to the province; and the Supreme People's Tribunal.

Mozambique became a member of the United Nations on 16 September 1975.

Economic and Social Conditions

Gross National Product per capita in 1975 was probably about \$250, but economic growth in 1974 - 75 was adversely affected by the political and commercial uncertainties associated with independence, and the departure of many skilled Portuguese personnel.

The economy depends largely on agriculture, which accounts for about 45% of the GNP. The most important export-oriented crops are cashew nuts, cotton, sugar and sisal. The livestock and forestry sectors are relatively small, and the fishing industry, with the exception of prawn fishing, is still largely undeveloped.

A reasonably well developed transport and communications system accounts for about 25% of the GNP, mainly in the transportation of imports and exports to and from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia.

The industrial sector of the economy is concentrated on light industry and accounts for about 14% of the GNP. The main industries are cotton textiles, oil refining, light metallic manufacturing, wood processing, footwear, cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, dairy products, canning and seafood. Mining as yet does not contribute significantly to the country's economy though there is a good potential; several minerals including coal, gold, bauxite, iron ore and copper are found in the northern two thirds of Mozambique.

The Cabora Bassa Dam, due to begin generation by mid-1976, will generate electric power for industries and irrigation in the north, while some will be exported. When completed, Cabora Bassa will be one of the largest hydroelectric power plants on the African Continent.

The basis of FRELIMO's social policy lies in the establishment of collective villages, and it is around these that health and education (in the rural areas), the two highest social priorities, will be centred. A hitherto totally inadequate educational system has been completely reformed. Political training will figure prominently, a mass literacy campaign and intensive teacher training courses are envisaged, and efforts will be made to shift the academic bias in favour of more vocational and science training, at the secondary and tertiary levels.

In the field of health, services are being directed towards the previously neglected rural areas and to preventive medicine. Nutrition and hygiene will be integrated into the educational system as will mass vaccination campaigns. The health services in the country are currently experiencing a transitional period: a large number of trained medical personnel at all levels have left Mozambique and there is a serious lack of adequate equipment and medicines. All mission hospitals and private hospitals and clinics have been taken over by the Government and private medical practice has ceased to exist.

Background reading

There is only very limited background reading available in either English or French, the majority being in Portuguese. Apart from the material listed below, the UNDP office in Maputo has prepared a number of internal documents.

Davidson, Basil A history of East and Central Africa
Anchor Books, 1969

Duffy, James Portuguese Africa Harvard, 1961

Duffy, James Portugal in Africa London, 1962

Ferreira, Eduardo de Sousa Portuguese Colonialism in Africa
UNESCO Press, 1974

Middlemas, Keith Cabora Bassa: Engineering and Politics in Southern Africa Wiedenfeld & Nicolson, 1973

Mondlane, Eduardo The Struggle for Mozambique London, 1969

Spence, F. Mozambique Lourenço Marques, 1965

Mozambique Economic Survey Special Edition for Independence,
Ministry of Economic Coordination, Transitional Government, 1975

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International Organizations and Bilateral Mission Activities

The Resident Representative of the UNDP coordinates the activities of the participating and executing agencies. The UNHCR and WFP share office premises with UNDP while UNICEF has an office of its own.

On the basis of a General Assembly resolution authorizing assistance to Liberation Movements, FRELIMO has received support from the United Nations system for some time prior to independence. The socialist countries, as well as Scandinavia and Holland, have also made assistance agreements with FRELIMO and have, since independence, engaged in negotiations with the Government for technical aid. In several cases, these discussions have already led to agreements, in others they are expected to show results shortly.

Background reading

There is only very limited background reading available in either English or French. The majority being in Portuguese. Apart from the material listed below, the UNDP office in Mozambique has prepared a number of internal documents.

Davidson, Basil: A History of East and Central Africa
Anchor Books, 1967

Duffy, James: Portuguese Africa: Harvard, 1961

Duffy, James: Portuguese Africa: London, 1962

Fairhead, John: The Portuguese in Mozambique
UNESCO Press, 1971

Madhok, N. K.: The Portuguese in Mozambique
The Southern African Observer, 1971

Madhok, N. K.: The Portuguese in Mozambique
London, 1969

Shaw, J. W.: Mozambique: London, 1969

Shaw, J. W.: Mozambique: London, 1969

II. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Travel to the country

Travel to Mozambique is mainly by air. There are four scheduled airlines serving the country, namely DETA (the national airline, with links throughout Southern Africa), East African Airways (operating to Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya) Zambia Airways and South African Airways. There are also two Cessna flights per week to and from Swaziland. Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP) used to operate direct flights between Portugal and Mozambique but these, along with DETA's service to Portugal, have recently been frozen. Passenger ships are no longer regular callers at Maputo, but cargo ships call at Maputo, Beira and Nacala. There are good road communications between Mozambique and South Africa, Swaziland and Rhodesia (though during the rainy season - November to March - roads are often impassable) and lower grade connections with Malawi and Zambia.

Visa requirements and travel arrangements

In view of the fact that - so far - there are no Mozambican Embassies or Consulates abroad, it is not possible to obtain visas to enter Mozambique prior to arrival. However, all visitors arriving in Mozambique must have a visa awaiting them at the point of entry. In order that this may be accomplished in respect of official visitors of the United Nations organizations, an application must be made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maputo through the Resident Representative of the UNDP. The Resident Representative asks in this connection that all intending UN family visitors to Mozambique should provide the following information well in advance:

- a) full name
- b) nationality
- c) Laissez Passer or passport number
- d) flight number, or place, day and approximate time of road border crossing.

In the case of newly-assigned experts and consultants coming to take up assignments for which they have already received the Government's clearance, at least one week's advance notice is required. The Government has requested that for short-term stay visitors, the UNDP should apply for an entry visa one month in advance. Such visitors should therefore make every effort to provide the necessary information one month in advance of their arrival. All visitors other than project experts and consultants

should await confirmation of clearance for their visit before departing for Mozambique.

It is strongly recommended that travellers carry with them the cabled advice of clearance since the airline will request proof of a visa being available before permitting them to board the aircraft. The UNDP office will also endeavour to advise the airline at the point where the traveller boards his flight that a visa will be available on arrival. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in the case of connections through Johannesburg, if neither of these conditions is met, the traveller will under no circumstances be permitted to board the aircraft. In such cases, the traveller is advised to contact the UNDP office from Johannesburg by telephone in order that confirmation of a visa may be telexed to South African Airways at Jan Smuts airport.

Travel within the country

DETA operates daily flights to Beira, the second port of Mozambique, and serves six main airports and eight minor ones besides in the country.

The road network comprises 26,000 km. of classified roads, of which 4,000 km. are asphalted and 6,000 km. are of gravel. There is a good road from Maputo to Beira and construction is being carried out to the north and north-west of Beira. East-west communications are relatively good. Travellers by road should be aware of the considerable number of checkpoints along Mozambique's roads.

There are three main railway systems: the southern network comprises four lines from Maputo, one to Swaziland, one to South Africa, one to Southern Rhodesia and an internal line. The central network, originating from Beira, runs to Rhodesia, with another line northwards which branches into two lines, one of these running to Malawi.

Local transport

The only urban public transportation system available in Maputo is the bus: however, there are not sufficient buses in circulation to serve the requirements of the city's population. The taxi service is extremely limited and erratic. A taxi charges 650 flagfall (all prices are quoted in escudos) and 400 per kilometre. A tip is not necessary. Limited car rental services are available in the main cities. The cost of hiring a Datsun 1200, for example, is 9,000,000 per month, which includes compulsory third party insurance.

Private automobiles

A private car is essential both in Maputo and other parts of the country. Several makes of European and Japanese cars can be purchased locally by UN international personnel duty free from bond. There is a reasonable second-hand car market but prices are extraordinarily high. Service facilities for Chrysler, Peugeot, Morris, Toyota, Citroen etc. are reasonable, though there is a shortage of spare parts for all models, and of mechanics.

Traffic circulates on the left side of the road, and most vehicles are right-hand drive. Super grade gasoline costs 12000 per litre and motor oil costs 20000 per litre. It should be noted that petrol is sold only from Monday to Friday.

An international or national driver's license is valid in Mozambique, though the acquisition of a local license does not require a local driving test and can be obtained through the UNDP office. All motorists must, at all times, carry with them their driving license and all relevant car documentation, as frequent document checks are carried out.

The annual license fee for an automobile is 50000, and must be paid before 31 December, after which time a fine of 25000 is payable.

It is compulsory by law to have at least third party insurance coverage. Insurance premiums, which depend on the size of the vehicle, the value and age of the car are high. For instance, the cost of third party coverage only for a new Citroen GS Club is approximately 3,00000, while for a ten year old Morris MG, it is 6,50000.

Mail services

Airmail services to and from Mozambique are reliable. On an average, mail takes four to six days to reach Europe and North America, but anything up to three weeks may be experienced for South American countries. Airmail services within the country are generally good, but surface mail is slow. There is a house-to-house service within the cities, though experts may wish to use the UNDP Post Office Box until other suitable arrangements are made. Registered mail is advised for all important correspondence both within and outside the country.

A diplomatic pouch service, for official correspondence only, links the UNDP office in Maputo with UN Headquarters in New York once a week. Correspondence to the Agencies and other field offices is then forwarded from New York.

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Telephone and telegraphic services

The telephone network in and around Maputo is reasonably reliable, though subject to frequent breakdowns. Inter-urban calls often present delays and international calls are often subject to many hours delay or are impossible to obtain.

The procurement and installation of a private telephone is an extremely lengthy process and costs around 750 000. UN personnel are therefore advised, wherever possible, to secure accommodation with a telephone already installed. Telephone bills are not delivered: instead, notification that telephone payments are due is posted in the local newspaper. The amount is not stipulated so it is necessary to go and pay in person. Failure of prompt payment leads to disconnection of the service and reconnection is a time-consuming and expensive process.

Adequate telegraph and telex services are available, both within the country and overseas.

III. CURRENCY, CONTROLS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Currency

The unit of currency is the Mozambique escudo (...). which is divided into 100 centavos. Money circulates in coins of D.5, 1, 2.50, 5, 10 and 20 escudos; the paper notes come in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos (1,000 escudos is called one conto). Currently one US\$ is equivalent to approximately 27 escudos; however, exchange rates are subject to minor fluctuation and the latest UNDP/PROG/XR series document should be consulted for the current rates.

Exchange controls and banking facilities

UN personnel can establish a foreign currency account in Mozambique provided that the account is replenished by foreign currency. Although no case has yet arisen, it seems that when terminating an assignment, personnel will have no difficulty in closing the account and transferring the money. However, exchange controls are stringent and it is not yet known whether it will be possible to transfer the proceeds of sales abroad, at the end of an assignment.

The UNDP has an account with the national bank, the Banco de Moçambique, Polana Branch. Other major banks are Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique, Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor, Banco Comercial de Angola.

Travellers cheques are only issued for official travel and all requests must be channelled through the Resident Representative for presentation to the Bank.

Customs regulations

Up to the present time, regulations have not yet been promulgated as to the amount of duty free goods permissible nor to the time limit for entry into the country. International personnel have, so far, been able to import their household and personal effects free of customs duty. The importation of firearms is prohibited.

Packing and shipping of goods

Household and personal effects shipped by sea should be consigned in the expert's name, care of the UNDP, P.O. Box 4595, Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique. Such shipments may be discharged at Maputo or Beira, depending on duty station; and later sent to the final destination by rail or road. The UNDP office will assist in clearance. All

/...

effects should be securely packed, crated and banded to avoid damage and pilferage in transit. Detailed inventories of items shipped should be compiled by the expert. It is recommended that essential household items be brought as accompanied luggage, since several weeks may elapse before the arrival of the surface shipment. The comparative cost of marine versus air freight should also be carefully checked before shipment of effects is selected. Full insurance coverage is essential.

Other controls

Pets may be brought into the country, as long as the necessary permits and vaccination certificates are available. Pets are not subject to quarantine.

Local weights and measures

The local measuring system is the metric system. Temperatures are recorded in degrees centigrade.

Customs regulations

Up to the present time, regulations have not yet been formulated as to the amount of duty-free goods permitted for the limited stay of the country. International personnel have, so far, been able to import their personal effects and seasonal effects free of customs duty. The amount of duty-free goods is not limited.

Packing and shipping of goods

Household and personal effects shipped by air should be consigned in the expert's name, care of the UNDP, P.O. Box 1222, Lusaka, Zambia. Household effects shipped by air should be consigned in the expert's name, care of the UNDP, P.O. Box 1222, Lusaka, Zambia. Household effects shipped by air should be consigned in the expert's name, care of the UNDP, P.O. Box 1222, Lusaka, Zambia.

IV. HOUSING

Hotels and lodging

Good hotel accommodation exists in the major cities, rooms varying from singles to suites. Most hotel rooms are air conditioned with private baths.

The hotels in Maputo include:

POLANA HOTEL (Four Star)

With big swimming pool, garden, tennis court, bowls and overlooking the sea.

<u>Single</u>	<u>Double</u>	<u>Suite</u>
475\$00	800\$00	965\$00 single occupancy
500\$00 (seaview)	900\$00 (seaview)	1,310\$00 double occupancy

Children from 2 to 8 years pay 25% +

Children above 8 years pay 100%

+ Children accommodated with parents

CARDOSO HOTEL (Four Star)

With swimming pool and overlooking the sea

<u>Apartments</u>	<u>Suite</u>
500\$00 single occupancy	800\$00 single occupancy
700\$00 double occupancy	1,050\$00 double occupancy

<u>Double</u>	<u>Single</u>
625\$00 sea view	450\$00 sea view
550\$00 other	400\$00 other

Children up to 5 years pay one third +

Children from 5 to 9 years pay two thirds +

+ Children accommodated with parents

/...

TURISMO HOTEL (Three Star)

In mid-town (commercial centre)

Single

300\$00

Double

475\$00

Suite

790\$00

Children free under 2 years old
Children under 12 years old sub-
ject to sharing parents room - 115\$00

TIVOLI HOTEL (Three Star)

In mid-town (commercial centre)

Single

320\$00 w/bath and carpet

275\$00 w/out bath, w/carp.

235\$00 w/out bath or carpet

Double

450\$00 w/bath and carpet

410\$00 w/out bath, w/carp.

350\$00 w/out bath or carpet

Children free under 2 years old
Children under 12 years old sub-
ject to sharing parents room - 100\$00

GIRASSOL HOTEL (Two Star)

Overlooking the sea and with swimming pool

Single

190\$00 w/out private bath

220\$00 w/private bath

Suite

255\$00

Houses and apartments

The Government does not assist in providing housing for international personnel and experts. Accommodation of all types is generally readily available, though is in the most part unfurnished.

Rents range from 7,000\$00 to 15,000\$00 per month for a house, and 2,500\$00 to 6,000\$00 per month for an apartment, depending on size and location. The architectural style in Maputo is modern, and most houses have small gardens.

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Renting-contracting conditions

Rental payment is usually made one month in advance, without deposit or any special guarantee requirements. Leases are generally made for a year, with the possibility of automatic renewal if not cancelled within two months notice of the termination date. In the case of UN personnel, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested that a copy of the lease be forwarded to them.

Furniture and equipment

Houses and apartments are not usually equipped with a stove or refrigerator. It is advisable that international personnel bring all their household effects along, including air conditioners, as well as crockery, cutlery and linen since local supplies are extremely limited, and what is available is highly priced. Most houses and apartments have screens on the windows for protection against mosquitoes. Although new furniture is quite expensive, it is of a reasonably high standard. Second-hand furniture in good condition can be bought at moderate prices.

Utilities

Running water is available in the main cities, and in most modern houses and apartments there are gas heaters, which supply hot water to the bathroom and kitchen. Gas is supplied in bottles, but is subject to frequent shortages.

The electric supply is 220 volts, 50 cycles, AC. For power, it is 220 to 380 volts, three-phase. It is not necessary to use transformers and stabilizers, but they can be found on sale in the local market.

Water and electricity bills are payable by the tenant. The two services, which come on the same bill, amount to between 600\$00 (small flat) and 2,000\$00 (house with garden) per month.

Garbage collection is arranged by the Municipality on a rather irregular basis. Householders are required to take their garbage to the roadside for collection.

Domestic services

Domestic help is readily available and essential in Mozambique where modern facilities are often unobtainable. Normally, servants are male and are used to doing all housework, from cleaning to cooking, gardening to watching over children. The average cost of a servant is 2,000\$00 full time, and 1,400\$00

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part time, per month. The cost of the part time services of a gardener are approximately 500,000 per month. Some servants live in and there are often facilities available especially in houses. Domestic servants are entitled to one full day off per week and 21 days holiday per year. National holidays are additional. On termination of duties, domestic servants are entitled to an additional payment which varies with the length of time worked. For between one and six months service, one and a half months salary is paid; for between six months and two years, three months salary; and for each period of two years thereafter or part thereof, a further three months salary.

Landlord is available in the main cities, and in most modern houses and apartments there are gas heaters, which supply hot water for the bathroom and kitchen. Gas is supplied in cylinders, but is subject to frequent shortages.

The electric supply is 220 volts, 50 cycles, AC. For power, it is 220 to 240 volts, three-phase. It is not necessary to request meters with installations, but they can be found on sale in the local market.

Water and electricity bills are payable by the tenant. The two services, which come on the same bill, amount to between 500,000 and 1,000,000 (about 500,000 to 1,000,000) per month.

Note At the time that this report was being reproduced, the Government announced (on February 3) that all unoccupied houses and flats would henceforth be under their jurisdiction. It is therefore presumed that the renting of accommodation by UN personnel in the future will be handled through a Government office.

Domestic help is readily available and essential in most types where modern facilities are often unobtainable. Normally, servants are expected to cook, wash, and clean, and to do the laundry. The average cost of a servant is 2,000,000 (about 2,000,000) per month.

...

V. HEALTH

Immunization requirements

The requirements of the Government of Mozambique for international vaccination certificates should be checked prior to travel with the United Nations Medical Service or other competent authority in the UN system. The existing immunization requirements for Mozambique are:

<u>Smallpox</u>	Vaccination required for arrivals from all countries
<u>Yellow Fever</u>	" " "
<u>Cholera</u>	" " "

In addition, medication against malaria is recommended. Anti malaria tablets should be started two weeks before traveling, and should be taken thereafter every week throughout the stay. It is also advisable to take typhoid and gamma globulin (hepatitis) shots. In the case of children, it is suggested that besides these precautions, shots against polio, diphtheria and tetanus be taken.

Health conditions

The major cities of Mozambique are considered to be healthy environments. The water supply system is good, and there is no need to filter or boil tap water. Salads, vegetables and fruit to be eaten raw should, nevertheless, be washed thoroughly. Pasteurized milk is available, but is subject to frequent shortages.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities in Mozambique, not least in the capital, are extremely limited, due to the departure of most Portuguese medical personnel. The availability of dentists too is critical. Therefore, UN personnel often travel to Swaziland for both medical and dental treatment. (By car, this journey takes three and a half hours: there are also 2 flights per week). Minor complaints can be treated at the local hospital, while serious cases may normally be treated in Swaziland and those of extreme urgency in Johannesburg.

There are several pharmacies in the city, and a night service is provided. However, it is advisable to bring stocks of drugs.

/...

VI. FOOD AND CLOTHING

Food

There are many food stores, markets and supermarkets in Maputo though the variety of foods is very limited. Most canned foods, of which there is a reasonable supply, are produced locally. A number of essential foodstuffs are in short supply: these include eggs, milk, fish, meat, poultry and bread. However, there is a good supply of shellfish, such as prawns, miniature lobsters, crab, clams, etc. Fresh fruit and vegetables are seasonally plentiful. A wide variety of baby foods is available.

Restaurants

There are a reasonable number of good restaurants in Maputo, including the better hotels where international, local and other types of food are served. Chinese food is quite popular. However, restaurants too are subject to the frequent shortages and menus vary accordingly. Many snack bars, coffee shops and sidewalk cafes can be found in various parts of the city.

Clothing

A very limited choice of clothing is available in Maputo; prices are high and the quality only fair. With the departure of many Portuguese seamstresses, made-to-measure garments are not easily obtained.

Both men and women dress very informally, safari suits being readily accepted for men even in the highest official circles. Safari clothes for men can be bought locally at moderate prices. Light clothing is used from November to March, but thereafter the weather becomes cooler, requiring a jacket or sweater, especially during the evening.

In Maputo, for normal occasions, women wear long or short evening dresses, depending on their taste. During the day, they wear mostly slacks or cotton dresses. For those who sew, there is a reasonable variety of textiles. Availability of underwear is limited. Clothing for children is very expensive, and not easily found.

Shoes are expensive and prices range from 800,00 to 1,300,00, for both men and women. Shoes can easily be repaired locally. A light raincoat and umbrella are useful during the rainy season.

/...

Miscellaneous

Laundry is usually done at home: however, good laundry and dry-cleaning facilities are available in the cities, although they are not fast. Imported cosmetics for ladies and toiletry items are unobtainable and it is therefore advisable to bring a good stock of these articles when coming for a length of time. There are a few good hairdressers in the cities.

It is also advisable to bring some provision of alcoholic beverages, since many liquors are not available, and prices are high.

VII. EDUCATION

Educational facilities for foreign residents

Education is one of the new government's priorities, and the system is undergoing profound changes. Schooling is available for all ages from nursery school to the university level, but classes are held in Portuguese. There is an English Primary School for the children of foreign residents and the government is to establish an international school for the children of diplomats and technical cooperation personnel by January 1977. Families with secondary school age children also have the possibility of sending them to the very good boarding schools which exist in Mbabane, Swaziland.

The university in Maputo offers free courses in Portuguese for foreigners wishing to learn the language.

/...

VIII. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION & SERVICES

Accommodation

The UNDP is installed in its own premises, and the office is equipped with telex facilities.

The UNDP staff consists (January 1976) of six international personnel and thirteen local personnel.

The government office working hours are from 8 a.m. until 12 noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays, and from 8 a.m. until 12 noon on Saturdays. The UNDP follows the same schedule, though a skeleton staff only operates on Saturdays.

Services

Every effort is made to ensure that all UN personnel arriving in Maputo are met at the airport; this also applies after office hours, since some assistance may be needed at immigration and customs. It should be noted that the UNDP office needs to be advised of the flight number, date and time of arrival at least one week in advance, so that a visa may be arranged. If so requested, the UNDP will also organize hotel accommodation.

The UNDP has a small library which can be used by all UN personnel.

International personnel assigned to Mozambique and their dependents are issued with an identity card by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is essential to carry this card at all times. Applications for identity cards, together with three passport size photographs for each applicant, are submitted through the UNDP office.

IX. SOCIAL LIFE AND RECREATION

National and Public holidays

The Government has not as yet announced a complete list of public holidays to be observed by the country as a whole: the tendency is to declare a public holiday at 24 hours' notice to mark a memorable occasion. However, the following list indicates those holidays which the UNDP will observe in 1976.

New Years' Day	1 January
Heroes Day	3 February
Good Friday	16 April
Easter Monday	19 April
Independence Day	25 June
Armed Forces Day	25 September
Christmas Day	27 December (instead of 25 December)

It will be noted that only 7 holidays have been listed, instead of the normal 8: the remaining one will be added as soon as it has been declared by the Government.

Social life and entertainment

Public entertainment facilities in Maputo are rather limited and with little variation; generally speaking, most entertaining is done at home.

There are very few nightclubs operating in Maputo, and only two have live music and dancing. A number of cinemas feature Italian, Indian, French, English and American films and carry Portuguese sub-titles. For those interested in amateur dramatics, the English Club has a small, but enthusiastic, group. A national trade fair - FACIM - is held annually, with exhibits from various other countries.

Maputo has several parks, including some near the shore. There are also beaches near the city with good swimming conditions at high tide. Further out of the city, better swimming conditions prevail.

A popular resort is the island of Inhaca just off the coast, serviced by airplane or boat, with a decent hotel which has its own "boite".

There are two government radio stations in Mozambique, which broadcast in Portuguese; one however gives news summaries in English two or three times daily. Short wave reception from Europe is generally good.

/...

Books, periodicals and newspapers

There are few bookshops in Maputo and those which exist carry mainly Portuguese books. There are no new English books to be purchased and the only two sources where a reasonable supply of English books are to be found are the British Embassy and the English Club. The latter has a very good lending library.

There are two daily newspapers: 'Noticias' and 'Noticias de Beira'. Foreign newspapers, magazines and journals, with the exception of Newsweek and Time magazine, which are obtainable in town and at the Polana Hotel, are unavailable. All personnel are advised to arrange personal subscriptions to those newspapers or journals they may wish to receive. The UNDP is unable to assist in obtaining foreign exchange for private subscriptions.

Outdoor pastimes

Maputo has a reasonable number of social and recreational clubs, though membership of most of these has recently declined. In general, they have good installations for various types of sports activities, such as tennis, basketball, badminton, squash, swimming, water-skiing, fishing, golf, yachting, etc. Horseback riding is also available on the outskirts of the city. All UN personnel are strongly advised to bring with them all sports equipment as the variety for purchase in Maputo is limited.

Vacation trips

To the north of Maputo are to be found the resorts of Bilene and Zonguene, both of which have hotel or chalet accommodation.

Since independence, the well-known National Game Reserve at Gorongosa, near Beira, has been opened, and excursions are available, either for a weekend round trip or for longer periods. Similarly, vacation trips may be made to Santa Carolina and Isla de Moçambique. Trips to neighbouring Swaziland are also very popular.

It must be stressed that UN personnel are obliged to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of an intended trip either out of the country or of longer trips within the country. It is advisable not to carry binoculars.

Photography

Stocks of all photographic equipment are at present very low. Most films, with the exception of slides, are processed locally, with good results. Slides, however, must be processed abroad. Discretion in the use of a camera is called for at all times.

UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mrs. Marion Marchal, Officer-in-Charge
A: Regional Projects Section, East and Southern
Africa Section, Africa Branch, OTC

DATE: 22 January 1976

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: TE 311/1
MOZAM

FROM: A. Alagappan, Assistant Director
DE: Water Resources Branch, CNRET

SUBJECT: MOZ/75/0 A/01/01 Mozambique
OBJET: Development of Surface Water Resources in the Northern Regions

Reference is invited to the draft project document which you sent us on 6 November 1975.

The document has been carefully perused by our Senior Technical Adviser Mr. A. Bouchardeau and has been found basically sound.

Our recommendation is, therefore, to obtain the Government's approval of this project. Later on, a more specific document will be drafted following a fact-finding mission in the field.

A mission in Mozambique of a senior technical adviser for surface water resources would then be desirable.

cc: Mr. M. Platzer, OTC
Mr. R. Dijon, CNRET

RECEIVED

JAN 26 1976

Regional/AB/OTC

cc: Carim
Asplund (via Pouch)
Gilpin

RECORDS CONTROL

JAN 19 1976

TE 311/1 CAVE
TE 311/1 MOZAM

9 January 1976

Dear Mr. Carlson,

Thank you for your letter of 15 December, I hope we can retain an informal channel of communication regarding possible projects for funding by the Foundation. I am attaching a copy of the comments of the Centre for Housing, Building, and Planning on the proposed Mozambique housing project. Since you mention a possible trip in January 1976, perhaps you could deal with some of the questions raised, and give us an idea of the Government's attitude to the project.

In the meantime, the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde has definitely decided it requires assistance in the promotion of housing construction and the services of an adviser in housing finance and construction policies. I am very enthusiastic about the prospects of developing a project in Cape Verde for the Minister of Public Works, whom I mentioned to you, is an intelligent man, and the Cape Verdeans are a hard working pragmatic people. In addition, they have the resources of a large immigrant community in the United States which are in the construction trades (the largest minority construction firm in New England is Cape Verdean), and are anxious to volunteer their services in their homeland. I have already spoken with the local NAACP chapter in New Bedford which maintains a list of trained heavy equipment operators, carpenters, welders, electricians, draftsmen, surveyors, and construction supervisors, many of whom are Cape Verdeans. USAID and the U.S. State Department also support the idea of sending Afro-Americans to Africa, and the Peace Corps has agreed to "second" Americans to the United Nations if a project were developed.

I therefore hope you might also make a trip to Cape Verde soon, and congeal the necessary elements. We feel a very similar project to the one developed for Mozambique might be considered to help Cape Verde organize a Housing Development Authority. The country requires all types of housing and especially the type of technical expertise suggested in the prospectus of the Foundation. They

Mr. Eric Carlson
Head, Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, KENYA

have urgent need for advice on financing strategies for habitat and human settlement projects. I have received the blueprints for two housing projects which are much too expensive per unit. The transfer of appropriate technical knowledge plus the availability of skilled tradesmen should guarantee to make a successful project.

.... I am attaching a copy of a memorandum I wrote to UNDP which welcomed the proposal, but unfortunately they are broke and the favourable reaction of the UN volunteers programme. The Centre for Building, Planning and Housing is prepared to send an advisor as soon as funds are available. I would request your informal reaction as soon as possible.

I hope to see you again, soon.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Platzer
Programme Management Officer
Regional Projects Section,
Africa Branch, OTC

cc: Chhor

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

31976

Ms. Jane Weidlund, Officer-in-Charge
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

30 December 1975

TE 311/1 CAVE
TE 311/1 GUBI
TE 311/1 MOZAM

Mr. Michael Flatzer, Programme Management Officer
Regional Projects Section, Africa Branch, CTC

Projects in Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Mozambique via a via
UNDP financial situation

We have received no indication that the projects in Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde or Mozambique will be curtailed or deferred. On the contrary, the Resident Representative and UNDP headquarters are asking us to improve delivery and pressing us to obtain equipment and experts (we have, in the last few days, received cables and letters asking us to procure certain equipment, expand projects, and expedite recruitment). The UNDP financial situation may prevent us from establishing new projects; however, in view of the fact that we are ahead of the other agencies in terms of implementation, we should be comparatively well off in new countries in Africa.

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

24/12/75

cc: Mr. Plutze
Mr. Morales

RECORDS SECTION
MAR 8 - 1976

INCOMING
AC

JW

TE 311/1 MOZAM

WMM

MISC 443 WEIDLUND'S 115/822 RE RONOBIR ROY SUGGEST ADDITIONAL
FINANCING ENABLE HIS VISIT MOZAMBIQUE BE PROVIDED BY PROJECT
REVISION TO MOZ/75/015 ADDING ANOTHER CONSULTANCY PROVISION
HALF MAN-MONTH DOLLARS 2,000. IF YOU APPROVE THIS PROREV PLEASE
ADVISE WEIDLUND AND BERKE DIRECTLY TO ARRANGE ROY'S TRIP AND EYE
WILL FORWARD PROREV.

RECEIVED

29 DEC 1975

HR/AB/OTC

BALINSKI

OVER

+++++

cc: ~~WEEK~~
J. Weidlund
Mr. Berke

drafted: M. Platzer

TE 311/1 MOZAM

18 December 1975

Dear Mr. Balinski,

..... Please find attached self-explanatory correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Ronobin Roy whose curriculum vitae Mr. Platzer forwarded to you on 11 December 1975.

We feel that in view of his experience and close geographical proximity, he might prove useful in Mozambique. We request that you present his personal history statement to the Government of Mozambique to see if they are interested in his services either as an OPAS expert or within the framework of MOZ/75/019 - Ports Staff Training Project.

We suggest you contact Mr. Berke as well as our office if there is interest in transferring him from Zambia to Mozambique.

Yours sincerely,

Marion Marchal
Officer-in-Charge
Regional Projects Section, Africa Branch
OTC

Mr. Anthony Balinski
Resident Representative
P. O. Box 1151
Lourenço-Marques, MOZAMBIQUE

Ms. Marion Marchal, Officer-in-Charge
Regional Projects Section
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

TC/LG
25 November 1975

Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
New project proposal for Mozambique

TE311/MOZAM

1. Please find herein our comments on the following new project proposal:

MOZAMBIQUE - UNHHSF/UN Assistance to the Railway Workers' Housing Co-operative

2. We have reviewed the Project Document and found it very sound in its objectives and overall programme. We would like, however, to raise questions on points which did not appear clear to us.

3. One of the long-term objectives of the Project is to develop local technologies for innovative low-cost housing. On the other hand, to gather relevant information on other countries' experiences and appropriate technologies is listed among the immediate objectives.

4. Here the question arises as to the Project's involvement in aspects related to building technology for which there is no provision in the Project Document. In fact, even to gather technological information requires specialization. Moreover, the Government emphasizes the pilot character of this project; a thorough technical study on possible systems, including materials, components production and assembly techniques seems to be necessary. Study of future demand is also very important, as it is closely related to the selection of systems. A systematic approach to the problem may entail the simultaneous testing of different systems.

5. Also, a nationwide prefabrication policy may be better served through a rationally distributed component production rather than building of complete houses by separate plants. Thus, the purpose of the plant directly involved with the project may need reconsideration within an overall production scheme. It could, for instance, be upgraded and redesigned as a prototype construction plant.

6. Unless the above aspects are expected to be secured through counterpart participation, we are recommending that 36-month provision for an expert in prefabricated building industry be included in the UN contribution.

7. Another component of the project which may require a more precise definition of purpose concerns environmental studies. Because of the comprehensiveness and complexity of the related problems, we think

that the duties of the environmental engineer may need to be further specified. Within the limited project intervention area, the main "ecological" problem may be, for instance, that of the solid waste disposal cycle and could require specialized expertise, unless the Environmental Engineer is expected to be a generalist whose role would be to identify and formulate the problems rather than to solve them.

8. Other points which seem to require further clarification concern the institutional studies the project is expected to deal with. In fact, a nationwide prefabrication industry to operate through a co-operative organization may imply institutional re-organization of agencies dealing with housing construction and co-operatives, including the role of the prefab plant within the Ministry of Public Works.

9. Inclusion of the foregoing aspects within the project concept would not delay its immediate-action component, but would help in orienting it in a way consistent with long-term policy goals.

JUL 7 1975

ORIGINAL DIRECT

ML/hi

6 Juin 1975

M. I. Radovic
Chargé du Bureau d'Afrique, BCT

M. N. Falzon, Directeur Adjoint
Chargé du Service des Transports et de la
Cartographie, CRNET

Jan Mikolaj, Chef
Section des Transports

TO 311/1 MOZAM

Réquête pour un projet d'assistance au
Gouvernement provisoire de Mozambique
Projet MOZ/75/015, MOZ/75/016 et MOZ/75/019

Le dossier de la requête d'assistance multidisciplinaire présentée par le Gouvernement provisoire de Mozambique que vous avez bien voulu nous communiquer a été examiné par notre bureau des Transports, notamment en ce qui concerne les projets 015, 016 et 019. Ces requêtes appellent les commentaires que voici.

1. Requête MOZ/75/015 - Direction et organisation d'une aide au ministère des Transports

Agence d'exécution: UN, UNCTAD, IMCO, ILO.

Considéré comme la première étape d'un projet à plus long tenue d'aide au secteur des transports, incluant l'organisation de la coordination et de la planification des transports, l'élaboration d'une politique d'investissement, l'étude d'un plan comptable et des tarifs, la formation du personnel, etc...

Cette première étape, disposant d'un capital de 16 expert/mois répartie sur 3 mois, vise à l'évaluation de la situation existante et à la préparation de recommandations relatives aux actions ultérieures à développer.

Nous sommes d'accord avec le plan d'opération proposé, sans réserve d'une coordination à prévoir avec le secteur des Transports aériens d'une part et celui des Transport routiers d'autre part.

Nous croyons comprendre que ce projet serait directement mis en oeuvre par le PNUD agissant comme agence d'exécution, en consultation avec UNCTAD, IMCO, ILO et notre bureau organique.

2. Requête MOZ/75/016 - Renforcement du Ministère des Travaux publics pour l'évaluation de la situation actuelle et des mesures à initier ou à développer en faveur de la construction et de l'entretien du réseau routier.

...

Nous sommes en accord avec le contenu de la requête à considérer là encore comme une première étape appelée à déboucher sur des actions ultérieures avec un capital de 17 homme/mois répartie sur 4 mois.

Nous sommes naturellement prêts à apporter le concours de notre bureau pour la mise en oeuvre de ce projet.

Nous pensons que la meilleure solution consiste à confier l'exécution de la mission décrite dans le projet de requête à un Consultant spécialisé en études routières au moyen d'un sous-contrat dont nous pourrions rédiger les termes de référence.

Toutefois, alors que les temps à passer sont sensiblement les mêmes et le niveau de qualifications des experts d'un ordre comparable, nous notons une importante différence d'estimation budgétaire entre les requêtes 015 et 016: 196.600 US\$ pour la première, contre 77.000 US\$ pour la seconde. Cette différence provient essentiellement des taux mensuels appliqués: 7.187,5 \$/mois dans le premier cas, contre 3.000 \$/mois dans le second.

Nous estimons qu'un chiffre moyen d'environ 5.000 \$/mois appliqué uniformément aux deux projets, serait mieux équilibré et plus favorable à leur bonne mise en oeuvre et à leur coordination.

Le montant global accumulé des deux requêtes 015 et 016 resterait sensiblement inchangé, soit: $105.55 + 114.000 = 219.500$ (au lieu de $140.500 + 77.000 = 217.500$).

Nous pensons, en ce qui concerne le projet 016, qu'il serait préférable de confier la totalité de la mission d'évaluation à la même agence d'exécution. Bien entendu, ILO serait destinataire des analyses et recommandations élaborées dans le cadre du projet et serait susceptible d'apporter son concours aux actions ultérieures.

3. MOZ/75/019 - Formation de Technicien de Chemin de fer

Agences coopérantes: UNOTC - ILO

Nous sommes d'accord pour tenir ce projet en attente jusqu'à ce que soient publiées et approuvées les recommandations issues du projet 015 ci-dessus.

Miss Topky

INTERFUND WASHINGTON DC JUNE 9, 1973

MR. LISTER

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

ref. to 3/11/73
ref. to 3/11/73
ref. to 3/11/73
Mozambique
Angola

INCOMING
ACTION
TO Registry
FILE NO.
ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS
Date in Record Control Room 2073

REUR CABLE REGARDING REPORTS CALLED FOR UNDER ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS 3339, REPEAT 3339, AND 3340, REPEAT 3340, I MAY
INFORM YOU THAT WITH REGARD FIRST RESOLUTION ON GUINEA-BISSAU
THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND HAS NOT AS YET BEEN APPROACHED
BY ANY APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY TO ENABLE THE FUND TO ESTABLISH
FORMAL CONTACTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA-BISSAU STOP
WITH REGARD TO SECOND RESOLUTION ON MOZAMBIQUE AND ANGOLA
MAY INFORM YOU THAT THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND SENT A
HIGH-LEVEL MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE IN FEBRUARY 1973 HEADED BY
R.J. SMYTH, SENIOR ADVISOR, AFRICAN DEPARTMENT STOP
ANOTHER HIGH-LEVEL MISSION, HEADED BY MAHMOUDOU TOURE, DIRECTOR,
AFRICAN DEPARTMENT, VISITED ANGOLA IN MAY 1973 STOP THE MISSIONS
SPENT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS IN EACH COUNTRY AND CONDUCTED
EXPLORATORY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENTS
ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS AND ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO
MEMBERSHIP IN THE FUND.

JAN-MARTEN FEGERS

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO UN

UNITED NATIONS
CHARTER
1973 JUL-9 PM 5:31

UNITATIONS NYH

INTERFUND WSH

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 1 - 1975

TC/LO

Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

16 May 1975

Evner Ergun, Chief
Technical Co-operation Section (Africa and the Americas)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Request for Comments on Mozambique Projects

TE 311/1 MOZAM

1. With reference to your memorandum of 2 May 1975, please find herein our comments on the above subject.

2. Assistance to the Emergency Programme for the Improvement of Living Conditions in Suburban Areas

In the Project summary sent by the Resident Representative, the cost is revised upward to \$314,900. This discrepancy with the original document is due to the readjustment of the proforma expert cost from \$30,000 to \$36,000 and to the inclusion of \$5,000 for "expendable equipment". We are in agreement with this last addition and have, therefore, no further comments on the subject, besides confirming our endorsement included in our memo of 17 April.

3. We are now collecting available material concerning low-cost housing as requested in Mr. Balinsky's cable (copy attached).

4. Advisory Services in Integrated Planning

According to Mr. Applewhite's letter of 25 March to Mr. Crooks, this Project, though involving urgent needs, necessitates additional studies and further consultation with the Government

5. Our impression is that the Government was reluctant to commit itself during the transitional period and that consultation should be resumed soon after the official establishment of a fully independent national Government.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 27 1975

125.
cleared by EE

TC/LG

le 16 mai 1975

TS 311/1 Mozam

Cher Monsieur Balinski,

Comme je viens de rentrer d'une mission de trois semaines au Maroc, je n'ai pu prendre connaissance de votre cable qu'avec un certain retard. Je m'empresse donc de vous envoyer tout le matériel qui était disponible immédiatement (et me suis mis à la recherche d'autres documents, surtout visuels, auprès des services concernés de l'ONU (nous n'avons malheureusement pas de films, ni de collection de slides au Centre). Nous allons vous envoyer aussi d'autres exemplaires des documents déjà transmis.

Mes collègues ici m'ont dit que vous pourriez aussi obtenir des documents audio-visuels par l'entremise des services USA à Lourenço Marques. Je fais en tout cas de mon mieux pour obtenir le maximum de documents ici.

En vous remerciant encore une fois de votre précieuse collaboration, je vous prie de croire en mes sentiments d'amitié et de haute considération.

Le Conseiller Technique Spécial
Du Section de la Coopération Technique,
Centre de l'habitation, de la construction et
de la planification

Tarik Carim

M. Anthony Balinski
Resident Representative of the UNDP
in Mozambique
P.O. Box 1151
Lourenço Marques
Mozambique

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL
RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 7 1975

ORIGINAL DIRECT

MP/CAED

2 May 1975

TE 311/1 MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Lev Lyubimov, Deputy Director-in-Charge
Technical Co-operation Branch
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

A.F.

aff. TE 322/1 MOZAM (240-1)

A. AlFutaih, Acting Chief of Physical Resources Section
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

Request for Comments on Mozambique Projects

.....

1. Please find attached a revised project summary for "Assistance to the Emergency Programme for the Improvement of Living Conditions in Suburban Areas" (MOZ/75/021) which has just been received from the Resident Representative in Mozambique revising the cost upward to \$914,400. Please send us as soon as possible any further comments to your memorandum of 17 April 1975.

2. The Resident Representative has concluded that additional studies and further consultations with the Government are required for the "Advisory Services in Integrated Planning" (MOZ/75/022) prepared by Mr. Tarik Carim, but has also requested our comments on this project.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 7 1975

MP/CAD 17P

Mr. Norbert Falzon, Assistant Director-in-Charge
Transport and Cartography Branch
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport

30 April 1975

TE 311/1 MOZAMBIQUE

A. AlFutaih, Acting Chief, Physical Resources Section
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

MOZAMBIQUE: Project Documents

MOZ/75/015, Management and Organization of Assistance
to the Ministry of Transport

MOZ/75/016, Strengthening of the Ministry of Public
Works and Housing for the Assessment of
Highway Construction and Maintenance Policy

MOZ/75/017, Road Maintenance Project

MOZ/75/019, Ports Staff Training Project

1. Please provide us with your comments on the above-mentioned projects as soon as possible, especially MOZ/75/016 which has been cleared by the Government and involves possible ILO participation.

2. MOZ/75/015 apparently will be executed directly by UNDP Projects Execution Division.

RECORDS CONTROL

APR 25 1975

TE 311/1 Moya Figue

1975 APR 23 PM 11:48

UNITED NATIONS
CAFÉ OPERATIONS

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LIF

UNDEVPRO

LOURENCOMARQUES =

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IMPLEMENTATION NOZ/75/004 SUGGEST DIRECT CONTRACTING LOCAL FIRMS
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17 April 1975

Mr. Igor Radovic, Officer-in-Charge
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

Lev Lyubimov, Deputy Director
Technical Co-operation Branch
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mozambique: Mr. Carim's Mission Report

78 311/1 MOZAM

..... 1. Attached please find our Special Technical Adviser, Mr. Tarik Carim's report on his mission to Mozambique between 9 February 1975 and 13 March 1975.

2. As you know, the above mission was an inter-agency mission, the purpose of which was to assist the Transitional Government in identifying projects of an emergency type for immediate implementation and/or projects which appear to be justified on a longer term basis, in conformance with Mr. Doc-Kingue's related memorandum.

3. Two project documents are appended to the report: one in "Assistance to the Emergency Programme for the Improvement of Living Conditions in Suburban areas"; the other in "Advisory Assistance in Integrated Physical Planning".

4. As confirmed by Mr. Balinsky on occasion of his last visit to Headquarters, the first Project has already been signed by the Government.

5. The salient aspects of Mr. Carim's other recommendations are presented below:

- Importance of nationwide integrated physical planning, in view of the Government's socially and spatially distributive development policies (please refer to related PRODOC proposal).

- Because of emphasis on rural areas of initiating pilot rural settlement projects.

- Because of very poor housing conditions of the majority of the African population, importance of developing low-cost housing policies.

6. We would also like to point out that Mr. Carim had left in Lorenzo Marques a draft of his substantive recommendations to be incorporated in the UNDP mission report.

7. We are pleased to endorse the attached report.

Mr. V. L. Furtak

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Mr. Rabonil
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Mr. M. Platzer 18/4

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GRATEFUL YOUR COMMENTS

BALINSKI

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Mr. W. W. W.
Mr. Rabonil

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BALINSKI

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMA DAS NAÇÕES UNIDAS
PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO

Av. N. S. de Fátima, 931
LOURENÇO MARQUES — Moçambique

TELEPHONE: 744151/2/3

REFERENCE: MDZ/GEN - Nº 133

4 April 1975

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10 APR 1975

CABLE ADDRESS: UNICEF/PRO: MOZAMBIQUE

ACTION TO:

1 Mr. Hylfelt

3 Mr. Bengt

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ON DAY MONTH YR.

TO:

Dear Mr. Hylfelt,

Subject: Assistance to Mozambique

We acknowledge receipt of your letter TE 311/1 MDZAM, dated 10 March 1975. The letter you received from the Resident Representative's office in Zambia which you refer to was not enclosed. Would you please send us a copy, so that we can reply to your enquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Applewhite
Officer-in-Charge

Mr. Kai Hylfelt
Officer-in-Charge
Human Resources Section
Africa Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N. Y. 10017

RECEIVED

11 APR 1975

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Mr. I. Radovic, Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

Mr. E. Fano, Officer-in-Charge
Water Resources Branch, CNRET

R. Dijon, Technical Adviser
Water Resources Branch, CNRET

APR 8 1975

3 April 1975

TE 322/1
MOZAMBIQUE

Project formulation Mission to Mozambique - Water projects

Reference is made to the meeting which took place in your office on 26 March in the presence of Mr. Balinski, the UNDP Resident Representative. I understand that one of the projects I proposed, which deals with the water supply of the city of Tete, was accepted, while my proposal for a strengthening of the government services for ground-water exploration and development was not accepted, at least for the time being.

As you may know, I left (as specified in the terms of reference) the draft project documents together with my over-all findings, in Mozambique, the day of my departure. Thus far the UNDP did not send to us a copy of my report.

..... In order to keep you informed of my activities in Mozambique, I am forwarding you three copies of my draft report. I could secure a copy of what had been typed while I was there, and a carbon copy of the rest of the manuscript, which was typed here.

I wish to draw your attention on the following points related to the Tete project:

1. The project does not normally fall within the type of projects that are entrusted to the UN for execution. It is a construction project which includes a substantial engineering component (piping and electrical installation). At the limit, such a project dealing with engineering problems related to the water supply installations of a sizable town would fall within the competency of WHO.

2. The project is in fact of the investment type. It has only very limited water resources study aspects, no technical assistance aspects, no training component, no preinvestment component, no institution building component. Its duration will not exceed 3 months at most.

3. The project is to be executed primarily under the supervision of - qualified - local personnel but two government services are involved, and I am not sure that their activities will be co-ordinated properly.

4. While the geological survey will have to drill the wells, following a short hydrogeological investigation which is to involve a short geophysical campaign to be carried out by a local - competent - contractor, the public works will take care of the engineering part, through:

- the preparation of the specifications for subcontract along the lines I discussed with the government technicians, and the firm which is the only possible one to do the work;
- the supervision of the work of the firm which is also to provide the casing and the screens for the tubewells.

5. There is a great urgency to execute this project for the following reasons:

there is an urgent need for re-establishing the source of water supply of Tete;

- some of the equipment which is needed is available in nearby South Africa. It is possible that after the independence that if the communications will be more difficult. "Capacity of delivery" will be closely scrutinized by the government.

6. In fact what the government needed was an assistance in hard cash to finance the necessary imports. The government services have at their disposal a limited but fully competent staff, able to execute the project.

7. My presence however has been useful for the following reasons:

- I could involve the hydrogeologists in the project. (The water supply system of Tete collapsed because they had not been involved previously).
- I could in co-operation with all the parties involved outline a project which will be technically valid and which can be executed in a short delay.

8. Taking into account the modest size of the project, on one hand, on the other its remoteness, its complexity, its urgency and the need for speedy procedures, we do not feel that OTC should take the responsibility of its implementation especially as regards the finalization and the award of the subcontracts - and engage its reputation as executing agency for water resources projects on such a project.

9. If necessary the United Nations could provide the services of one administrative officer to help the UNDP office to deal with various purchases and contracts which have to be negotiated locally and directly by UNDP. Mr. Talaulikar (India) (Portuguese-speaking) now in Dekar could be made available for this purpose.

10. As regards the ground-water resources aspects, our senior hydrogeologist in a post in Botswana, Dr. Sigurd Holmberg (Sweden) could be made available for a period of two weeks or so.

CONCLUSION

We strongly feel that the UNDP should retain the responsibility of the local purchases and contracting operations - possibly with the assistance of an administrative officer which we may provide and that the role of the United Nations (OTC) should not go beyond some technical supervision which I feel may not even be necessary for such a localized intervention, and considering the capability of the technical personnel present in Mozambique (in February 1975). We think that it is in the best interest of OTC to support these views and to inform the UNDP accordingly.

Dear Mr. Balinski,

..... You will find here attached the report on my mission which deals specifically with the three projects indicated in the Annex of Mr. Doo Kingué's report listed under the item D "water development programme" which was recognized as being the responsibility of OTC that is:

1. Water development and distribution in northern provinces

I have identified two projects: one is for the installation of pumps on existing wells, and the services of a sanitary engineer, plus water treatment facilities. I advised the government services to discuss these matters with the relevant organizations: namely UNICEF and WHO. I understand that a project proposal is being prepared.

The second project is for the rehabilitation of a water supply piping system of the plateau of Mueda-Macondes in the province of Cabo Delgado: about \$50,000 worth of pipes and various hardware items are requested, which could be paid by the UNDP. This cannot be really considered as a UNDP project.

2. "Wells construction programme in the Tete district"

I explored thoroughly the problems here with government technicians and local firms and I formulated a crash project (draft project document attached) that is to prepare the technical specifications for the subcontracts that may be finalized in New York. There will be no UN expert on this 3-month project with the possible exception (provision is made) of:

-A short-term consultant in hydrogeology

It will be Dr. Sigurd Holmberg (Sweden) our senior ground-water expert in Botswana. (He could probably be released by the Government for two 2-week periods, if necessary). A provision of 3 months is made for allowing some flexibility.

-An administrative officer

We have presently in Dakar on the project an administrative officer from India (Goa), Mr. Talaulikar, who is not really used. His contract will terminate in June. He is fluent in Portuguese, English and French and his presence would be helpful if not indispensable for solving the complex administrative problems of this short but intensive project.

NOTE: It is essential that detailed information on the two subcontractors: GEOTECNICA and KRUGER be sent to OTC in New York together with the draft contract specifications prepared by the local experts for obtaining an early approval of the contracts if the United Nations is to be the executing agency.

3. "Drilling programme for underground water for 1 million dollars"

I have drafted a draft project proposal for a one-year modest scale (\$148,000) project aiming at the strengthening of the existing government services. This project is a technical assistance and preparatory type operation which will enable the preparation of the 1 million dollar project, which is necessary considering the anticipated

needs. This 1 million dollar project (the funds should be reserved in the country programme) may include some new drilling equipment but not necessarily. It is likely that a large fraction of the sum will be for operating costs.

I hope that my proposals that I have tried to make both modest, realistic and useful will meet your approval.

I know that other agencies are interested in rural water supply operations. However, I have to emphasize that in the case of Mozambique only the Directorate of Mines and Geology has the experience, the organization and the personnel that are relevant for ground-water exploration (hydrogeology and drilling). It is in fact the only governmental organization entrusted with such activities. The Ministries of Public Works, Health and Agriculture have not such activities within their fields of competence and it would take several years for them to move into this field and to duplicate what Geology and Mines are capable of doing now with competence.

It is therefore not appropriate at this time to create a hydrogeological unit or a drilling unit outside of the Directorate of Mines and Geology and the Government should not be encouraged to disperse its activities in this field, at the occasion of substantial gifts in equipment provided by international or bilateral donors.

I wish to express my gratitude to you for the help I received from the UNDP office in L. M., and for your kindness and understanding.

With my best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. Dijon

NOTE: Please note the urgent need for automatic (radio) flood warning systems.

February 1975

REPORT ON A MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE
BY R. DIJON
SPECIAL TECHNICAL ADVISER WATER RESOURCE BRANCH CNRET
ORIGIN OF THE MISSION

The author was one of four experts sent by OTC on the "MULTI-AGENCY PROJECT FORMULATION MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE" organized and coordinated by the UNDP, as a result of Mr. Doo Kingué's visit to Lourenço Marques in December 1974.

A) - In the field of water resources favourable consideration was promised by Mr. Doo Kingué for the following projects, mentioned under the title "PUBLIC WORKS":

(i) Water development and distribution for human consumption in selected different parts of the Northern Provinces; this would involve the drilling of boreholes and provision of pumping facilities to an amount of 3.500 contos or US\$140,000.

(ii) Wells construction programme in the Tete District to an amount of 1.200 contos or US\$48,000.

B) - Furthermore it was authorized by UNDP to discuss and eventually develop the following project to be financed from the UNDP Reserve Fund, under the title "PUBLIC WORKS".

Drilling programme for ground water 25.000 contos or 1 million US\$. It had been indicated that extensive surveys had been carried out and that related data were available. UN assistance was expected for acquisition of equipment and supplies, for the provision of expert services and training programme.

C) - Other emergency activities which come under the responsibility of the UN system and which were to be considered by the mission have also water resource aspects - that is the case for resettlement of displaced persons, health and child welfare.

D) - In addition to the formulation of specific projects, proposals could be made concerning the financing by UNDP of OPAS personnel with regards to the specialities to be covered.

The author arrived in Lourenço Marques, from Lisbon on Sunday February 9th at 16H00.

In addition to the activities that involved the whole of the mission in Lourenço Marques he met the relevant technical services, namely the Directorate of Mines and Geology (Section for Applied Geology and Hydrogeology) Ministry for Economic Coordination and the Directorate of Hydraulics (Ministry of Public Works).

He visited the Province of Tete on February 16, 17 and 18 investigating the water supply problem of the city of Tete, and visiting aldeamentos (strategic hamlets) and the Cabora Bassa area.

He left Lourenço Marques on Friday February 21st at 16H40 for Ouagadougou (via Paris).

The terms of reference of the mission are indicated in the note dated 16 January 1975, and issued by OTC. They include, in particular, the drafting of project documents and the preparation of material to be included in the draft mission report.

The results of the mission are described in the four sections related to points ABCD above, that follows:

- I - Water problems in the City of Tete - recommendation and project proposal (point A (ii)).
- II - Water-supply scheme in the Planalto (plateau) de Mueda Province of Cabo Delgado - recommendation (point A (i)).
- III - Strengthening of the activities in the ground water field of the Directorate of Mining and Geology in view of emergency water supply operations - with emphasis on waterwell drilling. Recommendations and project proposal (point A (i), B,C).
- IV - Proposal for recruitment of OPAS personnel.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN CHARGE OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

In Mozambique (February 1975) two ministries are dealing with water resources matters:

- THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING is responsible through the Directorate of Hydraulics of:
 - HYDROLOGICAL STUDIES, through the hydrology service, which include 2 hydrologists (1 engineer and 1 technician) and 30 hydrometrists, organized within 10 technical sections (2 hydrometrists, 1 operator, 2 cars - Land Rover or Toyota - in general only 1 car is in a working condition). The observation network includes 350 stations; 300 equipped with flow reading scales and 50 limnigraphs (Stevens). Cabora Bassa Authority takes care of an independant network within the boundaries of its jurisdiction.
 - HYDRAULIC CONSTRUCTIONS (DAMS AND CANALS) - Present staff with the Directorate of Hydraulics is limited, and entirely located in Lourenço Marques. It includes two engineers only. All the studies and constructions are carried out by contractors under the control of this limited staff. The two river valley Authorities of Massingir dam (Limpopo river) and Cabora Bassa (Zambeze river) have their own technicians. A number of pre-feasibility studies have been prepared for the construction of additional dams.
 - MUNICIPAL AND RURAL WATER SUPPLY - All the technical staff in Lourenço Marques include 2 engineers and 3 technicians. All of the projects and most of the studies are carried out by contractors under the supervision of this staff - the operation and maintenance of the water installations, and the collection of taxes (water is sold at a cost of

5 to 10 escudos per m³) is provided by the technical services of the Municipalities, or local authorities, or Public Works mechanics. There's a lack of technicians in the field of water treatment plants. In Beira the water supply system is operated by a Company under a concession agreement, under the control of the Ministry of Public Works.

IN SHORT: The Ministry of Public Works has a very limited staff in the field of water resources, while these resources represent an enormous energy and irrigation potential of which only a fraction is developed (about 120,000 hectares of irrigated land against a potential of some 2 million hectares). All the staff with the exception of hydrometrists is concentrated in Lourenço Marques. There is no specialized comprehensive organization in charge of the functioning of water supply installation, and as a result a number of these are not in a satisfactory working condition - and specially the treatment plants. Present staff can be estimated at 20% to 30% of the staff available in Mozambique in 1975.

- THE MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC COORDINATION is responsible through the Directorate of Mines and Geology (Geological Survey - Sectors for Applied Geology) of ground water studies, ground water exploration (drilling) and to a large extent of ground water development - as regards the drilling of exploitation wells only the installation of pumps being the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works.

At present the section for Applied Geology is divided into two units: all personnel and equipment being concentrated in Lourenço Marques.

- The hydrogeological unit with 2 hydrogeologists (a third one is about to leave the country) and 3 assistant hydrogeologists including one operator geophysicist.
- The water well drilling unit that includes the following equipment in good condition, but not operational due to the lack of tires, parts, bits etc.
 - 2 Rotary rigs JOY (age about 20 years) mainly utilized in sedimentary terrains in the South for geological reconnaissance purposes (and well drilling). Depths of investigation: 200 to 300 meters.
 - 3 Halcoa TIGER down-the hole (age 5 to 7 years) hammerdrills capable of drilling in hard-rock at a depth of 60 meters (diameter 5")
 - 1 DAVEY drilling rig for deep drilling
 - 14 Cable tool percussion rigs (Make: Progresso and Mangolds)

Out of normal complement of 24 drillers only 5 are available in the country that is: 4 europeans and 1 african. For various reasons and specially the lack of foreign currency for the purchase of parts and tires, the drilling unit could not operate in the last 10 months. At present the main problem is the lack of personnel: it would seem that 4 to 6 drillers who previously worked with a private drilling firm are available for recruitment with the section for applied geology. In addition 3 to 5 assistant drillers and mechanics could be trained in drilling.

In the recent past, the drilling capacity of the unit was approximately 6/8 meters per day per cable-tool rig that is about 1 borehole in 2-3 weeks for a total of some 150 exploitation boreholes per year (average depth: 40 meters). The rainy season extends from December to April, but

in many areas drilling sites are accessible during the entire year.

In short three positive elements are to be considered in evaluating the operational capability of ground water services:

- a very qualified personnel
- a substantial amount of equipment in a fair condition which can be moved easily, practically during the entire year (moving a rig from the capital to Porto Amélia would require hardly one week).
- a great wealth of data and documentation on geology wells, and hydrogeology.

On the other hand, the negative aspects are:

- the small number of qualified personnel which apparently is for its most part of european origin, the african personnel being the exception
- the immobilization of the drilling equipment due to the lack of spare parts, bits and tires
- the dispersion of data into a large/^{number}or field, progress and pre-visional reports, index cards and other documents. The absence of any bibliography or even of any listing of reports the absence of synthesis with the exception of one short and outdated publication.

EMERGENCY WATER NEEDS IN RURAL AREAS

In general terms the emergency water needs which occur in rural areas are due to the following factors:

- Destruction of existing water installations (pumps, piping systems) as a result of the war.
- Compulsory concentration of the population in 600 aldeamentos (strategic hamlets) under precarious water supply conditions. Anticipated return in unspecified areas of thousands of refugees now in Tanzania or Zambia. Inflow of refugees from Zimbabwe.
- Movements of population in the area of the artificial lake, created by the dam of Massingir and Cabora Bassa.
- Drought in the central part of the country.
- Resettlement of a substantial faction of aldeamentos inhabitants in liberated or other areas.

In previous years waterwell drilling operations for the entire country amounted to an average of 100 to 150 wells drilled by the Geological Service, and about 100 wells drilled by contractors per year. On this basis, and taking into account the factors mentioned above it can be estimated that 200 to 300 waterwells at least will have to be drilled within a year in 1975-76 for satisfying emergency needs. (As a matter of fact, the Go-

vernment has made a request for an urgent provision of some 150 hand pumps and 90 motor driver pumps which could be installed hopefully on existing boreholes in the Northern Province of Cabo Delgado and Tete, specially in liberated areas - and which may be provided by UNICEF).

Taking into account the high costs of drilling contracts (about 150 dollars per meter for an 8 inch tube with 6 inch casing) and of new drilling equipment, it is essential to put at work the existing drilling personnel and equipment, to train additional personnel, and to carry out a minimum of hydrogeological surveys when needed, after having made the best possible use of the information and data which are available. In the past the rate of success of waterwell drilling operations has reached 90% and more when the drilling programme was carried out on the basis of serious hydrogeological studies, while it proved to be 50% or less when the hydrogeological study and supervision was insufficient.

I. Water Problem in the City of Tete

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROJECT PROPOSAL

Total population in Tete amounts to approximately 18,000 inhabitants, including approximately 3,000 inhabitants having European standards of living (in year 1973. In 1975 the total number of such inhabitants would not exceed 1,000) and 9,000 low-income Africans. Total water needs, on the basis of 300 litres per inhabitant per day for 1,500 inhabitants and 50 litres per day for 10,000 inhabitants taking water from public fountains, plus some water for various needs would not exceed 2,000 m³/day.

Before 1973 the city was supplied in water by a well constructed on the right bank of the Zambeze River. By these means, river water was filtered through the terrain, but not in an entirely satisfactory manner.

In 1970/71 it was decided to construct a new well in Valle de Donas, a fossil river bed almost parallel (NW-SE) to the Zambeze river bed, and hydraulically connected with it. Between Valle de Donas and the Zambeze, the city of Tete is built on what can be termed an elongated rocky island. A brief geophysical prospection (by resistivity) was made - one profile was studied - and four test boreholes were drilled. The most favourable location was found on site N^o 4 where the total thickness of alluvion proved to exceed 50 metres. A six metres diameter well made of concrete rings was sunk into the alluvium down to a depth of 25m. and a 4 metre layer of calibrated boulders and gravels was deposited in the bottom. ~~Water~~ level was 5.5 metres under the ground level, and therefore the water column in the well was about 11.5 metres. Two electrically driven pumps (one for normal functioning; one for emergency use) were installed, with a capacity of 275 m³/hour each; their intaker was located 2 metres above the top of the filtering gravel.

The first pumpings were carried out on November 7, 1973; the drawdown observed was 4m10. Since that date the pump has worked at a rate of 275m³/h, 24 hours a day, according to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tete.

If this information is correct, it would mean that 660 m³/day were pumped, which represent an average of some 600 litres per inhabitant and per day. Such a consumption is obviously to be excluded, unless there is a significant user which could not be identified, or unless a very important amount of water is lost through leakages in the piping system. These two hypotheses should be checked as soon as possible.

Some incidents such as arrivals of sand in the well and breakage of pipes (not thick enough to stand water pressure) marked the first year of exploitation of the station.

Early in February, coinciding with a 4 metre lowering of the waters in the Zambeze River, the ground around the station collapsed, and sands intruded into the well. However, the static water in the well does not seem to have lowered significantly. This also should be checked.

In order to satisfy the water needs of the city, crude water is now pumped directly from the river into the water supply system without treatment - while it contains a substantial amount of organic matters which can be seen with the naked eye - thus creating a health hazard.

It is obvious that the pump has a capacity which greatly exceeds the capacity of the well, and that the conception of the project was not adequate (no hydrogeologist was consulted).

It is essential that two engineers of the government: one hydrogeologist and one water supply engineer be sent on a mission to Tete in order to check the points underlined above. In addition, they should try to determine to what extent the exploitation of the well could be resumed.

Rehabilitation measures should include inter alia:

- conforing the well by the means of blocks deposited in the collapsed area - properly cleaned.
- extracting the sand which fills the bottom of the well. This should be done by the means of a small capacity pump. Filtering rocks and gravels should be then deposited in the bottom of the well and pumping tests should be conducted at a yield not exceeding 50 m³/hour. If this yield is exploitable, pumpings from the river should be discontinued and a reduced yield of good quality water should be extracted from the well and filtered into the piping system after having eliminated the major losses, if any. Water should be rationed and its use be limited to a few hours per day.

As soon as possible, a UNDP-assisted project should be initiated, for solving at least for 10 to 15 years the water supply problem of the city. This project is described in the draft document hereafter.
