- PC-AAA-387

87071

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCIES IN AFRICA

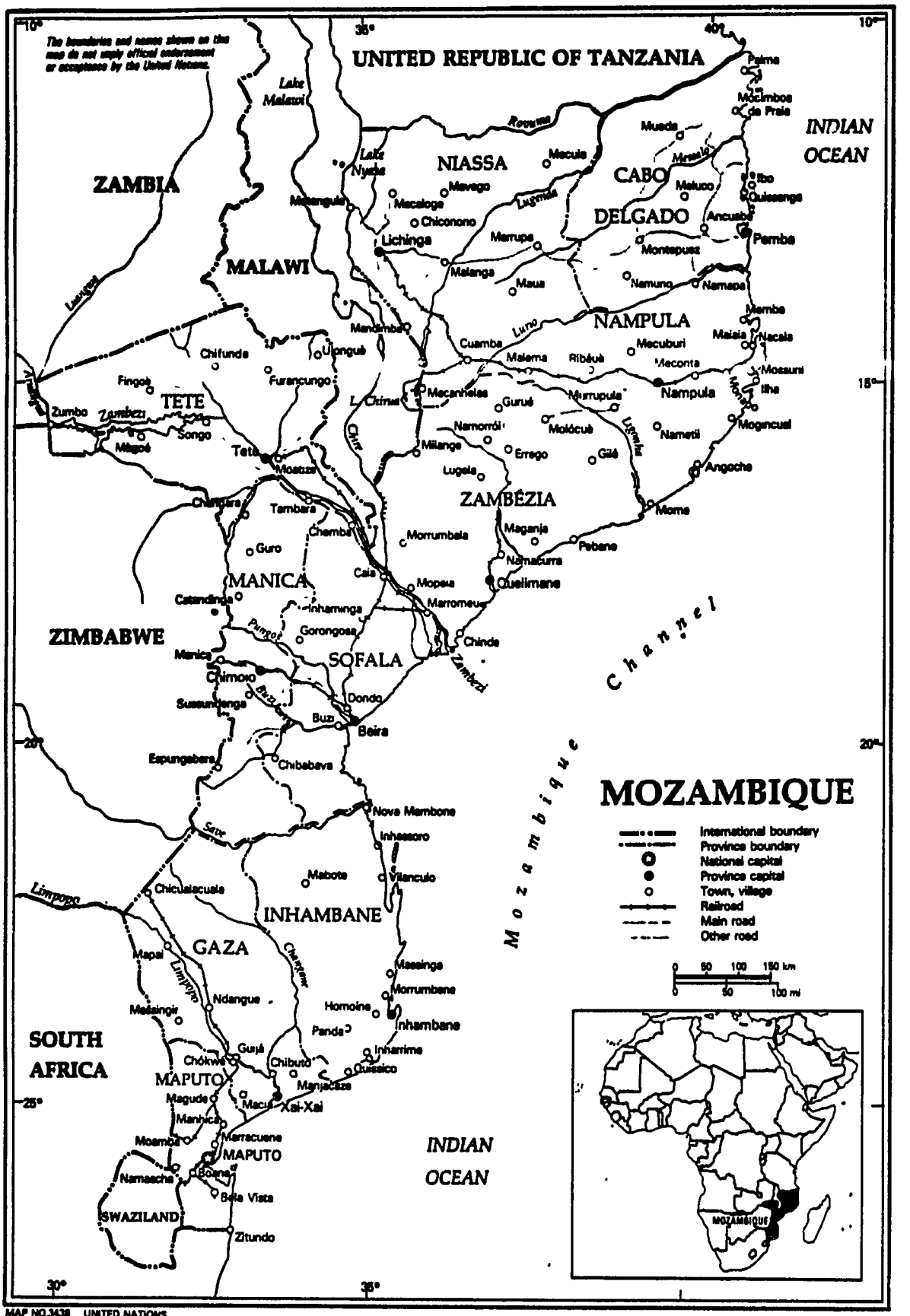
THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Priority requirements for the period 1988-1989

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Priority Requirements for the Period 1988 - 1989



MAP NO.3438 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1987

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PART ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

I. THE CURRENT EMERGENCY SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

1. The present situation in Mozambique continues to be critical. Over 2.2 million Mozambicans are affected by severe shortages of food and other items essential to survival, and a further 1.1 million have been displaced from their homes, having lost virtually all of their possessions. In addition, there are about 2.6 million people in rural and urban areas who are affected by commercial food shortages. These figures do not include 700,000 citizens who find themselves displaced in neighbouring countries. The present distribution of affected and displaced people is shown in table 1.

2. The evolution of the grave and deepening socio-economic crisis facing Mozambique must first be seen against the background of a long history of under-development and of the after-effects of the colonial period. The characteristics of this period included very low levels of investment in economic activities (particularly agriculture) or human resources, a service-oriented economy with a high dependence on markets outside the country (Portugal and South Africa especially), and a pattern of labour creation and use which had a profound effect on family life and the social structure of the country.

3. Part of this labour pattern took the form of large-scale labour migration to the South African mining and farming sectors, which absorbed hundreds of thousands of people at peak times. It was also expressed in forced internal labour on plantations and construction projects before independence. The total number of Mozambican workers outside the country often reached half a million. Mozambique's development was closely linked with, and dependent upon, the economies of its white-ruled neighbours and of the colonial Power, supplying low-wage labour and low-cost access routes to the sea. Development for the internal market and for the mass of the population, including the delivery of social services, was minimal before independence in 1975.

4. The manner in which independence was achieved, following a protracted and brutal colonial war, was a further factor in weakening the basis for the country's reconstruction and economic development. A mass exodus of the settler population took place, depriving the new State of much of its required technical, administrative and commercial skills. Moreover, large amounts of infrastructure were destroyed by the departing Portuguese. The ensuing lack of human infrastructure from the beginning of the independent period constituted a major obstacle from which the country still suffers.

5. Almost simultaneously, South Africa began to reduce its use of Mozambican port facilities, and to cut down its recruitment of Mozambican mine and farm workers, depriving the country of much of its two major sources of foreign exchange. These trends have continued ever since.

Table 1

Distribution of affected and displaced people*
(by province)

Province	Population	Number of affected people	Number of displaced people	Subtotal (3 + 4)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maputo	1 596 000	205 000	124 000	329 000	20.6
Gaza	1 197 000	379 300	65 200	444 500	37.1
Inhambane	1 289 500	505 300	61 600	566 900	44.0
Sofala	1 209 000	143 000	83 600	226 600	18.7
Manica	744 000	168 500	74 500	243 000	32.7
Tete	983 000	228 500	65 500	294 000	29.9
Zambezia	2 998 100	164 300	381 800	546 100	18.2
Nampula	2 865 900	281 100	117 500	398 600	13.9
Niassa	613 000	106 000	88 000	194 000	31.6
Cabo Delgado	1 104 000	38 000	29 500	67 500	6.1
Total	14 599 500	2 219 000	1 091 200	3 310 200	22.7

* An additional 2.6 million people are affected by commercial food shortages.

6. During the 1970s, Mozambique closed its border with Southern Rhodesia in support of the independence struggle there, suffering enormous economic costs, including the loss of Beira port traffic, as well as invasions by the forces of the then ruling regime. Natural disasters, including floods, cyclones, and especially droughts, which affected all of southern Africa intensely from 1982 to 1984 further increased the burdens of the country.

7. The second major factor which has vastly contributed to the terrible conditions which now prevail in the country is the active and widespread war of destabilization being waged by externally supported armed bandits. South Africa's decision to use the so-called RENAMO, whose nucleus lies with the Southern Rhodesian intelligence service, has created systematic havoc throughout the country. The effects of this banditry, carried out without a political programme or any social objectives, have become increasingly severe in the 1980s. The purposefully random and brutal attacks perpetrated in many parts of the country have hampered and continue to sap its economic and social base, bringing country-wide disruption, with a generalized quantum of human suffering never experienced before.

8. At present, the war of destruction and destabilization waged by RENAMO bandits, together with other effects of South African acts of destabilization, dominate all aspects of life in Mozambique, whether social, economic or political. This phenomenon, coupled with natural disasters, led to a process of severe economic decline in the period from 1981 to 1987, when the economy contracted by one third and export earnings fell to 35 per cent of 1981 levels. The resulting scarcity of foreign exchange has affected all sectors of the economy, including farming families who rely on imported inputs and consumer goods. It has acted as a further disincentive to farmers who, if they are in a position to cultivate, do not produce a surplus.

9. The social costs of the war of destabilization against Mozambique have been extensive and remain largely unquantified. In terms of the destruction and rendering inoperable of the physical infrastructure that supports social services, some 31 per cent of rural health units and 36 per cent of all primary schools which were functioning in 1981 were not providing services by early 1987. These numbers will have been considerably higher by the beginning of 1988. The greatest extent of reduced availability of services has been felt in those provinces most affected by war: Tete, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula. In provinces such as these, the percentages of social units not functioning are much higher than the national indicators. Other services, such as water supply, have been similarly affected, and an estimated 900 shops or stores have been destroyed or forced to close, mainly in rural areas, with a negative effect on local economic life.

10. The impact of these factors on the well-being of the population is difficult to measure with any exactitude, the collection of basic data being a further casualty of the process of destabilization. However, the scanty nutritional data available indicate a broad deterioration over the past few years, as do data on low birth-weight. Rates of infant and child mortality, based on surveys carried out in limited areas, are estimated to be among the highest in the world, some 200 and 325 to 375 per thousand, respectively. By contrast, infant mortality in 1980 was estimated at 159 per thousand, indicating large numbers of war-related deaths among young children each year since that juncture. Vaccination coverage, among the highest in Africa in the safety of Maputo city, has fallen in the country overall: BCG, from 57 per cent of children under one year of age in 1982 to 45 per cent in 1986, and measles, from 57 per cent to 39 per cent, for example.

11. Other indicators of coverage of protective health services for vulnerable groups also suggest deterioration: deliveries in health units fell from 29 per cent in 1981 to under 27 per cent in 1986, and coverage by ante-natal consultations of pregnant women from 56 per cent to under 45 per cent during the same period.* At the same time, the rapid progress hitherto achieved in reducing adult illiteracy and the increased access to primary education, as well as the availability of water supplies in rural areas, appear to have been halted since the early 1980s. Meanwhile, the war has led to more direct effects which can be attested to by most Mozambican families today: loss of relatives due to killing or disappearance, traumatization of children, mutilation, widespread displacement and loss of property at the hands of the externally supported bandits.

12. Insecurity in the countryside has substantially contributed to deterioration in agriculture, with total production in the sector having fallen substantially since independence. As a result of the instability caused by repeated attacks against civilians in rural areas, the countryside today is unable to meet its own food requirements, much less supply adequately the urban population. In general, areas in the central and northern provinces which historically have produced food surpluses are no longer producing enough to supply food deficit areas in the south.

13. In addition, following a season of good rains in 1985/86, the 1986/87 rainy season was below average in much of the country, with a severe drought occurring in the three southern provinces and in a part of Tete, as well as in the rice-growing coastal areas. Drought pressures, resulting in part from poor or late rainfall, are expected to continue to affect limited areas of the country in 1987/88. Producers are faced with chronic problems such as shortages of seeds and handtools, insecurity with farming, weak marketing infrastructure and shortages of fuel and

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* (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Maputo Annual Report, 1987).

consumer goodsto offer as incentives in exchange for crops. Added to these problems are the recurring pressures of repeated droughts, which are bound to have further affected the welfare and nutritional conditions of people living in rural areas, and to have contributed to the continuing low levels of officially marketed food production.

14. In view of the agricultural sector's predominant role in the economy, it is not surprising that the country's poor macro-economic performance of recent years is due in large part to the significant numbers of displaced small farmers in the country who can no longer produce. Despite the chronic emergency, the Government is currently developing long-term plans to rehabilitate the economy and strengthen the agricultural sector. On the basis of a diagnosis of conditions in agriculture and in other sectors, and a reassessment of macro-economic policies, the Government has set forth a number of broad directives which are expected to stem and reverse the country's economic deterioration. Current policy gives greater attention to the smallholder family and private commercial subsectors.

15. In line with the new focus on the smallholder family subsector in agriculture, industrial priorities have been redefined to emphasize production of consumer goods that are in short supply in cities and unavailable in rural areas. The industrial sector today operates at below 50 per cent of installed capacity.

16. In 1987, with the support of the international community, systematic attempts to arrest the decline were initiated in a series of measures taken by the Government under the Economic Rehabilitation Programme (PRE) and the national Emergency Programme (PE), with considerable initial success. Still, both urban and rural Mozambican families remain extremely vulnerable to food deficits, shortages of income to buy the most basic goods, overall scarcity of such goods, minimal access to social services and, most tragically, to the threat of death, kidnap, rape, mutilation and displacement from their home regions due to the armed banditry affecting many parts of the country. Convoys carrying food aid and relief items organized by the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Red Cross are being looted and/or destroyed by the armed bandits.

17. The war of destabilization, present in many parts of Mozambique to varying degrees, continues to affect some of the richest agricultural areas of the country, such as northern Tete, Zambézia, Nampula and Niassa provinces. Many areas of Manica and Sofala remain unsafe, as does much of rural Maputo province. While important gains have been made by the Government in re-establishing access to most of Zambézia, and some parts of Tete and Sofala, external infiltrations in mid-1987 once again imposed a high degree of instability upon Gaza and Inhambane provinces, which had been relatively calm in the previous two years.

18. While transport links remain uncertain, particularly the railway lines serving South Africa, Swaziland and Malawi, the combined armed forces of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania are effectively assisting in the protection of the vital and strategic areas, particularly the Beira and Tete "corridors", which link Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi to the sea. The ongoing rehabilitation of Beira port and of the railways facilitated the transport of cargo during 1986 and 1987, a threefold increase from 1,500 to 5,000 tons.* In addition, work has started on the reconstruction of the railways in the "Limpopo corridor", which runs from Zimbabwe to Maputo. Nevertheless, movement of goods and people in most parts of the country requires some kind of military protection. The capacity of the Government to provide such escorts needs to be augmented considerably.

19. Notwithstanding the grave situation facing Mozambique today, as outlined above, it is important to note the commitment and determination of the people of Mozambique to become self-reliant and rebuild their personal lives and to contribute to the process of community development as soon as possible.

20. The process of socio-economic recovery has commenced in all provinces, although large numbers of people who have not yet been reached continue to live displaced from their home regions. However, major efforts are being made on their behalf, and growing numbers of displaced people and returnees are being re-integrated into the country's economic and social life.

21. In view of its cumulative impact and essentially external causes, which are unlikely to abate in the near future, the emergency in the country may be seen as having a complex and structural nature. As a result, it is necessary to handle its impact not only from a short-term crisis management perspective, but also with a view to utilizing emergency aid to help restore the essential socio-economic foundations of the country. For this reason, a medium-term approach and two-year programming perspective have been adopted in the Appeal, with the aim of carrying out relief programmes in the wider context of socio-economic rehabilitation. This is seen to represent the only feasible approach to the particular features and causative factors of Mozambique's emergency situation.

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* All references in the text to tons are to metric tons.

II. REVIEW OF THE 1987 APPEAL

A. Background, preparation, setting

22. As explained above, at the beginning of 1987, Mozambique was facing an emergency of extreme proportions. The number of affected and displaced people had nearly doubled between 1986 and 1987, from 1.8 to over 3 million. In addition to a critical food deficit, all other sectors of the economy were crippled by damaged infrastructures and the lack of means of production and were being further undermined by widespread and constant insecurity.

23. It is in this context, following an urgent request from the President of Mozambique, that the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched, on 27 February 1987, an emergency Appeal to the international community to provide immediate relief and humanitarian assistance for the country's affected and displaced people. At the same time that the Appeal was launched, and in order to ensure effective co-ordination of international relief efforts in Mozambique, the Secretary-General appointed the Resident Co-ordinator in Mozambique as the Special United Nations Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations.

24. In preparation for the Appeal, a United Nations inter-agency mission proceeded to Mozambique to review the situation with the Government, and, jointly with the staff of the United Nations agencies and NGOs represented in Mozambique, helped to update the country's emergency requirements and finalize the terms and scope of the international Appeal. The Appeal of 27 February 1987 was followed by a donors' conference organized at Geneva at the end of March, to present and discuss Mozambique's critical conditions and requirements with representatives of the international community, and also to review essential components of the emergency operations which needed to be implemented urgently in the country.

B. Requirements and donor response

25. The Appeal covered food-aid needs and equally important requirements in five other areas: logistic support, basic health needs, water supply, agricultural inputs, relief and survival items.

26. Donors responded generously to the Appeal; against the requirements presented, the following pledges covering the period from 1 May 1987 to 30 April 1988 were reported to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) during 1987.

C. Response by sector

1. Food aid

27. Against overall national requirements of 890,000 tons of cereals, broken down in 480,000 tons for market distribution and 410,000 tons for free distribution to affected and displaced people, 624,400 tons were pledged: 475,800 tons for distribution through commercial channels, which fully covered the market needs, and 148,600 tons for free distribution, which left a gap of 262,000 tons against the initially estimated requirements of 410,000 tons. A shortfall of cereals for free distribution during the year has resulted in temporary shortages in many affected provinces.

2. Logistics

28. Although pledges to this sector totalled around $US 42 million (see table 2), specific requirements, such as support to coastal operations, lake and river transport, airlift of relief items, technical assistance and training to the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCCN), were not fully covered. There is still a serious lack of trucks and penetration vehicles, particularly for the commercial network, as well as barges to handle the ferrying of emergency commodities from ocean-going vessels to small ports along the coast.

3. Health

29. Against requirements of $US 8.8 million, around $US 17 million were pledged (see table 2), most of which covered related needs of the sector other than those specifically presented. The international response on the health sector was mainly concentrated on the short-term provision of medical supplies. However, the more complex process of rehabilitating the severely affected health network, necessary for restoring access to basic health care to millions of Mozambicans, has received little support.

4. Water supply

30. Although water supply is an essential component in the improvement of health conditions of the affected population, essential for the prompt relocation of the displaced population and for alleviating the effects of continuing drought pressures, this sector only received $US 2 million, against the requirements of $US 5.4 million (see table 2).

5. Agriculture

31. The requirements of this sector were also left largely unattended. Against requirements of $US 18.4 million, pledges totalled $US 9.7 million (see table 2), a considerable part of which, however, was

provided in support of activities other than those specified in the Appeal. The lack of agricultural inputs has been very detrimental to the process of relocating displaced people in productive areas and to the country's overall efforts to regain self-sufficiency in the production of staple foods.

6. Relief and survival items

32. Against requirements of $US 6.3 million, contributions totalled $US 11.5 million (see table 2), a large part of which was donated in kind. Despite these generous contributions, which came mainly from NGOs and religious organizations, recurrent needs for clothing, soap, blankets and cooking utensils remain acute, aggravated by the increase in the number of displaced people in many areas.

7. Other contributions

33. Miscellaneous contributions not pertaining to the above sectors were provided by many donors, for a total amount registered of $US 44 million.

D. Gaps, shortcomings, lessons learned

34. In spite of the joint efforts made by the Government, the donor community, NGOs and the United Nations system to provide timely assistance to the millions of affected and displaced Mozambicans, numerous unforeseen bottlenecks were encountered which hindered the efficiency of emergency relief operations. Futhermore, emergency-aid distribution is of extreme complexity in Mozambique. Often, logistic operations had to rely on a combination of three transport systems (road, sea, rail, air, fluvial or lake) to reach the needy population. The same problem affected the distribution of all goods in the commercial sector.

35. Accessibility and distribution capacity have been among the main concerns of Government and donors alike. However, against a background of limited quantities of food available for emergency distribution, a situation which occurred at times because of interruptions in the pipeline, the accessibility factor often became of secondary importance. There was not enough food to distribute to accessible people and in some places the available fleet of DPCCN could not be used to full capacity. Furthermore, by October 1987, the late arrival of large quantities of food created a crisis situation in many provinces, since there are virtually no stocks available in the country. Large quantities of 1987 food pledges are expected to arrive within the next few months.

Table 2

Sector	National requirements* (US dollars)	Pledges
Cereals and non-cereals		210 527 000
Logistics	12 747 000	42 282 000
Health	8 791 000	17 312 000
Water	5 675 000	2 012 000
Relief/survival items	6 354 000	11 558 000
Agriculture	18 441 000	9 690 000
Other contributions	———	44 061 000
Total		337 442 000

Table 3

Food-aid requirements and pledges

	Requirements*			Pledges		
	Market	Free Dist.	Total	Market	Free Dist.	Total
Cereals	480 000	410 000	890 000	475 800	148 600	624 400
Non-cereal	unspecified in Appeal			84 400	46 300	130 700
Total	480 000	410 000	890 000	560 200	194 900	755 100

Table 4

Donor category	Contributions (US dollars)	Percentage
Donor Governments (bilaterally)	222 985 000	66.08
Donations through United Nations system	55 868 000	16.55
European Economic Community	34 000 000	10.07
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	2 398 000	0.72
NGOs	22 064 000	6.54
Private donors	127 000	0.04
Total	337 442 000	100.00

* Breakdown of food requirments and pledges in metric tons.

36. In order to avoid a repetition of the same situation as in 1987, donors should respect and co-ordinate the scheduling of food pledges, as agreed to with the Ministry of Commerce and the World Food Programme (WFP) to ensure regular arrivals throughout the year, without interruption in the pipeline. This would also minimize bunching and the related problems of port congestion at the country's main entry points during the last months of the year.

37. In large areas where access is difficult, the insufficient number of escorts for food and relief convoys has severely hampered the efforts to supply the isolated population, and further reduced its access to essential commodities. Due to war, economic difficulties and lack of transport, marketing and distribution channels are insufficient and, outside the main urban centres, the lack of consumer goods is acute.

38. Commercial channels need to be strengthened urgently, together with a substantial increase in the number of escorts available to accompany food convoys. Tertiary distribution channels at the grass-roots level also need to be developed.

39. In order to strengthen the Government emergency management capacity, several new structures and mechanisms were established in 1987, ensuring a better co-ordination and increased management and monitoring of emergency operations at the central level. However, additional support in this area should continue and, most important, should be further extended to support provincial and district structures, with a strong training component, in order to increase the planning capacity for the attainment of the objectives of the emergency programme. It is also necessary to improve the information system for better monitoring of population movements, the nutritional situation, the definition of new needs, agricultural production and emergency distribution. The telecommunications network should be extended to the district level in order to enhance the quantity and regularity of information.

40. Finally, the calculation and presentation of emergency requirements, especially for food aid, should be based on the absorptive and distribution capacity of the country. Continuous improvements which will be effected in the course of the 1988-1989 crop year and beyond should be taken into consideration, rather than making general calculations based on the total number of people affected by war and drought. As was shown last year, the latter approach while providing real estimates of needs is not commensurate with existing capabilities and exceeds the limits set by economic, technical and managerial factors which can only be improved gradually.

III. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1988-1989 APPEAL

A. Methodology for preparation of the Appeal

41. The preparation of the current Appeal was characterized by careful advanced planning, full co-operation and a joint assessment of the needs to be addressed by representatives of the Government and of the international donor community. Above all, the Government built on the experience of the 1987 Appeal and the lessons learned therein.

42. Working groups, composed of the appropriate ministry officials and their United Nations agency counterparts, were established early on to assess the needs in each sector. In some cases, representatives from the donor and NGO communities participated in this work. Advanced planning permitted the working groups to gather and utilize a better data base than the one available in 1987. Each working group elaborated its sector's needs and projects independently.

43. The figures of affected and displaced populations represent crucial and sensitive data for the planning of food and other emergency requirements. Accordingly, the Government invited donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs to participate in joint verification missions to review in the field some of the preliminary figures provided at the Inhambane Emergency Meeting held in December 1987. The findings of these missions were thoroughly debated and analysed in several sessions, with full participation by all parties. The Mozambican situation is far from static and can change at any time. These population figures are thus only a time frame of a dynamic process. Nonetheless, barring any drastic improvement or worsening of the situation, the population estimates reflect a mutually agreed upon and realistic order of magnitude, which can be used as an acceptable basis for the calculation of emergency requirements.

44. As part of the Appeal process, the Government requested the support of an inter-agency mission from the United Nations, which was fielded in mid-February 1988. This Mission was led by the Director of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, and included representatives from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participated in the mission through their local representatives. After reviewing the information gathered and working closely with the Government and United Nations officials concerned in their respective working groups, the Mission participated actively in the finalization of the document. As a part of the process, mission members collectively and individually met with representatives of donor Governments and NGOs. Throughout its work, the Mission emphasized the criteria of internal consistency, justification and practicality.

45. In each step of this process, the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations entities concerned have worked together very closely through mutual consultation and discussion.

B. Strategy of the Government for the emergency: systematic linking of emergency and rehabilitation activities

46. The strategy of the Government for dealing with the emergency has evolved from one of meeting short-term acute emergency requirements to a more carefully planned and necessary linkage of emergency and rehabilitation activities. The emergency in Mozambique presents unique features: chronic, country-wide destabilization by external forces, large displaced populations (both internally and externally) and constantly changing areas of natural and human-induced disasters. As a result, the Mozambican context combines aspects of emergency, rehabilitation and development simultaneously, resulting in a long-term crisis with deep structural roots. The objective of the Government is thus to tackle the combined aspects of the emergency by using the aid provided in a manner that directly addresses some of its structural causes.

47. The 1988-1989 Appeal seeks to link the goals of emergency relief and rehabilitation, in order to promote self-sufficiency and to curtail dependence on outside assistance as rapidly as possible. This philosophy is manifested in its objective of strengthening infrastructure, in its attempts to ensure local productivity, and in its relatively modest and realistic appeal for food aid. Each of the Government's projects, from health posts and storage facilities to water systems and small-scale irrigation schemes, has the combined objectives of relieving the current emergency, redressing the setbacks caused by the prolonged war of destabilization, and, in so doing, laying the foundations for future development. This practical approach reflects a well thought out overall strategy that builds on the Government's experience in dealing with emergencies over the years.

C. Enhancement of management capacity at provincial and district levels

48. During 1987-1988, the Mozambican Government created or strengthened national structures to permit a more efficient management of the emergency. These include the National Executive Committee for Emergencies (CENE), DPCCN, the Technical Council for the Emergency, the Emergency Units in each Ministry and the Emergency Operations Committee, among others. In a very direct sense, the period from 1987 to 1988 saw the concretization of an effective national co-ordinating machinery.

49. In 1988 and 1989, Mozambique hopes to build upon this management capacity already extant with the principal objective of extending it to

the provincial and district levels. Provincial Emergency Commissions have been established and are functioning in all 10 provinces, but technical, logistic and human resources require reinforcement. The Government has created a functioning network with the United Nations agencies, NGOs, the donors and bilateral structures at the provincial level, embracing the areas of communications and transportation, which need to be strengthened.

50. Moreover, there is a critical need (emphasized by the work of the joint Verification Missions) for accurate data-collection and reporting systems in the districts, to develop further the country's early warning system to monitor crop conditions, to keep abreast of the emergency requirements of the affected populations and to respond better to the latter, especially in the provinces. Hence, in this Appeal, a great deal of effort has been placed on the outline of material and training needs to strengthen Mozambique's management and information capacity, particularly at the provincial and district levels.

D. Strengthening the country's transport infrastructure

51. This year's Appeal also places great emphasis on reinforcing the country's transportation infrastructure and the distribution chain, including at the grass-roots level. The considerable vehicular losses in commercial and emergency fleets, due to bandit activity, have currently left a number of districts with virtually no transportation means, i.e., without trucks or tractors with trailors. This must be remedied, because emergency assistance is wasted if it does not actually reach the intended beneficiaries. Equally important, commercialization of local produce cannot take place without adequate means to carry the harvest to market, and to bring back consumer goods desired by the local farmers.

52. With this in mind, the Government has sought a large logistic component in the Appeal covering primarily road and coastal transport, both as an immediate measure to alleviate the emergency and as an investment in the country's rehabilitation. The food needs calculated in this Appeal are minimal and imply a realistic assessment of the country's distribution capacity, i.e. through an improvement in logistic means. Both commerce and DPCCN will benefit from the reinforcement of transportation.

53. In the above context, the Government intends to increase its support to private transport systems. The means to achieve this are clearly outlined on the section on logistics. It is assumed that the many private transporters who normally participate in commercial activities throughout the country are often best situated to distribute both commercial food-aid and emergency relief items, but lack sufficient means to do so at present.

E. Improved outreach and distribution capacity through the use of national religious institutions and national NGOs

54. In addition to reinforcing the existing public and private fleets, the Government plans to make more systematic use of all other channels and distribution systems existing throughout the provinces, not only to reach as many beneficiaries as possible, but also to provide crucial information on in-country situations. These additional channels include the national religious institutions (Christian and Muslim) and the national NGOs, such as the Mozambican Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It is reasoned that an under-utilized but efficient means of serving the affected and displaced, as well as rural producers and consumers, is to make use of those structures which have regular contact with them at the district level.

55. The churches and other organizations are already a part of the distribution system, but could contribute considerably more to the distribution of aid if their existing infrastructure and support were systematically sought for these tasks. Not only could they help to reach further into the affected and displaced population, but they could also supply additional logistic capacity and seek direct assistance to meet existing needs. The Government intends through 1988 to pursue systematically this co-operation by giving it enhanced priority, and to integrate the relevant activities in a comprehensive planning and execution process.

IV. EXISTING MECHANISMS FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION

A. Government

56. Recognizing the crucial importance of building a strong national emergency management capacity, the Government has already taken several important steps in this direction by creating new structures or strengthening existing ones to deal with the situation. The most important of these structures and their respective roles in the handling of the emergency are briefly described below:

(a) The Co-ordinating Council for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (CCPCCN), composed of the Ministers on the Council of Ministers, is responsible for general policy decisions. It normally meets once a year to discuss political issues and orientations related to the emergency. The Minister for Co-operation chairs its sessions. This is the umbrella agency under whose aegis all emergency and emergency-related activities fall;

(b) The National Executive Committee for Emergencies (CENE) was established with a view to supervising and co-ordinating day-to-day operations. CENE is responsible for emergency management at a general level, and for all contacts with Governments and donor agencies. It is also chaired by the Minister for Co-operation. A senior government official with vice-ministerial rank has been assigned on a full-time basis to supervise, co-ordinate and follow-up the activities and programmes of CENE. Other members of CENE are the Minister for Commerce and the National Director of DPCCN. CENE meets whenever convened by its Chairman or at the request of one of its members. CENE plays a central co-ordinating role and reports periodically to the Council of Ministers on the evolution of the emergency situation in the country;

(c) The Emergency Operations Committee (EOC) is chaired by the above-mentioned Vice-Minister. EOC plays a critical role in the co-ordination of all emergency related activities. It meets every Monday to analyse and resolve difficulties in relief operations. While it has no direct responsibility for the execution of emergency-related activities, it constitutes an optimal forum in which all the participant agencies exchange information, air views and compare experiences, in addition to providing suggestions and contributing to the formulation of decisions. EOC establishes working groups to study different emergency-related issues; it then presents recommendations, adopted by consensus, for the consideration and follow-up action of the government authorities concerned. EOC is comprised of 14 permanent participants:

One each from
- CENE and DPCCN;
- Five representatives of the bilateral donors;
- Four representatives of the NGOs;
- Three representatives from the United Nations system.

In addition, several other donors regularly participate in the meetings of the EOC;

(d) The Technical Council for the Emergency (CTE), chaired by the Vice-Minister in charge of the emergency, is composed of representatives of the newly-created Sectorial Emergency Nuclei within the various ministries closely tied to emergency activities (Health, Agriculture, Construction and Water, Transport, Commerce and DPCCN). This Council meets once a week, with the express purpose of co-ordinating emergency and relief programmes undertaken by the ministries. CTE carries out technical analyses and reviews of such programmes and promotes the integration of activities planned and carried out by the various sectors. It reports and recommends to CENE;

(e) The Sectorial Ministries' Emergency Nuclei have been created within the ministries most directly involved in the implementation of emergency activities (Health, Agriculture, Construction and Water,

Transport and Commerce). They are responsible for the identification, design, implementation and follow-up of emergency projects and activities related to their sector of competence. They are also responsible for sectorial co-ordination with the provincial and district authorities and the overall monitoring of the evolution of the sectorial emergency situation, as well as the systematic collection and analysis of information provided by the provincial authorities;

(f) The Department for Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCCN), a division of CCPCCN, was established in 1980 as a part of the Ministry of Co-operation. It is an action agency, receiving technical support from the NGO, CARE International. DPCCN is responsible for:

(i) The free distribution of relief aid - both food and non-food items - to the affected and displaced population through its operations division;

(ii) The planning of relief operations for the affected and/or displaced population;

(iii) The preparation of periodic reports on the situation of the affected/displaced population;

(iv) Accounting to the donor community on the utilization of food and non-food aid;

(v) Co-ordination of all emergency projects through the information and planning divisions.

A similar structure exists at the provincial level and in most districts;

(g) Provincial Emergency Commissions (CPE) are chaired by the Governor in each province and co-ordinate emergency operations at that level. The Governor's cabinet director oversees day-to-day operations. CPEs oversee and co-ordinate the activities of the provincial DPCCN Director and the sectoral departments involved in provincial emergency programmes. They act as emergency planning bodies, gather and analyse data on all sectors from the districts, receive technical missions and submit proposals for approval to the provincial government.

B. United Nations system

57. When the 1987 Appeal was launched, in order to enhance co-ordination of international relief efforts in Mozambique, the Secretary-General decided to appoint the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator at Maputo as his Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO). In addition, he instructed the United Nations system of organizations and agencies concerned to strengthen their staff in Mozambique to support the efforts of the Government in dealing with the emergency. As a result, the following United Nations structures were strengthened or established at Maputo:

(a) The Office of the United Nations Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO), jointly supported by UNDP and UNDRO, was established to enable the Special Co-ordinator to accomplish the mandate given by the Secretary-General. One of the main tasks of UNSCERO is to maintain contact with, and support the Government's co-ordination of, international relief operations in Mozambique, in order to strengthen its capacity to plan, implement and monitor emergency activities in the country. UNSCERO also informs and co-ordinates with the donor community and NGOs on the development of the emergency aid programme. One important aspect of the work of UNSCERO involves maintaining contact with local and international NGOs, ranging from the planning of projects to the co-ordination of material inputs. While co-ordinating with the other agencies of the United Nations system, UNSCERO has direct links to CENE and EOC. The Special Co-ordinator and the Vice-Minister in charge of the emergency meet twice a week and whenever necessary to co-ordinate the joint activities of CENE and UNSCERO. The staff of UNSCERO and CENE work together regularly;

(b) The Head of Agencies Co-ordination Meeting, chaired by the Resident Co-ordinator, meets every week to analyse the evolution of the emergency situation and discuss joint programmes of activity. In a system of interlocking programmes as complex as the one implemented under the auspices of the United Nations, such regular meetings serve the crucial function of keeping each agency abreast of the activities of

the other. The agencies use these regular sessions to share the various strategies which they have employed in resolving bottlenecks that arise regularly. They pay particular attention to avoiding duplication of effort among the several overlapping areas of interest. It is noteworthy that the United Nations agencies have managed to weld their varying skills and expertise when engaging in a collaborative effort, a prime of example of which is the current Appeal;

(c) The Emergency Operations Group (EOG), chaired by the Chief of the Office of the Special Co-ordinator, meets every second week or when requested by one of the member agencies to discuss operational matters related to the implementation of the emergency programme. The participants include representatives from UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRO, UNHCR, WFP, FAO and WHO. While the heads of agencies discuss top-level strategies, EOG serves as the working mechanism through which these strategies are put into operation. For instance, much of the organization and planning of the Missions of Verification was carried out in EOG sessions. The input of all EOG members is crucial to the preparation of the UNSCERO Emergency Situation Report, which is produced on a monthly basis;

(d) The United Nations Agencies Emergency Units Several United Nations entities have created units within their individual structures to strengthen their respective capacities to respond to the emergency situation. These units closely follow developments within their particular sectors and offer support to the sectorial ministries in dealing with emergency related activities and programmes. A description of unit activities, staffing and continuing requirements is presented in the section on Institutional Requirements (Part II, Chapter 1) of the present report.

V. SUMMARY OF 1988-1989 REQUIREMENTS, BY SECTOR

A. Institutional support

58. Conscious of the importance of having a strengthened institutional capacity to deal with the emergency, the Government is preparing, in conjunction with the launching of this Appeal, a detailed analysis of its plans and requirements to enhance further its co-ordinating structures at the central and provincial levels. The consolidation of its central emergency management capacity will still require external support, with special emphasis on the training of national staff. However, it is imperative to enlarge the range of this institutional support to the provincial and district levels. While current assistance provided by Sweden, UNICEF, UNDP and UNDRO should continue, new resources should be made available to cover the costs of this extension. Detailed proposals are at present being drafted and will be finalized shortly. They will be presented by the Government at the Maputo Conference to be held on 26 and 27 April 1988.

59. This institutional requirement programme is likely to include the following projects:

(a) Support to the establishment of a National Transport Task Group (NTTG);

(b) Support to the establishment of a logistics unit in the Ministry of Commerce;

(c) Expansion of the ongoing DPCCN training programmes;

(d) Support to the provincial and district emergency commissions;

(e) Support to the Sectorial Ministries' Emergency Nuclei.

60. In order to respond to the demands of the emergency situation, several organizations and agencies of the United Nations system have created special emergency units within their existing structures. These units, too, require financial support to continue their activities over the period of this Appeal. The cost of these requirements amounts to $US 2,500,000.

B. Food-aid request

61. Owing to the extremely critical food-supply situation in Mozambique, the Government is requesting food aid for the market and relief sectors. The requested amounts are 710,000 tons of cereals and 204,000 tons of other commodities. The distribution of the cereal request is as follows: relief assistance - 200,000 tons; market sales - 380,000 tons; and food bank - 130,000 tons.

62. The relief assistance to serve the needs of the 3.3 million people from the displaced and affected rural population amounts to 200,000 tons of cereals, 23,000 tons of pulses, 6,000 tons of edible oil and 31,000 tons of sugar. Considering that this population group has some possibility of growing and/or acquiring some of its food, the Government is estimating a weighted average of approximately 50 per cent self-sufficiency in food needs. In calculating requirements, the Government has also taken into account the serious logistic constraints affecting distribution, as well as its policy to limit free distribution to the extent possible.

63. Regarding market sales, as was done previously, virtually all requirements must be met from food-aid imports. However, the Government wishes to direct significant quantities of this assistance to the productive sector, which previously suffered production constraints owing to the lack of market food supplies for workers. For this purpose, it proposes the creation of a food bank to channel food resources to the productive sector in support of the Economic Rehabilitation Programme (PRE). The funds generated from these sales will be directed toward the economic rehabilitation activities. Thus, the distribution of the the total food aid requested for the commercial sector is as follows: 380,000 tons of cereals and 120,000 tons of non-cereals for normal market sales, and 130,000 tons of cereals and 54,000 tons of non-cereals for the food bank.

64. It should be noted that, according to FAO, the cereal and cereal equivalent deficit for the country as a whole is estimated at 827,000 tons for the period from 1988 to 1989, subject to confirmation at the end of the harvest. This deficit would normally have to be covered by grain imports. Considering, however, the severe logistic constraints and the efforts to promote self-sufficiency, the Government has used as a basis for its request a basic ration of 350 grams of cereals per capita per day, of which 50 per cent would be met through self-sufficiency among the affected and displaced population.

C. Logistics requirements

65. Food and non-food requirements for the period from May 1988 to April 1989 will require a major logistic effort in order to transport and distribute approximately 1 million tons throughout the country. This section of the Appeal has been worked out by analysing the needs of each province subsector by subsector, i.e., ports and coastal shipping, road transport, storage facilities, rail and air transport.

66. Considering the deterioration of the existing transport infrastructure, the urgent need of investing in its rehabilitation and the recurrent costs of the operations, the logistic budget has been divided into:

(a) Capital expenditures for the period 1988 - 1989;

(b) Annual recurrent expenditures for the next crop year.

67. The funding required for capital investments totals $US 63,248,600. Vehicles for DPCCN, commerce and port operations represent the major part of the funds required, as the existing fleet in the country is insufficient for the distribution of the projected amount of commodities. The second major investment is for port equipment and coastal vessels for distribution along the Mozambican coast, where an estimated 35 per cent of the population lives. Approximately 40 additional warehouses for DPCCN and for commerce have also been foreseen.

68. Annual recurrent expenditures are related to the needs for fuel and lubricants, workshop maintenance and spare parts for vehicles. The funding required for this component has been estimated at $US 20,176,456. Considering the vital role played by WFP-chartered vessels during 1987, provision has been made for the continued hiring of WFP vessels, as well as two additional chartered ships for Navique. Funds required for air transport are inclusive of the transport of non-food items such as drugs and medical equipment normally held at Maputo, as well as regular airlifts to the inaccessible districts in Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Niassa provinces.

69. In addition to the above, and pending the provision of the requested logistic means, financial support is requested to assist the Government in meeting part of its internal transport costs. Donors are therefore requested, when pledging food, to include a financial provision to cover such costs.

D. The agricultural sector

70. Because of prevailing conditions in the country, prospects for Mozambique's 1988-1989 crop year are still bleak. A renewed contribution from the international community is sought to help handle continuing and serious food shortages affecting over six million Mozambicans. However, it is equally important to assist in the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector so that recovered agricultural potential may begin to reduce the country's dependence on food aid.

71. This policy of the Government underlines the importance of the achievement of self-sufficiency by the displaced people as soon as possible, and the need to provide to other affected people, as a matter of top priority, the support necessary for them to recover their productive capacity.

72. Within this perspective, several important programmes were carried out in 1987, such as land distribution to displaced people, the implementation of integrated rural development projects and the distribution of seeds and agricultural hand tools.

73. The proposed programme for 1988 and 1989 is based on the experience gained in 1987 and on an improved knowledge of local conditions. It will consist of five types of activities:

(a) Strengthening the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor agro-meteorological conditions and food production throughout the country (1988 cost: $US 423,680);

(b) Continuation of the nation-wide seed and agricultural hand-tool distribution programme (1988 cost: $US 11,290,000; 1989 cost: $US 7,100,000; two-year total: $US 18,390,000);

(c) Implementation of 12 small-scale irrigation and rural extension projects in the most affected provinces, which address both the urgent requirements of displaced people and the need to introduce practical, structural improvements in the design of grass-roots level activities (1988 cost: $US 8,683,000; 1989 cost: $US 3,673,000; two-year total: $US 12,356,000);

(d) Provision of technical assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement and monitor the execution of the above projects, and to identify, define and design complementary ones (1988 cost: $US 1,266,000; 1989 cost: $US 951,000; two-year total: $US 2,217,000);

(e) Integrated rural rehabilitation programme for displaced people to be implemented by United Nations agencies and NGOs (1988 cost: $US 2,000,000; 1989 cost: $US 3,000,000; two-year total: $US 5,000,000).

The total requirements for this sector amount to $US 38,386,680.

E. The health sector

74. Urgent support is required to build up the capacity of the national health system, which has been drastically reduced by the destruction caused by banditry and the country's steep economic decline, to enable it to provide the minimum essential services to the rural population affected by war.

75. The Appeal calls for assistance in the critical areas of rehabilitation of basic health services through reconstruction and re-equipment of destroyed or damaged health facilities by banditry. Assistance is also required to augment selectively the capacities of existing referral units comprising provincial and central hospitals, which are also directly providing emergency assistance to war victims. These units are also facing growing demands in terms of patient numbers due to population movements. Funds required for the above programme total $US 17.8 million, of which $US 9.3 million are needed for 1988 and $US 8.5 million for 1989.

76. Assistance in the health sector is also envisaged for the provision of vital medicines and surgical materials totalling $US 5.8 million, of which $US 1.1 million are for 1988 and $US 4.7 million for 1989. Assistance is also needed to strengthen the logistic and management capacity of the health sector to implement the proposed emergency programme. These two components total $US 2.1 million.

77. Funding of $US 1.7 million is required to address the need to reintegrate into the community children who are orphaned or who are in other especially difficult circumstances, by encouraging families to adopt these children, rather than placing them in separate institutions. Therefore the grand total of funding requirements of the health sector amounts to $US 27.4 million over the two-year period, of which $US 12.8 million are needed for 1988 and $US 14.6 million for 1989.

F. Drinking-water supply programme

78. The emergency drinking water supply programme reflects the urgent need to repair and reconstruct water sources destroyed by armed bandit activities, as well as the critical need to augment the capacities of existing water facilities in safe areas which are receiving growing numbers of the displaced population. The need for increasing coverage of drinking water supply has also been heightened by the recent drought affecting part of the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo and Tete.

79. The proposed programme calls for assistance to water-supply programmes for rural and urban areas in the provinces of Inhambane, Tete, Sofala, Maputo, Niassa, Nampula as well as treatment of water supplies for the cities of Maputo, Beira and Nacala that are facing heavy population pressures.

80. The funds required for the programmes in the water sector over the two-year period total $US 7.4 million, of which $US 5.1 million are for 1988 and $US 2.3 million are for 1989.

G. The primary education sector

81. Emergency assistance to the primary education sector is envisaged to support the urgent need for the reconstruction and re-equipment of primary schools and classrooms destroyed or damaged by bandit attacks in the seven most affected provinces of Mozambique. This would benefit 500,000 children who at present have no access to adequate primary education facilities, 100,000 of whom have lost total access to primary education. The assistance required also includes the provision of basic teaching materials and classroom supplies to enable commencement of elementary teaching in emergency situations. Implementation will be based largely on local resources (raw materials and community labour inputs).

82. In addition, assistance is proposed for the provision of special assistance to 200,000 primary school-age children suffering from traumas arising from their war-related experiences and/or from being in especially difficult circumstances as a result of being orphaned, or separated from their families. This programme is to be implemented by training selected teacher-monitors in techniques of psycho-social rehabilitation (who will then work in the schools themselves) and through other media, such as community teachers and foster parents.

83. The funding required for the above programmes totals $US 11.9 million, of which the sum of $US 3.9 million is needed for 1988 and $US 8.0 million for 1989.

H. Relief and survival items

84. Increased destabilization activities, combined with the recurring drought which affects many parts of the country, have resulted in the displacement of over one million people who need immediate relief assistance. Provision of relief and survival items is required primarily to assist recently displaced people who are being reintegrated in new areas, and people directly affected by drought. Based on last year's experience, several new items, such as tents, portable water tanks and tarpaulins, have been added to clothing, blankets and household utensils requirements, to facilitate the building of shelters and to speed up the process of reinstallation of displaced people in accommodation centres.

85. In addition to in-kind contributions requested, a total amount of $US 6,816,000 is required in 1988, and $US 5,990,000 in 1989, for the procurement of relief and survival items. Local procurement is recommended whenever possible, to support the rehabilitation of local industries.

86. In order to address the need for a quick-action, small-scale response capacity, the establishment of an emergency equipment and material stockpile is proposed. Given the complex nature of the emergency in Mozambique, it is necessary to have immediately available stocks of the most essential relief and survival items, to respond in a timely manner to unforeseen needs that arise. The stockpile is composed of 20 items which, experience has shown, are most often required. The estimated cost of these items for 1988 is $US 2,030,000. For 1989, the projected quantities required will be readjusted in due course.

87. As a complement, a UNDP Quick-Action Trust Fund will be established. It will provide the Government (CENE) with a flexible response capacity in dealing with unforeseen and urgent requests for relief items or essential components of grass-roots activities supporting affected and displaced people. An initial amount of $US 200,000 is requested for the Fund. However, depending on the needs and the rate of utilization, the Government and UNDP may request that donors replenish it to ensure the continuity of its activities. The Fund will be managed by UNDP, in accordance with its rules and regulations.

88. The total cost of the above requirements amounts to $US 16,823,000 (i.e., $US 9,045,000 in 1988, and $US 7,778,000 in 1989).

I. Resettlement programme for Mozambican returnees

89. The Government places high priority on the voluntary return of its nationals who are externally displaced in neighbouring countries because of destabilization activities. In an effort to assist in this process, UNHCR issued an appeal on 9 February 1988 covering the period from 1 March 1987 to 28 February 1989, to help finance the emergency and

rehabilitation requirements of 47,000 nationals who returned from neighbouring countries. The amount of the appeal is $US 7,713,937, outlined in the section on the programme of assistance for returnees (Part II, chapter IX).

90. In order to structure and speed up further the process of repatriation, the Government of Mozambique has set up a National Repatriation Commission to spearhead the establishment of Tripartite Repatriation Commissions, comprising Mozambique, the Governments of the host countries and UNHCR. Through these Commissions, voluntary repatriation will be promoted. The Government is encouraging returnees to settle in their districts of origin.

J. Non-governmental organization (NGO) proposals

91. The past few years have seen a rapid increase of NGO activity in Mozambique. Currently, more than 40 religious and lay NGOs, both national and international, are providing technical, material and financial assistance to various sectors. They are now working in virtually all provinces, often at the district level.

92. Recognizing the importance of their work, the Government expects that the NGO community will continue to assist in meeting the country's emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements. Concerning rural rehabilitation programmes, the Government favours projects in which a donor agency or an NGO concentrates its activities in a given area. In this context, emphasis is to be placed on strengthening local self-sufficiency.

93. The nine NGO proposals listed below are included in this appeal. Additional ones are under preparation:

(a) Promotion of emergency relief preparedness in all provinces (Mozambican Red Cross);
(b) Provision of emergency assistance, in Niassa and Zambézia provinces (OXFAM/UK);
Total cost: $US 6,102,000

(c) Rehabilitation of the health sector in northern Inhambane;
(d) Assistance to the Angoche rural hospital in Nampula province;
(e) Provision of health assistance to returnees in Tete province (Medecins Sans Frontières of Belgium and Holland);
(f) Establishment of a village health programme for vulnerable groups in Tete province (World Vision/Mozambique);
Total cost: $US 1,425,550
(g) Integrated rural development, Funhalouro district, Inhambane Province (Bioforce);
Total cost: $US 930,000.
(h) Soap production;
(i) Duck-raising in Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala provinces (Mozambican Red Cross);
Total cost: $US 137,500

The total funding required for these NGO projects is $US 8,595,050.

VI. SUMMARY FINANCIAL TABLE
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sector	1988	1989	Total
Institutional requirements	2 800 a/	a/	2 800 a/
Food-aid requirements	183 400	b/	183 400
Logistics requirements	83 525	c/	83 525
Agricultural requirements	23 663	14 724	38 337
Health requirements	12 801	14 643	27 444
Drinking-water requirements	5 100	2 300	7 400
Primary-education sector requirements	3 915	8 005	11 920
Relief and survival items	9 727	8 139	17 866
Resettlement programme for Mozambican returnees	7 714	-	7 714
Total	332 645	47 811	380 406

a/ Government requirements and costs to be provided later.

b/ Evaluation of 1989 requirements will be made after the 1988-1989 harvest.

c/ 1989 requirements will be assessed at a later date.

Part Two: 1988-1989 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

I. INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Background and justification

94. The capacity of the Government for planning and managing the emergency response is severely strained by the growing demands being placed upon it. The world-wide and broad-ranging response to the 1987 Appeal, with close to 100 institutions involved, increasingly requires that these activities be harmonized and co-ordinated. In this respect, last year's experience has been positive, bringing about improved conditions for an effective government co-ordinating role in the handling of the emergency.

95. In particular, the establishment of CENE and the holding of regular EOC meetings have been important steps in this direction. However, with the increased level of activity foreseen in the 1988-1989 Appeal, co-ordination is becoming increasingly important. The Government is strengthening its planning capacity to anticipate and integrate emergency, rehabilitation and development needs, and to provide a planning framework within which all parties can work effectively in a complementary manner. Co-ordination in the various phases of planning and implementation of specific projects will allow them to be dealt with as part of a coherent framework linked to rehabilitation and development policies.

96. Strengthening the Government's capacity to deal with all the components of the emergency programme and to harmonize them with related rehabilitation and development programmes thus constitutes a strategic element to the successful implementation of the present Appeal. Consolidation of the Government's central emergency management capacity will still require additional support, and projects with special emphasis on the training of national staff will be prepared. Within a national context, however, it is equally imperative to enlarge the range of the institutional support required. Support and training are required for all the structures operating at the provincial and district levels to ensure an efficient utilization of the emergency assistance being provided.

97. The Government must also manage the importation and distribution of food and non-food aid being provided by donors.

98. The operations division of DPCCN with the support of CARE International has designed a data system to track commodity flows from the importation stage through distribution. CENE, with the assistance of UNDRO is providing the development of additional informations systems to serve broader information and planning purposes. The emergency response has been hampered, in part, however, by the lack of accurate local information.

99. The Government and donors need to be appraised of the situation at the local level so that they can effectively target their efforts and priorities. Mozambique intends to decentralize planning in order to take decision-making closer to the people who know local needs. Complementary assistance will be required, however, to achieve this goal.

100. It is at the provincial level that local emergency plans are elaborated, and therefore it is at that level that the required information must first be analysed to determine the type of support most needed. At the national level, data on the local situation will be collected for the planning and co-ordination of the related activities of the various parties involved in the emergency response, as well as in rehabilitation and development. The above requirements imply the provision of technical assistance for the CPEs, for the training of additional field staff, and for improving direct information links with the Government at the central level.

101. Conscious of the strategic relevance of having a strengthened institutional capacity to deal with the emergency, the Government is preparing a programme to enhance its structures at the central and provincial levels, in conjuction with the launching of this Appeal. UNDP, UNDRO, UNICEF and the Swedish Government, which are all in favour of CENE and DPCCN, will continue with their present financing, but new funds should be made available to enlarge the programme at the provincial level.

B. Project proposals

1. Government

102. Detailed proposals of the Government's programme are at present under elaboration, and will be finalized during the next weeks, but a general framework is already available. The Government will submit full-scale project proposals to donors at the Maputo Conference, which will include the following:

(a) Support to the establishment of a National Transport Task Group (NTTG), with the required executive power to set priorities and allocate resources for all elements of the national distribution chain, i.e., ports, shipping, railways, road transport, air freight and storage.

(b) Suppport to the Ministry of Commerce to develop a Logistic Unit, to supervise, operate and monitor internal commercial food distribution by providing expatriate advisers with suitable experience in planning and managing internal food distribution systems.

(c) Support to the Logistic Division of DPCCN, to expand UNICEF supported workshop/mechanic training projects to two additional provinces and to continue its activities in 1989;

(d) Support to CPEs to strengthen their management capacity, through the fielding of expatriate advisers with suitable experience in planning, information and emergency management; the organization of specialized in-service training for national staff; and the provision of some basic material and equipment support;

(e) Support to Sectorial Ministries Emergency Nuclei, to strengthen their management capacities by reviewing existing assistance projects and providing some basic equipment.

2. United Nations

103. Several United Nations organizations and agencies have created units within their existing structures to respond to an increased demand for sectorial assistance linked to the evolution of the emergency situation. These units worked closely with their respective counterpart ministries in supporting the implementation of emergency programmes and projects. Listed below is a brief description of their present activities and future financial requirements.

(i) UNDP

104. UNDP staff will continue to play its key supporting role in respect of the activities of the UNSCERO office, as described in Part one, Chapter IV, paragraph 57 (a), and to provide direct assistance to CENE. Briefly, UNDP will continue to assist the United Nations Special Co-ordinator in maintaining contact with the Government, donors, NGOs and United Nations organizations, and in co-ordinating and monitoring UNSCERO emergency programmes and projects. UNDP will continue to assist national and international NGOs in mobilizing funds for their projects; to provide field support and briefings to bilateral and NGOs missions visiting Mozambique within the context of the emergency; to prepare situation reports and other technical information to be sent to the headquarters of the appropriate United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs; and to provide information and assistance for the local or foreign media concerning United Nations activities for the emergency. Finally, UNDP will intensify its direct support to CENE by continuing the in-service training of the local staff responsible for monitoring emergency operations and projects.

105. In order to manage and co-ordinate this scale of asistance, UNDP will retain its present Emergency Unit which comprises the following staff:

-Chief of Emergency Operations;

-Emergency and NGO Liaison Officer;

-Technical Information and Reporting Adviser;

-Public Information Officer;

-Three national administrative and clerical staff.

Given the resources already available, UNDP will require an additional $US 390,000 over the period, to cover the cost of the above operations over the duration of the present Appeal.

106. In line with its traditional role, UNDRO will continue, in 1988, to assist the Government and UNSCERO in disseminating information to the international community on the status of relief operations; in recording contributions and information donors on the response to appeals and outstanding requirements; and in mobilizing resources to meet requirements as they arise.

ii) UNDRO

107. In addition, as requested by the Government, UNDRO will continue in 1988 its emergency assistance programme along the line carried out in 1987. This programme consists mainly of the following activities:

(a) Provision of air transport to support field activities of the government structures involved in the emergency programme of the Office of the United Nations Special Co-ordinator and of relief agencies and organizations ($US 326,000);

(b) Assistance to the Government in developing a computerized information system in CENE ($US 81,000);

(c) Strengthening communications between provincial and district capitals of affected provinces through the installation of long-range radios ($US 400,000);

(d) Provision of a roving expert to assist the Government in the monitoring of field situation and assessment of emergency needs ($US 71,000);

(e) Provision of an UNDRO delegate to assist the Special Co-ordinator in the co-ordination and monitoring of UNDRO-supported field activities ($US 60,000).

In order implement this twelve-month programme, UNDRO requires a total amount of $US 938,000.

(iii) UNICEF

108. UNICEF staff plays a major role in supporting the implementation by the Government of the Education Sector Programme, as well as a considerable part of the water and health sector programmes (WHO will also assist with part of the latter). In addition, UNICEF, through its provincial-level focus in Manica, Tete, Inhambane and Zambezia, will continue to support the implementation of area-specific rehabilitation programmes for displaced communities in various sectors, and the distribution of relief items in these provinces. Finally, UNICEF will assist in programmes of institutional support and strengthening within the context of the Appeal, notably in the Ministry of Health Emergency, Planning and Pharmaceutical Units, the Ministry of Education, and the DPCCN Planning and Information Unit.

109. In order to manage and co-ordinate this scale of assistance, UNICEF will retain its present Emergency Unit which is headed by a senior Programme Officer (expert in Food Security), a Programme Officer for Projects regarding Children in Difficult Circumstances, a Logistics Specialist placed in DPCCN and a Nutrition Adviser attached to the Ministry of Health, in addition to local support staff. UNICEF proposes to add another Emergency Officer in order to cope with the expected expanded scale of its assistance which will require additional programming resources and more extended field work. Given funds

already available under its Emergency Programme, UNICEF will require an additional $US 596,000 over the two-year period to cover this level of programming, and other professional and support capacity.

(iv) WHO

110. An Emergency Unit in the WHO Maputo office has been created since October 1987 for the purpose of assisting the Government of Mozambique, particularly the Ministry of Health, in view of reinforcing its capacity for the country profile on health consequences of the emergency. This includes an assessment of health and nutritional status, sanitary conditions, technical assistance and manpower development, co-ordination and preparedness management and response to emergency situations.

111. This Unit has been financed by NORAD for six months (October 1987 to March 1988) and has two professional staff; one epidemiologist and one sanitarian. WHO will require an additional amount of $US 347,000 over the period of two years to continue its assistance to the Ministry of Health.

(v) UNHCR

112. The activities of UNHCR focus on assisting the needs of returnees. In addition to staffing and administrative costs of the UNHCR sub-office in Tete, in 1987 UNHCR provided operational support to the government division responsible for refugees and returnees, Nucleo de Apoio aos Refugiados e Movimentos de Libertacao (NARML), to cover the purchase of vehicles, communications equipment, office supplies and salaries of logistic personnel. This will be continued and increased in 1988. The cost of support to NARML for the two-year period amounts to $US 229,800.

(vi) WFP

113. In the context of the country's overall emergency assistance programme, the Government considers the WFP office at Maputo as the focal point which assists it in the co-ordination of all activities relating to the provision of emergency food aid, from the assessment of needs to the handling of complex problems of delivery.

114. In order to effectively discharge these key responsibilities, which include the carrying out of important coastal shipping operations, WFP needs to continue to operate both its Logistic Support and Emergency Support Units. The former supervises the coastal operations of WFP and assists the Government in other logistics matters. The unit is presently staffed by four internationally recruited officers and two national staff. The latter unit deals primarily with matters concerning emergency food-aid needs, including the co-ordination of bilateral food aid donations. The unit is staffed with two internationally recruited officers and a national assistant.

115. In addition, WFP has established a food-aid information system in the Ministry of Commerce to which one internationally recruited staff member and a secretary have been assigned. The cost of three of the four existing logistics officers has so far been met through special contribution by the Swedish Government. The leasing of an aircraft to meet the minimum transport requirements for indispensable monitoring purposes has also been met through external contributions. In order to continue these activities, an amount of approximately $US 300,000 for the duration of one year will be needed.

II. FOOD AID

A. Background

116. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Mozambique. The sector accounts for 84 per cent of employment, 70 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, and an estimated 45 to 50 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). As the source of nearly all major exports, agriculture provides inputs to the main group of domestic industries, the agro-industries.

117. Since independence in 1975, Mozambique has been confronted with a progressive decline in its agricultural, economic and social situation due to natural disasters. Post independence has also been characterized by a marked escalation of terrorist activities, with attacks against economic installations, market networks and communications. An estimated 5.9 million people are affected, of whom 3.3 million are severely affected including 1.1 million people displaced within Mozambique. A further 700,000 are displaced in neighbouring countries. It is thus necessary to settle and rehabilitate these people, including those returning, so they can resume their normal life styles.

118. Insecurity and the weakening of agricultural marketing structures further reduces the already low share of market requirements from being met by local production. The affected and displaced rural population has increasingly concentrated around district capitals. Their potential for subsistence food production is therefore restricted, particularly in areas with high population density and low crop yields. Due to the lack of logistic means, only limited quantities of cereals have been commercially distributed in rural markets, thus creating a disincentive for industrial and cash crop production. Relief food-aid has had to cover part of these market deficits. Major cities, such as Maputo and Beira, enjoyed a relative better supply of marketed cereals as a consequence of a per capita ration system.

119. The Government has started to adopt policies to address these problems, but it is hindered by various adverse factors, including skilled-labour shortages and the country's financial difficulties. It has launched an Economic Rehabilitation Programme (ERP), which has also served as the basis for debt rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club.

120. The first priority of the Government in the short term is to address the immediate rehabilitation needs of the country. It has begun a process of monetary policy reforms as part of ERP to which donors pledge resources through the World Bank's consultative group. Whereas it is vital to cope with the immediate food crisis, it is equally important in the longer term to avoid over dependence on food aid and to achieve structural improvements to agriculture. It underlines the need to intensify efforts towards a reorientation of agricultural policies and priorities, with emphasis on the smallholder family subsector, training and extension and a steady supply of inputs and basic consumer goods so as to encourage agricultural production and marketing. In this respect, international aid should be preferentially

allocated to sectors and enterprises in which a production response can be expected and where increased production would result in substantial foreign exchange savings (through import substitution) or increased export earnings. Sectors clearly satisfying these criteria would include agriculture, the consumer goods industry and transportation. It is within this context that the international community should appraise the proposal for the Food Bank Scheme set forth below. The Food Bank would be a channel for food aid with a lower disincentive effect than that of free distribution.

121. The economic situation and the devastating effects of insecurity in Mozambique necessitate special approaches for the allocation and distribution of food aid. Market or programme food aid and relief food assistance (free distribution) have to be conceived as being closely interlinked. Rehabilitation and emergency assistance must go together to produce changes and long lasting effects.

122. It is the policy of the Government to limit as much as possible the free distribution of food to the affected rural population. It is assumed that many of these people, after a certain transition period, can either produce part of their own food or can earn income to purchase or barter food. It is useful to recall that against current constraints, the affected rural population in Mozambique does not live in a desert. In the view of the Government, this means that one is not always in need of 100 per cent free nutritional support through the entire year. An exception to this rule, however, is made for people who have recently been displaced by war or severe natural disasters.

123. Market food-aid will furthermore gain increasing importance to buffer the social hardship caused by ERP. It becomes an essential input for labour programmes that absorb the surplus work force set free from sectors which are presently over staffed. Marketed food aid will also help to create employment opportunities for people displaced by terrorist activity.

B. Current health status of the population

124. Surveys undertaken by the UNICEF-supported Nutrition Section of the Ministry of Health show that there is an apparent distinction between populations which have recently emerged from or continue to live in areas affected by war, populations in mainly drought-affected areas, and groups living in the relative normality of an urban environment. In drought-affected zones, such as Gaza, the incidence of acute malnutrition in children under five years of age seems to be in the region of 6 per cent, while in war-affected areas of Tete and Zambézia, where family life has been severely disrupted, acute malnutrition ranges between 8 per cent and 13 per cent. More dramatic, however, is the incidence of stunting, or "prolonged malnutrition" in such children. In all but one of the surveys undertaken in 1987, this was found to be above 38 per cent, with a high of 63 per cent in Gaza province. In only three of the 21 surveys undertaken between mid-1985

and mid-1987, was the incidence of stunting below 30 per cent, with the best results being found in Maputo city. These indicators suggest major losses in the future "human capital" base of Mozambique, and also a highly precarious nutritional condition among children in the country as a whole, liable to sudden deterioration in the absence of preventative measures.

C. Cereal production estimates for crop year 1987/88

125. According to FAO, indicators are that the production of cereals and root crops will again be below average owing to destabilization and less than favourable climatic conditions, although the latter have improved somewhat over the previous season. Conditions vary from region to region according to the type of crop. The war situation also caused a significant decrease in the cultivated area and consequently in the production of cereals and root crops, probably in the order of 15 to 20 per cent. It is estimated that total production of cereals and root crops (in terms of cereals equivalent) will be around 1,740,000 tons.

126. FAO estimates that the total requirements for cereals and cereal equivalents for the country as a whole for 1988/89 are approximately 2,567,400 tons, based on an optimal ration of 400 grams and 500 grams for urban and rural populations respectively. The following parameters have been used to estimate the food needs in cereals and/or cereals equivalents.

	Urban population	Rural population
Daily energetic requirements	2,300 cal.	2,300 cal.
Contribution of cereals or equivalent	50 %	75 %
Daily ration of cereals or equivalent		
Gross	400 grs	500 grs
Net (minus extraction losses)	350 grs	500 grs

127. The country's total food deficit (cereals) therefore amounts to 827,000 tons (2,567,400 tons requirements minus 1,740,000 estimated production). For reasons explained below, the Government's cereal-aid request for 1988/89 is lower than the above estimated cereal deficit.

D. Food-aid request for 1988/89 (see table 5)

1. Cereals

128. The new appeal is limited to 710,000 tons of cereals for both relief distribution and market sales for a target population of 5.96 million, in addition to an estimated 1.0 million persons to be

served through the Food Bank Scheme. The Government has defined the cereal food-aid requirements by maintaining a basic survival ration of 350 grams per capita for both urban and rural populations and assuming an overall average of approximately 50 per cent self-sufficiency for cereals and cereal equivalent requirements for the affected (40 to 70 per cent) and displaced (20 to 50 percent) rural population. This assumption is partly based on the positive impact of the seed and tool distribution programme carried out in 1987 and the experience of some income-generating capacity within these same groups. The Government's request also takes into account the logistics factor and the impact of destabilization activities which hampered distribution in 1987/88. While it is recognized that the Government's minimal cereal-aid request of 710,000 tons falls short of optimal nutritional requirements, the general consensus within the Government and the international community based in Mozambique is that it is realistic given prevailing conditions. It is also agreed that if the highly fluid situation existing within the country should improve, there will be scope for increased food aid to address the shortages which prevail among the affected and displaced population. It is therefore suggested that the Food Sub-Committee, which functions under EOC and is composed of representatives of the Government, major donors, and WFP, review as and when required the country's overall food distribution plan.

129. The affected and displaced population in need of relief distribution is estimated at 3.31 million or slightly above the figure for the previous crop year. As explained above, in order to achieve a more realistic estimate of food-aid needs as such, the Government has established the cereal food-aid requirement for the affected and displaced population (relief sector) at 200,000 tons. This is based on its estimation that an average of 50 per cent of the cereals and cereal equivalent requirements of these people can be covered by their own production or income-generating activities. It is related to the Government's efforts, initiated in 1987, to rehabilitate displaced people and make them partly responsible for their food supplies. These efforts are expected to show increasingly positive effects. It also takes into account the still insufficient capability to reach the intended beneficiaries in the light of logistic constraints and last year's performance in the delivery of food aid (see chapter 3 on Logistic requirements).

130. The population to be covered by sales through market channels is now estimated at 2.65 million. At the above ration scale, to which must be added a 15 per cent extraction loss provision for maize and wheat, the cereal requirement for this group amounts to 380,000 tons. The Government also requests 130,000 tons of cereal food-aid to be channelled through the Food Bank Scheme. Therefore, the total cereal food-aid requirement for market sales amounts to 510,000 tons.

2. Non-cereals

131. Whereas non-cereal food-aid requirements (pulses, oil and sugar) for crop year 1987/88 totaled 246,800 tons, the requirement for crop year 1988/89 has been calculated at 204,000 tons including the needs for the Food Bank.

The requirement for relief distribution to the 3.31 million affected and displaced population consists of 23,000 tons of pulses, 6,000 tons of oil and 1,000 tons of sugar. Using the basic ration of 40 grams per capita the requirement for pulses would normally represent 48,300 tons. On the basis of field surveys, however, the Government is assuming an average 50 per cent self-sufficiency for pulse requirements for the affected and displaced population. The requirement for the 3.65 million people who are to be reached through market sales and the Food Bank consists of 50,000 tons of pulses and 14,000 tons of oil, calculated at per capita rations of 40 grams of pulses and 10 grams of oil for market sales. Sugar requirements are based on historic needs and additional needs for the Food Bank. The non-cereal rations for the Food Bank are not calculated on a per capita basis but based on the purchasing power and consumer preference of the workers. Since the purpose of the Food Bank is to provide mainly complementary food to the working population, the share of sugar in the individual ration will be higher at the expense of the vegetable oil requirement.

3. Locally marketed production and carry-over stocks

132. It is estimated that in the 1988/89 agricultural year about 60,000 tons of paddy and maize, 7,600 tons of pulses, 7,200 tons of vegetable oil and 38,000 tons of sugar will be marketed. Since severe logistics constraints exist, most of the local marketed production (with the exception of vegetable oil and sugar) will enter the markets in the immediate vicinity of the productive areas. In calculating the net import requirements or food-aid needs, the requirements of the individual province have been reduced by its expected local marketed production of the respective food items.

133. Due to the late arrival of 1987/88 pledges, important carry-over stocks of food aid are expected to be on hand on 1 May 1988. However, late arrivals most probably will continue in respect of the 1988/89 food aid arrivals. The experience of 1987/88 has shown that interruptions in the flow of food-aid shipments have resulted in periods of critical shortage. It is proposed that part of the late arriving 1987/88 pledges should be used as working stocks to avoid a repetition of similar occurrences. Therefore, the Government and WFP request donors to ensure the timely and early delivery of their 1988/89 pledges so that 1987/88 carry-over stocks are not all drawn down to meet initial 1988/89 requirements and can indeed be retained as working stocks.

4. Summary tables

134. Table 6 shows the net import (food-aid) requirements and the proposed distribution to the provinces for market sales and relief food. The needs for the Food Bank, which are explained in Chapter 5, are not pre-determined on a provincial basis and therefore not included in this table. Local marketed production of each province has been deducted from the respective needs. Table 6 gives a summary of the food-aid needs for 1988/89, including the Food Bank.

TABLE 5: PLANNED DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AID

(Units: Thousands of metric tons)

1988/89 AGRICULTURAL YEAR

PROVINCE	MARKET				RELIEF		
	CEREALS	NONCEREAL	FOOD BANK	SUB-TOTL	CEREALS	NONCEREAL	SUB-TOTL
MAPUTO	151.2	47.9	40.0	239.1	19.9	3.0	23.9
GAZA	15.6	4.9	20.0	40.5	26.9	4.0	30.9
INHAMBANE	41.8	13.2	19.0	74.0	34.2	5.1	39.3
SOFALA	44.4	14.0	35.0	93.4	13.7	2.0	15.7
MANICA	10.1	3.2	–	13.3	14.7	2.2	16.9
TETE	19.3	6.1	–	25.4	17.8	2.7	20.5
ZAMBEZIA	20.1	6.3	35.0	61.4	33.0	5.0	37.0
NAMPULA	47.2	14.9	35.0	97.1	24.1	3.6	27.7
NIASSA	9.8	3.1	–	12.9	11.6	1.8	13.4
CABO DELGADO	20.5	6.4	–	26.9	4.1	0.6	4.7
TOTAL	380.0	120.0	184.0	684.0	200.0	30.0	230.0

TABLE 6: FOOD AID NEEDS FOR MOZAMBIQUE 1988/89

(Units: Thousands of metric tons)

COMMODITY	MARKET	RELIEF	FOOD BANK	TOTAL
WHEAT	137	–	–	137
MAIZE	175	200	100	475
RICE	68	–	30	98
PULSE*	35	23	15	73
VEGETABLE OIL*	10	6	4	20
SUGAR*	75	1	20	96
OTHER FOODS*	–	–	15	15
			TOTAL	914

* Vegetable oil and pulse needs for the Food Bank proportionally lower with higher allocation of sugar and other foods in line with consumer preferences

E. Food Bank Scheme: Proposal for Food Assistance Utilization in Support of the Economic Rehabiliation Programme of Mozambique

1. Objectives

135. The Food Bank's general objective is to assist in the economic rehabilitation of basic productive sectors and at the same time improve living conditions for workers. It is in line with efforts laid down in ERP; it would lessen social hardships in the wake of the rehabilitation process and generate employment opportunities for workers who may be released from other over-staffed sectors of the economy. Finally, the Food Bank could finance productive employment for affected and displaced people who otherwise would depend on free food distribution. At present, food assistance, project food-aid excluded, is channelled by the Government through the market system and free distribution schemes. During 1987, due to logistics constraints, marketed food reached mainly the major cities and was distributed without special targeting to individuals.

136. Due to the absence of sufficient quantities of food in rural markets, relief channels very often had to provide food to workers in rural areas, where the capacity to purchase was present but where a similar degree of food needs existed as with the affected population.

137. In order to improve the target setting and distribution of food to the productive population in economic entities, the Food Bank Scheme will be established in 1988. Its major advantages are:

Better target setting of food to the productive population;

Reduction of logistic constraints, through the use of trucking capacity of the participating enterprises;

Improvement of the possibility of enterprises to recruit workers and to increase the output of enterprises located in food deficit rural areas;

Generation of funds within the benefiting enterprise for the financing of rehabilitation activities, employment of additional labour, or the payment of output related wages.

2. Operative structure of the Food Bank

138. Food from the Food Bank is sold to the workers in workers' shops at official prices or in special circumstances at prices agreed upon between the enterprises, the donor, and the Ministry of Commerce.

139. The existing commodity marketing structures should be used to implement the Food Bank. This is to avoid the creation of a new bureaucratic structure which in effect would duplicate existing structures.

140. Commodities received for Food Bank purposes would be held jointly with commodities held for normal market requirements. The distribution plan would be drawn up separately, however, and commodity accounts would reflect this division.

141. In general, the commodity market official price structure will be utilized for Food Bank products.

142. The selection of the beneficiary economic units would be carried out by the Ministry of Commerce, in co-ordination with Food Bank participating donors and WFP. Based on this selection, a distribution plan will be prepared by the executing unit within the Ministry of Commerce.

143. The selected economic unit will sign an operational agreement with the Ministry of Commerce defining the receipt and utilization of Food Bank assistance. According to the plan agreed upon with Ministry of Commerce, it will invest in the enterprise, proceeds which accrue from the difference between the district wholesaler's price paid to the national distributor and the official price for sales to the public less distribution costs.

144. In order to avoid a duplicate accounting structure in the distribution channel, food donated for the Food Bank at the importation stage has to be treated as market food aid. Therefore the importing State organization has to deposit the established counter value in a special account with the Ministry of Finance. These funds will be reinvested according to an annual plan agreed upon with the Ministries of Finance, and Commerce and the donor representatives.

145. Funds generated directly at the enterprise level (or released from the account with the Ministry of Finance) will in general be used for one or a combination of the following activities:

(a) Carry out rehabilitation work;

(b) Employ additional work force;

(c) Pay incentive salaries to workers.

146. No normal operational costs of the enterprise will be covered by these funds.

147. Examples of activities to be supported by the Food Bank are:
(a) Reconstruction and maintenance work which can employ a large labour force, to rehabilitate or conserve infrastructure damaged by the war;
(b) Revitalization and expansion of commercial farms producing coconuts, sugar, tea, cashew and other crops, which were formerly one of Mozambique's main sources of foreign exchange;

(c) Construction and/or rehabilitation of access roads for rural marketing;

(d) Opening of new areas for crop production and animal husbandry, for example, "green zones" around cities;

(e) Establishment of agricultural co-operative ventures;

(f) Fruit-tree planting and reforestation;

(g) Construction of small irrigation schemes and digging of wells;

(h) Provision of cereals to fisherman in exchange for fish;

(i) Incentives for workers in the transport sectors;

(j) Main industrial units.

3. Expected benefits and improvements in food-aid use through through the Food Bank

148. The majority of the 1.1 million persons internally displaced by terrorist activities in most regions of the country are located near agricultural enterprises, including fishing activities. These could easily absorb additional labour to increase output and/or undertake rehabilitation activities. The Food Bank Scheme would thus avoid the need to grant free emergency food assistance to a part of the displaced population.

149. Mozambican workers, particularly those in rural areas, face difficulties in buying basic food for their families with regard both to the availability of food for sale and poor wages in relation to food costs in the parallel market. The Food Bank could serve as a regulative factor to balance these inequities.

150. Within the framework of ERP, enterprises and sectors must become cost efficient, a process often requiring a reduction of their labour force. Other sectors have difficulties in attracting labour due to the unavailability of food in the vicinity of their operations. On the other hand, many basic productive sectors of the economy which are the focus of ERP currently face difficulties in attracting workers owing to a lack of food in their operating areas at prices compatible with wages. The necessary food supplies could be guaranteed by the Food Bank.

151. The availability of basic foods from the Food Bank, sold at official rates to workers, would enable them to spend a lesser share of their fixed wages on basic foods thus allowing for the purchases of additional food inputs, such as eggs and vegetables, at more regular intervals. This would

stimulate agricultural production, since the sale of basic food by farmers to the market at official prices is severely handicapped by the relative decline of farm gate prices following the recent strong devaluations of the local currency.

4. Food requirements for the Food Bank

152. The number and level of rations that would be made available to the workers would be decided by the operations committee in consultation with the implementing organization. The ration would be determined by factors such as which types of food (a) are already available locally; (b) provide the greatest incentives; (c) are available to the scheme; and (d) might create a disincentive effect.

153. Considering that the Food Bank should provide a new channel for food-aid utilization, it is difficult to predict the exact number of possible beneficiaries and food requirements. However, a tentative target figure has been set at approximately 200,000 workers and their families (1,000,000 people) with food requirements for crop year 1988/89 estimated at 130,000 tons of cereals, 15,000 tons of pulses, 4,000 tons of oil, 20,000 tons of sugar and 15,000 tons of other food.

154. Considering that food commodities distributed through the Food Bank should not primarily cover basic food needs available through normal market channels and local production, the specific role of the scheme would be to provide food which:

(a) Has a high incentive value for workers;

(b) Complements the diet of the affected and displaced population to improve nutrition;

(c) Cannot be produced or is produced only in limited quantities locally and, although nutritionally essential, is unavailable to a normal wage earner due to high cost or limited availability.

155. Since the workers are free to select the kind and quantity of food (within the limit of availability) they want to buy, it is expected that the share of brown sugar and other food (canned meat, margarine, dried fish, blended food, powdered milk) would be higher and the needs for vegetable oil (due to relatively high prices) lower compared to the calculated per capita needs for the market and relief sectors. Canned food and other processed food items have a very high incentive value due to their very limited availability in the regular market.

5. Food aid cost estimates

156. The total cost of the Government's request for food assistance amounts to $US 183.4 million based on the average free on board (FOB) commodity prices. To this must be added insurance and shipping costs to arrive at the Cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of the requested assistance.

157. The breakdown of costs by commodity group is as follows:

	(US dollars)
Cereals	98.3 million
Non-cereals	85.1 million
Total	183.4 million

III. LOGISTICS REQUIREMENTS

A. General constraints

158. Since independence, the transport sector which used to play an important role in the country's economy has, due to a lack of capital investment and regular maintenance deteriorated rapidly. The situation has been further exacerbated by the continuing destruction of the transport infrastructure by armed bandits. This latter factor is the most important constraint because unless it is possible to ensure safe and free passage over the inland transportation networks, the provision of new equipment will have little or no impact. Second in importance to the general security situation is the shortage of qualified managerial and technical personnel. The third principal constraint is the acute shortage of foreign exchange which affects the maintenance of transport vehicles and equipment particularly in the country's ports which as a result of the inland security problems now have to play a greater role than ever in the national distribution network. A further constraint to the country's distribution performance has been the late arrival of food pledges.

B. Present situation

159. During the period from May 1987 to mid-February 1988, statistics indicate that DPCCN managed to distribute approximately 99,000 tons of foodstuffs; commercial food distribution figures for the same period were 404,000 tons, with a considerable proportion of the latter figure being distributed in the country's major urban centres. During 1988/89, the Government plans to distribute the quantities of food and non-food items mentioned below:

(Tons)

	DPCCN	Food	Commerce	Total
Cereals	200 000	130 000	380 000	710 000
Non-cereals	30 000	54 000	120 000	204 000
Non-food	30 000		102 000	132 000
	260 000	184 000	602 000	1 046 000

160. Hence, a major increase over the past 12 months is planned. In order to achieve this target within a short period of time, the following constraints must be quickly overcome.

161. While on paper Navique's current coastal fleet of 11 vessels has an outward bound capacity of approximately 15,000 tons per month, in practice this figure is not often achieved due to port delays. WFP has currently two coasters (total capacity 1,100 tons) operating in Mozambique. Presuming that the latter perform two voyages a month, it means that Navique must carry about 20,000 tons of DPCCN/commerce cargo per month.

162. Assuming that Navique can move half of the tonnage with their existing fleet, taking into account their other commitments, it will be necessary for them to hire additional vessels to transport the balance of the projected monthly figure of 20,000 tons. The minimum requirement will be two vessels each of 2,000-ton cargo capacity to perform at least two voyages per month.

163. The cost of operating the two WFP coasters estimated to be $US 1.35 million per annum still has not been covered.

1. Security situation

164. The attached map on conditions of accessibility as at February 1988 illustrates the current serious current serious security situation throughout the majority of the country's districts. The need for military escorts in these districts where distribution is scheduled to take place makes transportation very expensive, since the time that it takes a vehicle to make a round-trip is abnormally long. There is a definite need which is supported both by the Government and NGOs, for additional escort vehicles to protect transport. It is clear that unless this problem is resolved, it is very unlikely that distribution targets will be achieved in many areas of the country.

2. Ports

165. Provided donors adhere to delivery schedules and thus avoid "bunching", no major problems should arise at the primary ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala (see annex B).

166. However, of the three secondary ports of Quelimane, Pemba and Inhambane that will be utilized, there will be a major bottleneck at the last port. Its present capacity is approximately 3,000 tons per month and, as indicated in the attached port handling schedule (annex C), the port of Inhambane is projected to handle 7,445 tons per month. Urgent measures which will be necessary to improve the discharge and off-take capability of this port are listed in the provincial distribution plan (see annex B).

167. It is planned that 18 tertiary ports will be used for direct distribution to the district level (see annex C) and several of them will have to be provided with tugs, lighters, fork-lifts, tarpaulins, storage and trucks to improve their discharge and off-take capability. Details of these inputs are given in the relevant provincial distribution plans (see annex B).

3. Coastal shipping

168. A total of 23,000 tons of food and non-food items per month are scheduled to be moved by sea from the primary to secondary ports, with a subsequent trans-shipment of 8,000 tons to the tertiary ports listed in annex C. Given the poor turnaround time of coastal vessels at the secondary and tertiary ports, there will have to be a tremendous improvement in discharge rates at the ports concerned. Similarly, there is a need to strengthen the coastal craft capacity, particularly to the tertiary ports that are less frequently used, and proposals to this effect are listed in the individual provincial distribution plans.

4. Vehicles

169. Given the widespread security problems, the road transport sector requirements are the most difficult to assess since vehicle turnaround times in areas where military escorts are necessary make distribution planning very difficult.

170. As indicated in the provincial distribution plans (annex B), the DPCCN fleet will have to be increased by 75 per cent (269 + 203) if it is to distribute the target of approximately 22,000 tons per month.

171. The vehicular requirements of the commercial sector are considerably greater than those of the relief operation, since the Government has set a monthly target of approximately 60,000 tons per month. The existing fleet of 112 used vehicles which service the commercial sector is not included in the current distribution plan, since it will serve that sector of the population (8 million) which is not a part of the overall assistance programme. The estimated new fleet requirements of commerce are therefore put at approximately 400 vehicles, at a total cost of $US 13,675 million.

172. It is the Government's intention to involve further the private sector as much as possible in the distribution of those food and non-food items earmarked for the commercial market. Consequently, it is proposed that at least 50 per cent of the 406 vehicles now being requested for the commercial sector will be sold to private companies either on a local currency direct cash sale or hire-purchase basis. The proceeds of sales of vehicles to the private sector will be used by the Ministry of Finance to fund projects agreed upon with donors. A part of these counter value funds will be used to fund the Caixa Agricola Fundo de Fomento Agraria e de Desenvolvimento Rural (Agricultural Bank), which was recently created under the supervision of the existing Development Bank. The Ministry of Commerce will be responsible for the overall supervision of the proposed commercial-vehicle-sale programme. Purchasers will pay a normal interest rate on their loans and undertake to transport both food and non-food items at the official rates on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce.

173. It is considered that the sale of trucks to private traders will result in a better penetration of the rural areas, thereby increasing the distribution and so stimulating trade at the grass-roots level.

174. Vehicles also have an important role to play in improving off-take from the ports. Several of the secondary and tertiary ports have little or no quayside transit shed accommodation, which necessitates the removal of cargo to the nearest warehouse facilities if discharge is not to be halted. It is proposed to allocate a total of 121 vehicles to the Ministry of Transport and/or to major distributors to be used exclusively in improving port off-take.

5. Maintenance/repair of vehicles

175. The request for 730 additional vehicles for DPCCN, commerce and ports includes a built-in element of 15 per cent for spare parts. However, there is also an urgent need of spare parts for the existing DPCCN fleet, without which

instead of vehicles being out of service for 20 per cent of the time, the situation will deteriorate even further. The cost of spare parts requirements of DPCCN is estimated to be $US 2.9 million. The provision of a further 203 vehicles to DPCCN will also require the strengthening of its workshop/maintenance facilities at an estimated total cost of $US 400,000.

6. Warehouses

176. The proposed delivery schedules will prove difficult to achieve. Turnover of stocks at the district level will be very rapid due to needs far exceeding delivery capacity; conseqently, the requirement for additional warehousing accommodation is very modest. The requirements of DPCCN are estimated to be $US 745,000 and those of commerce are $US 1,210,000, details of which are given in the relevant provincial distribution plans (see annex B).

7. Manpower

177. The lack of qualified management and technical staff poses a major constraint to the achievement of the proposed national distribution plan. Currently the Logistic Support Unit (LSU), with CARE International as the executing donor agency and also with assistance from UNICEF, provides an important service to DPCCN at the headquarters and provincial levels through the provision of technical, administrative and training assistance at a cost of $US 1,900,000 per annum. The logistics unit of WFP (funded by Sweden) assists in monitoring the coastal shipping operation at an estimated annual cost of $US 200,000.

178. Experience has shown, however, that the aforementioned support was barely able to cope with past years' workload. Consequently, given the fact that current distribution plans make provision for handling almost double the recorded 1987/88 figure of approximately 503,000 tons, the importance of setting up an adequately qualified management structure for 1988/89 cannot be over emphasized.

179. If the target figure of almost one million tons is to be achieved, it will require a massive co-ordination effort from all concerned, i.e. Port Authorities railways; Navique; DPCCN; LAM, the national airline; and the Ministries of Commerce and Transport. In order to handle the task of moving almost one million tons of food and non-food items, there is a need for an operational transportation task group with the executive power to set priorities and allocate resources for all elements of the national distribution chain, i.e. ports, shipping, railways, road, trasnport, air freight and storage. The Government is urgently seeking assistance from donors to commence a short-term study of the exact needs that will be required to establish a national transportation task group, without which it is believed that the planned distribution targets will be difficult to fulfil.

8. Air lifts

180. As indicated in the map which illustrates the security situation, at present nine districts accessible only by air. While it is not

feasible to airlift the complete food package to such districts, it is necessary to provide them with a minimum of their food needs in the form of high-protein foods. It is proposed to airlift approximately 60 tons per month to each of the affected districts and a total of $US 5.1 million per annum will be required to support the district airlifts.

181. In addition to the above-mentioned airlifts, experience has shown that from time to time there is a need to transport urgently required non-food items, such as drugs and medical equipment, which are normally held in the major citites of Maputo, Beira and Nacala. About $US 1 million are required to defray the costs of such air lifts.

9. Internal transport costs

182. Until such time as the additional transport infrastructure is built up, the Government has a need for financial assistance to cover internal transport costs. Therefore, donors are requested, when pledging food contributions for the country's overall requirements, to make financial provision for covering such costs which are currently estimated to be an average of $US 85.00 per ton. This figure is based on the assumption that 30 per cent of all donations will need to be transported by sea. The breakdown of the overall costs being as follows:

	(US dollars per ton)
Port charges	10
Coastal transport (30% of $US 45)	15
Road transport	60
Total	85

10. Improvement of access roads

183. With the objective of improving regular communication with and distribution of emergency supplies to the displaced populations, there is a critical need to open new access roads and to maintain some of the existing ones which are in very poor condition.

184. The ongoing activities of the International Labour Organisation, (ILO) project in Zambézia and Maputo provinces indicate that a labour-based system of road rehabilitation and maintenance is suitable for the upgrading and maintenance of earth and gravel roads, by using a minimum of light equipment and transport.

185. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government to expand this capacity to other provinces by setting up additional labour brigades. The implementation of this programme will help significantly to improve

accessibility to displaced popuations; lower vehicle operating costs; facilitate trade and mobility of people and goods; re-establish/extend basic services; and create short-term (rehabilitation) and long-term (maintenance) employment opportunities in the rural areas.

136. In 1988, the Government of Mozambique will contact donors with specific proposals for the creation of additional road brigades in several provinces.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED FOOD AND NON-FOOD REQUIREMENTS 1/5/88 - 30/4/89

Population groups to be assisted

Province	COMMERCE			DPCCN			Total	COMMERCE (MT)					DPCCN (MT)				(MT) Total
	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total		Cereals	Non Cereals	Food Bank	Non-Food	Sub-total	Cereals	Non Cereals	Non-Food	Sub-total	
Maputo	1,010,000	53,000	1,063,000	205,000	124,000	329,000	1,392,000	151,080	47,364	49,000	40,764	279,868	19,884	2,976	2,976	25,836	305,644
Gaza	48,000	61,600	109,600	379,300	65,250	444,550	554,100	15,57[illegible]	4,944	20,900	4,200	44,720	26,868	4,008	4,008	34,884	79,604
Inhambane	170,000	123,600	293,600	505,300	61,600	566,900	860,500	41,736	13,248	19,000	11,256	85,240	34,248	5,112	5,124	44,484	129,724
Sofala	246,000	65,500	311,500	143,000	83,600	226,600	538,100	44,268	14,052	35,000	11,952	105,272	13,692	2,040	2,040	17,772	123,044
Manica	53,000	17,500	70,500	168,500	74,500	243,000	313,500	10,020	3,180	-	2,700	15,900	14,676	2,196	2,196	19,068	34,968
Tete	75,000	60,100	135,100	228,500	65,500	294,000	429,100	19,200	6,096	-	5,184	30,480	17,772	2,652	2,652	23,076	53,556
Zambezia	115,000	25,700	140,700	164,300	381,815	546,115	686,815	19,992	6,348	35,000	5,400	66,740	33,000	4,932	4,932	42,864	109,604
Nampula	287,762	43,800	331,562	281,100	117,497	398,597	730,159	47,124	14,952	35,000	12,720	109,796	24,004	3,600	3,600	31,204	141,000
Niassa	45,000	23,500	68,500	106,000	88,000	194,000	262,500	9,732	3,096	-	2,628	15,456	11,664	1,740	1,740	15,144	30,600
Cabo Delgado	60,000	83,500	143,500	32,000	29,500	67,500	211,000	20,395	6,475	-	5,503	32,373	4,080	612	612	5,304	37,677
TOTALS	2,109,762	557,800	2,667,562	2,219,000	1,091,212	3,310,212	5,977,774	379,123	120,355	194,009	102,307	785,785	199,968	29,860	29,880	259,716	1,045,501
						Monthly Requirements		31,594	10,030	15,333	8,526	60,986	16,664	2,489	2,490	21,643	87,125

Annex A

LOGISTICS BUDGET SUMMARY

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1988/1989

Province	Port Equipment	Coastal Vessels	Railways	Vehicles: Commerce No.	Vehicles: Commerce US$	Vehicles: DPCCN No.	Vehicles: DPCCN US$	Vehicles: Ports No.	Vehicles: Ports US$	Warehouses: Commerce	Warehouses: DPCCN	Total
Maputo	104,000	300,000		(16)	1,058,000			(20)	1,840,000	-	-	3,302,000
Gaza	500,000	700,000	250,000	(35)	2,231,000	(52)	(3,933,000)	(9)	621,000	-	440,000	8,675,000
Inhambane	2,075,000	1,400,000	250,000	(52)	2,840,500	(15)	(1,219,000)	(30)	2,001,000	100,000	160,000	10,045,500
Manica	-	-	-	(23)	1,127,000	(20)	(920,000)			400,000		2,447,000
Sofala	1,619,000	1,300,000	-	(35)	1,702,000			(20)	1,840,000	50,000		6,502,000
Tete	-	-	-	(43)	1,978,000	(39)	(2,960,100)		-		315,000	5,253,100
Zambezia	1,820,000	1,000,000	-	(35)	2,116,000	(19)	(1,426,000)	(14)	805,000	50,000	210,000	7,427,000
Nampula	195,000	1,000,000	-	(65)	4,278,000			(20)	1,840,000	200,000		7,513,000
Niassa	-	-	-	(54)	3,473,000	(14)	(1,610,000)			360,000		5,443,000
Cabo Delgado	769,000	600,000		(48)	2,438,000	(18)	(1,012,000)	(8)	552,000	50,000		5,421,000
National	100,000	-	525,000			(25)	(595,000)					1,220,000
TOTALS US$	7,173,000	6,300,000	1,025,000	(406)	23,241,500	(203)	13,675,100	(121)	9,499,000	1,210,000	1,125,000	63,248,600

ANNUAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Fuel/Lubricants Commerce $	Fuel/Lubricants DPCCN $	Fuel/Lubricants Ports $	Workshop Maintenance DPCCN	Vessel Hire	Sea freight in small crafts DPCCN	Spare Parts DPCCN	Airlifts DPCCN	Port handling and storage DPCCN	Management DPCCN	Total
Maputo	21,384	50,100	29,332								100,816
Gaza	53,312	121,000	9,826								184,138
Inhambane	57,200	63,066	33,000								153,266
Manica	17,966	49,866						360,000			427,832
Sofala	82,866	63,800	28,332					1,800,000			1,374,998
Tete	444,106	272,711									716,817
Zambezia	43,998	113,666	15,400					1,440,000			1,613,064
Nampula	109,265	23,172	22,000								154,437
Niassa	375,980	191,546						1,500,000			2,067,526
Cabo Delgado	46,099	29,332	8,800								84,231
National	-	316,800	-	288,000	1,350,000 WFP 900,000 Nav.	1,296,000	2,900,531	1,008,000	2,740,000	1,900,000	12,699,331
TOTALS US$	1,252,176	1,295,059 *	146,690	288,000	2,250,000	1,296,000	2,900,531	6,108,000	2,740,000	1,900,000	20,176,456

* Inclusive of fuel for the existing fleet

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND RECURRENT EXPENDITURES

	Capital Expenditure $	Annual Recurrent Expenditure $	Totals $
Maputo	3,302,000	100,816	3,402,816
Gaza	8,675,000	184,138	8,859,138
Inhambane	10,045,500	153,266	10,198,766
Manica	2,447,000	427,832	2,874,832
Sofala	6,502,000	1,974,998	8,476,998
Tete	5,253,100	716,817	5,969,917
Zambezia	7,427,000	1,613,064	9,040,064
Nampula	7,513,000	154,437	7,667,437
Niassa	5,443,000	2,067,526	7,510,526
Cabo Delgado	5,421,000	84,231	5,505,231
National	1,220,000	12,699,331	13,919,331
TOTALS US$	63,248,600	20,176,456	83,525,056

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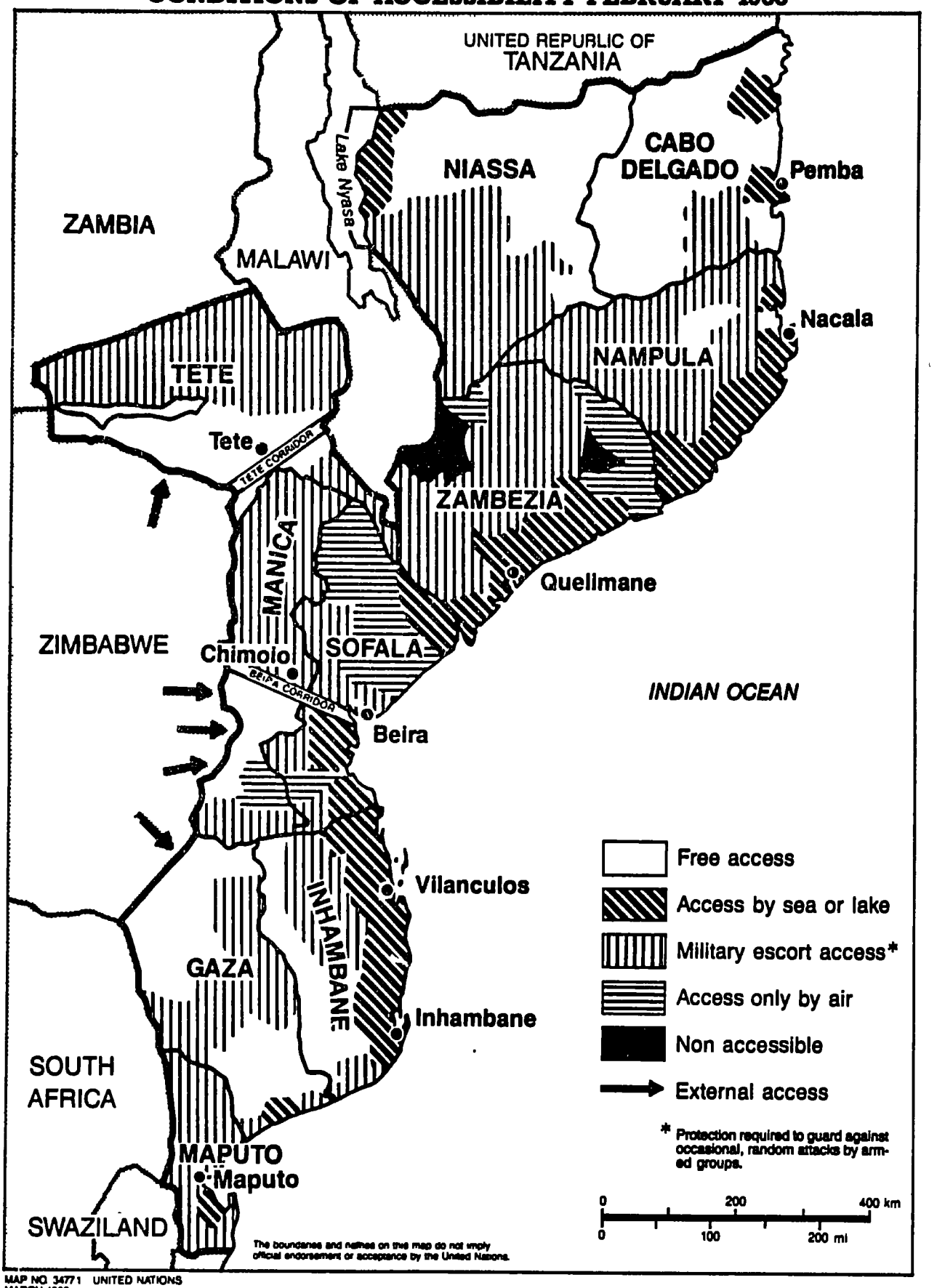
MOZAMBIQUE
CONDITIONS OF ACCESSIBILITY FEBRUARY 1988



MAP NO. 34771 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1988

ANNEX B (1)

MAPUTO PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-Total	TOTAL
1,596,000	1,010,000	53,000	1,063,000	205,000	124,000	329,000	1,392,000

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	151,080	19,884	170,964
Non-cereal needs	47,964	2,976	50,940
Non-food needs	40,764	2,976	43,740
Food Bank	40,000	-	40,000
	279,808	25,836	305,644

Per month

Cereals	12,590	1,657	14,247
Non-cereals	3,997	248	4,245
Non-food	3,397	248	3,645
Food Bank	3,333	-	3,333
Totals	23,317	2,153	25,470

2. PORTS OF ENTRY

Per month

Maputo 25,470 MT

3. ADDITIONAL PORT EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

For monitoring purposes at Maputo Port (24,637 MT for Maputo Province +
5,061 MT for Inhambane Province +
6,217 MT for Gaza Provice)

- 3 pick up trucks
- 20 motor cycles
- 10 walkie talkie radios
- 200 tarpaulins

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1 Barge of 50 tons capacity to assist in supplying Matatuine District with 50% of its monthly requirements, i.e. 175 tons.

COMMERCE 28 tons DPCCN 147 tons

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

By rail ex Maputo	Per month COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTALS
Moamba District	226	490	716
By road ex Maputo (including district distribution)			
Magude	56	523	579
Manhica	188	392	580
Matutuine	28	147	175
Marracuene	188	196	384
Boane	94	163	257
Namaacha	188	92	280
	742	1,513	2,255

Average turnaround = 5 days.

5.1 District Distribution

	QTY (MT)	No. Trucks
Magude	580	1 x 8 T
Manhica	580	1 x 8 T
Matutuine	350	1 x 8 T
Marracuene	384	1 x 8 T
Boane	257	1 x 8 T
Moamba	716	2 x 8 T
Namaacha	279	1 x 8 T
Total	3,146	8 x 8 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN 20 T	DPCCN 8 T	COMMERCE 20 T	COMMERCE 8 T	PORTS 20 T
Local haulage ex Port	-		-		17
Transport to District and District distribution	12	12	6	8	-
	12	12	6	8	17
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	2	2	1	1	3
	14	14	7	9	20
Existing capacity	22	12	-	-	-
Additional vehicle requirement	-	-	7	9	20

Port haulage requirement based on assumption that 1,000 tons per day can be transported to local warehouses by 17 vehicles performing 3 trips per day.

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

NIL

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Maputo	3 pick-up trucks	$ 45,000	
	20 motor cycles	$ 30,000	
	10 walkie talkie handsets	$ 4,000	
	200 tarpaulins	$ 25,000	
			$ 104,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

Maputo	1 x 50 ton capacity motorised barge	$ 300,000

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORTS	
8 ton capacity	-	9 ($360,000)	-	
20 ton capacity	-	7 ($560,000)	20 ($1,600,000)	
Total	-	920,000	1,600,000	
Plus 15% for spares	-	138,000	240,000	
		$1,058,000	$ 1,840,000	$2,898,000

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

20 x 20 ton port haulage = 20 x 40kms per day = 800kms x 250 days = 200,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 66,666 litres at US$ 0.40 = $26,666

7 x 20 ton Commerce = 7 x 200kms per trip = 1,400kms x 72 trips p.a. = 100,800kms
@ 3kms litre = 33,600 litres

9 x 8 ton Commerce = 9 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 45,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 15,000 litres

Total Commerce = 48,600 litres @ US$ 0.40 litre =$19,440

Totals	Port Haulage	Commerce	
	US$ 26,666	19,440	
Plus 10% for oil/ lubricants	2,666	1,944	
	$ 29,332	21,384	$ 50,716

8.5 Fuel/Lubricants for existing DPCCN Vehichle Fleet

1,138,661 litres @ US$ 0.40	=	$45,546	
Plus 10% for oil/lubs.	=	4,554	
			$ 50,100

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 3,402,816

ANNEX B (2)

GAZA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	TOTAL
1,197,000	48,000	61,600	109,600	379,300	65,200	444,500	554,100

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	15,576	26,868	42,444
Non-cereal needs	4,944	4,008	8,952
Non-food needs	4,200	4,008	8,208
Food Bank needs	20,000	-	20,000
Totals	44,720	34,884	79,604
Per month			
Cereals	1,298	2,239	3,537
Non-cereals	412	334	746
Non-food	350	334	684
Food Bank	1,666	-	1,666
Totals	3,726	2,907	6,633

2. PORTS OF ENTRY

Per month

Maputo

6,633 MT of which:
1,500 MT transhipped to Xai-Xai
1,381 MT trucked to Chokwe
1,381 MT railed to Chokwe
705 MT trucked to Xai-Xai
1,666 MT trucked to Xai-Xai (Food Bank)
65% of transport covered by recipients
35% to be provided

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 XAI-XAI port needs:

- Dredging of Limpopo mouth

4. COASTAL VESSEL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Maputo - Xai-Xai 1,500 MT per month:

1 landing craft (250 DWT) with 5 days turnaround basis.

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Districts supplied by road per month:

- Xai-Xai to:

	DPCCN MT	COMMERCE MT	TOTAL MT
Chibuto	457.8	94.0	551.8
Bilene	45.8	56.4	102.2
Manjacase (70% by road 30% by rail)	595.1	92.1	687.2
Total	1,098.7	242.5	1,341.2

- Chokwe to:

Guija	699.8	188.0	887.8
Massingir	228.9	56.4	285.3
Mabalane	65.4	5.6	71.0
Total	994.1	250.0	1,244.1

- Chicualacuala to:

Massangene	194.2	5.6	199.8

Average turnaround for truck for all districts = 5 days.

5.2 Districts supplied by rail per month

- Manjacase (30%)	255.1	39.5	294.6
- Chicualacuala	181.8	255.6	407.4
Total	436.9	295.1	732.0

5.3 Districts Distribution

Bilene	1 x 8 T
Guija	2 x 8 T
Chibuto	2 x 8 T
Chicualacuala	1 x 8 T
Massingir	1 x 8 T
Manjacaza	3 x 8 T
Mabalane	1 x 8 T

Total 11 x 8 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN		COMMERCE			PORTS AND RAIL.
	20 T	10 T	20 T	10 T	7/8 T	10 T
Local haulage ex port/rail	-	-	-	-	-	8
Long distance haulage Maputo Chokwe and Maputo Xai-Xai	13	-	6	-	-	-
Transport to districts and district distribution	-	38	-	11	13	-
	13	38	6	11	13	8
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	2	7	1	2	2	1
Total	15	45	7	13	15	9
Existing capacity	-	8	-	-	-	-
Additional Requirements	15	37	7	13	15	9

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

For DPCCN

- Chokwe 1 x 1,000 tons capacity warehouse
- Xai-Xai 2 x 1,000 tons capacity warehouse
- Chicualacuala 1 x 1,000 tons capacity warehouse

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Requirement

Xai-Xai: Dredging of Limpopo mouth US$ 500,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

Maputo - Xai-Xai: 1 landing craft 250 DWT US$ 700,000

8.3 Railways

To assist rehabilitation of Xai-Xai/Manjacase US$ 250,000

8.4 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORT/RAIL
20 ton capacity	15 ($1,200,000)	7 ($ 560,000)	-
10 ton capacity	37 ($2,220,000)	13 ($ 780,000)	9 ($540,000)
7/8 ton capacity	-	15 ($ 600,000)	-
	52 ($3,420,000)	35 ($1,940,00)	9 ($540,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	513,000	291,000	81,000
	3,933,000	2,231,000	621,000

Sub-total US$ 6,785,000

8.5 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

9 x 10 ton port/rail haulage = 9 x 30kms per day x 250 days = 67,000kms p.a. @ 3kms litre = 22,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $8,933

15 x 20 ton DPCCN long distance haulage = 15 x 450kms round trip x 40 trips p.a. = 270,000kms @ 3kms litre = 90,000 litres

45 x 10 ton DPCCN = 45 x 250kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 562,500kms @ 3kms litre = 187,500 litres

Total DPCCN 277,500 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $110,000

7 x 20 ton Commerce long distance haulage = 7 x 450kms round trip x 40 trips p.a. = 126,000kms @ 3kms litre = 42,000 litres

13 x 10 ton Commerce for distribution to districts = 13 x 250kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 162,500 kms @ 3kms litre = 54,166 litres

15 x 7/8 ton Commerce for district distribution = 15 x 100kms round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 75,000kms @ 3kms litre = 25,000 litres

Total Commerce 121,166 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $48,466

Totals

	Port/Rail Haulage	DPCCN	Commerce	Grand Total
	$ 8,933	110,000	48,466	167,399
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	893	11,100	4,846	16,739
Grand Totals	$ 9,826	121,000	53,312	184,138

8.6 Warehouses

4 x 1,000 ton capacity @ 110,000 per unit US$ 440,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL	US$ 8,859,138

ANNEX B (3)

INHAMBANE PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-Total	TOTAL
1,596,000	170,000	123,600	293,600	505,300	61,600	566,900	860,500

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	41,736	34,248	75,984
Non-cereal needs	13,248	5,112	18,360
Non-food needs	11,256	5,124	16,380
Food Bank needs	19,000	-	19,000
Totals	85,240	44,484	129,724

er month

erals	3,478	2,854	6,332
on-cereals	1,104	426	1,530
on-food	938	427	1,365
ood Bank	1,583	-	1,583
Totals	7,103	3,707	10,810

PORTS OF ENTRY

r month

puto	5,810 Tons
ira	5,000 Tons

which

8,194 Tons will be transhipped to Inhambane
1,610 Tons will be transhipped to Vilanculos
1,006 Tons will be transhipped to Inhassoro

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL PORT EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Inhambane (8,194 tons per month)

At the moment this port is incapable of handling anywhere near the required monthly tonnage and there is an urgent need to upgrade the port.

- 1 motorised barge (400 ton capacity) equipped with 3/5 ton derrick
- quayside area transit shed (1,000 tons capacity)
- 4 fork-lifts (5 ton capacity)

3.2 Vilanculos (1,610 tons per month)

- 1 pontoon
- 1 tugboat
- 2 lighters (100 ton capacity)

These items currently being procured by WFP

3.3 Inhassoro (1,006 tons per month)

- 1 tugboat
- 2 lighters (100 ton capacity)

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A total of 10,810 tons of cargo per month will have to be transported to this Province's three ports.

It is unlikely that existing Navique and WFP coastal craft can handle more than 2,500 tons per month. Consequently there is an urgent need to cover the potential gap of 8,300 tons.

As an initial measure the undermentioned craft are urgently needed.

2 landing crafts (250 tons capacity)

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

	Per month (MT)		
	DPCCN	COMMERCE	TOTAL
By rail from Inhambane			
to Jangamo	229	188	417
Inharrime	137	38	175
	---	---	---
	366	266	592
	===	===	===
By road from Inhambane			
to Zavala	216	75	291

By road from Maxixe to Massinga	458	564	1,022
Funhalouro	330	94	424
Morrumbene	379	37	416
Panda	340	19	359
Homoine	392	19	411
	1,899	733	2,632
By road from Vilanculos to Mabote	225	256	481
By road from Inhassoro to Govuro	196	188	384

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN		COMMERCE		PORTS	
	15 T	8 T	15 T	8 T	15 T	8 T
Local haulage ex Ports						
Inhambane					10	
Vilanculos					-	5
Inhassaro					-	5
Maxixe					5	
Transport to District and District distribution	24	14	11	33		
	24	14	11	33	15	10
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	5	3	2	6	3	2
Total	29	17	13	39	18	12
Existing capacity	15	15	-	-	-	-
Additional requirements	14	2	13	39	18	12

Average days per trip for District Distribution

Northern Districts = 7 days
Southern Districts = 5 days

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

DPCCN

Vilanculos	1 x 500 ton warehouse
Inhambane City	1 x 1,000 ton warehouse

COMMERCE

Maxixe	2 x 500 ton warehouse

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Inhambane	1 motorised barge (400 ton) equipped with 3/5 ton derrick	$ 650,000
	1 1,000 ton capacity transit shed	$ 75,000
	4 forklifts (5 ton)	$ 400,000
Inhassoro	1 tugboat	$ 65,000
	2 lighters (100 ton capacity)	$ 160,000
	Sub-total	$ 2,075,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

2 x landing craft (250 tons)	$ 1,400,000	
	Sub-total	$ 1,400,000

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORTS
15 ton capacity	14 ($980,000)	13 ($910,000)	18 ($1,260,000)
8 ton capacity	2 ($80,000)	39 ($1,560,000)	12 ($480,000)
	16 ($1,060,000)	52 ($2,470,000)	30 ($1,740,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	$159,000	$370,500	$261,000
	$ 1,219,000	$ 2,840,500	$ 2,001,000

Sub-total $ 6,060,500

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

30 x port haulage vehicles = 30 x 30kms per day x 250 days = 225,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 75,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $30,000

14 x 15 ton DPCCN = 14 x 300kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 210,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 70,000 litres

2 x 8 ton DPCCN = 2 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 10,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 3,333 litres

Total DPCCN = 73,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $29,333

13 x 15 ton Commerce = 13 x 300kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 195,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 65,000 litres

39 x 8 ton Commerce = 39 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 195,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 65,000 litres

Total Commerce = 130,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $52,000

Totals	Port Haulage	DPCCN	COMMERCE	GRAND TOTALS
	US$ 30,000	29,333	52,000	111,333
Plus 10% for oil/ lubricants	3,000	2,933	5,200	11,133
Totals	$ 33,000	32,266	57,200	$122,466

8.5 Fuel/Lubricants for existing DPCCN Vehicle Fleet

70,000 litres @ US$ 0.40	=	$28,000
Plus 10% for oil/lubs.	=	2,800
		$ 30,800

8.6 Warehouses

DPCCN		COMMERCE	
1 x 500 ton	$ 50,000	2 x 500 ton	$100,000
1 x 1,000 ton	$110,000		
	$160,000		$100,000

Sub-total $ 260,000

8.7 Railways

To assist rehabilitation of Inhambane/Inharrime rail line $ 250,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL $10,198,766

ANNEX B (4)

MANICA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	Total
744,000	53,000	17,500	70,500	168,500	74,500	243,000	313,500

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	10,020	14,676	24,696
Non cereal needs	3,180	2,196	5,376
Non-food needs	2,700	2,196	4,896
Totals	15,900	19,068	34,968

Per month

Cereals	835	1,223	2,058
Non-cereals	265	183	448
Non-food	225	183	408
Totals	1,325	1,589	2,914

2. PORTS OF ENTRY per month

Beira 2,914 MT

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable to this Province

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable to this Province

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Rail/Road distribution

	Rail	Road		Turnaround Time
Chimoid	944			
Barue	193	193	a)	5 days
Guro	197	197	a)	5 days
Manica	399			
Mossurize	239	239	a)	7 days
Sussundenga	175	175	a)	7 days
Tambara	52	52	a)	5 days
Gondola	395	395	a)	2 days
Macosa	39	39	a)	5 days
Machaze	280	280	a)	5 days

a) with transhipment in Chimoid for further distribution to districts.

5.2 Road Supplied Districts

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	TOTAL
Barue	137	56	193
Guro	150	47	197
Mossurize	183	56	239
Sussundenga	137	38	175
Tambara	43	9	52
Gondola	301	94	395
Macosa	29	10	39
Machaze	261	19	280
	26 x 8 T	8 x 8 T	

5.3 Railway Station Offtake

Chimoid 2,514 T 5 x 10 T

5.4 District Distribution

Barue	1 x 8 T
Guro	1 x 8 T
Manica	2 x 8 T
Mossurize	1 x 8 T
Sussundenga	1 x 8 T
Tambara	1 x 8 T
Macose	1 x 8 T
Machaze	1 x 8 T
	9 x 8 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN 10 T	DPCCN 8 T	COMMERCE 10 T	COMMERCE 8 T	PORTS
Long distance haulage ex rail station	3		2		
Transport to Districts and District Distribution		26		17	
	3	26	2	17	
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	1	5	1	3	
	4	31	3	20	
Existing capacity	15				
Additional requirements	-	20	3	20	

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Agricom

Gondola	1 x 500 T silo
Sussundenga	1 x 500 T silo
	1 x 500 T warehouse
Mossurize	1 x 500 T warehouse
Vila de Manica	2 x 500 T silos
	2 x 500 T warehouses

Note: These storage facilities will be used for Agricom and DPCCN cargo and also for commercialization of agricultural surplus.

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE
10 ton capacity	-	3 ($ 180,000)
8 ton capacity	20 ($800,000)	20 ($ 800,000)
	20 ($800,000)	23 ($ 980,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	120,000	147,000
	$ 920,000	$ 1,127,000

Sub-total US$ 2,047,000

8.2 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

4 x 10 ton DPCCN = 4 x 30kms per round trip x 250 trips p.a. = 30,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 10,000 litres

31 x 8 ton DPCCN = 31 x 200kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 310,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 103,333 litres

Sub-total DPCCN 113,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $45,333

3 x 10 ton Commerce = 3 x 30kms per round trip x 250 trips p.a. = 22,500kms
@ 3kms litre = 7,500 litres

20 x 8 ton Commerce = 20 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. =100,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 33,333 litres

Sub-total Commerce 40,833 @ US$ 0.40 = $16,333

Totals	DPCCN	COMMERCE		
	$45,333	$16,333		
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	4,533	1,633		
	$49,866	$17,966	Sub-total	$ 67,832

8.3 Warehouses

Agricom	4 silos	$200,000		
	4 warehouses	$200,000		
			Sub-total	$ 400,000

8.4 Airlifts

50 tons per month for Machaze District
600 tons per year @ $600/ton = $360,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 2,874,832

SOFALA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	Total
1,209,000	246,000	65,500	311,500	143,000	83,600	226,600	538,100

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	44,268	13,692	57,960
Non cereal needs	14,052	2,040	16,092
Non-food needs	11,952	2,040	13,992
Food Bank	35,000	-	35,000
Totals	105,272	17,772	123,044

Per month

Cereals	3,689	1,141	4,830
Non-cereals	1,171	170	1,341
Non-food	996	170	1,166
Food Bank	2,916	-	2,916
Totals	8,772	1,481	10,253

2. PORTS OF ENTRY per month

2.1 Beira

for Sofala Province	10,253
for Tete Province	2,152
for Zambezia Province	2,301
for Inhambane Province	5,000
for Niassa Province	1,495
	21,201

2.2 Outports of Sofala Province

Bruzi	270	
Machanga	322	of which:
	110	for Machanga 1)
	212	for Chibabava 1)
Chinde	450	of which:
	103	for Caia 1)
	155	for Chemba 1)
	192	for Marromeu 1)

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Beira Port

- 1 bagging equipment
- 2 mobile cranes 7.5 tons for Cais Manate
- 200 tarpaulins
- 3 pick up trucks
- 10 motor cycles

3.2 Chinde

Under Zambezi Province report.

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Beira/Chinde

500 tons/month
1 landing craft of 150 tons

4.2 Beira/Buzi/Machanga

592 tons/month
1 landing craft of 150 tons

4.3 Chinde/Marroeu/Cais Manate

450 tons/month
Zambeco Barges rehabilitation project

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Districts supplied by road

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	TOTAL	TURNAROUND TIME
Chibabava a)	118	94	212	7 days
Dondo	105	564	669	3 days
Gorongosa	275	56	331	7 days
Nhamatanda	235	94	329	6 days
Muanza	37	9	46	6 days
Maringue b)	127	19	146	6 days
a) from Machanga	24 x 8 T	13 x 8 T		
b) from Chimoio				

5.2 Port Offtake

17 x 20 T for moving 1,000 tons/day.

5.3 District Distribution

Buzi	1 x 8 T
Caia	1 x 8 T
Chemba	1 x 8 T
Cheringona	1 x 8 T
Chitabava	1 x 8 T
Dondo	2 x 8 T
Gorongosa	1 x 8 T
Marromeu	1 x 8 T
Nhamatanda	1 x 8 T
Machanga	1 x 8 T
Muanza	1 x 8 T
Maringue	1 x 8 T
Food Bank	3 x 10 T
	13 x 8 T
	3 x 10 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN 10 T	DPCCN 8 T	COMMERCE 10 T	COMMERCE 8 T	PORT OFFTAKE 20 T
Local haulage ex port					17 T
Transport to Districts and District Distribution		24	3	26	
		24	3	26	17
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime		5	1	5	3
		29	4	31	20
Existing capacity*		29			
Additional requirements		-	4	31	20

* 5 x 20 + 13 x 10 + 6 x 8 T ≃ 29 x 8 T

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Machanga 1 x 500 ton capacity warehouse

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Beira

- 1 bagging equipment	$1,000,000		
- 2 mobile cranes	$ 500,000		
- 200 tarpaulins	$ 50,000		
- 3 pick up trucks	$ 45,000		
- 10 motor cycles	$ 15,000		
		Sub-total	$ 1,610,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

- 2 landing crafts of 150 tons	$1,000,000		
- Zambeco barges repair	$ 300,000		
		Sub-total	$ 1,300,000

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORT
25 ton capacity	-	-	20 ($1,600,000)
10 ton capacity	-	4 ($ 240,000)	
8 ton capacity	-	31 ($1,240,000)	
	-	35 ($1,480,000)	20 ($1,600,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts		222,000	240,000
		$ 1,702,000	$ 1,840,000

Sub-total US$ 3,542,000

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants

20 x 20 ton port haulage = 20 x 40kms per day = 800kms x 250 days = 200,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 66,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $26,666

4 x 10 ton Commerce = 10 x 40kms per day = 400kms x 250 days = 160,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 33,333 litres

31 x 8 ton Commerce = 31 x 300kms round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 465,000kms
@ 3ms litre = 155,000 litres

Total for Commerce 188,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $75,333

29 x 8 ton DPCCN = 29 x 300kms round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 435,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 145,000 @ US$ 0.40 = $58,000

Totals	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORT		
	$58,000	$75,333	$26,666		
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	5,800	7,533	2,666		
	$ 63,800	$ 82,866	$28,332	Sub-total	$ 174,998

8.5 Warehouses

Agricom	1 x 500 ton warehouse	$50,000

8.6 Airlift

250 ton/month = 3,000 tons/year
3,000 tons @ $ 600 = $1,800,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 8,476,998

ANNEX B (6)

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	Total
2,998,129	115,000	25,700	140,700	164,300	381,815	546,115	686,815

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	19,992	33,000	52,992
Non cereal needs	6,348	4,932	11,280
Non-food needs	5,400	4,932	10,332
Food Bank needs	35,000	-	35,000
Totals	66,740	42,864	109,604

Per month

Cereals	1,666	2,750	4,416
Non-cereals	529	411	940
Non-food	450	411	861
Food Bank	2,916	-	2,916
Totals	5,561	3,572	9,133

2. PORTS OF ENTRY per month

2.1 Nacala 2,000 tons
Beira 2,301 tons

4,301 tons which will be transhipped to Quelimane

2.2 Quelimane (Provincial entry port)

Direct calls from overseas	4,832
Transhipped from Beira and Nacala	4,301
	9,133 tons

2.3 Quelimane (Districts by sea)

Chinde	307 MT
Inhassunge	151 MT
Namacurra (Macuze)	150 MT (50% by road)
Mag. da Costa (Mavala)	150 MT (50% by road)
Pebane	603 MT
	1,361 MT

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Quelimane

8,301 MT/month

- 100 tarpaulins
- Dredging of Quelimane Port bar

3.2 Pebane

603 MT

- 1 floating pontoon
- 1 tugboat
- 2 lighters of 100 tons

3.3 Chinde

307 MT for Chinde and 450 MT for Sofala districts in Zambezi Valley

- 1 floating pontoon
- Rehabilitation of Sena Sugar equipment

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Quelimane/Northern Districts

Macuse	150 tons
Mavala	150 tons
Pebane	603 tons
	903 tons

- 1 landing craft of 150 tons

4.2 Quelimane/Chinde

307 tons

- 1 landing craft of 150 tons spare capacity to assist Quelimane/Pebane

4.3 Zambezi River Traffic

Rehabilitation of Zambeco molassos barges
Vide Sofala Province

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Rail/Road Distribution

	Rail		Road	Turnaround Time
Morrumbala			214	15 days
Nicoadala			546	2 days
Mocuba		a)	418	7 days
Lugela		a)	186	15 days
Alto Molocue		a)	130	15 days
Gurue		a)	324	15 days
Namarroi		a)	222	15 days
Ile		a)	300	15 days
Mopeia			235	15 days
Namacurra	128	b)		
Mag. da Costa		b)	171	15 days

a) For the end of the year the railroad will transport the cargo to Mocuba and the turnaround time for the Western and Northern district will be reduced by 50% with convoy organization in Mocuba.

b) 50% by sea.

5.2 Road Supplied Districts

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	TOTAL
Morrumbala	209	5	214
Nicoadala	301	244	545
Mag. da Costa	161		161
Mocuba	230	188	418
Lugela	177	9	186
Alto Molocue	120	10	130
Gurue	136	188	324
Namarroi	213	9	222
Ile	290	9	299
Mopeia	229	6	235
	---	---	---
	2,066	668	2,734
	4 x 20 T	3 x 20 T	
	52 x 10 T	9 x 10 T	

5.3 Port Offtake

Quelimane	6 x 10 T
Pebane	4 x 8 T
Chinde	2 x 8 T

5.4 District Distribution

Morrumbala	1 x 8 T
Inhassunge	1 x 8 T
Nicoadala	2 x 8 T
Namacurra	1 x 8 T
Mag. da Costa	1 x 8 T
Mocuba	2 x 8 T
Lugela	1 x 8 T
Alto Molocue	1 x 8 T
Gurue	1 x 8 T
Namarroi	1 x 8 T
Ile	1 x 8 T
Mopeia	1 x 8 T
Quelimane	2 x 10 T Food Bank
	14 x 8 T
	2 x 10 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN		COMMERCE			PORTS	
	20 T	10 T	20 T	10 T	8 T	10 T	8 T
Local haulage ex port						6	6
Transport to Districts and District Distribution	4	52	3	12	14		
	4	52	3	12	14	6	6
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	1	10	1	2	3	1	1
	5	62	4	14	17	7	7
Existing capacity		48					
	5	14	4	14	17	7	7

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

DPCCN

Mag. da Costa	500 T warehouse
Chinde	500 T warehouse
Mocuba	2 x 1,000 T warehouse

Agricom

Nicoadala	500 T warehouse

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Quelimane Port:

- 100 tarpaulins $ 25,000
- Dredging of Quelimane Port $1,100,000

Pebane Port:

- 1 pontoon $ 85,000
- 2 lighters $ 160,000
- 1 tugboat $ 65,000

Chinde

- 1 pontoon $ 85,000
- Sena Sugar equipment rehabilitation project $ 300,000

Sub-total $ 1,820,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

2 landing crafts (150 tons) Sub-total $1,000,000

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORTS
20 ton capacity	5 ($ 400,000)	4 ($ 320,000)	
10 ton capacity	14 ($ 840,000)	14 ($ 840,000)	7 ($420,000)
8 ton capacity	-	17 ($ 680,000)	7 ($280,000)
	19 ($1,240,000)	35 ($1,840,000)	14 ($700,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	186,000	276,000	105,000
	$ 1,426,000	$2,116,000	$805,000

Sub-total US$ 4,347,000

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

5 x 20 ton DPCCN = 5 x 200kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 50,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 16,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $14,000

62 x 10 ton DPCCN = 62 x 500kms per round trip x 25 trips p.a. = 775,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 258,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $103,333

4 x 20 ton Commerce = 4 x 200kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 40,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 13,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $5,333

14 x 10 ton Commerce = 14 x 500kms per round trip x 25 trips p.a. = 175,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 58,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $23,333

17 x 8 ton Commerce = 17 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 85,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 28,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $11,333

14 x port haulage vehicles = 14 x 30kms per day x 250 days = 105,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 35,000 litres A US$ 0.40 = $14,000

Totals	PORT HAULAGE	DPCCN	COMMERCE	GRAND TOTAL
	$14,000	$103,333	$39,999	$157,332
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	1,400	10,333	3,999	15,733
	$15,400	$113,666	$43,998	$173,064

8.5 Warehouses

	DPCCN	COMMERCE
2 x 500 tons	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
1 x 500 ton	$ 50,000	
2 x 1,000 ton	$110,000	
	$210,000	$ 50,000

Sub-total $ 260,000

8.6 Airlift

200 tons per month x 12 = 2,400 tons x US$ 600 = $1,440,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 9,040,064

ANNEX B (7)

NAMPULA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	TOTAL
2,865,700	287,762	43,800	331,562	281,100	117,497	398,597	730,159

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	47,124	24,084	71,208
Non-cereal needs	14,952	3,600	18,552
Non-food needs	12,720	3,600	16,320
Food Bank	25,008	-	25,008
Totals	99,804	31,284	131,088

Per month

Cereals	3,927	2,007	5,934
Non-cereals	1,246	300	1,546
Non-food	1,060	300	1,360
Food Bank	2,084	-	2,084
Totals	8,317	2,607	10,924

2. PORTS OF ENTRY

Per month

Nacala 10,924 MT of which
271 MT transhipped to Ilha
253 MT transhipped to Angoche
125 MT transhipped to Memba
234 MT transhipped to Moma
217 MT transhipped to Mongicual
30 MT transhipped to Mossuril
100 MT transhipped to Nacala area

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Nacala Port

Expected handling:

10,924 MT for Nampula Province
3,138 MT for Cabo Delgado Province
2,000 MT for Zambezi Province

Nacala port needs:

500 pallets
100 tarpaulins
100 grabs

Angoche port needs:

1 tug boat
1 lighter of 100 tons

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Nacala area and Memba 225 MT

1 motorised barge of 40/50 ton capacity

4.2 Nacala/Southern districts

Ilha/Mossuril	301 MT
Mongicual	217 MT
Angoche	253 MT
Moma	234 MT

	1,005 MT

1 motorised barge of 200/250 ton capacity

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Rail/Road Distribution

	Rail	Road	Total	
Nampula City	2,224	500	2,724	
Erati		1,814	1,814	b)
Malema	138		138	
Meconta	243		243	
Mecuburi	293	(293)	293	a)
Mogovolas	380	(380)	380	
Monapo		21	21	
Muecate	9.		9	
Murrupula	350	(350)	350	a)
Nampula	650		650	
Ribaue	157		157	
Namapa		54	54	b)
Lalaua	333	(333)	333	a)
Nampula (Food Bank)	1,250		1,250	
	6,027	3,745	8,278	

a) Railed to Nampula and trucked to districts

b) Trucked from Nacala

5.2 Road Supplied Districts

Nampula	250	250	500
Sorati	20	1,794	1,814
Mecuburi	105	188	293
Mogovolas	98	282	380
Monapo	13	8	21
Murrupula	338	12	350
Namapa	26	28	54
Lalaua	327	6	333
	1,177	2,568	3,745
with 20 T/T	752 7 x 20 T	2,280 19 x 20 T	
with 8 T/T	425 9 x 8 T	288 3 x 8 T	

Truck turnaround time = 5 days.

5.3 DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION AND RAILWAY OFFTAKE

	DPCCN			COMMERCE
Nampula City	830 T			4,000 T
	2 x 20 T			5 x 20 T
Ilha				1 x 8 T
Angoche				1 x 8 T
Erati				6 x 8 T
Malema	1 x 8 T			
Meconta				1 x 8 T
Mecuburi				1 x 8 T
Memba				1 x 8 T
Mogovolas				2 x 8 T
Moma				1 x 8 T
Monapo				1 x 8 T
Mongicual				1 x 8 T
Mossuril				1 x 8 T
Murrupula				2 x 8 T
Nacala				2 x 8 T
Ribane				1 x 8 T
Namapa				1 x 8 T
Lalaua				1 x 8 T
Nacala Food Bank				2 x 8 T
Nampula Food Bank				2 x 8 T
	2 x 15 T	1 x 8 T	5 x 15 T	28 x 15 T

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN		COMMERCE		PORTS
	20 T	8 T	20 T	8 T	20 T
Local haulage ex port					17
Transport to District and District Distribution	9	10	24	31	
	9	10	24	31	17
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	2	2	4	6	3
	11	12	28	37	20
Existing capacity	2	18			
Additional vehicle requirement	-	-	28	37	20

Port haulage requirement based on assumption that 1,000 tons per day can be transported to local warehouses by 17 vehicles performing 3 trips per day.

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

AGRICOM

Monapo	1 x 500 T	warehouse
	1 x 500 T	silo
Meconta	1 x 500 T	silo
Mossuril	1 x 500 T	silo

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Nacala	500 pallets	$ 10,000		
	4 grabs	$ 40,000		
Angoche	1 tug boat	$ 65,000		
	1 lighter (100 ton capacity)	$ 80,000		
			Sub-total	$ 195,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

Nacala area (225 MT)	1 x 40/50 tons capacity barge	$ 300,000	
Nacala/Southern districts (1,005 MT)	1 x landing craft (250 tons capacity)	$ 700,000	
		Sub-total	$ 1,000,000

8.3 VEHICLES

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORTS	
20 ton capacity	-	28 ($2,240,000)	20 ($1,600,000)	
8 ton capacity	-	37 ($1,480,000)		
	-	65 ($3,720,000)	20 ($1,600,000)	
Plus 15% for spare parts		558,000	240,000	
		$ 4,278,000	$ 1,840,000	$ 6,118,000

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants

20 x port haulage vehicles = 20 x 30kms per day x 250 days = 150,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 50,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $20,000

28 x 20 ton Commerce = 28 x 400kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 560,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 186,666 litres

37 x 8 ton Commerce = 37 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 185,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 61,666 litres

Total Commerce 248,332 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $ 99,332

Fuel/Lubricants for existing DPCCN Vehicle Fleet

52,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $ 21,066

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	PORTS		
	21,066	99,332	20,000		
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	2,106	9,933	2,000		
Total	23,172	109,265	22,000		$ 154,437

8.6 Warehouses

Monapo	US$100,000		
Meconta	50,000		
Mossuril	50,000		
		Sub-total	$ 200,000
		GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL	US$ 7,667,437

ANNEX B (8)

TETE PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	Total
983,000	75,000	60,100	135,100	228,500	65,500	294,500	429,100

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	19,200	17,772	36,972
Non cereal needs	6,096	2,652	8,748
Non-food needs	5,184	2,652	7,836
Totals	30,480	23,076	53,556

Per month

Cereals	1,600	1,481	3,081
Non-cereals	508	221	729
Non-food	432	221	653
Totals	2,540	1,923	4,463

2. PORTS OF ENTRY per month

Beira	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
25% of Cereals	400	370	770
Non-cereal	508	221	729
Non-food	432	221	653
	1,340	812	2,152
Tete (ex Harare) 75% of Cereals	1,169	963	2,132
Blantyre (ex Harare)	31	148	179

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable to this Province

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable to this Province

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

Beira to Tete by road per month

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
	1,340	812	2,152
Tete to Districts by Road			
Changara	376	553	929
Cahora Bassa	301	288	589
Mague	10	141	151
Moatize	376	621	997
Zumbo	6	33	39
	1,069	1,636	2,705
Tsangano	3	14	17
Angonia	18	66	84
Mutarara	10	27	37
	31	107	138
Tete City Distribution	33	1,410	1,443
Blantyre to Districts by road			
Tsangano	3	19	22
Angonia	19	91	110
Mutarara	9	38	47
	31	148	179

Average turnaround time for vehicles per trip = 6 days.

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN			COMMERCE	
	25 T	10 T	8 T	25 T	8 T
Long distance haulage Beira-Tete	16	-		27	
Transport to Districts and District Distribution	-	27	11	-	36
	16	27	11	27	36
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	3	5	2	5	7
	19	32	13	32	43
Existing capacity	-	18	7	35	-
Additional requirements	19	14	6	-	43

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

DPCCN

Mague	1 x 500 ton capacity
Changara	1 x 500 ton capacity
Cahora Bassa	1 x 500 ton capacity
Moatize	1 x 1,500 ton capacity

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Not applicable

8.2 Coastal Vessels

Not applicable

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE	
25 ton capacity	19 ($1,710,000)	-	
10 ton capacity	14 ($ 840,000)	-	
8 ton capacity	6 ($ 24,000)	43 ($1,720,000)	
	39 ($2,574,000)	43 ($1,720,000)	
Plus 15% for spare parts	386,100	258,000	
	$ 2,960,100	$ 1,978,000	US$ 4,938,100

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

19 x 25 ton DPCCN = 19 x 3,400kms round trip x 24 trips p.a. = 1,550,400kms
@ 3kms litre = 516,800 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $206,720

32 x 10 ton DPCCN = 32 x 200kms per trip x 40 trips p.a. = 256,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 85,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $34,133

13 x 8 ton DPCCN 13 x 100kms per trip x 40 trips p.a. = 52,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 17,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $7,066

35 x 25 ton Commerce = 35 x 3,400kms round trip x 24 trips p.a. = 2,856,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 952,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $380,800

43 x 8 ton Commerce = 43 x 100kms round trip x 40 trips p.a. = 172,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 57,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $22,933

Totals	DPCCN	COMMERCE	
	$247,919	$403,733	
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	24,792	40,373	
	$272,711	$444,106	$ 716,817

8.6 Storage

3 x 500 ton warehouses	$150,000	
1 x 1,500 ton warehouse	$165,000	
		Sub-total $ 315,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 5,969,917

ANNEX B (9)

NIASSA PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	Total
613,000	45,000	23,500	68,500	106,000	88,000	194,000	262,500

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	9,732	11,664	21,396
Non cereal needs	3,096	1,740	4,836
Non-food needs	2,628	1,740	4,368
Totals	15,456	15,144	30,600

Per month

Cereals	811	972	1,783
Non-cereals	258	145	403
Non-food	219	145	364
Totals	1,288	1,262	2,550

2. PORTS OF ENTRY per month

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Beira (25% of cereals exclusive of Pemba)	274	454	728
Non-cereal	258	145	403
Non-food	219	145	364
	751	744	1,495

of which the undermentioned transhipped to Pemba for:

	Maua		Marrupa		Mecula		Nipepe		
	Com.	DPCCN	Com.	DPCCN	Com.	DPCCN	Com.	DPCCN	Total
Cereals	59	70	12	136	12	15	12	60	376
Non-cereal	18	10	4	20	4	2	4	9	71
Non-food	14	10	3	20	3	2	3	9	64
	91	90	19	176	19	19	19	78	511

Blantyre (Ex Harare)	COMMERCE	DPCCN	Total
75% of Cereals	538	515	1,053
for other Districts Blayntyre			
Non-cereal (Ex Beira)	144	79	223
Non-food (Ex Beira)	122	79	201
Sub-total	266	158	424
Total	804	673	1,477

Blantyre by road to:

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Lichinga City	376	33	409
Lichinga	19	170	189
Guamba	470	262	732
Lago	94	91	185
Mandimba	19	105	124
Majune	9	33	42
Muemba	19	13	32
Metarica	19	65	84
N'gauma	38	39	77
Mavago	19	13	32
Sanga	38	20	58
	1,120	844	1,964

Blantyre by rail to:

Entre-Lagos (Mecanrelas)	19	78	97

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

rom Beira to Blantyre by road:

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
ereals	179	173	352
on-cereals	228	25	253
on-foods	196	104	300
	603	[illegible]	[illegible]

From Pemba by road to:

Maua	91	90	181
Marrupa	19	176	195
Mecula	19	19	38
Nipepe	19	78	97
	148	363	511

From Blantyre (ex Harare)

Cereals by road/rail to remaining districts	538	515	1,053

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN			COMMERCE		
	25 T	10 T	8 T	25 T	10 T	8 T
Long distance haulage Beira to Blantyre	12			24		
Transport to Districts		12			5	
Distribution in Districts			15			16
	12	12	15	24	5	16
Plus 20% to allow for repair and maintenance downtime	2	2	3	5	1	3
	14	14	18	29	6	19
Existing capacity	-	20	15	-	-	-
Additional requirements	14	-	-	29	6	19

Turnaround time for Beira-Blantyre = 20/25 days.

Turnaround time to District Level = 10 days.

Districts require 1 x 8 ton vehicle per district headquarters for each 320 tons to be distributed per month.

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Commerce only

Guamba	2 x 500 ton capacity warehouses
Mandimba	2 x 500 ton capacity warehouses
	1 x 500 ton capacity silo

8. AIR LIFT REQUIREMENTS

200 tons per month to:

Maua
Nipepe
Muemba

9. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

9.1 Vehicles

	DPCCN	COMMERCE
25 ton capacity	14 ($1,400,000)	29 ($2,900,000)
10 ton capacity	-	6 ($ 360,000)
8 ton capacity	-	19 ($ 760,000)
	14 ($1,400,000)	54 ($3,020,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	210,000	453,000
	$ 1,610,000	$ 3,473,000

Sub-total US$ 5,083,000

9.2 Fuel/Lubricants

14 x 25 Ton DPCCN = 14 x 3,400kms x 15 trips p.a. = 714,000kms
@ 2kms litre (Beira-Blantyre) = 357,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $142,800

20 x 10 ton DPCCN = 20 x 200kms x 40 trips p.a. =160,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 53,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $21,333

15 x 8 ton DPCCN = 15 x 100kms x 50 trips p.a. = 75,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 25,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $10,000

29 x 25 ton Commerce =29 x 3,400kms x 15 trips p.a. = 1,479,000kms
@ 2kms litre (Beira-Blantyre) = 739,500 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $295,800

6 x 10 ton Commerce = 6 x 200kms x 50 trips p.a. = 60,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 20,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $8,000

19 x 8 ton Commerce = 19 x 100kms x 150 trips p.a. = 285,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 95,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $38,000

Totals	DPCCN	COMMERCE	
	$174,133	$341,800	
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	17,413	34,180	
	$191,546	$375,980	$ 567,526

9.3 Warehouses

Commerce

4 x 500 ton capacity warehouses	$200,000		
1 x 1,000 ton capacity warehouse	$110,000		
1 x 500 ton capacity silo	$ 50,000		
		Sub-total	$ 360,000

9.4 Airlifts

200 tons per month x 10 months p.a. = 2,000 tons
@ US$ 750 per ton $ 1,500,000

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 7,510,526

ANNEX B (10)

CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

1. BENEFICIARY STATISTICS

Population to be assisted

PROVINCIAL	COMMERCE			DPCCN			
Population	Urban	Rural	Sub-total	Affected	Displaced	Sub-total	TOTAL
1,104,000	60,000	83,500	143,500	38,000	29,500	67,500	211,000

May 88 / April 89
Metric Tons

	COMMERCE	DPCCN	TOTAL
Cereal needs	20,395	4,080	24,475
Non-cereal needs	6,475	612	7,087
Non-food needs	5,503	612	6,115
Totals	32,373	5,304	37,677
Per month			
Cereals	1,699	340	2,039
Non-cereals	539	51	590
Non-food	458	51	509
Totals	2,696	442	3,138

2. PORTS OF ENTRY

Per month

Nacala 3,138 MT of which
2,818 MT transhipped to Pemba
320 MT trucked to Pemba

Pemba (Provincial entry port)

2,818 MT of which
141 MT transhipped to Ibo
471 MT transhipped to Mocimboa da Praia - Mueda 244
- Nangade 38
- Palma 57
- M.da Praia 132

3. COASTAL OUTPORTS ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Pemba port needs:

- 2 forklifts of 5 tons
- repair of the mobile crane donated by Reggio Emilia
- 75 tarpaulins

3.2 Mocimboa da Praia port needs:

- 1 mobile crane of 15 tons
- 2 forklifts of 5 tons
- Repair of 3 lighters

4. COASTAL VESSELS ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Nacala - Pemba 2,818 MT per month

Pemba - Ibo - Mocimboa da Praia 612 MT per month contract to be made with DANISA CORP. for using the barge (250 DWT) which is used for transporting timber from Mocimboa da Praia to Pemba.

1 motorised barge (150/200 ton) to assist in the movement of cargo from Pemba to Ibo and Mocimboa da Praia.

5. PROVINCIAL INLAND DISTRIBUTION

5.1 Districts supplied by road per month from Pemba (including district distribution)

	DPCCN MT	COMMERCE MT	TOTAL MT
Ancuabe	104.6	94	198.6
Chiure	137.3	131.6	268.9
Macomia	-	131.6	131.6
Macufi	-	94	94
Meluco	-	156.4	156.4
Montepuez	111.2	282	393.2
Namuna	45.8	225.6	271.4
Quissanga	9.8	56.4	66.2
Balama	19.6	94	113.6
Muidumbe	-	37.6	37.6
	428.3	1,303.2	1,731.5

Average turnaround per truck = 6 days.

5.2 Districts supplied by road per month from Mocimboa da Praia (including dist. distr.)

Mueda	254.4	254.4
Palma	56.4	56.4
Nangade	37.5	37.5
	248.3	248.3

Average turnaround = 3 days

5.3 District Distribution

Included in the transport to districts.

6. VEHICLES

	DPCCN		COMMERCE		PORTS
	10 T	7/8 T	20 T	7/8 T	10 T
Local haulage ex Port					7
Long distance haul. - Nacala - Pemba			4		
Transp. to dist. + dist. distrib.	10	8	-	36	
	10	8	4	36	7
+ 20% to allow for repair + maintenance downtime	2	2	1	7	1
TOTAL	12	10	5	43	8
Existing capacity	4	-	-	-	-
Add. requirements	8	10	5	43	8

Includes the supply needs of Marrupa and Mecula in Niassa Province.

7. ADDITIONAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Balama - 1 x 500 Ton capacity warehouses for Commerce

8. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR OVERALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Port Equipment

Pemba	2 forklifts	US$ 200,000	
	75 tarpaulins	19,000	
Mocimboa de Praia	2 forklifts	200,000	
	1 15 ton mobile crane	250,000	
	Repair of 3 lighters	100,000	
	Sub-total	$ 769,000	US$ 769,000

8.2 Coastal Vessels

Pemba - Ibo - Mocimboa de Praia	1 x 200 ton capacity Motorised barge	600,000	600,000

8.3 Vehicles

	DPCCN	Commerce	Ports
20 ton capacity	-	5 ($ 400,000)	-
10 ton capacity	8 ($480,000)	-	8 ($480,000)
7/8 ton capacity	10 ($400,000)	43 ($1,720,000)	-
	18 ($880,000)	48 ($2,120,000)	8 ($480,000)
Plus 15% for spare parts	132,000	318,000	72,000
	$1,012,000	$2,438,000	$552,000

Sub-total $4,002,000

8.4 Fuel/Lubricants (per annum)

8.x 10 ton port haulage = 8 x 30kms per day x 250 days = 60,000kms p.a.
@ 3kms litre = 20,000 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $8,000

5 x 20 ton Commerce = 5 x 500kms per round trip x 40 trips per annum = 100,000kms
@ 3kms per litre = 33,333 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $13,333

12 x 10 ton DPCCN = 12 x 250kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 150,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 50,000 litres

10 x 8 ton DPCCN = 10 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips p.a. = 50,000kms
@ 3kms litre = 16,666 litres

Total DPCCN 66,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $26,666

43 x 8 ton Commerce = 43 x 100kms per round trip x 50 trips per annum = 215,000kms @ 3kms litre = 71,666 litres @ US$ 0.40 = $28,666

Totals	Port Haulage	DPCCN	Commerce	Grand Tot
	$ 8,000	$ 26,666	$ 41,999	76,66
Plus 10% for oil and lubricants	800	2,666	4,199	7,66
Grand Totals	$ 8,800	$ 29,332	$ 46,099	$ 84,23

8.5 Warehouses

Balama 1 x 500 ton capacity $ 50,000 $ 50,00

GRAND PROVINCIAL TOTAL US$ 5,505,23

ANNEX C

NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. In addition to the Provincial requirements the following National needs have to be taken into consideration:

   a) Transport services and various items which will be allocated to the country as a whole.

   b) Transport services and various items for which information in respect of provincial allocation is not available at the moment.

2. Technical administrative and training support DPCCN:

Salaries of 21 expatriates and administrative/operating/training costs = $1,900,000.

3. Financial support for DPCCN operations

3.1 Storage and port handling

DPCCN

260,000 tons (imports) + 2 x 7,000 (cargo transhipped) = 274,000 tons
274,000 tons x $10/ton = $2,740,000

3.2 Sea freight coastal transport

DPCCN

To main ports (Navique)
2,400 tons x 12 months x $20 = $ 576,000

to small ports (private operators)
3,000 tons x 12 months x $20 = $ 720,000

Total $1,296,000

3.3 DPCCN road distribution fleet

3.3.1 Additional Tractors

DPCCN

25 tractors x $20,000 = $500,000
25 trailers x $ 3,800 = $ 95,000

Total $595,000

3.3.2 Tyres and batteries

DPCCN

Tyres	$497,278
Batteries	$ 58,933
Total	$556,211

3.3.3 Fuel/Lubricants 100 DPCCN Tractors

100 tractors x 4hrs per day x 150 days per annum
@ 12 litres per hour = 720,000 litres
@ US$ 0.40 = $288,000
plus 10% oil/lubs. $ 28,800

$316,800

3.3.4 Spare parts and repairs

DPCCN

Spare parts $2,344,320

3.3.5 Maintenance facilities

6 Fuel pumps	$ 48,000
Tools and equipment	$ 20,000
Workshop facilities	$170,000
2 Expatriate mechanics	$ 50,000
Total	$288,000

3.3.6 Air transport

DPCCN

Maputo to Provinces

14 tons x 5 Provinces x 12 x US$120.00 per kilo = US$1,008,000
From Provinces to districts already stated in Provincial Logistics reports.

4. Sea Transport

2 WFP ships operation	$1,350,000
2 ships to charter for Navique	$ 900,000
Total	$2,250,000

5. Railway additional requirements

2,000 tarpaulins @ $250.00	$ 500,000
Wagons current spare parts	$ 25,000
Total	$ 525,000

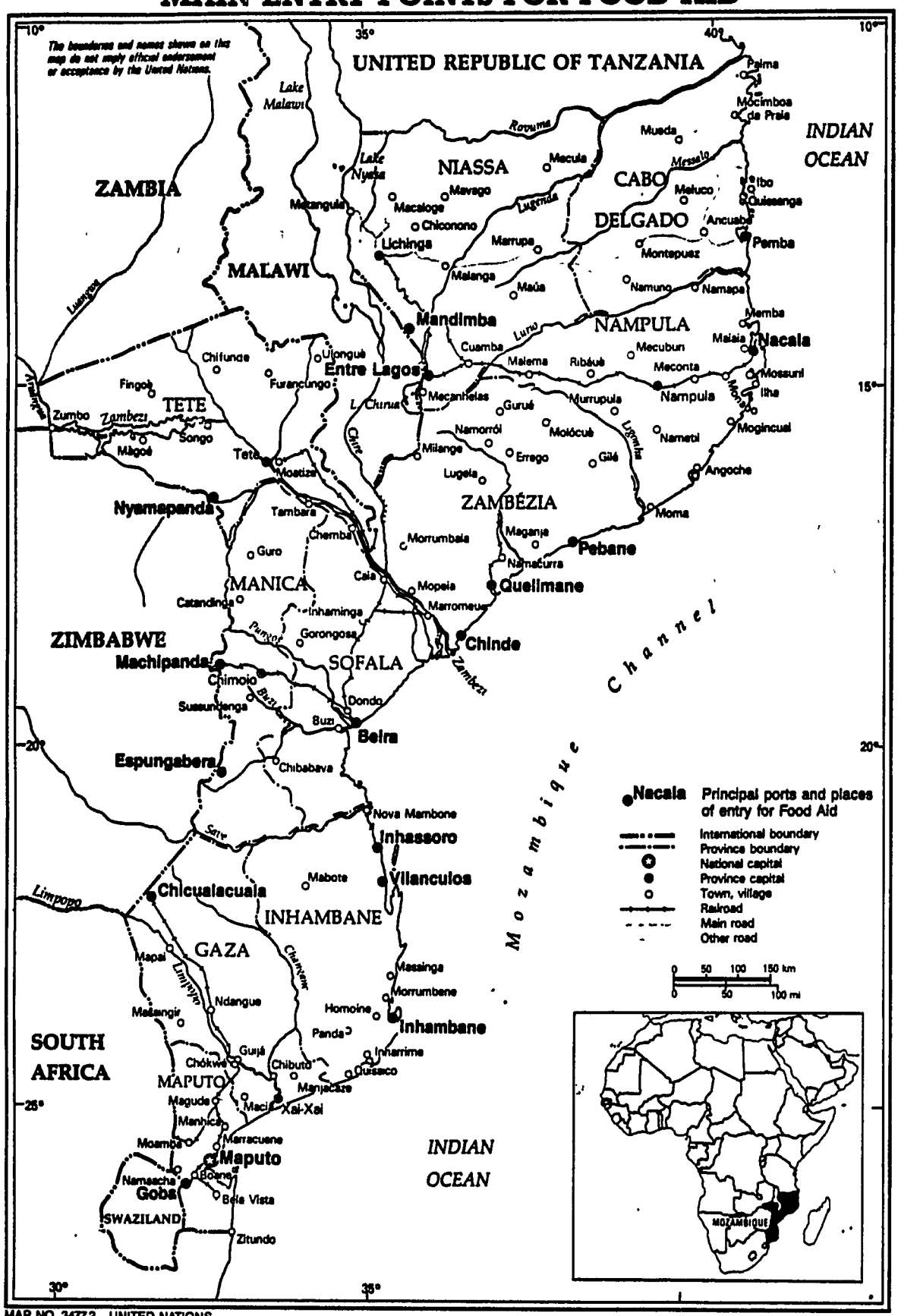
6. Ports communication

10 radios x $10,000 = $100,000

GRAND TOTAL NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS US$ 13,919,331

110a

MOZAMBIQUE
MAIN ENTRY POINTS FOR FOOD AID



MAP NO. 3477 2 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1988

ANNEX C

ESTIMATED TONNAGES TO BE HANDLED BY PORTS

Port	MT Landing per month		MT Shipping per month	MT Total per month	MT TOTAL per year
Primary Ports	72,346		21,058	93,404	1,120,848
Maputo	35,915		6,675	42,590	511,080
Beira	20,369		8,343	28,712	344,544
Nacala	16,062		6,040	22,102	265,224
Secondary Ports	19,075		1,973	21,048	252,576
Quelimane	8,301	N/B	1,361	9,662	115,944
Pemba	3,329	N	612	3,941	47,292
Inhambane	7,445	B/M		7,445	89,340
Tertiary Ports	7,992			7,992	95,904
Moc. de Praia	244	P		244	2,928
Ibo	141	P		141	1,692
Memba	125	N		125	1,500
Ilha	271	N		271	3,252
Mossuril	30	N		30	360
Angoche	253	N		253	3,036
Moma	234	N		234	2,808
Pebane	603	Q		603	7,236
Mavala	150	Q		150	1,800
Macuse	150	Q		150	1,800
Inhassunge	151	Q		151	1,812
Chinde	757	Q/B		757	9,084
Busi	270	B		270	3,240
Machanga	322	B		322	3,864
Inhassoro	1,006	B		1,006	12,072
Vilanculos	1,610	B		1,610	19,320
Xai-Xai	1,500	M		1,500	18,000
Matatuine	175	M		175	2,100
TOTAL	99,413		23,031	122,444	1,469,328

N = Nacala
M = Maputo
B = Beira
Q = Quelimane
P = Pemba

IV. AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Background

187. Due to the continuing emergency, the overall performance of the agricultural sector has not improved substantially since March 1987, when the Secretary-General launched his urgent Appeal for emergency assistance on behalf of more than three million displaced and affected Mozambican nationals.

188. In fact, the disruption of farming operations, especially in the traditional sector, has continued unabated since then. Moreover, a recurrence of drought in several districts of the country's southern provinces and irregular rainfall in several areas of the country have further hampered agricultural activities.

189. These conditions notwithstanding, the Government and the international donor community agree that while it is essential to cope with the immediate food crisis, it is just as important to avoid creating an over-dependence on food aid and to bring about the structural improvements in the agricultural sector which will help the country recover its productive potential. It is also agreed that in order to reach this objective, it will be necessary to provide increased and continued assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its provincial departments in support of these rehabilitation efforts. Additional assistance will also be needed for the establishment and operation of integrated rural development projects focusing on the needs of displaced farming families.

190. Improved agricultural production achieved through these interventions should not only contribute to reducing reliance on externally provided food aid but also help to rebuild, at the grass roots level, part of the basic infrastructure needed to implement the Government's Economic Rehabilitation Programme (ERP). This approach is fully in line with the Government's view that displaced people should not lead unproductive lives in their own country, but should become self-reliant as soon as possible.

191. Within this perspective, several important steps were taken during 1987, as outlined in the following paragraphs:

(a) Land distribution: Large areas of potentially good arable land (including irrigated areas) have been parcelled out to individual farmers. As an example, in the province of Zambezia, which has the largest number of displaced persons, 65,851 hectares had been distributed among 51,963 families as of January 1988; in Sofala province, 9,576 families have received 6,716 hectares, and in Tete province, 3,013 families were allocated 2,996 hectares;

(b) Development of agricultural extension activities: All provinces now have a nucleus of rural extension staff, at the basic and intermediate levels, who work within the Provincial Directorates for Agriculture. An increasing number of districts are now also receiving qualified personnel. During the last year, three new provincial training centres were established with the support of the Maputo-based National Centre for Agricultural Training. Such centres are now operational in six provinces: Zambézia, Inhambane, Manica, Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Maputo;

(c) Integrated rural development projects for displaced families: Several NGOs, as well as the United Nations family, are collaborating with the government authorities in several provinces in carring out this type of activity which benefits several thousand families. For example, projects of this nature are under execution in Tete province (Benga, Angonia, Changara and Mutarara districts). Another project funded by bilateral sources and executed by an international NGO seeks to support 15,000 families in Tete and 10,000 in Zambezia. Projects are also under way in Manica province (Banduzi and Mossurize districts) and Zambezia (Nicoadala and Inhassunge districts) with the support of UNICEF. Other NGOs are also active in Zambezia and Niassa provinces, helping displaced families to achieve food self-sufficiency. Most of these projects, in 1987-1988, focused on relief activities, drinking water development and the distribution of seeds and tools, thus preparing the way for more systematic, higher level, integrated programmes for this year. In 1988-1989, most of these projects will include within their scope the development of basic social services, the use of improved agricultural techniques and alternative income-earning opportunities;

(d) The national emergency programme for the distribution of seeds and agricultural hand tools: In less than five months, starting in August 1987, it was possible to distribute 10,287 tons of seeds and 1.5 million agricultural hand tools to displaced or war-affected farmers. Observers agree that this programme has been a success, with the majority of the inputs reaching the districts. However, in more than half of the country, the rains started late, that is in January 1988 instead of November 1987 as is the norm. This climatic constraint has had a negative impact on the programme's objectives. The Verification Missions which visited five of the most affected provinces in January 1988 reported insufficient rainfall almost everywhere, even in the northern provinces where "prospects for adequate harvest in Zambezia province are considered limited at best. Drought conditions near the coast have made rice growing impossible. Maize production may be severely. limited". .... "Visit to Morrumbala revealed that the late and scattered rainfall has reduced early planting and has retarded plant growth. Yields are expected to be low". The Mission that visited Tete asserted that programmes of land distribution, as well as distribution of seeds and agricultural tools had been implemented, but that due to the rain situation and also, in some cases, because plots are small and difficult to work upon, fewer home-grown staples will be available than had been initially expected;

192. Because of the above mentioned factors and in spite of the extensive efforts of the government institutions concerned and of the donor community

and the United Nations agencies to provide seeds and agricultural hand tools to the affected and displaced population, it is expected that the results of the current agricultural campaign may be lower than anticipated. This year's constraints will particularly affect the displaced population, which has not had the time nor the opportunity to build stocks. It is therefore of utmost importance that seed and tool distribution programmes continue through 1988-1989 and possibly beyond.

193. The experience gained in 1987 has underlined, once more, the continuing vulnerability of the Mozambican agricultural sector and the related importance of implementing, on an emergency basis, practical programmes that will have an impact on its structure. It is particularly important that such activities be carried out in connection with plans to assist large numbers of displaced persons in regaining a measure of economic self-sufficiency. In turn, this means giving priority to projects that include the rehabilitation of existing small irrigation schemes and the extension of irrigated perimeters, some degree of mechanization in selected districts, and the strengthening of rural extension and rehabilitation activities generally.

B. Proposed programme for 1988-1989

194. The present two-year programme consists of:

(a) Two projects designed to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor meteorological and agricultural conditions throughout the country and to bolster its Early Warning System. This information is particularly critical in a country subject to recurrent droughts, since it is used to monitor crop development and to forecast crop production. Moreover, under present conditions, these data are essential to estimate food and cereal-aid requirements. The cost of these two projects is $US 423,680.

(b) A continuation of the nation-wide programme for the distribution of seeds and agricultural hand-tools to the affected and displaced population. It has an estimated cost of $US 11.3 million for 1988, and $US 7.1 million for 1989 (see table 7);

(c) Twelve small-scale irrigation projects to assist groups of displaced people in seven of the most affected provinces, namely, Tefe, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Inhambane, Niassa and Nampula. In other provinces, similar types of projects are already under execution with other financing. The Tete projects have as their main objective to allow close to 30,000 displaced families to regain as much food self-sufficiency as possible within an 18-month period. At the same time, as a programme, these projects will contribute to the structural improvement of the agricultural sector by expanding the availability of irrigated lands and by providing equipment, transport means and training at a relatively low per capita cost. These practical, small-scale projects aim, as a priority, to rehabilitate existing hydraulic infrastructures using, to the greatest extent possible, labour-intensive techniques and simple equipment that can be produced within the country;

(d) Two technical-assistance projects to strengthen the Emergency Nuclei of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commissions for Emergency Operations in six provinces. The main objectives of these projects are to provide the technical assistance required to support the implementation and monitoring of the proposed small-scale irrigation programmes, as well as its future extension in emergency-affected areas, to train the necessary national staff required to carry out this work, particularly at the community-level and to improve the flow of information pertaining to this type of activity between district, provincial and national levels;

(e) An integrated rural development programme, including related small-scale projects in the productive and service sectors. Some of these projects are already initiated or are to be implemented in areas of high concentration of displaced people. Their implementation will be supported by NGOs or United Nations agencies, working through the local authorities.

Table 7

Indicative costs of two-year programme

Project	1988	1989	Total
	(US dollars)		
1. Support to the National/SADCC* Early Warning System for Food Security: Strengthening of the National Metereological Service of Mozambique	210 680	—	210 680
2. Support to the National/SADCC* Early Warning System for Food Security: Improved use of remote sensing techniques	213 000	—	213 000
Subtotal	423 680	—	423 680
3. National Programme for the Distribution of Seeds and Agricultural Hand-tools to Affected and Displaced Farmers	11 290 000	7 100 000	18 390 000
4. Rehabilitation of Small-scale Irrigation Schemes and Provision of Rural Extension Services to Affected and Displaced Farmers			
Province of Tete:			
4.1 Mufa small-scale irrigation scheme	330 000	110 000	440 000
4.2 M'padue small-scale irrigation scheme	300 000	—	300 000
4.3 Chingodzi small-scale irrigation scheme	270 000	65 000	335 000
4.4 Changara small-scale irrigation scheme	390 000	115 000	505 000
4.5 Benga small-scale irrigation scheme	300 000	440 000	740 000
4.6 Nhartanda Valley small-scale irrigation scheme	370 000	300 000	670 000
and equipment for 4.1 to 4.6	600 000	—	600 000
Subtotal	2 560 000	1 030 000	3 590 000
5. Piping of irrigation water and development of 1,000 hectares, Chitima, Cahora Bassa district	1 500 000	500 000	2 000 000
Total for Tete	4 060 000	1 530 000	5 590 000

*Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Project	1988	1989	Total
	(US dollars)		
Province of Sofala:			
6. Support to the Buzi District for Rural Extension Centres	94 000	20 000	114 000
7. Provision of Integrated Rural Development Assistance to displaced families in Nhamatanda, Gorongosa and Dondo districts	1 600 000	915 000	2 515 000
Total for Sofala	1 694 000	935 000	2 629 000
Province of Manica:			
8. Provision of Improved Rural Extension Services for Displaced People in Gondola, Mossurize and Manica Districts	311 000	60 000	371 000
9. Small-scale Irrigation Schemes for Displaced Families, Districts of Gondola, Mossurize and Manica	550 000	300 000	850 000
Total for Manica	861 000	360 000	1 221 000
Province of Zambézia:			
10. Small-scale Irrigation Schemes for Displaced Families, Districts of Nicoadala, Chinde and Mocuba	850 000	205 000	1 055 000
Province of Inhambane:			
11. Extension and Rehabilitation of Irrigated Areas for Displaced Families: Inhambane Mutamba Valley Macuamene Valley and Salela Area	330 000	496 000	826 000
Province of Niassa:			
12. Small-scale irrigation scheme for the Lichinga Green Belt	140 000	15 000	155 000

Project	1988	1989	Total
	(US dollars)		
Province of Nampula:			
13. Small-scale Irrigation Schemes for Eight Villages, Angoche District	748 000	132 000	880 000
Technical-assistance support for the emergency programme in the Agricultural Sector:			
14. Central Unit, Ministry of Agriculture:	265 000	235 000	500 000
15. Strengthening of the Capacity of the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture to Carry Out Expanded Extension Services: Provinces of Tete, Sofala, Inhambane, Zambezia Manica and Nampula	1 001 000	716 000	1 717 000
Total for technical assistance	1 266 000	951 000	2 217 000
16. Integrated Rural Rehabilitation Programme for Displaced People (including small-scale projects in the productive and service sectors)	2 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000
Grand total	23 652 680	14 724 000	38 386 680

C. Project proposals

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 1:	Support to the National/SADCC Early Warning System for Food Security: Strengthening of the National Meteorological Service of Mozambique
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Location:	Maputo
Implementing agency:	Meteorological Service of Mozambique
Requested funds:	$US 210,680

Background and justification:

195. Mozambique is a vast country confronted by a destabilization war of major magnitude. The country's difficult economic situation is compounded in the agricultural sector by problems of erratic or inadequate rainfall, poor communications and long distances between principal producing areas and the markets, as well as a generalized lack of basic consumer goods, which acts as a further disincentive for farmers to produce surpluses. The problem of providing food aid to affected and displaced people, or other nationals who have neither the means to purchase nor to produce their food, is a key concern of the Government.

196. In order to assess these complementary requirements it is necessary to know what the country can and does produce, even under the adverse conditions it currently faces. Hence, the establishment of the National Early Warning Unit (NEWU), at the National Directorate of Agricutlure, Ministry of Agriculture, was a critical step in that direction. NEWU is currently sponsored by a joint DANIDA-FAO/Government programme.

197. The successful operation of NEWU in Mozambique depends upon the timely availability of basic information, covering both climatic and crop conditions and emanating from a well distributed network of field stations. At present both data sources and network are inadequate. A large number of meteorological stations need to be rehabilitated. Meteorological data are being received from less than 30 per cent of the total network of stations, 10¿per cent of which send the required information on time, through radio, telephone or telex. The remaining 20 per cent of the operative stations send their data by post and it takes between 1 and 2 months to reach Maputo.

198. The two critical areas that need urgent improvement are first, field data communication, by equipping a well-distributed network of stations with radios; and, second, the replacement/installation of new meteorological equipment in over 50 per cent of the existing stations so that they can gather and transmit key data in a timely fashion.

Objective:

199. To upgrade the capability of the country's existing early warning unit for food security, for providing advance information on crop production and food supply, for alerting all concerned well in advance of an impending food shortage and for enabling suitable and timely remedial action.

Required inputs and estimated costs:

Equipment:

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit price a/ (US dollars)	Amount
1	Micom 104 MF-SSB transceiver fixed station, configured W/4 channels: 3820, 5376, 7364 & 5870 KHZ., including power supply and desk mic.	20	1 621 80	32 436 00
2	Broadband dipole antenna	20	285 00	5 700 00
3	20-meter coaxial cable	20	43 00	860 00
4	Antenna installation	20	55 00	1 100 00
5	Solar power equipment including solar panels, regulator hardware and lead calcium storage battery	20	2 370 00	47 580 00
	Subtotal			87 676 00
Estimated handling, shipping charges and air freight				90 000 00
	Subtotal			177 676 00

Personnel

1 consultant to assist and train National staff in setting up and operating the network	3m/m	11 000	33 000 00
	Grand total		210 676 00

a/ Based on December 1987 costs.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 2	Support to the National/SADCC Early Warning System for Food Security: Improved Use of Remote Sensing Techniques
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Location:	Maputo
Implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture/DINA
Requested funds:	$US 213,000

Background and justification:

200. In 1987, Mozambique's population was estimated at approximately 14.75 millions, of which 9 to 10 million people were engaged in agriculture. The country is large and geographically elongated in a north-south orientation, stretching for about 2,800 km along the Indian Ocean coast of the African continent. In general, the population is scattered throughout the country, with several zones of relatively high densities.

201. The main food crops in Mozambique are maize and cassava, with considerable amounts of sorghum, groundnuts, pulses and millet also being grown. Annual maize production, under normal rainfall conditions and without destabilization constraints, has been estimated at between 300,000 to 500,000 tons, with all other cereals contributing an additional 250,000 tons.

202. Due to recurrent drought pressures especially in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, and the fact that many parts of the country are destabilized by banditry, which has seriously affected food production and distribution, it is not easy to esimate internal food availability. Yet it is critical to do so to calculate the food-aid requirements of the country.

203. In an effort to improve its planning and forecasting capabilities, the Government has established a National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) within the National Directorate of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture. In order to help build up and strengthen this unit, the Government has, within the context of the SADCC regional food security programme, obtained assistance from FAO. The project GCSS/MOZ/033/DEN - National/SADCC Early Warning System for Food Security - became operational in early 1987 and has already made a significant contribution towards the installation of a national early warning system.

204. NEWU needs, however, to receive additional support, particularly with respect to its ability to utilize critical satellite imagery data.

Objectives:

205. To generate critical information, through the use of remote sensing techniques, for the early warning system for food security.

Project implementation:

A. Procurement of the following material:

- 4 FCC paper prints, 1: 100,000 scale, system corrected imagery (level 1B) 96x86 cm
- 1 FCC film positive (level 1B), 24x24 cm
- Photographic paper and materials
- Other costs

B. Purchase and interpretation of SPOT satellite imagery for all the major crop production areas of the country, for the 1987/88 season, an estimated 170 scenes. This will involve:

- Request SPOTIMAGE (Toulouse, France) to programme, tape and deliver the imagery;

- Obtain a consultant to assist in interpreting the imagery and to train NEWU counterpart(s);

- Interpret the data to identify cropped land and transfer the interpretation to a base map; and

- Calculate the areas of cultivated land and estimate production.

Requested funds:

	(US dollars)
- Programming request (8-10 programmes) for the period from March to May 1988	3 600
- Purchase 170 FCC prints, 1:100 000 scale	116 300
- Purchase 40 film positives of selected scenes for enlargement	41 200
- Hire consultant for 3 m/m to assist in interpretation	30 000
- Photographic paper and materials	3 700
- General operating costs	2 200
- Short-term training programme for NEWU officer 2 m/m (Nairobi, Hyderabad or W. Europe)	16 000
Total	213 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 3:	National Programme for the Distribution of Seeds and Agricultural Hand-tools to Affected and Displaced Farmers
Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	National
Target:	Affected and displaced farmers
Implementing agency:	DPCCN in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Company AGRICOM, the National Seed Import and Distribution Company (BOROR), the National Seed Service (SNS) and the National Directorate for Rural Development (DNDR).
Requested funds:	$US 11,290 000 for 1988 $US 7,100 000 (estimated) for 1989
Total:	$US 18,390 000

Background:

206. In August 1987, it was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that a minimum of 2.0 million people were in urgent need of seeds and basic agricultural hand tools if they were to be able to resume basic agricultural activities at the onset of the rains. These requirements were estimated at 11,428 tons of seeds and 2.4 million hand tools.

207. In order to help meet this need, CENE launched an emergency programme of seed and agricultural hand-tool distribution with the objective of supplying the family sector with these critical inputs. The programme was implemented parallel to, but without overlapping other seed and agricultural hand-tool distribution activities carried out by some members of the international donor community.

208. The planning and implementation of the programme required a number of important activities which are summarized below, and which have contributed to strengthening the operational capacity of the national institutions involved:

- Analysis and testing of the quality and germinating capacity of seeds;
- Importation of required seed;
- Some procurement of consumer goods for the marketing campaign;
- Transport of programme commodities by air, sea and road to the provinces;
- District distribution;

- Handling and storage of programme commodities in distribution centres;

- Distribution to affected and displaced people.

209. As a result of these efforts, 10,287 tons of seeds and 1.5 million tools, representing respectively 92 per cent of the planned seed requirements and 65 per cent of tool requirement, were delivered between August and December 1987.

210. It was not possible, in 1987, to reach all of the intended beneficiaries because of difficulties in reaching some affected districts, shortages of transport capacity and, in some cases, lack of fuel. However, the fact that the programme faced and surmounted many difficulties during its initial phase represents an important achievement which underlines the growing capacity of Mozambican structures to cope with the emergency. It should be stressed that the programme benefited from the financial backing and logistic support of several donors and of the United Nations.

211. A detailed evaluation of the programme's impact and results will be carried out during the current year.

212. Despite the efforts and achievements of 1987, the affected and displaced population is far from having achieved self-sufficiency in food production, and it will be necessary to continue the programme during the 1988/89 crop year, at least. Moreover, it is already known that a shortage of rain in the key provinces of Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia, as well as an excess of rain in Manica province, has had a negative effect on this year's crop and, by implication, on the capacity of the farmers who received seeds in 1987 to have built up that stock.

Objectives:

213. The objective of the programme in 1988 remains basically the same as in 1987, namely, supplying seeds and agricultural hand tools to the affected population. In addition, this year, the programme will also undertake to facilitate the process of reintegration of the affected population by assisting in the provision of drinking water, promoting water conservation measures and providing some of the basic tools required to build simple houses.

Programme description:

Methodology

214. The basic information used in the elaboration of the programme was gathered during visits to the provinces concerned by representatives of donor countries, United Nations institutions and NGOs and by Mozambican officials from several ministries, as well as in specific assessment missions undertaken under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned national institutions.

215. It was estimated that there are currently 3.3 million displaced and affected people, a large proportion of whom still require assistance from the programme. In order to estimate their number more precisely - regrouped in family units - the following methodology was used:

- In the provinces less affected by war (Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Maputo), a family aggregate of five members was taken as the mean;

- The fact that development and support programmes in these same provinces benefit 40 per cent of the affected people was then taken into account;

- In the more affected provinces (Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Inhambane), the average family aggregate was considered to be seven, taking into account the large number of abandoned, orphaned, or separated children;

- A corrective factor of 30 per cent was applied in these provinces when calculating the number of families requiring assistance.

216. Two other factors were also taken into consideration when calculating the quantities of seeds and tools required, namely:

- The average area to be cultivated by each family, estimated as 0.7 hectare;
- The average quantities of different seeds to be sown in 0.7 hectare. These data were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Programme execution and co-ordination:

217. The overall co-ordination of the programme, at the central level, will be assured by DPCCN, whose main task will be to ensure:

- The co-ordination of the efforts of the different agencies involved;
- the regular follow-up and monitoring of operations;
- the evaluation of the programme's impact.

218. The following agencies will be closely associated in the overall co-ordination effort:

- National Directorate for Rural Development (DNDR)
- National Seed Service (SNS)
- Agricultural Marketing Company (AGRICOM).

219. At the provincial level, co-ordination of programme activities will be carried out in a similar manner, and the execution of activities assured by the following agencies:

- DNDR, AGRICOM, BOROR, the National Seed Quality Control Company (SEMOC), SNS and DPCCN and the Seed Analysis Company.

Programme requirements:

Grain and pulse seeds

220. The proposed varietites of grain and pulse seeds to be used during the current year, taking into consideration the different agronomic requirements of each province, are as follows:

-Maize	9.0 kg per family
-Rice	10.0 kg per family
-Sorghum	1.4 kg per family
-Peanut	4.2 kg per family
-Butter bean	4.2 kg per family
-Nhemba bean	2.8 kg per family

221. The cultivation requirements and yield potential of the above-mentioned varieties have been evaluated for each of the concerned provinces and districts by AGROCOM and SEMOC.

222. The total quantities required add up to approximately 8,200 tons of seeds (see table 8). Since it is possible to purchase 5,000 tons of this requirement on the domestic market, only 40 per cent of the total, corresponding to 3,000 tons, will have to be imported.

Vegetable seed

223. The proposed quantity of seeds needed for each family is proportionate to the size of the cultivated area (0.7 hectare) and takes into account the related provision and utilization of grain and pulse seeds, as explained in preceding paragraphs.

224. SNS has selected the following varieties and determined corresponding requirements per family, as follows:

-Tomato	0.001 kg
-Onion	0.001 kg
-Green kale	0.001 kg
-Cabbage (1)	0.001 kg
-Cabbage (2)	0.001 kg
-Pumpkin	0.0037 kg
Total	0.0087 kg

225. The total quantities required amount to 3,174 kilograms (see table), of which 1,974 kilograms guaranteed by BOROR have already been distributed in various provinces. The deficit represents mainly 1,200 kilograms of pumpkin seed.

Agricultural hand-tools

226. Overall needs have been estimated at 1,665,000 units (see table 10), with the following breakdown per family unit:

- Hoes	2.7 units
- Machetes	1.5 units*
- Axes	1.0 units**
- Files	1.0 units
- Sickles	0.3 unit

* Index of 1.0 increased to allow better conditions for the preparation of the land to be cultivated (clearing fields).

** 0.3 is the national average. Rice areas: 2.0 units per family.

227. The above-mentioned quantities can be supplied by AGRICOM, taking into consideration the specialized types normally used by peasants in the various provinces.

228. The quantities estimated in table 10 are not proportional to the indices used for tools per family because the quantities already supplied for the Emergency Programme in 1987 have been taken into account.

Other items:

229. As indicated previously, the areas in which war-affected families are concentrated face serious and chronic shortages of other basic goods and tools which are essential to their resettlement efforts. For this reason, it is proposed that the programme should include some of the key items listed below in its procurement and distribution plans:

PRODUCTS	AFFEC/DISPLACED						ONLY DISPLACED		
PROVINCE	KNIVES	PAILS	SPADES	HAMMERS	SAWS	NAILS	PLANES	METRE-STICK	TOTAL
C. Delgado	9 200	600	550	550	550	2 800	90	180	14 520
Niassa	12 000	800	720	720	720	3 600	120	240	18 920
Nampula	42 600	2 800	2 560	2 560	2 560	12 800	430	860	67 170
Zambezia	54 600	3 600	3 280	3 280	3 280	16 400	550	1 100	86 090
Tete	29 500	2 000	1 770	1 770	1 770	8 800	290	580	46 480
Manica	44 100	2 900	2 650	2 650	2 650	13 200	440	880	69 470
Sofala	36 600	2 400	2 200	2 200	2 200	11 000	370	740	57 710
Inhambane	56 700	3 800	3 400	3 400	3 400	17 000	570	1 140	89 410
Gaza	49 500	3 300	2 970	2 970	2 970	14 800	490	980	77 980
Maputo	30 000	2 000	1 800	1 800	1 800	9 000	300	600	47 300
TOTAL	364 800	24 200	21 900	21 900	21 900	109 400	3 650	7 300	575 050

230. The above amounts were calculated using current estimates of ownership of such items per family, which are as follows:

- Knives	1.0	per family	
- Pails	0.066	per family	(1 per 15 families approx.)
- Spades	0.06	per family	
- Hammers	0.06	per family	
- Saws	0.06	per family	
- Nails	0.3kg	per family	
- Planes	0.1	per family	
- Metre-stick	0.2	per family	

Procurement of the required supplies

231. After the assessment of needs was carried out, the various Mozambican companies involved in the import and production of seeds and in seed and grain marketing (BOROR, SEMOC and AGRICOM) were approached. Contacts were also made with the SNS regarding the identification of countries that could supply seeds with the required phytological specifications. The following conclusions were reached.

(a) 60 per cent of grain and pulse seeds can be obtained on the domestic market;

(b) The quantities to be imported are in the order of 3,000 tons, as follows:

Maize	755 tons
Sorghum	505 tons
Peanut	1,045 tons
Butter beans	190 tons
Nhemba beans	525 tons

(c) The supply of vegetable seeds is guaranteed in the country, and nearly 70 per cent of the required seeds have already been distributed. The balance (1,200 kg) can be imported through BOROR;

(d) The supply of agricultural hand tools to be distributed through AGRICOM is guaranteed;

(e) Other tools will be procured, then supplied by AGRICOM.

232. It is recommended that the seeds and tools required to meet the needs of areas bordering Zimbabwe should be imported from that country, to minimize transport costs and problems.

Province	Maize	Sorghum	Peanut	Butter	Bean nhemba	Bean total
Niassa	-	15	20	-	10	75
Zambezia	490	75	230	75	155	1 025
Tete	265	40	125	-	85	515
Manica	-	60	185	115	125	485
Sofala	-	50	155	-	100	305
Total	765	240	745	190	475	2 405

Table 8
Seed needs for 1988 by crop and by province

Province	Affected and displaced people	No. Families	Seeds/tons						
			Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Peanut	M.Beans	N.Beans	Total
C. Delgado	77 120	9 254	85	5	15	40	-	25	170
Niassa	119 910	11 991	110	85	15	50	50	10	320
Nampula	425 916	42 591	385	380	60	180	-	120	1 125
Zambezia	546 115	54 611	490	545	75	230	75	155	1 570
Tete	297 700	29 470	265	-	40	125	10	85	525
Manica	441 276	44 127	400	40	60	185	115	125	925
Sofala	365 768	36 576	330	140	50	155	-	100	775
Inhambane	566 900	56 690	510	80	80	240	-	160	1 070
Gaza	412 766	49 531	445	220	70	210	50	140	1 085
Maputo	249 690	29 962	270	70	40	125	30	85	590
TOTAL	3 500 161	364 803	3 290	1 565	505	1 540	365	1 005	8 115

Table 9
National vegetable seed requirements, by type and by province

Province	Affected and displaced people	No. Families	Seeds/kilograms						
			Tomato	Onion	Cabbage	Cabbage	Cabbage	Pumpkin	Total
C. Delgado	77 120	9 254	9	9	9	9	9	34	79
Niassa	119 910	11 991	12	12	12	12	12	44	104
Nampula	425 916	42 591	43	43	43	43	43	158	373
Zambezia	546 115	54 611	54	54	54	54	54	202	472
Tete	297 700	29 470	29	29	29	29	29	109	254
Manica	441 276	44 127	44	44	44	44	44	163	383
Sofala	365 768	36 576	37	37	37	37	37	135	320
Inhambane	566 900	56 690	57	57	57	57	57	210	495
Gaza	412 766	49 531	50	50	50	50	50	183	433
Maputo	249 690	29 962	30	30	30	30	30	111	261
TOTAL	3 500 161	364 803	365	365	365	365	365	1 349	3 174

Table 10

Agricultural hand-tool needs by province

Province	Affected and displaced people	No. Families	Hands tools					
			Hoes	Machetes	Axes	Sickles	Files	Total
C. Delgado	77 120	9 254	10 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	40 000
Niassa	119 910	11 991	30 000	20 000	10 000	15 000	20 000	95 000
Nampula	425 916	42 591	50 000	30 000	15 000	70 000	30 000	195 000
Zambezia	546 115	54 611	50 000	30 000	25 000	80 000	40 000	225 000
Tete	297 700	29 470	50 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	15 000	100 000
Manica	441 276	44 127	70 000	50 000	35 000	20 000	40 000	215 000
Sofala	365 768	36 576	20 000	20 000	10 000	20 000	10 000	80 000
Inhambane	566 900	56 690	120 000	80 000	50 000	30 000	50 000	330 000
Gaza	412 766	49 531	80 000	40 000	25 000	50 000	50 000	245 000
Maputo	249 690	29 962	50 000	30 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	140 000
TOTAL	3 500 161	364 803	530 000	330 000	205 000	315 000	285 000	1 665 000

Programme costs:

Grain and pulse seeds
(US dollars)

Variety	Requirements (in kg)	Cost per ton	Total cost
Maize	3 290	505 16	1 661 976
Rice	1 565	622 58	974 338
Sorghum	505	556 00	280 780
Peanut	1 540	1 250 00	1 926 232
Butter bean	250	1 173 30	293 325
Nhemba bean	525	1 277 80	854 236
Total	8 155		5 990 887

* The price of seeds varies according to the origin of the supplier.

Vegetable Seeds

Variety	Requirement	Cost per kg.	Total cost
Tomato	365	19 11	6 975
Onion	365	10 22	3 730
Green kale	365	2 67	975
Cabbage (1)	365	4 44	1 621
Cabbage (2)	365	3 33	1 215
Pumpkin	1 349	7 11	9 591
Total	3 174		24 107

Agricultural tools

Article	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Hoes	530 000	2 18	1 155 400
Machetes	330 000	1 89	623 700
Axes	205 000	3 36	688 800
Sickles	315 000	1 13	355 950
Files	285 000	1 51	430 350
Total	1 665 000		3 254 200

Other tools

Article	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Knives	364 800	1 89	689 472
Pails	242 000	7 56	182 952
Spades	21 900	7 56	165 564
Hammers	21 900	3 40	74 460
Saws	21 900	3 40	74 460
Nails (in kg)	109 400	1 51/kg	165 194
Planes	3 650	37 78	137 897
Metre-sticks	7 300	1 89	13 797
Total	575 050		1 503 796

Other costs

Transport

233. All means of transportation available, namely road, rail, sea and air, will be used for the programme, as required.

234. The overall cost for transporting and delivering the commodities within individual provinces (10,160 tons, breaking down into 8,155 tons of grain and pulse seeds, 3.2 tons of vegetable seeds, 1,700 tons of agricultural tools and 300 tons of other tools) is estimated at $US 177,778.

235. The overall cost for transporting the commodities between the provinces (3,750 tons, breaking down into 2,450 tons of seeds, 1,000 tons of tools and 300 tons of other items) is estimated at $US 166,667.

236. Expenses related to forwarding, warehousing and handling are estimated at $US 33,365.

237. The total transport costs of the programme amount to $US 377,780. These do not represent capital costs, but payment for services rendered.

Participation of the National Seed Service (SNS)

238. SNS will be responsible for controlling the quality of imported seeds and those supplied locally.

239. The estimated cost for this service is $US 6,667. It is foreseen that at least 250 samples will be tested during the process of selecting and purchasing the seeds, both from internal and external sources.

Monitoring costs

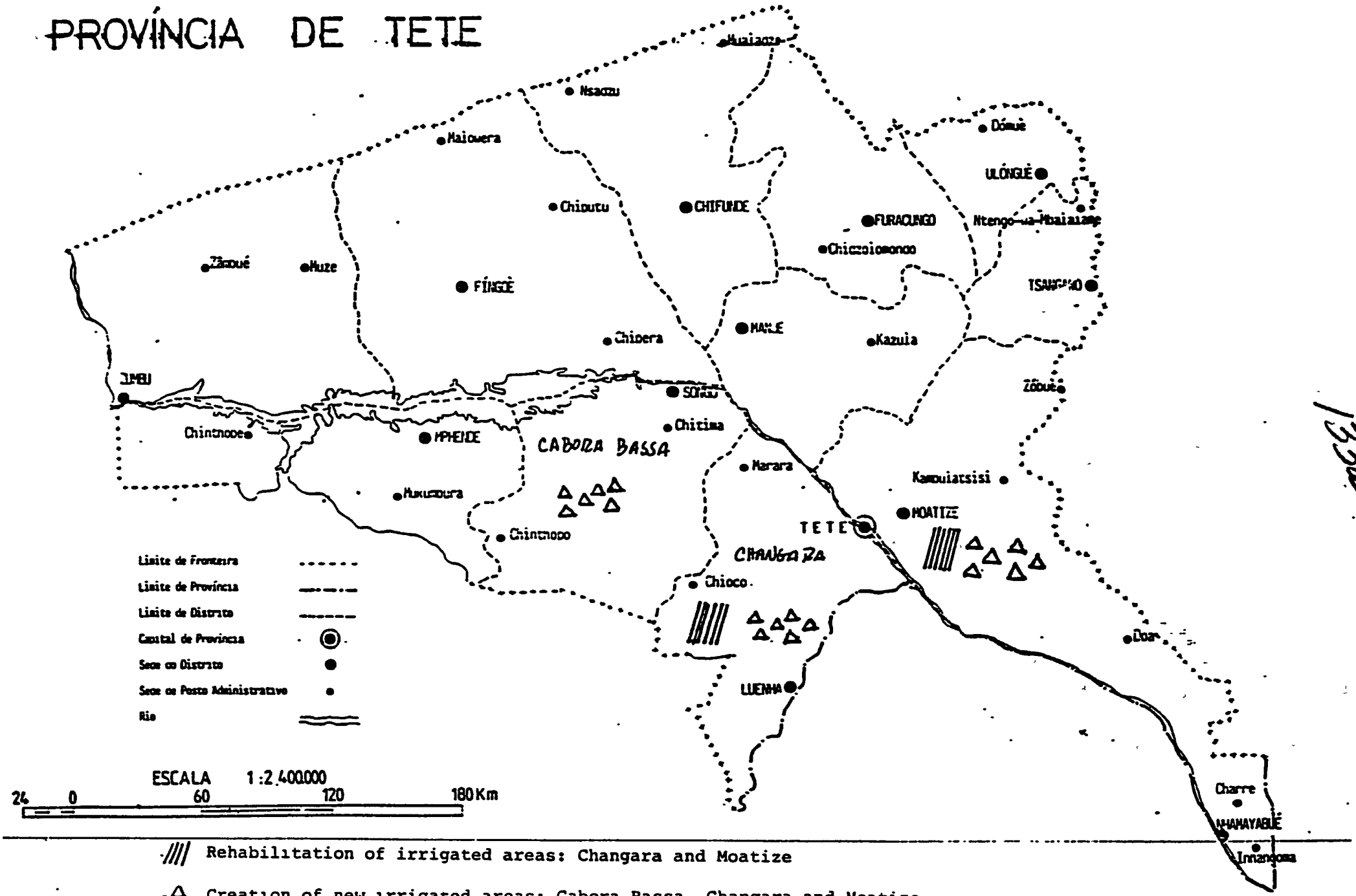
240. Co-ordination, follow-up and evaluation of the programme will entail significant expenditure, primarily air fares. These costs can be estimated as follows:

			(Thousands of US dollars)
1.	At central level		
	30 trips to provinces	156	4 680
	50 flight hours	456	22 800
2.	At provincial level		
	10 x 20 flight hours		91 200
3.	Other expenses and contingencies		11 100
	Total		129 780

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	(US dollars)
- Grain and pulse seeds	5 990 887
- Vegetable seeds	24 107
- Agricultural tools	3 254 200
- Other tools	1 503 796
- Other costs	514 227
Transport	
SNS	
Monitoring	
Total	11 287 217
Total 1988:	11 290 000
Total 1989:	7 100 000
Grand total	18 390 000

PROVÍNCIA DE TETE



1336

//// Rehabilitation of irrigated areas: Changara and Moatize

△△△ Creation of new irrigated areas: Cabora Bassa, Changara and Moatize

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4:	Small-scale Irrigation Schemes Programme in Tete Province
Sector:	Emergency Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province
Target population:	Over 3,000 displaced families
Required funds:	$US 2,560,000 for 1988
	$US 1,030,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 3,590,000

Introduction

241. Means of support for displaced people in the accommodation centres which initially receive them are limited. Hence, there is an urgent need to bring about conditions that will permit displaced families to regain self-sufficiency in food production as rapidly as possible.

242. In Tete Province, some areas with proven agricultural potential have been identified and detailed feasibility studies carried out. These are available but need some updating.

243. All in all, the proposed programme aims at bringing under irrigation a total area of approximately 1.635 hectares, distributed among the following locations:

Mufa area	- 225 ha	(Changara district)
M'Padue area	- 120 ha	(Changara district)
Chingodzi area	- 150 ha	(Moatize district)
Changara Town area	- 250 ha	(Changara district)
Benga area	- 400 ha	(Moatize district)
Nhartanda Valley	- 490 ha	(City of Tete)

244. For the Mufa, M'Padue, Chingodzi and Changara areas, project proposals utilizing electricity as a power source have been prepared by a UNICEF expert. The data are still relevant but need some updating.

245. Due to the need for rapid and effective intervention, all of the projects included in this programme are simple in concept and utilize approaches that

can be easily and swiftly implemented. Whenever topography allows, gravity irrigation will be used. When the situation requires pumping, simple solutions, including hand irrigation techniques with hoses, shallow irrigation channels and diking will be used. Whenever possible, labour-intensive methods are proposed both for the construction and operation of the schemes.

246. When the chosen areas are located near electric supply sources, the feasibility of using electric energy in the pumping stations should be given priority. Maintenance costs are relatively low and the equipment simpler than diesel or gasoline-powered pumps.

247. As mentioned above, information additional to that which is presented in the project briefs exists. While it needs to be brought up to date, it covers the following points:

1. General information, background and objectives of the project;
2. Location and number of the displaced families/farmers/co-operatives involved;
3. Existing agricultural and animal husbandry techniques to be used;
4. Electricity distribution networks in the area;
5. Detailed plan of action including land allocation;
6. Dimension of the proposed irrigation systems
   - Volume of water flow;
   - Pumping station and technical requirements of electric/motor pumps required;
   - Dimension of main and secondary channels;
   - List of materials and equipment;
7. Dimension of the electrification system
   - Dimension of transformation stations (TS);
   - Outline of power lines to TS and pumping stations;
   - Expenditure and budget in local and foreign currency;
   - List of materials;
8. Recommendations on the type of culture, agricultural rotation, agricultural techniques and fertilizers suitable to the type of soil in each project area.

248. Regarding the execution of the proposed projects, initial financing will be required to update existing surveys and case studies prior to the start of actual implementation. To carry out this work, it is proposed to contract Mozambican companies, such as HIDROGEST, which are already operating in other projects in Tete province.

249. The complementary studies on the six areas indicated should be carried out within a maximum period of three months.

Project execution:

250. Implementation at the provincial level should be carried out, as far as specialized technical inputs are concerned, through companies already operating locally. This should speed up the rate of implementation. However, in order to monitor the work of these companies it will be necessary to include some technical assistance within the scope of the programme.

251. The purchase of a few pieces of construction equipment, with spare parts, needed to carry out the heavy work involved in all six schemes, will also be necessary. This equipment consists of:

Heavy construction equipment	Estimated cost (US dollars)
- 1 Leveller	160 000
- 1 Bulldozer	130 000
- 1 Excavator	130 000
- 1 Platform truck	60 000
Subtotal	480 000
Spare parts	120 000
Total	600 000

Estimated costs:

252. The total budget for the proposed six small-scale projects described below amounts to $US 3,590,000:

	(US dollars)
4.1 Mufa	440 000
4.2 M'Padue	300 000
4.3 Chingodzi	335 000
4.4 Changara	505 000
4.5 Benga	740 000
4.6 Nhartanda Valley	670 000
Heavy construction equipment	600 000
Grand total	3 590 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.1:	Mufa Small-scale Irrigation Scheme
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province, Changara district, Mufa area
Target population:	450 displaced families
Requested funds:	$US 330,000 for 1988 $US 110,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 440,000

Background and justification:

253. The Mufa area is located at a distance of 19 kilometres from the city of Tete. It lies by the Zambeze river near the road connecting Tete to Boroma. A high tension electric power line runs 300 metres away from the area to be irrigated. Like other places along the south bank of the Zambeze river, Mufa is receiving displaced families from neighbouring districts. In September 1987, there were 100 local families and 235 displaced families in Mufa. At present, a few farmers cultivate areas of 5 to 8 hectares each during the rainy season, which is very irregular in this region.

Objectives:

254. The objective of this project is to irrigate 225 hectares of land to allow cultivation throughout the year. With an allocation of 0,5 hectares of irrigated land per family, it will be possible to settle a larger number of families, up to 450, in the area.

Project implementation:

255. The implementation of the project demands:

- The updating of existing studies by a consultant or specialized company, which will take 1 to 2 months;
- The purchase of supplies and equipment and their transport to the project site;
- The organization of community participation.

256. The period of execution should be 10 months. It will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation, as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

257. It is foreseen that the project's foreign currency component will be in the order of $US 440,000, as indicated below:

		(US dollars)
1.	Area survey and definition of works to be executed	25 000
2.	Construction materials for pumping stations, building of transformation stations and revetment of channels	40 000
3.	Electric material (2 transformation stations, cables, insulators, etc.)	100 000
4.	8 x 30 HP electrical pumps and accessories	65 000
5.	5,500 metres of Bauer 5" pipe (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	100 000
6.	Farm working equipment, including two tractors with trailer and implements and one motor-cultivator	90 000
7.	Contingencies	20 000
	Total	440 000

258. Considering that the entire irrigation system, including electrification, can be built in 10 months, $US 330,000 will be required during 1988 for items, (1) to (7). The remaining $US 110,000 will be required in 1989.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.2:	M'padue Small-scale Irrigation Scheme
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province, Changara district, M'padue area
Target population:	240 displaced families
Requested funds:	Total for 1988: $US 300,000

Background and justification:

259. The M'padue area is located at a distance of 5 kilometres from the city of Tete, near the Zambeze River, where displaced families are arriving from the northern districts of the province. It is part of the drought-affected zone of the province, although it has easy access to the Zambeze River.

260. The irrigation project will benefit farmers already living in the area and will provide 120 hectares of irrigated land for displaced families. At present 44 hectares of land are cultivated by private farmers, using motor-pumps which, however, work irregularly, due to a lack of fuel, lubricants and spare parts.

Objectives:

261. The main objective of the project is to bring 120 hectares of land under irrigation and to distribute 0.5 hectares of that land per family to 240 displaced families.

Project implementation:

The implementation of the project requires:

-The updating of existing studies by a consultant or specialized company;

-Purchase of supplies and equipment and their transport to the project site;

-Levelling of the land;

-The organization of community participation.

262. The period of execution should be 18 months. It will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation, as proposed in the special technical assistance project that forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

263. It is foreseen that the foreign currency component of the project will be in the order of $US 300,000. This amount includes the following items:

		(US dollars)
1.	Area survey and definition of works to be executed	15 000
2.	Construction materials for pumping stations, revetment of channels and building of electrification system	55 000
3.	Electrical materials (1 transformation station, cables, insulators, etc.)	70 000
4.	2 x 30 hp and 4 x 20 hp electrical pumps with accessories (suction piping and sucker)	40 000
5.	2,500 meters of 4 inch and 5 inch Bauer pipe (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	55 000
6.	Working equipment, including 2 tractors with trailer and implements	50 000
7.	Contingencies	15 000
	Total	300 000

264. The total amount of $US 300,000 will be required during 1988 for the execution of the project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.3:	Chingodzi Small-scale Irrigation Scheme
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province, Moatize district, Chingodzi area
Target population:	300 displaced families
Requested funds:	
	$US 270,000 for 1988
	$US 165,000 for 1989
Total	$US 335,000

Background and justification:

265. The project area is located along the river Revuboe, an affluent of the Zambeze River, in the vicinity of Moatize. It is receiving displaced people from Malawi and neighbouring districts.

266. At present there exist in the area a state farm and three large private farms that make use of electric pumps to irrigate their lands. However, there are no irrigation facilities for the small farmers, although this is a semi-arid zone.

267. The 150-hectare area chosen for this project is only cultivated by small farmers during the rainy season, which is very irregular in the area as a whole.

Objectives:

268. The objectives of the project are to bring 150 hectares of land under irrigation and to distribute 0.5 hectares of that land per family to a total of 300 individual displaced families.

Project implementation:

269. The implementation of the programme demands:

- The updating of existing studies, which will take 1 to 2 months, by a consultant or specialized company;
- Purchase of supplies and equipment and their transport to the project site;
- The organization of community participation.

270. The period of execution of the project should be 8 months. It will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation, as proposed in the special technical assistance project that forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

271. It is estimated that the foreign currency component of the project will be in the order of $US 335,000, as follows:

		(US dollars)
1.	Survey of the area and definition of works to be executed	20 000
2.	Construction materials for pumping stations and revetment of channels	65 000
3.	Electric material (transformation stations, cables, insulators, etc.)	80 000
4.	5 x 30 hp electrical pumps and ancillary equipment	40 000
5.	2,900 meters of Bauer 5-in. pipe (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	65 000
6.	Working equipment including 2 tractors with trailer and implements	50 000
7.	Contingencies	15 000
	Total	335 000

272. Considering that the entire project, including electrification, can be executed in 18 months, $US 270,000 will be required in 1988 and the remaining $US 65,000 in 1989.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.4:	Changara Small-scale Irrigation Schemes
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province, Changara district
Target population:	500 displaced families
Requested funds:	
	$US 390,000 for 1988
	$US 115,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 505,000

Background and justification:

273. The project area is located along the Luenha river, near the road connecting Tete to Zimbabwe. It includes the administrative head of Changara district and the villages of Chacune, Chicompende and Nhadgingi, with a total population of 9,500. Most of these are displaced farming families from neighbouring districts.

274. With this project, 250 hectares of land will be irrigated, and facilities, will be improved in the 70 hectares presently under cultivation by the family sector.

275. Detailed studies made by the Zambezi River Bureau in the late 1960s are available in the Technical Department of SEHA. However, it is necessary to make some adjustments to update them.

Objectives:

276. The main objective of the project is to bring 250 hectares of land under irrigation and to distribute 0.5 hectares per family of this land to 500 individual displaced families.

Project implementation:

The implementation of the project demands:

- The updating of existing studies (1 to 2 months);
- Purchase of the required equipment and its delivery to the project site;
- Levelling and preparation of the land and irrigation channels;
- The organization of community participation in the project.

277. Completion of the project should take 10 months. To support, co-ordinate and monitor the work of the local construction enterprises, it will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

278. It is foreseen that the foreign currency component of the project will be in the order of $US 505,000, as follows:

		(US dollars)
1.	Area survey and definition of works to be executed	30 000
2.	Construction materials for pumping stations and transformation stations	45 000
3.	Electric materials (4 transformation posts, 1 for each village, cables, insulators, etc.)	135 000
4.	9x 30 hp electrical pumps and ancillary equipment	70 000
5.	6,000 metres of Bauer pipes (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	110 000
6.	Working equipment, including 2 tractors with trailer and implements and one motor-cultivator	90 000
7.	Contingencies	25 000
	Total	505 000

278. A total of $US 390,000 will be required in 1988, corresponding to items (1) to (7). $US 115,000 will be required in 1989 for items (6) and (7).

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.5:	Small-scale Irrigation Scheme for Benga
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulic
Location:	Tete Province, Moatize district, Benga area
Target populations:	800 displaced families
Requested funds:	$US 300 000 for 1988 $US 440 000 for 1989
Total:	$US 740 000

Background and justification:

280. The current emergency situation requires that the Benga area be considered a priority area for the resettlement of displaced families. In December 1987, there were 1,500 displaced persons in Benga and a weekly average of 30 were being received.

281. In one part of the Benga area, which can be called Old Benga, an irrigation system of 150 hectares, using motor-pumps to bring in water from the Zambezi River, has just been started.

282. For the lower area, or New Benga, it is proposed to develop and irrigate 400 additional hectares of suitable agricultural land.

Objectives:

283. The main objective of this project is to bring 400 additional hectares of land under cultivation and to distribute 0.5 hectares of that land per family to 800 individual displaced families.

Project execution:

284. The implementation of the programme requires the updating of existing studies by a consultant or specialized company this will take 1 to 2 months and will consist of:

- The definition of the overall irrigation channel for the entire BENGA area;
- The definintion of the overall dimension of the draining system.
- The definition of the areas to be irrigated to parcel and distribute them.

- The purchase of the supplies and equipment and their transport to the site. This include the acquisition of raw material for the manufacture in Mozambique of BAUER pipe.

- The organization of community participation.

285. The period of execution of the project should be 18 months. It will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation, as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

286. It is foreseen that a total of $US 740,000 will be required to finance the project, as follows:

		(US dollars)
1.	Area survey and definition of works to be executed	40 000
2.	Construction materials for pumping stations, and revetment of channels	110 000
3.	Electric materials (transformation stations, cables, insulators, etc.)	100 000
4.	8x 75 HP electrical pumps with input and output accessories and spare parts	100 000
5.	10.000 meters of Bauer pipe (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	170 000
6.	Working equipment, including 4 tractors with implements and 2 motor cultivators	160 000
7.	Contingencies	60 000
	Total	740 000

287. It is proposed that the required financing for 1988 amount to $US 300 000 with the remaining $US 440 000 being provided in 1989.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 4.6:	Nhartanda Valley small-scale irrigation scheme
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Tete Province, Tete city, Nhartanda Valley
Target population:	816 displaced families
Requested funds:	
	$US 370 000 for 1988
	$US 300 000 for 1989
Total:	$US 670 000

Background and justification:

288. The Nhartanda Valley, near the city of Tete, comprises an area of 490 hectares. It forms part of the so called "Green Belt". At present, 82 hectares are being exploited by co-operative farmers, 14 hectares by small farmers and 10 hectares by the local Casa Agraria.

289. Small farmers and Casa Agraria irrigate their farms with water pumped from the Zambeze River by motor pumps and channelled through furrows. In the co-operative sector there are three electric underwater pumps that raise water from wells to tanks, from which it is then used for furrow irrigation.

290. As this is a safe zone, displaced families are arriving in the green belt of Tete City, disturbing the balance between land and water resources. The new arrivals use shallow wells that dry up at certain times of the year. It is, therefore, urgent to modify the system of irrigation.

Objectives:

291. The main objective of the project is to bring under irrigation some 400 hectares and to distribute 0.5 hectares of that land per family to 816 individual families. It is also envisaged to improve the operation of the existing irrigated area.

Project implementation:

292. The implementation of the project will require the carrying out of the following activities:

- Topographic survey;
- Soil survey;
- Proposal and dimensioning of the overall irrigatiion system;

- Recommendations on types of cultures, agricultural techniques, crop rotation, use of fertilizers, etc.

- Preparation of work schedules.

293. Specifically, the tasks involved will include:

For the Rural Extension Centre:

- To improve the adduction system using the existing large diameter duct already installed thus increasing the irrigated area;

- To improve the drainage system, by redesigning the section of the existing channel increasing its drainage capacity.

For the co-operative sector:

- To modify the water adduction system from the wells to the tanks;

- To redesign the drainage system, assessing the feasibility of pumping excess water to small dams to be built in the hill side south of the Valley.

For the family sector:

- To modify the adduction system from the Zambeze river;

- To assess the dimension of a pumped irrigation system using sprinkling with hand sprinklers.

Resources required:

294. The implementation of the project demands:

- The updating of existing studies by a consultant or specialized company; this will take 1 to 2 months;

- Purchase of supplies and equipment and their transport to the project site;

- The organization of community participation. However, part of the work should be done with heavy construction equipment (construction of the main-drainage channel and levelling of the land) to accelerate the implementation of the project.

295. The period of execution of the project should be 18 months. It will be necessary to provide the services of a specialist in irrigation or water engineering, as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

296. The total cost of the programme will include a component in local currency and another in foreign currency. For the latter, it is estimated that a total of $US 670,000 will be required to cover the following costs:

		(US dollars)
1.	Survey of area and definition of works to be executed	30 000
2.	Materials for revetment of channels of the irrigation and drainage systems, rehabilitation of the two existing pumping stations and construction of new pumping stations	100 000
3.	15,000 meters of Bauer pipe for carrying the water to the dams that will be built (manufactured in Mozambique with imported raw materials)	250 000
4.	Irrigation equipment (5x 75 hp electrical pumps with input and output accessories and spare parts	70 000
5.	Working equipment including tractors (4) with implements and 2 motor-cultivators	160 000
6.	Contingencies	60 000
	Total	670 000

297. The proposed financing for the project in 1988 amounts to $US 370 000 with the remaining $US 300,000 needed in 1989.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 5:	Piping of Irrigation Water and Development of 1,000 Hectares, Chitima
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Co-ordination with the State Secretariat for Agriculture Hydraulics)
Location:	Tete Province, Cabora Bassa District
Target population:	2000 Local and displaced families
Requested funds:	$US 1,960,000 for 1988 $US 40,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 2,000,000

Background and justification:

298. Chitima, in the Cahora Bassa district, is located in a very dry area of Tete Province. In the late 1960s, due to this situation, the Zambeze River Authority prepared a study to supply water for irrigating 15,000 hectares in this area. This study is now being updated.

300. Because of the emergency situation prevailing in the country, Chitima's population has multiplied by three during the last two years. Local authorities, prompted by people's demands, have started to construct small dams to store rainwater to supply water for cattle and for horticulture. However, this is not enough to meet the urgent overall water requirements. It is therefore essential to feed water from the Cahora Bassa Lake to these small dams, which will then serve as supply points for small irrigation schemes.

301. In this perspective, SEHA has undertaken detailed feasibility studies and drawn up an emergency project for the piping of of water from the Cahora Bassa Lake to the project site (33 kms).

Objectives:

302. The objective of the project is to pipe water to the chosen project and irrigate 1000 hectares that will be divided into plots of 0.5 hectares per family. This will create conditions for the resettlement of 2,000 families.

Resources required:

303. The project will be implemented by a locally-based construction enterprise. The activities to be carried out are:

- Construction and installation of three pumping stations;
- Installation of 27.5km Bauer 194-mm tubes;
- Installation of an additional branch of 5km Bauer 159-mm tubes.

304. The duration of this project should be 18 months. It will be necessary to obtain the technical support of a specialist in water engiieering as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

305. The estimated cost of the project is $US 2 million, distributed as follows:

Piping of water to Chitima

	(US dollar)
- Pumping stations (3 high pressure motor pumps)	40 000
- Bauer pipes, 159 mm (817 tubes)	197 000
- Bauer pipes, 194 mm (4580 tubes)	1 715 000
- Accessories for the pipes	8 000
Subtotal	1 960 000

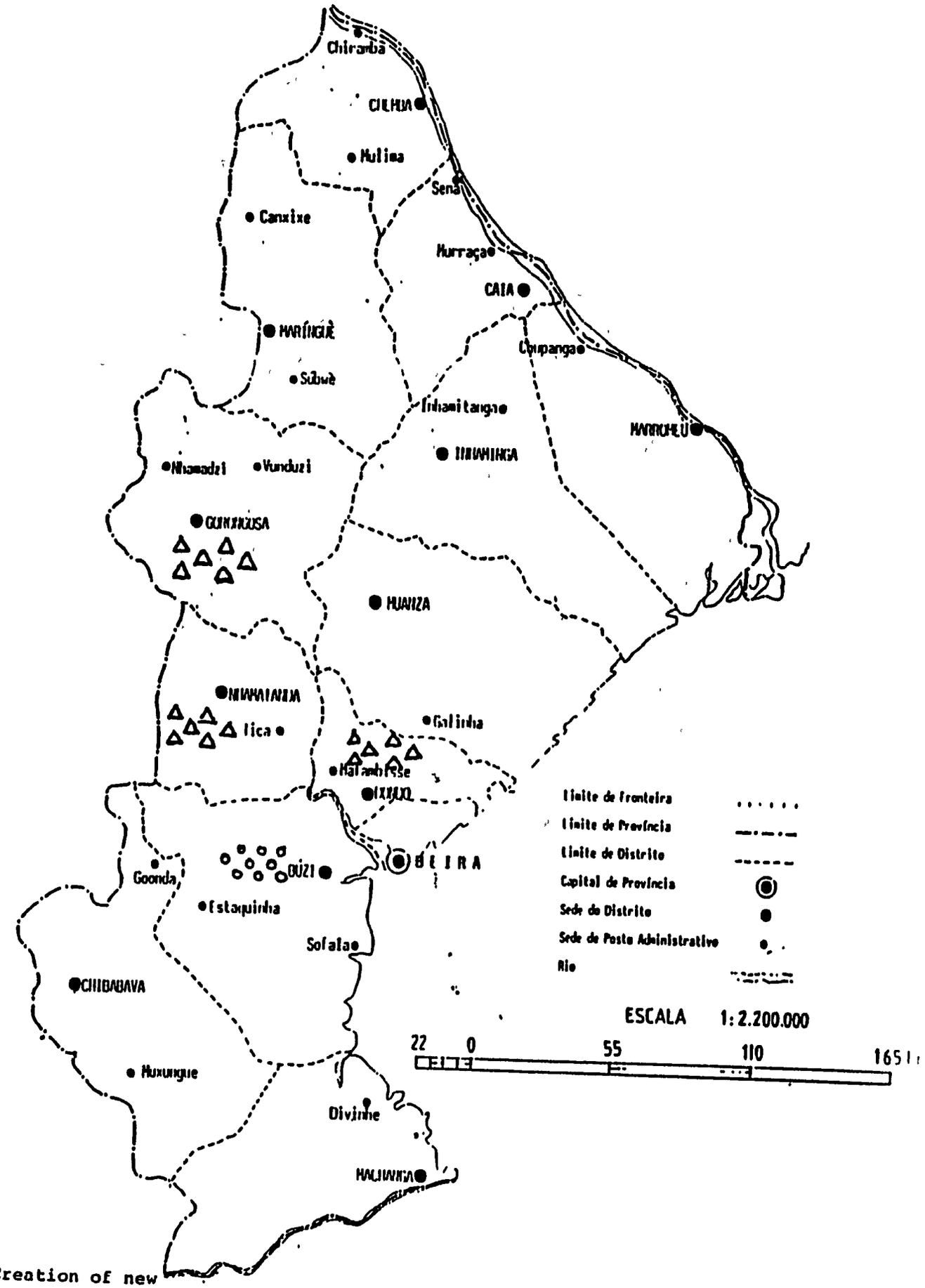
Water distribution

- 5 Motor pumps (20 n 3/h H=20 metres)	40 000
Grand total	2 000 000

Cost distribution over 2 years:

$US 1,500,000 for 1988
$US 500,000 for 1989

PROVINCIA DE SOFALA



△ – Creation of new irrigated areas: Nhamatanda, Gorongoza and Dondo

– Rural Extension: Buzi

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 6:	Support to the Buzi District Centre for Rural Extension
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, Beira
Location:	Province of Sofala, District of Buzi
Target population:	540 displaced families
Requested funds:	$US 93,425 for 1988 $US 20,000 for 1989
Total	$US 113,425

Background and justification:

306. Sofala province is one of those most affected by destabilization activities. As a consequence, large numbers of people have left their land and possessions to seek refuge in other areas and even in neighbouring countries. While the Government increased efforts to restore security in certain zones of the province, thousands of displaced people are returning and seeking assistance at existing accommodation centres.

307. The district of Buzi has approximately 40,700 affected and displaced people. It is considered a top priority area by the provincial authorities who hope first to create conditions that will allow these populations to recover rapidly their self-sufficiency in food production and, at a later stage to improve the capacity to produce marketable surpluses. For this purpose, a programme of land distribution is already under way and special projects are being developed to provide all families with land, tools and seeds.

308. Nevertheless, in order to guarantee cereal self-sufficiency in the short term, it is essential to co-ordinate activites to optimize the use of existing resources and to provide technical assistance adapted to the local conditions.

309. A nucleus of rural extension staff already exists in Buzi, working within the district agricultural authorities and receiving support from the National Directorate for Rural Development.

310. The Buzi nucleus is comprised of one co-ordinator, one administrative official and three medium-level agricultural technicians. This existing staff is not sufficient, however, to cover the needs of the district's displaced population; it needs urgently to be strengthened, through the training of additional nationals.

Objectives:

311. The primary objective of the project is to strengthen the District Centre for Rural Extension so that it may provide adequate technical assistance to the affected and displaced population in the district.

Outputs

- Twenty-five to 40 peasants, chosen from within the affected population and the newly established communities, to be trained as extension workers;

- Increased capability of the District Centre for Rural Extension (a) to provide technical assistance to the displaced families so that they may reach food self-sufficiency in the short term, and (b) to support the efforts of some villages and peasants' associations to increase their agricultural output.

Activities:

- Purchase of materials and equipment;

- Selection and training of future extension workers; training will be practical and will focus on the knowledge and skills that contribute to maximizing agricultural production in the new communities. Given the importance of women's role in agriculture and the increasing number of female-headed households in the family sector, steps will be taken to ensure that women participate in the programme;

- Technical assistance to the displaced families. Details of the extension activites in the field will be worked out in a manner which is consistent with the special situation in the newly settled areas;

- Special assistance (mini-projects) to be provided to already established; villages and peasant's associations, such as: support to the peasant's association of Bandua to cultivate 30 hectares of peanuts, for the expected production of 18 tons of good quality seeds that would reduce the need for imported seeds at the next agricultural campaign. A small amount of the peanut production will be used for oil production on an experimental basis;

- Support to the Guara-Guara village (300 families) for the cultivation of 200 hectares of maize, rice, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

- Implementation of a small centre for the multiplication of fruit trees for the population; substitution of old trees and introduction of stronger varieties;

- Support to the Eduardo Mondlane village in Buzi-Sede to cultivate 30 hectares of rice and 10 hectares of vegetable crops.

Inputs required:

312. Ten "tropicultores" for animal traction, 5 motorcycles, 45 bicycles, one tractor with plough, disc harrow and trailer, one manual typewriter, 5 pocket calculators, boots, raincoats and protection equipment, tools, 4 motor-pumps, one reconditioned 4 to 8-ton truck and spare parts for all equipment.

Estimated costs:

	(US dollars) Unit price	Total
1. Agricultural equip/materials:		
1 MF265 tractor	13 500	13 500
1 MF765 plough	2 000	2 000
1 MF225 disc harrow	2 700	2 700
Spares for above	3 000	3 000
10 "tropicultores"	500	5 000
Tools: 20 knives, 40 pruning scissors, 40 rakes, 10-20-litre pulverizers		1 500
1000 plastic bags, assorted sizes		150
Seeds:orange and granadilla, 10 kg each		100
Subtotal		27 950
2. Irrigation equipment:		
2 pumpsets 10 lts/s. H=50m	3 500	7 000
2 pumpsets 30 lts/s. H=50m (incl.spares, pipesand fittings)	5 500	11 000
500 m plastic water pipe + accessories		300
1 water tank 2,000 l		250
Subtotal		18 550
3. Protection materials:		
70 pairs of boots	15	1 050
70 raincoats	15	1 050
20 masks and pairs of gloves	15	300
Subtotal		2 400
4. Office equipment:		425
5. Transport:		
5 motorcycles w/spares	1 500	7 500
45 bicycles w/spares	80	3 600
1 reconditioned 4-8 ton truck	20 000	20 000
15 per cent spares for truck	3 000	3 000
Subtotal		34 100
Component subtotal:		83 425
Contingency:		10 000
Total cost first year:		93 425
6. New initiatives, second year:		20 000
Total cost for two years:		113 425

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 7:	Provision of integrated Development Assistance Support to Displaced Familities:
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Executing agency:	Provincial Emergency Commission; District Agricultural Directorate
Location:	Sofala Province, Districts of Nhamatanda, Gorongosa and Dondo
Requested funds:	$US 1 602 100 for 1988 $US 912 100 for 1989
Total	$US 2 514 200
Target population:	11,000 displaced families

Background and justification

313. Sofala Province is one of the most affected by destabilization activities. As a consequence, a large number of people have left their homes to seek refuge in safer areas or even in neighbouring countries.

314. The Government strongly believes that every effort must be made to facilitate the voluntary return of displaced populations. This means first that conditions must exist that will, at a minimum, make it possible for them to reach food self-sufficiency, at least in cereals, within 18 months. To this end, it is necessary to implement a multi-sectoral integrated development programme requiring, inter alia, land distribution, the provision of agricultural equipment and tools, seeds and technical assistance support. In some cases, irrigations schemes and drinking water supply schemes will be necessary as well.

315. Within the Sofala Province context, the districts of Nhamatanda and Gorongosa have priority in terms of emergency aid, since almost 75 per cent of their population is severely affected and displaced; the district of Dondo itself has 8,000 displaced people and is also a top priority area for assistance.

Objectives:

316. The present project seeks to offer direct support to the agricultural activities of 11,000 families regrouped in 13 rural villages and several peasants' associations as follows:

- In the district of Nhamatanda: Mutamada, Ramos, Inharchonga, Tica, Jasse, John Segredo, Muda, Harura and Lamego;
- In the district of Gorongosa: Nhamissongora and Casa Banana;
- In the district of Dondo: Muzembite, Munhane and Sede do Dondo 7 de Abril farmers association.

317. Ten of these villages are in a precarious state. Facilities need to be created in order for them to accommodate up to 1,000 additional families each (total of 10,000 families or 70,000 people). The project will provide basic agricultural equipment and the means of transport to implement, in as short a period of time as possible, the activities required to put under cultivation considerable additional areas of land (at least 700 hectares for each village, divided into plots of 0,7 ha per family) and to increase yields through the introduction of improved agricultural techniques. This should result in a rapid attainment of self-sufficiency in cereals and in the initial cultivation of some vegetable crops.

318. In Muda, Haruma and Jasse, 450 hectares will be cleared for 750 families; finally, irrigation schemes will be provided for Lamego and the "7 de Abril farmers association", with a total area of 254 hectares. In Lamego, 100 hectares of maize and 50 of vegetables will be put under cultivation. The project will have the technical support of the staff's district rural extension nucleus, and will be supervised by the District Administrator. It is expected that:

- Every village will be equipped with 5 tractors, basic agricultural implements and 3 trailers;
- One truck will be shared by every 2 villages;
- Conditions will be in place for the rapid resumption of agricultural activities with higher yields.

Activities:

- Purchase of equipment for land clearing and opening of irrigation channels;
- Purchase and rational utilization of agricultural equipment and transport means;
- Technical assistance for the cultivation of 1 404 hectares;
- Provision of fuel and lubricants for two years.

Other related activities:

- Programme of land distribution is being implemented;
- Technical assistance will be given by the district nucleus for rural extension;
- Agricultural tools and seeds will be distributed. Each family will receive 2-3 hoes, 1-2 machetes, 1 axe, 1-2 sickles, 1 file, 1 knife and 1 pail. Every 3 families will get a spade. Enough seeds (maize, rice, sorghum, beans, ground-nuts and vegetables) will be provided for 0,7 hectare per family;

- Families will have to perform several activities at the same time (e.g., land clearing, house building, helping in the construction of infrastructural facilities).
- Drilling of at least 2 boreholes per village;
- Free distribution of food and non-food items will have to be continued until next sucessful harvest.

Inputs:

50 tractors MF265 10 ploughs MF765
50 disc harrows MF222
30 trailers w/1 axle; 5 Mercedes Benz trucks 4-8 tons (1 for every 2 villages); spares for above; fuel and lubricants for 2 years
10 pump sets with Q= 30 1/Sec-H= 65m with pipes and fittings
900 manual pumps to be adapted to wells and irrigation channels
1 bulldozer
1 retro-excavator

Estimated costs:

(US dollars)

Qty	Description	Unit cost	Total cost	1st year	2nd year
1.	Equipment:				
50	tractors MF265	13 500	675 000	405 000	270 000
50	Ploughs MF765	2 000	100 000	60 000	40 000
50	Disc harrows MF222	2 700	135 000	81 000	54 000
30	Trailers w/1 axle	5 620	168 600	168 600	-
	Subtotal	27 420	1 078 600	714 600	364 000
	Spare parts 10%	4 100	108 000	64 800	43 200
5	second hand reconditioned Mercedes-Benz trucks, 4-8 ton	20 000	100 000	100 000	-
	Spares 20%	4 000	20 000	10 000	10 000
10	Pumpsets, spares, fittings and pipes	10 000	100 000	100 000	
900	Manual pumps locally produced	167 000	150 000	100 000	50 000
1	Bulldozer	130 000	130 000	130 000	
1	Retro-excavator	125 000	125 000	125 000	
	Subtotal	1 811 600	1 344 400	467 200	
2.	Fuel and lubricants for two years:				
	For tractors:				
	(a) Diesel: 2,400 hours/yr at 10 1/hour per tractor xUS.0.34 1=		652 800	244 800	408 000
	(b) Lubricants: 240 1/tractor xl.25 per litre		24 000	9 000	15 000

Qty	Description	Unit cost	Total cost	1st year	2nd year
			(US dollars)		
	For Trucks:				
	(a) Diesel on the basis of 2.500 km per month per truck at 40 li/100 km= 1,000 li/month x $US 0.34=		40 800	20 400	20 400
	(b) Oil		3 000	1 500	1 500
	SubtotAL		720 600	257 700	444 900
	Total costs:		US 2 514 200	1 602 100	912 100

- In the district of Gorongosa: Nhamissongora and Casa Banana:

- In the district of Dondo: Muzembite, Munhane and Sede do Dondo 7 de Abril farmers association.

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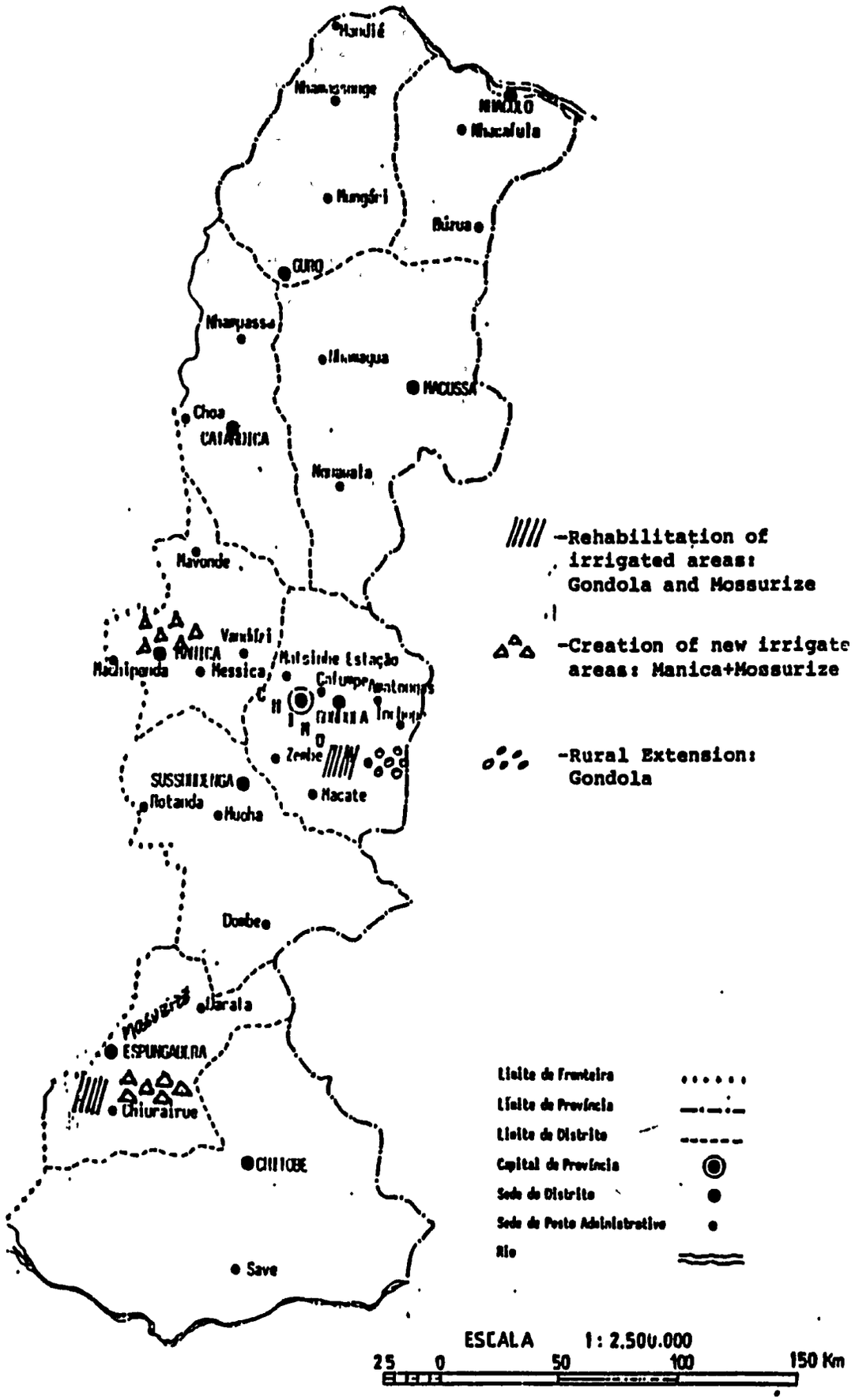
PROVÍNCIA DE MANICA



PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No.8:	Provision of Improved Rural Extension Services for Displaced People
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Location:	Manica Province, districts of Gondola, Mossurize and Manica
Target population:	1,100 displaced families
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, through its services of rural extension
Requested funds:	$US 311,000 for 1988 $US 60,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 371,000

Background and justification:

319. The province of Manica has been severely affected by destabilization activities. This has forced large numbers of people to leave their land and possessions to seek refuge in other areas, including neighbouring countries.

320. At present, Manica has about 102 000 displaced people (15,000 families) living in 30 accommodation centres where they are receiving food aid through DPCCN and ICRC. They are mostly farmers eager to start cultivating again.

321. The Government has given highest priority to creating the conditions necessary for these people to resume agricultural activities. A programme of land redistribution has already started; agricultural equipment, tools and seeds are being provided to the families concerned. Related programmes for borehole drilling and development of irrigation schemes are being proposed for specific areas.

322. At this point, however, in order to bring about cereal self-sufficiency in the short term, it is essential to increase rural extension activities and to provide technical assistance that is adapted to the circumstances to the farmers.

323. This type of support will make it possible to obtain higher yields and better quality crops, thus creating a basis for rebuilding of the local economy.

Immediate objectives:

324. The project's main objective is to strengthen three district centres for rural extension so that they may provide effective assistance to 1,100 displaced families, temporarily located in the following accommodation centres:

- Chinabuzi in Manica district, with approximately 450 families;

- Marera and Nhamponde in Gondola district, with 100 and 330 families;

- 25 de Junho and Luta Continua in Mossurize district, with 100 and 120 families. For all these centres, it is important to bear in mind that the numbers are constantly increasing.

Outputs:

- Three District Centres for Rural Extension will be strengthened by the addition of office, classroom and warehouse space.

- 75 peasants from the newly established communities will be trained as extension workers.

Activities:

- Purchase of materials and equipment;
- Building of centres - priority will be given to local materials;
- Selection and training of future extension workers; training will be practical and will focus on knowledge and skills that can contribute to maximizing agricultural production in the new communities. Given the importance of women's role in agriculture and the increasing number of female-headed households in the family sector, steps will be taken to ensure that women participate fully in the programme;

- Provision of technical assistance to the displaced families of the five accommodation centres. Details of the extension activities in the field will be worked out in a manner consistent with the special situation in the newly settled areas.

Inputs required:

- Construction materials and tools; 6 tractors with implements; 6 trailers; animal traction equipment; medium-level extension personnel for the centres; 3 motorcycles; 2 reconditioned 4-ton trucks; 75 bicycles and spare parts. Technical assistance from a rural extension specialist will also be necessary and is part of a special project also being presented under this Appeal.

Estimated costs:

	Unit	Total
	(US dollars)	
(a) Construction materials:		
500 bags of cement	3	1 500
360 sheets of lusalite	10	3 600
50 litres anticorrosive paint	4	220
60 litres oil paint	4	240
450 litres plastic paint	2	900
Hardware, piping & plumbing mat.		2 300
Electric material		700
Construction tools		540
Bricks, stone, lime: (local contribution)		-
Component subtotal:		10 000

Estimated costs (continued)

	(US dollars) Unit price	Total
(b) Agricultural equipment:		
6 tractors MF265	13 500	81 000
6 ploughs MF765	2 000	12 000
6 disc harrows MF222	2 700	16 200
6 trailers w/axle	5 620	16 860
		126 060
Spare parts 15%		19 000
Animal traction equipment:		10 000
Component subtotal:		155 060
(c) Transport:		
2 reconditioned 4-8 ton trucks	12 000	40 000
Spare parts 15%		6 800
3 motorcycles HONDA MTX50R	1 300	3 900
spares 15%		600
75 bycicles w/spares	80	6 000
Component subtotal:		56 500
(d) Fuel and lubricants for two years:		
Diesel for tractors (2,400 hours/yr at 10 lt/hour x 6 tractors x 0.34 x 2yrs): 97 920		
Diesel for trucks (30,000 km/yr at 40 1/100km x 2trucks x 2yrs x 0.34):		16 320
Oil: for tractors 240 litres; for trucks, 960 l x 1.25:		1 500
Component subtotal:		115 740
(e) Contingency 10%		33 100
Total cost:		371 000

Required amount for 1988: $311 000
Required amount for 1989: $60 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 9:	Small-Scale Irrigation Schemes
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, in co-ordination with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Manica district - Chinhambuzi Mossurize District - Mossurize Gondola District - Maforga
Target population:	2,400 families
Requested funds:	1988: $US 748 000 1989: $US 132 000
Total:	$US 880 000

Background and justification:

325. Large numbers of displaced people arrive daily in the central districts of Manica Province (Chinhambuzi, Gondola and Mossurize). Some come from districts affected by armed bandits and others from Zimbabwe.

Objectives:

326. The objective of this project is to rehabilitate small-scale irrigation schemes and to create new ones, so as to increase the availability of irrigated land for displaced families.

Activities:

327. For the project to reach its objectives, it will be necessary to carry out the following activities:

(a) Chinhambuzi

- Selection of a suitable locality for the construction of a dam;
- Acquisition of irrigation equipment (3 pumps with Q = 40 l/s, H= 55m, accessories and tubes);
- Construction of one dam for the irrigation of 100 hectares of land.

(b) Mossurize

- Cleaning of irrigation canals
- Construction of 2 pumping stations
- Cleaning and repairing of 3 dams already constructed
- Construction of 2 small dams for the irrigation of 100 hectares.

(c) Gondola

328. It is proposed to build a dam at Maforga located 25 kilometres from Gondola village to irrigate 200 hectares. Initially, the dam will benefit 400 families that live in and around the area.

329. Prior to the construction of the dam, it will be necessary to carry out additional studies covering the following points:

- Topografic elevation of the areas to be irrigated;
- Feasibility of development of fish farming in the reservoir;
- Designing of an irrigation system simple to use, including protective measures to ensure against silting up of the reservoir and to control the erosion of its banks.

Resources required:

330. The overall implementation of the programme will also require:

- The updating of exisiting studies; this will take 1 to 2 months, by a consultant or specialized company;

- The purchase of supplies and equipment and their transport to the project site;

- the organization of community participation.

331. The period of execution should be 18 months.

332. It will be necessary to provide the services of specialists in irrigation, as proposed in the special technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme. The support of a rural extension specialist and of a mechanical engineer will also be needed. This assistance will be sought within the framework of Project No. 8.

Estimated costs (for 3 districts)

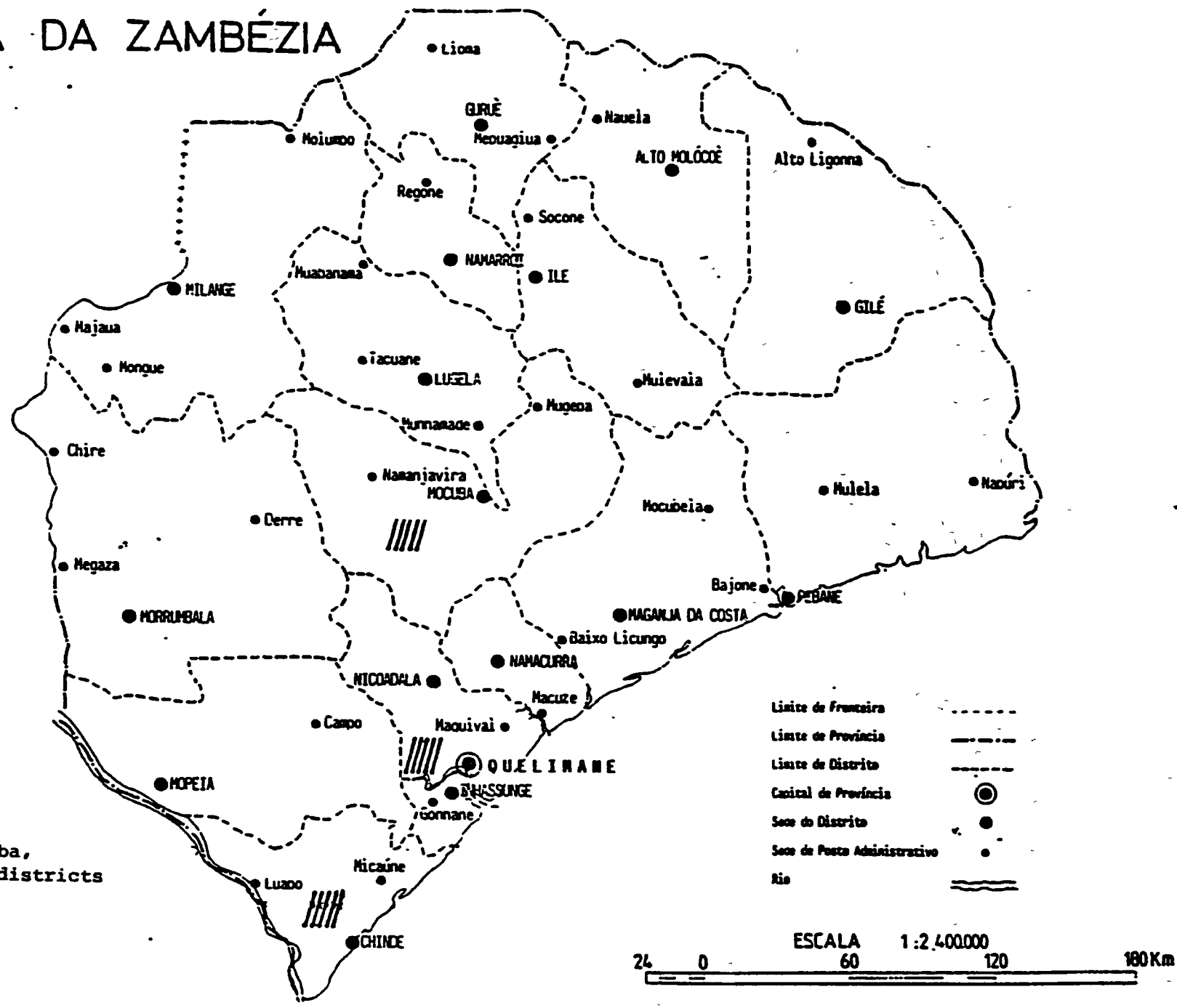
	(US dollars)
Construction materials working equipment including 3x 80 hp	200 000
Tractors with trailers and implements	75 000
Motor pumps and accessories	90 000
Means of transport (2 4-wheeled traction jeeps. 2 10-ton trucks and spares)	90 000

Estimated costs (continued)

	(US dollars)
Fuels and lubricants	15 000
Topography equipment	18 000
Drawing materials for project designing	7 000
1 Vibrating roller	50 000
1 Bulldozer	130 000
1 Caterpillar excavator	125 000
Contingencies	50 000
Total	850 000

333. The proposed financing for 1988 amounts to $US 550,000, with the remaining $US 300,000 being provided in 1989.

PROVÍNCIA DA ZAMBÉZIA



//// - Rehabilitation of irrigated areas: Mocuba, Nicoadala and Chinde districts

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 10:	Small-scale irrigation Schemes, Zambézia province
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture/with Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Zambézia province, Districts of Nicoadala, Chinde and Mocuba
Target population:	800 displaced families
Requested funds:	1988: $US 850,000,00 1989: $US 205,000,00
Total	$US 1,055,000,00

Background and justification

334. There are already more than 500 displaced families in Nicoadala District. These have come mostly from the districts of Mopeia, Morrumbala and Namacurra.

335. Within Chinde District several hundred families have had to leave the Luabo area and are now living in Chinde, the seat of the district and its surroundings.

336. In Mocuba District, several hundred families have already arrived from neighbouring districts and their number continues to increase.

Objectives:

337. The objective of the project is to bring under irrigation, either through the rehabilitation of existing schemes or through the implementation of new ones some 400 hectares of arable land. It will then be distributed, at a rate of 0.5 hectare/family, to 800 displaced families.

Proposed implementation:

(a) District of Nicoadala

It is proposed to rehabilitate three small-scale irrigation systems located in the district, Mucelo, M'ziva and Licuíri, as follows:

Mucelo - Rehabilitation of an existing irrigation system for 220 hectares, using water from the Mucelo river, and its extension to a further 50 hectares, with a view to benefit 100 displaced families.

M'ziva - Rehabilitation of an existing irrigation system for 5 hectares and its extension to a further 50 hectares, using water from the Licuari river, to benefit 100 families.

Lucuari - Rehabilitation of an existing irrigation system of 56 hectares and its extension to a further 20 hectares, using water from the Licuari river, to benefit 40 families.

338. This component of the project will result in an increase in land of 120 hectares, suitable to accomodate 240 displaced families for resettlement. This will entail the carrying out of the following activities:

- Cleaning of existing channels
- Construction of new irrigation channels
- Construction of floodgates
- Purchase of working equipment
- Purchase of construction equipment
- Purchase of watering equipment.

(b) District of Chinde

339. It is proposed to rehabilitate three small irrigation systems located in the district, namely Matilde, Chacuand Sombo.

Matilde - Construction of a small scale irrigation system for 50 hectares, to benefit 100 families, using water from the Matilde river.

Chacuma - Construction of a small scale irrigation system for 30 hectares, to benefit 60 families, using water from the Zambese river.

Sombo - Rehabilitation of an existing irrigation system for 100 hectares, to benefit 200 families, using water from the Cinde river.

340. This component of the project will result in an increase of 180 arable hectares, suitable to accomodate 360 displaced families for resettlement. This will entail the carrying out of the following activities:

- Cleaning of existing channels
- Construction of drains
- Purchase of working equipment
- Purchase of construction equipment
- Purchase of watering equipment.

(c) District of Mocuba

341. It is proposed to construct a small-scale irrigation scheme of 200 hectares, using water from the Lugela river, to resettle 400 families.

342. This will require the carrying out of the following activites:

- Topographic survey of the area to be irrigated
- Definition of the dimensions of the irrigation system
- Purchase of working equipment
- Purchase of watering equipment.

Required resources:

343. The implementation of the programme will require the provision of construction materials, agricultural equipment, motor-pumps and means of transport, as described below.

344. To carry out the various activites of the project, it will also be necessary to provide the services of specialists in irrigation, rural extension and equipment maintenance. These inputs will be provided under the provisions of a technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated costs:

		(US dollars)
(a) Nicoadala districts Areas of Mucelo, M'Ziva and Licuari		
- Construction materals		70 000
- Working equipment including two 80 hp tractors with trailers and implements		45 000
- Motor pumps and accessories		30 000
- Fuel		10 000
- Means of transport (1 4-wheel drive van and 1 10-ton truck)		45 000
- Construction equipment (1 leveler and 1 bulldozer)	300 000	
Total		500 000
(b) District of Chinde Areas of Matilde, Chacuna and Sombo		
- Construction materials		40 000
- Working equipment including 1 tractor with trailer and implements		30 000
- Motor pumps and accessories		25 000
- Means of transport (1 four wheeled drive van and 1 ten ton truck)		45 000
- Fuels		5 000
- Equipment to build channels (360º excavator)		150 000
Total		295 000
(c) District of Mocuba		
- Construction materials		45 000
- Working equipment including 2 tractors with trailers and implements		45 000
- Motor pumps, pipes and accessories		60 000
- Means of transport		45 000
- Fuels		5 000
Total		200 000

(d) Besides the expenses indicated above, import requirements for the Project are foreseen as follows:

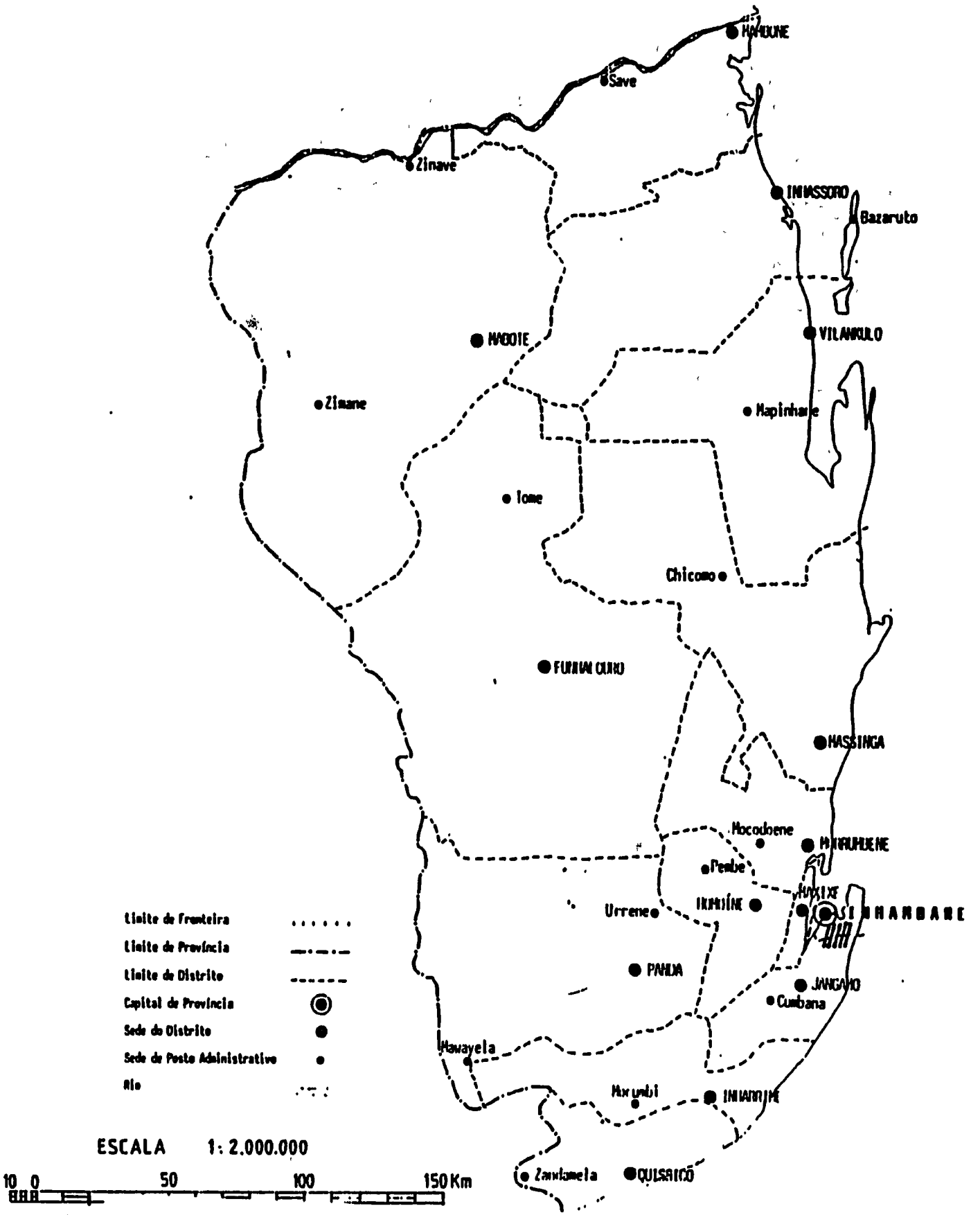
Topography equipment (1 theodolite, 1 level instrument, tripods, level poles, signal flags, tape lines, etc.)	21 000
6 Honda MTX50R motorcycles w/spare parts	9 000
Drawing materials to design projects and office equipment	10 000
Total	40 000

Total costs, recapitulated:

a)	500 000
b)	295 000
c)	200 000
d)	40 000
contingencies	20 000
Grand Total	1 055 000

168a

PROVÍNCIA DE INHAMBANE



//// - Rehabilitation of irrigated areas: Inhambane city

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 11:	Extension and rehabilitation of Irrigated Areas for Displaced Families, Inhambane province
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, in Co-ordination with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Inhambane, Mutamba Valley, Macuamene Valley and Salela area
Target population:	12,000 families
Requested funds:	1988: $US 331 500 00 1989: $US 494 500 00
Total	$US 826 000 00

Background and justification

345. The south of Mozambique, including Inhambane province, is a zone of irregular and poor rainfall (500-600 mm annual), which makes agriculture development difficult even under normal circumstances.

346. This drought situation together with repeated attacks from armed bandits has forced the population to flee fertile lands to more secure zones that are without similar favourable means of production.

347. The provincial Department of Agriculture of Inhambane has identified areas which, with proper assistance, would increase the availability of good irrigated land for displaced families. These are:

(a) The Mutamba Valley: Situated 22 kilometres from the provincial capital of Inhambane, it has an established population of 3,000 inhabitants. These cultivate rice, for their own consumption, in an area of about 50 hectares. Many years ago an irrigation system using water from the Mutamba River including underground piping, irrigation canals, etc., was constructed. This scheme, involving an area of 2,200 hectares, needs to be rehabilitated;

(b) The Macuamene Valley: Situated 6 kilometres from Maxixe city, it has a population of approximately 2,000 inhabitants engaged in the cultivation of rice, vegetables and fruit. The land available for development amounts to 500 hectares;

(c) Salela: Situated 10 kilometres from Inhambane city. At present, 500 farmers are working on 80 hectares. Two farmers' associations, with a total membership of 180 villagers, work another 4 hectares. The river bank offers an additional 200 hectares that can be used for the cultivation of vegetables, rice and sweet potatoes. The construction of an irrigation system is necessary to achieve this objective;

(d) Green Zones of Inhambane City: Due to the drought and the activities of armed bandits, the population of Inhambane city has increased from 38,381 inhabitants in 1985 to 125,000 in 1987. This increase in population has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in local agricultural production, with negative consequences for food self-sufficiency as well as in related social sectors (health, housing).

348. The city is surrounded by several low-lying areas favourable for agricultural production especially of vegetables, bananas and rice. At present, 1,279 families work on 836 hectares of irrigated land and 14,000 families are cultivating 6,000 hectares under rain-fed conditions (cassava, coco, cashew nuts, etc.) A considerable amount of additional land could be put under cultivation at minimal cost with the provision of some tools, seeds and other production factors.

Objectives:

349. The essential objectives of the project are:

- To help resettle 12,200 displaced families.
- To rehabilitate and expand areas under irrigation, creating conditions allowing them to regain food self-sufficiency in minimum time;
- To re-establish existing hydraulic infrastructures with the use of electric and manual water pumps.

Activities:

1. Mutamba Valley

350. It is intended to rehabilitate the irrigation and drainage system in an area of 1,000 hectares and subsequently to distribute recovered land to displaced families.

Tasks involved:

- Initial clearing of water reservoirs
- Construction of floodgates
- Construction of passages above the trenches
- Construction of 6 pumping stations
- Acquisition of working tools
- Acquisition of one tractor
- Acquisition of 6 motor pumps.

2. Macuamene Valley

351. It is intended to construct an irrigation system of 350 hectares.

Tasks involved:

- Topographical survey of the area
- Construction of principal water reservoir
- Opening of 6 secondary canals
- Construction of flood-gates
- Construction of passages
- Construction of 3 pumping stations
- Acquisition of working tools.

3. Salela

352. Resettlement of 400 families on 0.25 hectares of land per family.

Tasks involved:

- Acquisition of working tools
- Opening of drainage canals
- Opening of irrigation canals
- Acquisition of 2 motor pumps with the capacity to irrigate 30 hectares each.

4. Green Zones of Inhambane

353. It is intended to support 7,000 families engaged in farming and cattle-raising activities, with the development of 700 hectares of irrigated land and 2,000 hectares for rain-fed cultivation.

Tasks involved:

- Construction of small water works for irrigation and drainage
- Supply of the factors of production.

Required resources:

354. The implementation of the programme requires construction materials, agricultural equipment, motor and hand pumps and means of transport.

355. To carry out the various activities of the project, it will also be necessary to provide the services of specialists in irrigation, rural extension and equipment maintenance. Then inputs will be made available under the provisions of a technical assistance project that forms part of the overall programme.

Estimated Costs:

		(US dollars)
1.	For Mutamba Valley	
	Construction material and hardware	25 000
	Working tools	7 500
	Tractor	20 000
	Motor pumps with accessories for irrigation	60 000
	Fuel	7 500
	Additional transport (1/4x4 light truck and 1// 3-ton truck)	27 000
	Total	147 000
2.	For Macuamene Valley	
	Construction material	20 000
	Working tools	3 500
	Pumpset and spare parts	30 000
	Fuel	5 000
	Additional transport (1/ 4x4 light truck and 1/ 3-ton truck)	27 000
	Total	85 500
3.	For Salela	
	Construction material	20 000
	Working tools	3 500
	Pumpset and spare parts	48 000
	Fuel	5 000
	Additional transport (1/ 4x4 light truck and 1 lorry)	27 000
	Total	103 500
4.	Green Zone	
	Construction material	30 000
	Working tools including: 5 tractors of 80 Hl with trailers and ploughs 20 motocultivators and 20 cereal mills	300 000
	Fuel	8 000
	Additional transport (1/ 4x4 light truck and 1 lorry)	27 000
	Raw material for construction of 300 manual pumps	50 000
	Total	415 000

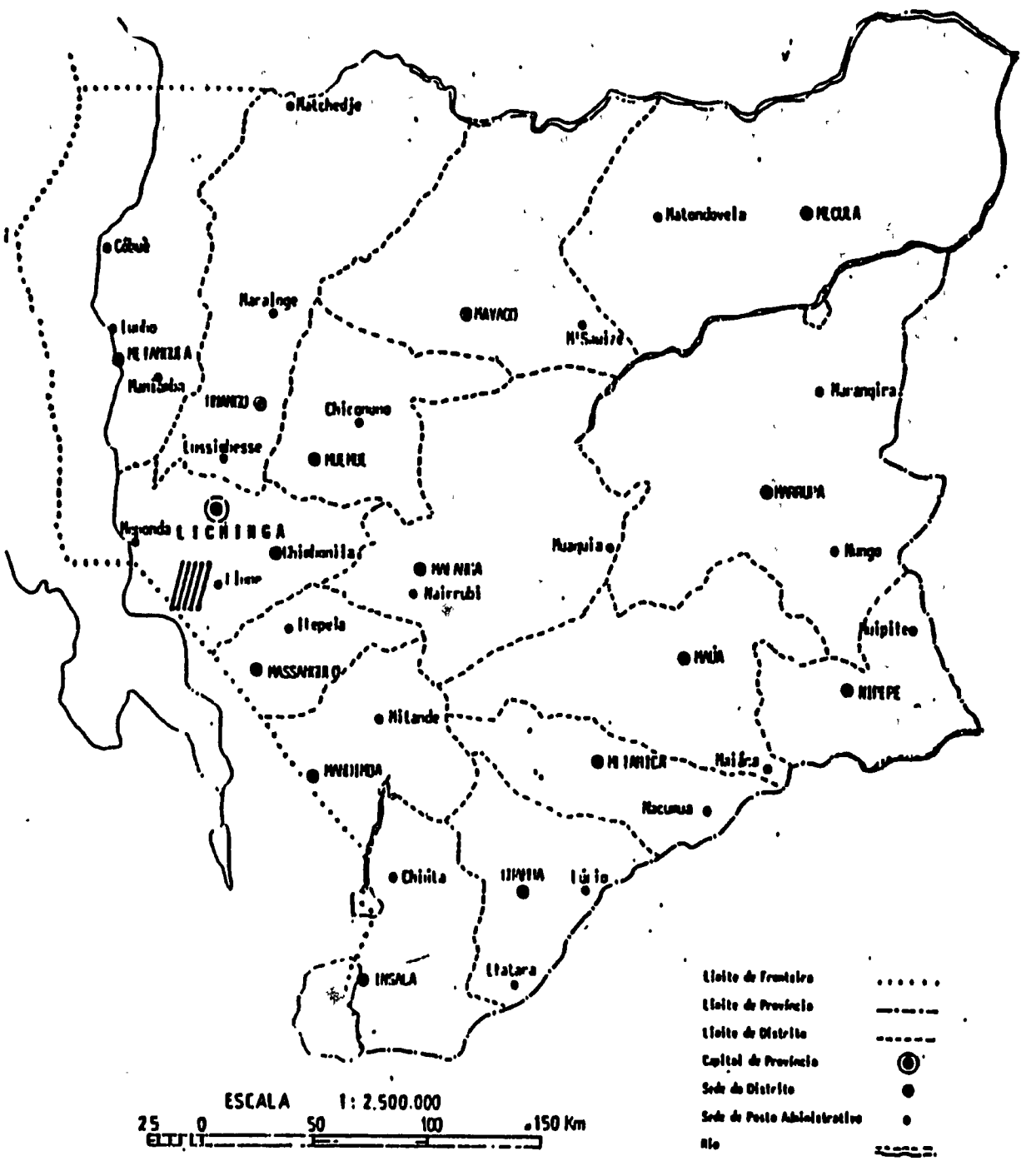
Total costs, recapitulated:

Projects (1), (2), (3) and (4)	Total	751 000
Contingencies, 10%		75 000
		826 000

356. The grand total of $US 826 000 is divided to cover the next two years as follows:

1988	- $US 331,500
1989	- $US 494,500

PROVÍNCIA DO NIASSA



[1]Rehabilitation of irrigated areas:

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No. 12:	Rehabilitation of the Lichinga Belt
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Location:	City of Lichinga, Niassa
Target population:	690 displaced families
Executing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Agriculture
Requested funds:	$US 140,000 for 1988 $US 15,000 for 1989
Total:	$US 155,000

Background and justification:

357. The Province of Niassa, with 11 districts, has an area of 129 000 square kilometres and a population of 514,000 inhabitants (1980 census). Niassa is the least populated province in the country, with a population density of 4.7.

358. The Greenbelt of the City of Lichinga, capital of the province, encompasses an area of about 1,500 hectares and is made up of

- one State Farm
- 9 private farms
- 9,484 families.

359. The main sources of water are from secondary perennial rivers, with an average flow of 20 to 40 litres per second. In the lower zones it is possible to irrigate by gravity directly from these rivers: in the higher zones, it is necessary to use manual pumps and, in some cases pump sets. At present, the area under irrigation is about 325 hectares, including an irrigation scheme fed by a small dam.

360. Many displaced families are now arriving at the Lichinga Green Belt Zone. In order to avoid over-utilization of the area under cultivation at present, it is necessary to increase the availability of arable land in the area.

Objective:

361. The objective of the project is to rehabilitate and expand the irrigated zones in the Lichinga Green Belt, to provide land to 690 displaced families.

Necessary resources:

- 300 manual pumps to be produced in Mozambique. For this, it will be necessary to import some raw materials.

- 15 complete motor pump sets, as follows:

Quantity (Units)	Technical Specifications Flow(lts)	Static Head(in)	Remarks
5	50	60	To irrigate 41 hectares each
5	25	60	To irrigate 20 hectares each
5	10	60	To irrigate 8 hectares each

- General specifications for the pumpsets:
- Each pump set should include suction and delivery fittings (suction basket, hoses, bends, falanges, etc), and be mounted on a trailer if weight exceeds 100 kilograms;
- Each pumpset should have an air-cooled engine and oil bath filter, with spare parts for engine and pump making up 20 per cent of total value

Estimated costs:	(US dollars)
5 pump sets for 41 hectares each	40 000
5 pump sets for 20 hectares each	20 000
5 pump sets for 8 hectares each	15 000
Irrigation pipes & accesories	15 000
Imported raw material to produce locally 300 manual pumps	50 000
Subtotal:	140 000
Contingency	15 000
Total cost	155 000

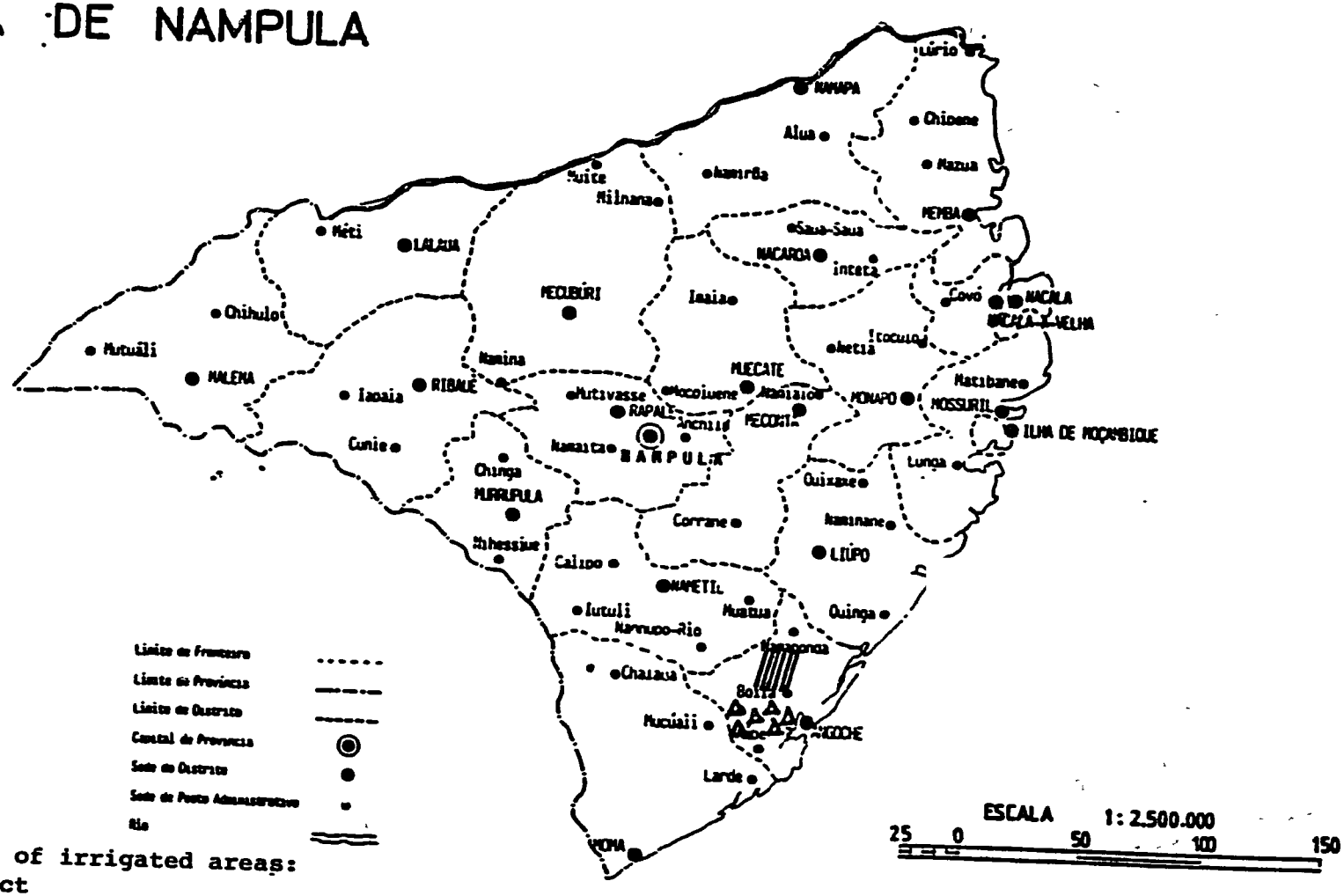
362. Taking into account local capacities, it is foreseen to phase the execution of the project as fellows:

1988: 140 000
1989: 15 000

Responsibility for execution:

363. The project will be executed by the provincial Directorate for Agriculture and the provincial Office for Green Zones Development, with the support of the Secretary of State for Agricultural Hydraulics.

PROVÍNCIA DE NAMPULA



/// -Rehabilitation of irrigated areas: Angoche district

△△-Creation of new irrigated areas: Angoche district

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project no. 13:	Small-scale Irrigation Schemes for Eight Villages in Angoche District, Nampula province
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in co-ordination with the State Secretariat for Agricultural Hydraulics
Location:	Nampula Province, Angoche district
Target population:	2400 families
Requested funds:	$US 748 000 00 for 1988 $US 132 000 00 for 1989
Total:	$US 880 000 00

Background and justification:

364. The essential activity in Nampula province is agriculture. The main staples produced are: cassava, maize, peanut, rice and beans.

365. Widespread attacks by armed bandits and the drought pressures that have lately affected a sizeable part of the province have resulted in the displacement of a large number people, who have tended to concentrate in safer areas where available land resources are now being over utilized.

366. Drainage, in the extensive lowland areas that surround Angoche, is extremely poor (low land areas of Munhela, Sireitene, Muberevene, Muzoa, Muato, Muatua, Parta and Natepa). At the present time, due to water-logging, only 15 per cent of a potentially rich rice-growing area of 1,200 hectares is being used. Also due to the poor condition of the existing drainage system, productivity reaches only 1,500 kilograms per hectare, whereas it should be possible with an improved system, to reach 3,000 kilograms per hectare.

Objectives:

367. The immediate objectives of the project, over the next two years, is to improve gradually drainage conditions in these 1,200 hectares and make the recovered land available to 2,400 displaced families. In the long term, the project will contribute to increased agricultural provincial production and will promote the use of improved hydro-agricultural techniques among the farmers.

368. The activities of the project will consist of:

- Cleaning existing drainage channels
- Opening of new drainage channels
- Construction of irrigation channels
- Purchasing specialized tools
- Purchasing equipment
- Purchasing irrigation equipment.

Resources required:

369. Technical assistance to the project will be provided by the provincial Hydro-Agricultural Centre. However, some additional specialized technical assistance, in particular in the field of irrigation engineering, mechanics and rural extension, will also be required. These inputs will be made available under the provisions of a technical assistance project which forms part of the overall programme.

370. Construction materials, agricultural equipment including tractors with implements and trailers, motor and manual pumps, means of transport and some construction equipment, are also necessary for this Project.

371. Traditional tools and seeds to be distributed to families are included in the general programme for the distribution of these inputs to displaced families.

Estimated costs:

	(US dollars)		
	1988	1989	Total
- Construction materials	100 000	-	100 000
- Working equipments incl. 5 tractors with implements and trailers	90 000	-	90 000
- 25 motorpumps (Q=30L/s H=65m), spare parts, pipes and irrigation accessories	96 200	88 800	185 000
- 300 manual pumps for wells and irrigation channels (raw materials) 50 000	16 700	16 700	33 400
- Topography equipment	28 000	-	28 000
- Means of transport (3 Honda MTX50R motorcycles, 2 four-wheeled traction jeeps, 1 five-ton truck and spare parts)	66 600	-	66 600
- Construction equipment (1 bulldozer)	130 000	-	130 000
- 1 Caterpillar excavator	125 000	-	125 000

	1988	1989	Total
- 1 Vibrating roller	50 000	-	50 000
- Fuels and lubricants	7 500	-	15 000
- Drawing materials for Project designing	4 000	4 000	8 000
- Office equipment for the Centre	4 000	4 000	8 000
- Unforeseeable expenses	30 000	11 000	41 000
Grand total	748 000	132 000	880 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No.14:	Technical Assistance Support for the Emergency Programme: Central Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Target population:	Total affected and displaced population in the rural areas
Execution agency:	Government of Mozambique through the National Directorate for Rural Development (DNDR)
Location:	Maputo
Requested funds:	$US 265 000 for 1988 $US 235 000 for 1989
Total:	$US 500 000

Background and justification:

372. The emergency situation in Mozambique has dramatically altered the pattern of land use in the rural areas especially over the last few years. Concentration of affected and displaced people has disorganized traditional land use practices in many parts of the country as well as in ongoing development schemes, forcing an over-utilization of arable land and reducing the available area per family. This condition requires additional expertise to examine and adjust ongoing programmes in the most affected areas and to design new, better adapted projects.

373. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, there is a lack of high-level technical personnel in the areas of rural planning and management of community level projects. It is therefore imperative to strengthen the Planning Department of DNDR, which is in charge of the Emergency Nucleus of the Ministry. With the support of UNICEF, some work has already been initiated for the design of new projects. The existing capacity must, however, be increased.

Objectives:

- To guarantee and monitor the correct implementation of ongoing agricultural programmes in the emergency affected areas;
- To design new programmes adapted to the specific conditions of individual areas;
- To train local staff in the management of district and community-level projects;
- To establish a regular flow of information between provincial and national levels, in order to monitor effectively the impact of emergency operations in the field.

Resources required:

374. To implement this project, the current and actual capacity of the Department of Planning will be used as much as possible. The additional expertise and material support required consists of:

(a) Expatriate personnel:
* Agro-economist, specialized in rural planning and familiar with labour-intensive agricultural techniques;
* Rural extension expert to supervise field operations;
* Nutritionist;
* Specialist in project administration.

(b) Mozambican personnel:
* Four (4) intermediate and high-level technicians will be designated as counterparts to the experts.

(c) Material inputs:
* Two (2) vehicles, office equipment and materials, and special funds for field trips.

375. The project is presented for two years.

Estimated costs:

Item	Unit cost	(US dollars) 1988	1989
4 expatriate experts*	3000/mo	144 000	144 000
4 Mozambican counterparts	500/mo	24 000	24 000
2 vehicles w/ spare parts	15000	30 000	—
Office-equipment, materials		7 350	7 350
Field trips:			
50 x 10 days/year	425 ea	21 250	21 250
12 charter flts x 8 hrs ea	400/hr	38 400	38 400
Total:		265 000	235 000

Total for two years: $US 500 000

* Salaries have been calculated at the rates used by the Government of Mozambique when contracting foreign personnel directly. Indicated expatriate costs include salary, airfare, installation and insurance. If expatriate personnel come from United Nations agencies, the budget should be adjusted to United Nations salary scales.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project No.15	Technical-assistance Support for the Emergency Programme: Strenghtening of the Capacity of the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture to Carry Out Expanded District Level Rural Extension Activities
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Location:	Tete, Beira, Inhambane, Quelimane, Chimoio and Angoche
Target population:	30,000 displaced families
Executing agency:	Government of Mozambique through CENE and the provincial Commissions for Emergency Operations
Requested funds:	$US 1 001 000 for 1988 $US 716 000 for 1989
Total:	$US 1 717 000

Background and justification:

376. Given the extreme vulnerability of the Mozambican agricultural sector, it has been found of primary importance to implement, on an emergency basis, programmes which are addressing the urgent requirements of the affected and displaced people and also bring about structural improvements in the agricultural sector.

377. The agricultural programme included in the Emergency Appeal for 1988-1989 consists of a national programme for the distribution of seeds and tools, and 12 projects to benefit approximately 30,000 displaced families in specific localities of seven among the most affected provinces: Sofala, Zambézia, Nampula, Manica, Inhambne, Tete and Niassa.

378. In all provinces, Emergency Provincial Commissions have been established. The provincial Directorate for Agriculture together with its rural extension and hydraulics staff are closely associated with their work. In some of the districts, there is technical staff at a basic and intermediate level. However, in order to support the implementation of the various emergency/rehabilitation projects proposed, it is imperative that additional technical support be provided at the provincial level. In order to facilitate implementation and broaden the recruitment base for the project, it is proposed that it be executed by the Government, in association with UNDP.

Objectives:

379. The main objective of the project is to strenghten the capacity of the Government, at the provincial level, to monitor the execution of existing programmes and design complementary small-scale projects of the type defined above.

Activites:

- Hiring of specialized international staff to work in outreach projects for the resettlement of displaced population which are based in priority areas;

- Training of Mozambican personnel in appropriate irrigation, rural-extension and community-mobilization techniques, as well as in maintenance of equipment.

Resources required:

380. Each of the six provinces requires a team of one rural extension expert, one irrigation/water management engineer and one mechanical engineer; it will also be necessary to acquire some vehicles and to provide funds for travel expenses, in-training activities and somme office material.

381. Recruitment of international personnel will be the responsibility of the Government. Based on previous experience in the outposting of international experts and the level of expertise required, this project will draw mostly on NGO capabilities.

Estimated costs:

	1988	1989	Total
	(US dollars)		
(a) Manica province			
1 irrigation/water Eng.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 rural extension expt.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical engineer	28 000	28 000	56 000*
2 Pick-up trucks w/spares	30 000		30 000
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	4 000
Subtotal	162 000	112 000	274 000
(b) Nampula province			
1 irrigation/water eng.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 rural extension expt	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical engineer	28 000	28 000	56 000*
1 pick-up truck w/spares	15 000	-	15 000
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	4 000
Subtotal	147 000	112 000	259 000

	1988	1989	Total
	(US dollars)		
(c) Zambézia province			
1 irrigation/water eng	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 rural extension expt	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical engineer	30 000	30 000	60 000*
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	4 000
Subtotal	134 000	114 000	248 000
(d) Sofala province			
1 irrigation/water eng.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 rural extension expt.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical enginerr	30 000	30 000	60 000*
3 pick-up trucks w/spares	45 000	-	45 000
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	4 000
Subtotal	179 000	114 000	239 000
(e) Tete province			
2 irrigation/water eng.	72 000	72 000	144 000*
1 rural extension expt.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical engineer	30 000	30 000	60 000*
3 pick-up trucks w/spares	45 000	-	45 000
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 00
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	2 000
Subtotal	215 000	150 000	365 000
(f) Inhambane province			
1 irrigation/water eng.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 rural extension exp.	36 000	36 000	72 000*
1 mechanical engineer	30 000	30 000	60 000*
2 pick-up trucks w/spares	30 000	-	30 000
Tools for workshops	20 000	-	20 000
Training activities	5 000	5 000	10 000
Travel expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000
Office and didactic mat.	2 000	2 000	4 000
Subtotal	164 000	114 000	278 000

Total for the 6 provinces:

$US 1 001 000 for 1988
$US 716 000 for 1989
$US 1 717 000

Experts costs include salary and provisions for airfare, installation and insurance.

INTEGRATED RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE, (INCLUDING SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS IN THE PRODUCTIVE AND SERVICE SECTORS)

Title:	Integrated Rural Rehabilitation Small-scale Projects for Displaced People in the Productive and service sectors
Sector:	Rural rehabilitation
Project sites:	Various provinces including Manica, Tete, Zambézia, etc.
Budget:	$US 2,000,000 $US 3,000,000
Total:	$US 5,000,000

Background:

382. This "umbrella" programme facility covers a variety of ongoing and possible new projects assisting the socio-economic rehabilitation of displaced, and in some cases drought-affected communities. These are or will be implemented by a number of NGOs and United Nations agencies, including UNICEF. Activities will be concentrated in provinces and districts with a high number of displaced or otherwise affected people.

383. The approach adopted through these projects is based on the need for addressing the needs for resumption of normal rural life, following displacement, in a range of sectors. These include: small-scale farming and in some cases micro-irrigation (eg. with hand pump), development of other agricultural income-earning activities (fishing, small livestock, salt production); promotion of non-agricultural employment where feasible (metalwork, sewing, brickmaking, etc.); and restoration of basic services for the community, including local sources of drinking water. These types of small-scale, community-level interventions, which often need to be sustained over more than one year, are not covered elsewhere in the Appeal.

384. An important aspect of this approach is that it supports the building of local management capabilities - with respect to rehabilitation activities - by supporting institutions based in the communities themselves, including local administration, co-operatives and associations. Inclusion of small-scale support to such institutions, including training where required (in locally-applicable skills), is a feature of this approach. The local branches of the Mozambique Woman's Organization (OMM) are further important potential recipients of support in productive and service sectors during the rehabilitation process.

Objectives:

385. The basic objectives of the programme are: (a) to promote food and income self-sufficiency among displaced communities through the development of a range of productive, small-scale activities, depending on local possibilities; (b) to provide assistance to communities in the restoration of basic infrastructure and supplies for the functioning of essential services;

and (c) to strengthen community-based institutions for the management of local services and productive activities.

Implementation:

386. NGOs and United Nations agencies assisting area-specific projects of this nature will provide assistance in the form of supplies, equipment and technical inputs through the relevant local authorities, usually at the district level, which will serve as co-ordinators for project activities.

387. This will also promote the strengthening of the administrative and technical structures themselves, simultaneously with the support provided to the communities. Overall guidance and policy direction will be exercised by the Provincial Emergency Commissions, which have established liaison and co-ordination mechanisms for NGOs working in their provinces.

388. While the actual areas for these projects are not pre-set and will depend on the development of programmes by NGOs in collaboration with their government counterparts, it is possible by way of example to indicate the following extensions of the UNICEF support programme for integrated rehabilitation projects envisaged for the 1988/89 Appeal, for which support is sought from donors:

(a) Tete province (Changara District): assistance to 25,000 displaced and drought-affected people: $US 0.25 million;

(b) Manica province (Mossurize and Manica Districts): assistance to 30,000 to 35,000 displaced people: $US 0.30 million;

(c) Zambezia province (Nicoadala, Namacurra and Inhassunge districts): assistance to up to 150,000 displaced and drought-affected people: $US 0.8 million.

389. The Appeal and total amount requested ($US 5m) includes provision for the programme of other NGOs and UN agencies adopting this approach.

390. Such assistance will, as indicated, cover a range of small-scale interventions in productive and service sectors, to be designed on the basis of surveys and assessment of the needs and possiblities for recuperation among the communities.

Estimated amount required:

391. Based on the UNICEF programme and possible requirements for similar programmes by NGOs working in specific areas to assist displaced communities, a total estimated amount of $US 5 million is required indicated over the two-year period.

V. EMERGENCY HEALTH SECTOR REQUIREMENTS

A. Introduction

392. Against the background of steep economic decline in the first half of the 1980s and the intensification of externally-backed banditry and destabilization, the ability of the national health system to provide minimum essential services to the rural population in particular has been much undermined. This deterioration has occurred in two primary ways:

(a) The reduction of coverage of peripheral health services at the primary health care level, due to direct attacks on health units and health workers, including looting of medical equipment and drugs, and to other, less direct factors, such as difficulties of access and mobility;

(b) Reductions in availability to the Ministry of Health of foreign exchange particularly, but also of financial resources generally as the economy has declined, leading to inability to procure the most essential imports for functioning of the health-care system including vital medicines and surgical materials, as well as the inability to service, maintain and ultimately replace existing equipment.

393. It must be stressed that the health care needs of the population have increased over this period, at the same time that capacity to meet them has been undermined. One particular result, which is inevitable in an integrated health-care system, has been the transference in many areas of much of the demand formerly placed on peripheral units, which may not be functioning effectively now, onto the upper or referral levels of the system, which are called upon to provide primary-type services. Additionally, the acute effects of the war have increased demand on the emergency-type services of the referral levels. Finally, a number of groups with specific needs for assistance in rehabilitation - maimed or psychologically affected people, malnourished children, and children who have been orphaned or abandoned and have no family - have appeared and grown in size over this period. The Ministry of Health, through its "Social Action" Department,has a particular responsibility for these vulnerable groups.

394. The objectives adopted in the Health Sector of this Emergency Appeal are therefore, broadly, as follows:

(a) In many areas to begin, or otherwise to accelerate, the process of physical reconstruction of destroyed, damaged or otherwise non-functional health units, with a view to restoring first the most essential services, as far as possible, to their 1981 levels. These services include not only primary health care at the periphery, but also those backup services vital to the functioning of the referral system and to the saving of lives in a war situation. This process of rehabilitation is conceived in a broad sense, including all the elements - such as equipment, transport, and food - necessary for the functioning of basic services;

(b) To provide financial support for the essential supplies used by the health-care system at all levels, which the country has no capacity to import: in particular, vital medicines and medical supplies;

(c) To provide special support to identified vulnerable groups, particularly orphaned children who will be helped to rehabilitate socially through foster families, which will be given material assistance to incorporate the child; and

(d) To support and strengthen the logistic and management capacity of the Ministry of Health to implement, design and co-ordinate an increasingly complex programme of emergency interventions, involving widespread geographical areas, a diversity of health needs in the population and of services, and a multiplicity of donors and collaborating organizations.

395. In this introduction, the particular role already being played by NGOs, including religious organizations, in assisting the health sector emergency programme within these broad objectives should be mentioned. NGOs are being encouraged by the Ministry of Health to concentrate their efforts in integrated support to reconstruction and health systems rehabilitation and functioning, usually at the level of the district health centre or hospital. This approach has been used with success in several parts of the country, with the participation of the local health authorities and NGOs with proven technical capability in the health sector.

396. While several NGOs are already assisting the Government in the area of Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups, a further need has been identified for urgent support both in the development of a programme and subsequent implementation, to assist maimed and mutilated people in the process of social rehabilitation and vocational training. Since this requirement is at a conceptual stage only, it does not form part of the present Appeal.

397. Finally, it must be emphasized that the strengthening of management capacity for the Ministry of Health's technical units at the central level, under the co-ordination of the Emergency Unit, is seen as crucial for the effective implementation of much of the programme. This applies particularly to technically complex areas, such as reconstruction, identification of specialized equipment needs, and management of logistics systems. Monitoring of health status among the displaced and affected population, and assessment of their needs, also needs to be strengthened urgently. This is recognized and included in the technical assistance component of the Appeal in this sector.

SUMMARY

HEALTH SECTOR EMERGENCY PROJECT PROPOSALS

PROJECT	Estimated cost: (US dollars) 1988	1989	TOTAL
Rehabilitation of Basic Health Services	9 342	8 466	17 808
Supply of Vital Medicines and Surgical Materials	1 130	4 700	5 830
Special Assistance to Most Vulnerable Groups: Provision of Family Kits	800	900	1 700
Logistic Support to Health Sector Emergency Programme	1 124	0	1 124
Strengthening Health Sector Emergency Management Capacity	405	577	982
TOTAL	12 801	14 643	27 444

GRAND TOTAL: $US 27 444 000

MAP OF MOZAMBIQUE

PROJECTS OF REHABILITATION OF BASIC HEALTH SERVICES IN PROGRESS

NIASSA

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERE (HOLLAND) + DUTCH GOVERNMENT

RURAL HOSPITAL CUAMBA

CABO DELGADO

CRIAA (FRANCE)

RURAL HOSPITAL MOCIMBA DA PRAIA

TETE

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERE (BELGIUM) + UNHCR

HEALTH CENTRE MOATIZE
HEALTH POST BENGA

DUTCH GOVERNMENT + UNICEF

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL TETE
RURAL HOSPITAL ULONGUE
HEALTH CENTRE MUTARARA
HEALTH CENTRE CHITIMA

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

HEALTH CENTRE MATUNDO

NAMPULA

NO REHABILITATION PROJECTS

ZAMBEZIA

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

HEALTH CENTRE MORRUMBALA
HEALTH CENTRE MOPEIA

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERE (FRANCE)

RURAL HOSPITAL MOCUBA

GOVERNMENT OF ITALY

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL QUELIMANE
HEALTH CENTRE NICOADALA
HEALTH CENTRE INHASSUNGE

ACTION AID

HEALTH CENTRE PEBANE
HEALTH CENTRE MAGANJA DA COSTA

MANICA

NO REHABILITATION PROJECTS

SOFALA

HOPITAL SANS FRONTIERE + MEDECINS DU MONDE + ARCHITECTE SANS FRONTIERE

UNICEF + UNDRO : HEALTH CENTRE MHANATANDA

INHAMBANE

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERE (BELGIUM)

RURAL HOSPITAL VILANKULO
HEALTH CENTRE MABOTE
HEALTH CENTRE FUNHALOURO
HEALTH CENTRE INHASSORO
HEALTH CENTRE NOVA MAMBONE

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

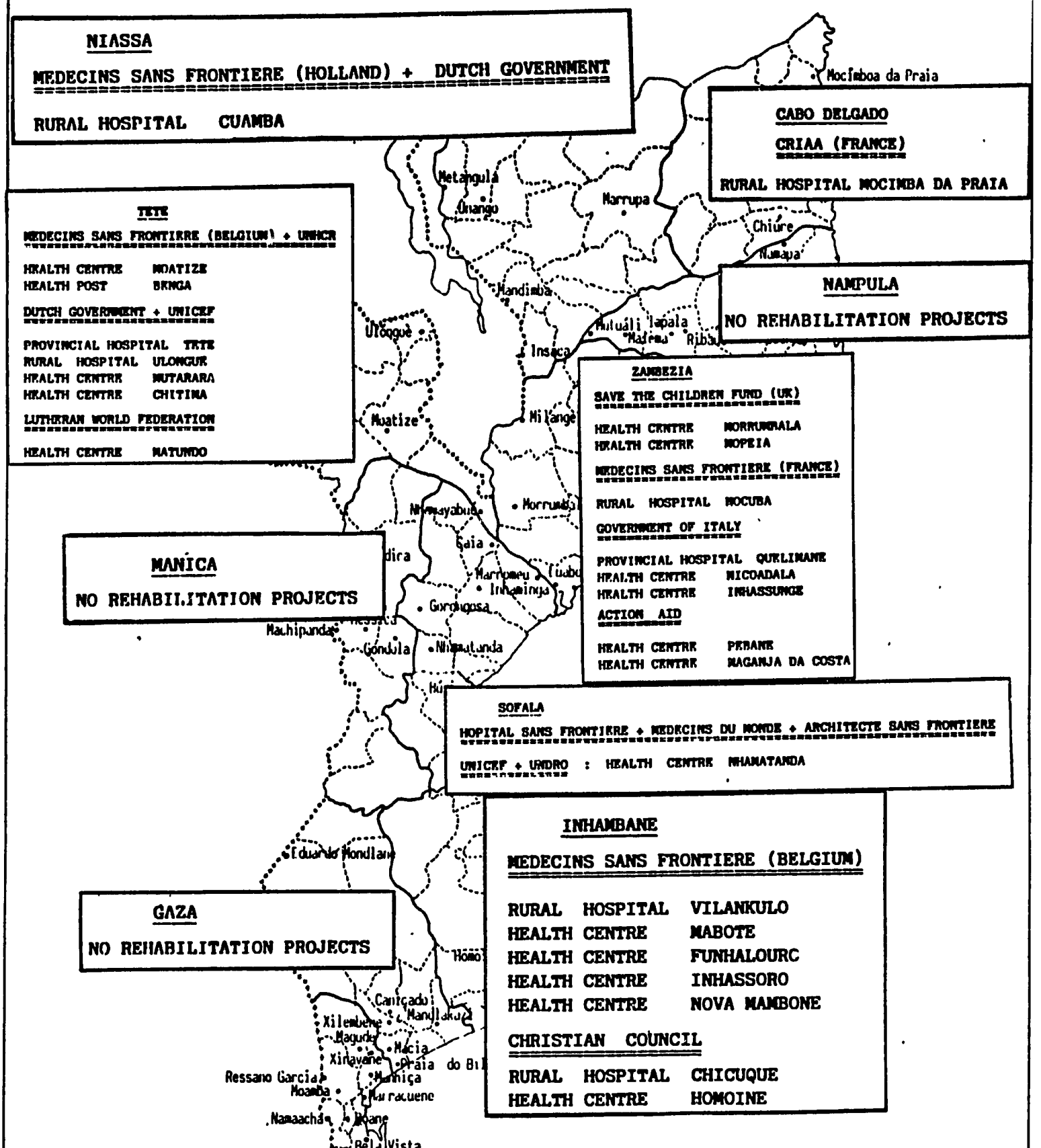
RURAL HOSPITAL CHICUQUE
HEALTH CENTRE HOMOINE

GAZA

NO REHABILITATION PROJECTS

MAPUTO

NO REHABILITATION PROJECTS



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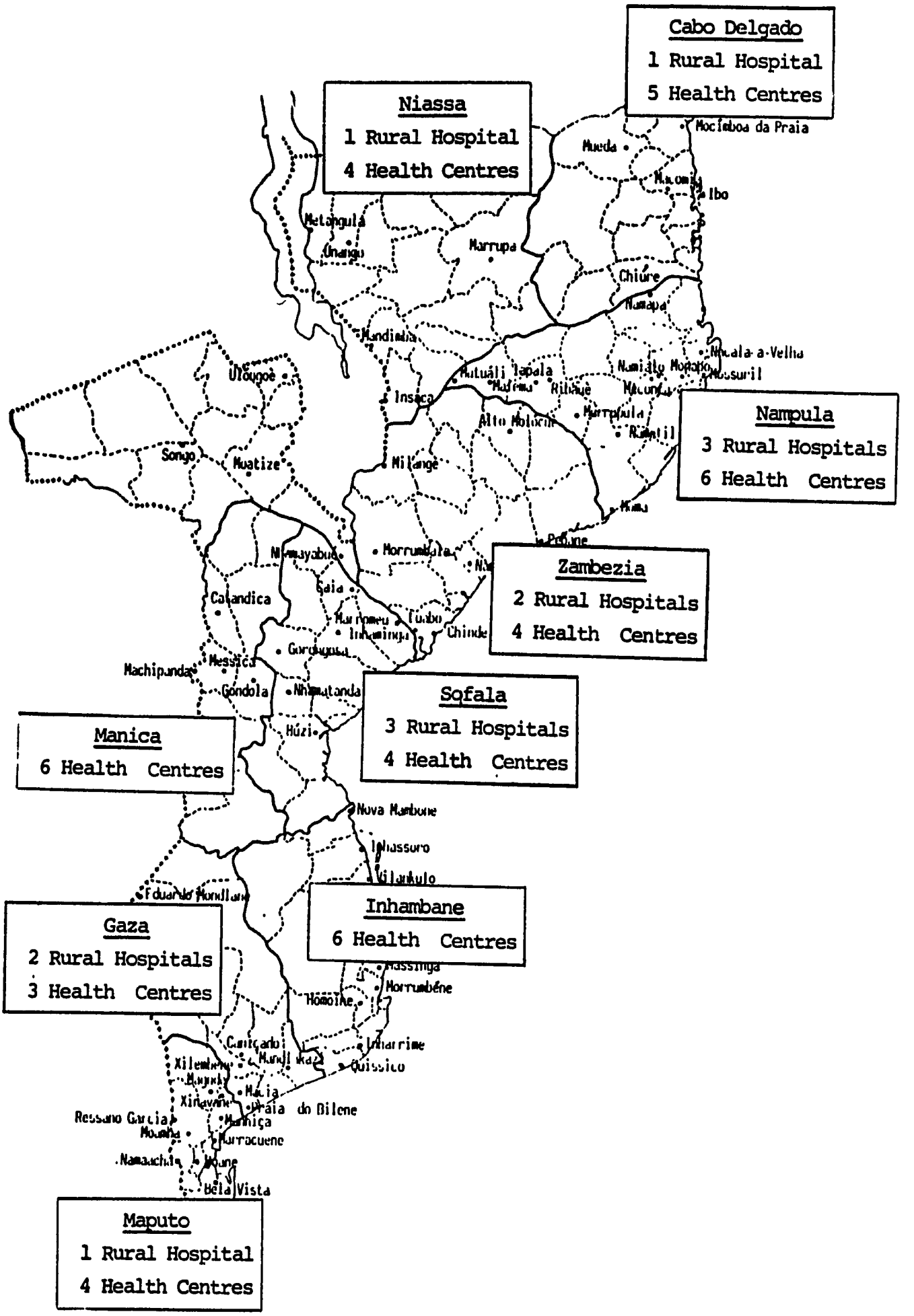
MAP OF MOZAMBIQUE

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR REHABILITATION OF BASIC HEALTH SERVICES



B. Project proposals

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 1:	Rehabilitation of Basic Health Services
Sector:	Health
Target population:	Rural and provincial populations denied access to basic health care due to war-related effects on the health services
Location:	National
Estimated costs:	$US 9,342,000 (rounded) for 1988 $US 8,466,000 (rounded) for 1989
Total:	$US17,808,000 (rounded)

Introduction:

398. About 30 per cent of Mozambique's health facilities which were in operation in 1981/82 are no longer functioning due to a variety of war-related reasons: these include direct attacks on health units, murder and kidnap of staff, looting of equipment, and, in some cases, difficulties of access and supply. Some 700 health units, serving some 2 to 3 million people mainly in rural areas, are presently affected. These people are therefore denied access to even minimum health care.

399. This programme, which was initially presented in a less advanced form to the 1987 Geneva Donors Conference, is intended to initiate the process, in areas of highest priority, of re-establishment and rehabilitation of essential services at rural and district/provincial levels as part of a unified health-care system. Activities have already commenced in one province, Tete, for which funds were received through UNICEF for the 1987 Appeal, and it is hoped to secure funding over the 1988/89 period to allow a similar start of operations in the other provinces of the country, focusing on the most essential facilities and services for the operation of the health care system.

400. On the basis of the implementation plan drawn up for Tete, which was developed by a technical team including a health architect, civil engineer, and sanitation, equipment and maintenance specialists, a strategy has been defined for approaching the above outlined large-scale task. At the "periphery", i.e. the lowest levels of the health care system, serving as the first line of care mainly to rural people, a range of options have been developed. These take account of the widely varying situations encountered in rural areas of accessibility, extent of damage of buildings, staff and equipment availability, and state of maintenance. For the periphery level, the following options exist:

(a) Tents for use as field hospitals, in conditions of short-term emergency (e.g. following an attack or immediately after access improves). Tents are also useful for maintaining a basic service while renovation is taking place in an existing facility.

(b) Use of prefabricated buildings, which can be mounted to provide semi-permanent services in areas where other types of construction are difficult.

(c) Improved traditional structures, put up using local raw materials and a relatively small amount of imported materials, by communities themselves.

(d) Reconstruction or rehabilitation of an existing health post, where access conditions permit and populations are stable.

401. It is proposed to use a flexible approach, choosing between these options depending on local circumstances. For example, in areas of large concentrations of displaced people, a field hospital tent may be the preferred solution. If such a centre is smaller, but near an existing health post, it may become an outreach of the centre, using an ambulance. If not, a traditional structure may be put up by the community to act as a first-line health facility for the time being.

402. For the higher levels of the health system, the emphasis will be on the rehabilitation of the most important health centres in the provinces, taking account of population distribution and demand, transport systems, access, and state of functioning or disrepair. It will also be necessary, as part of this programme, to effect selective maintenance and upgrading of certain services at the level of rural hospital, and to a lesser extent at provincial and central hospitals. The technical survey done in Tete, and verified in Manica province, demonstrated that to be effective, the strategy for rehabilitation of health services must regard the provincial system as a unified whole. Given the extent of war-related damage, referral units are also under heavy pressure as units of first contact for patients and in many cases face rapidly growing demands in terms of patient numbers, due to population movements.

403. In addition, demands have become more urgent on certain specialized services due to the war: this applies to areas such as orthopedics, surgical and X-ray facilities, diagnostic services, intensive care and psychological care.

404. It is important to stress the justifications for inclusion of selective upgrading of war-related facilities in the provincial and central hospitals:

(a) With the destruction of a large number of peripheral units, such hospitals have to give "frontline" and not just referral-type assistance. A graphic example has been the role played by Maputo Central Hospital in giving immediate assistance to victims of massacres at Taninga in Maputo province in late 1987, and of Inhambane Hospital in helping the victims of the Homoine massacre, where the health centre itself was destroyed, in July 1987;

(b) The relatively large financial amounts requested for these higher-level units should be seen in the context of prevailing lack of accessibility for the rehabilitation of units in the periphery. If full access to rural areas were guaranteed, the total needs of the health system would reflect a better balance in the funding programme;

(a) The central hospitals also function as provincial hospitals for their provinces, and must be in a position to provide the essential services to save lives and effect rehabilitation in war-time conditions.

405. Finally, it is important to note that the process of rehabilitation does not involve merely construction or reconstruction as such, but also a range of elements necessary for the functioning of health services: these include the provision of basic material equipment, drugs and dressings (treated under separate projects), water and food, and the undertaking of basic maintenance, and, where necessary, transport facilities. In some places, the major expense involved in the re-establishment or recuperation of basic services may be for these items, rather than for physical construction activities.

Project components:

406. As explained above, a range of options exist for the physical re-establishment of health facilities in the periphery. The experience in Tete province suggests that actual implementation will be concentrated in areas of easier access, close to and including district capitals, and areas of larger concentrations of displaced people and/or people without any access to services. This will include the provision or rehabilitation of a physical structure for the operation of a health service, according to one of the options defined below, and may involve purchase of construction materials, of prefabricated structures, or tents, and may involve a local contractor or construction enterprise.

407. Typical projects to be undertaken will be:

(a) Urgent repair works, where conditions are highly unsatisfactory or dangerous, including leaking or destroyed roofs, dangerous structures or bad hygienic conditions. In some cases, these projects will be only temporary solutions, pending complete renovation or reconstruction;

(b) Urgent equipment repair or replacement, where the equipment is essential to support the activities of the institution, such as X-rays, autoclaves, kitchen and laundry equipment, etc;

(c) Upgrading of installations, particularly electrical (including provision of generators) and sanitary facilities (including water supply);

(d) General maintenance of existing buildings and equipment, including painting, repair of fittings, etc.;

(e) Replacement of medical equipment where these have been looted or destroyed, inhibiting the functioning of basic services.

408. The range of possible interventions is clearly very wide, and the project will proceed on an area-by-area basis, starting with examination of the conditions facing the provincial health services, or sub-parts thereof, as an integrated whole.

Project implementation:

409. As a first step, the surveys undertaken by professional staff, including consultants, which have already been completed for two provinces (Tete and Manica) will be extended to further provinces. This will be done as part of the work of the technical team to be provided under the project "Strengthening Health Sector Emergency Management Capacity". Counterpart staff from the Ministry of Health and the relevant provincial Health Directorates will participate in field surveys, data collection and analyses, leading to the formulation of detailed implementation plans and specifications, covering the needs at the periphery and referral levels in each province to restore basic functioning of health services, to serve as far as possible the need of emergency-affected populations. The Health Sector Rehabilitation Steering Committee, already established in the Ministry of Health for review and co-ordination of the sector, will have responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the programme nationally, and will effect liason with the provinces involved. Where required, Field Managers will be placed to assist the provincial Directorates in the ordering, management and monitoring of supplies, liason with contractors, supervision of works, etc. These postings will depend on the scale of works to be undertaken in each province.

410. Given the scale of the programme envisaged, a number of agencies are expected to be involved in providing financial support to this area, which will increase the co-ordination responsibilities of the Ministry of Health. Again, the Planning and Emergency structures of the Ministry will be reinforced through the related project under the 1988/89 Appeal, mentioned above, to undertake this task. In particular, support is already secured by UNICEF for the programme in Tete, and funds will be sought by UNICEF for implementation also in Manica and Sofala provinces. Financial assistance is also expected for part of the programme from the World Bank, whose overall assistance to the health sector is expected to include the rehabilitation of higher-level medical and training institutions, mainly beyond the scope of this programme.

411. The continuation of ongoing programmes in national training institutions, which include village health workers, plus the availability of already considerable numbers of trained and displaced health workers awaiting posting, will guarantee the necessary staffing for facilities reahabilitated under this programme.

412. NGOs operating in defined districts or geographical areas are expected to play an important role in the implementation of parts of this programme, particularly at the level of health centres and rural hospitals. Several NGOs are already involved in the recuperation of integrated health services in districts such as Vilanculos, Nhamatanda, Mocuba, Cuamba and Morrumbene. Organizations with medical orientation and appropriate capacity will be encouraged by the Ministry of Health to participate in the programme, either using funds available to them or resources channelled through them by other donors.

Resources required:

413. Emergency-type responses: for areas in which rapid solutions are required to meet emergency needs, hospital tents will be placed. In order to react quickly, it is intended to retain a small reserve of such tents in each province (4 on average). Costs are estimated at $US 23,000 per tent including equipment (generator, water treatment). The budget is therefore for 9 provinces x 4 tents = 23,000 = $US 828,000.

414. Prefabricated buildings: the calculation for costs of a prefabricated health centre of 75 square metres including freight (CIF Tete) was $US 38 825 at January 1988 prices, including erection and equipment. At present, before detailed surveys, it is not possible to estimate how many will be required. For purposes of initial calculation, two per province (excluding Tete) are budgeted for, at a total cost of $US 700,000.

415. For construction based on local materials in accomodation centres or areas of concentration of displaced people, an amount for imported materials and equipment of $US 4,500 per unit is estimated. In the absence of detailed surveys in all provinces which would indicate how often this solution would be required, an estimate of 80 units is made, implying a cost of $US 360,000.

416. The construction or rehabilitation of standard health posts, based on the survey carried out in Tete, revealed a very wide variation in the extent of works required. It has been suggested by the technical consultants to work with an average cost for health post rehabilitation and construction of $US 15,000, including $US 3,500 for equipment. Taking into consideration the limitation on access and implementation capacity, some 56 health posts are estimated for inclusion during this time period, in the most critical rural areas, giving a total cost of $US 840,000.

417. For health centres, the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the provincial health authorities has established a priority list of 42 sites in the nine provinces for rehabilitation and construction works, taking into account the criteria of demand, access, and situation within the overall provincial health network mentioned earlier. This number of locations covers 20 per cent of all health centres in the country, and is limited by conditions of access. Based on the Tete survey, estimated average costs for rehabilitation work at this level are calculated at $US¿25,000 per unit,

including equipment at $US 7,000. As before, this average includes a range of types of work, from relatively minor rehabilitation to full reconstruction. The total cost for this item is therefore calculated at $US 1,050,000.

418. The Ministry has also identified a total of 13 rural hospitals for inclusion in the rehabilitation programme. These are situated in the provinces of Maputo (1), Gaza (2), Sofala (3), Zambézia (2), Nampula (3), Cabo Delgado (1) and Niassa (1). Average costs for each unit have been estimated at $US 125,000, including equipment, giving a total cost of $US 1,625,000. Again, actual costs and components will only be determined following detailed survey by the Central Management Team. These sites are all quite accessible and cover half of all rural hospitals.

419. As described earlier, provision is made for selective rehabilitation and provision of essential supplies and equipment, including replacement of totally outdated items, for basic war-related services in the provincial and central hospitals. These services are:

- Diagnostic facilities
- X-ray units
- Orthopedic services
- Physiotherapy and post-trauma rehabilitation.
- Surgery
- Intensive care facilities.

420. Actual needs will be assessed by the Central Management Team on a facility-by-facility basis, and discreet subprojects specifying equipment and other needs will be elaborated.

421. Under this component, funds are sought for three provincial hospitals (Chimoio, Xai-Xaiand Lichinga), since support has been indicated already by donors for the other four, at an estimated cost of $US 700,000 per hospital (as calculated by the consultant team). A total of $US¿6¿million is estimated for these vital services for the three Central Hospitals (50% Maputo, 25% each Beira and Nampula). Of this, $US 2 million has been indicated under the World Bank sector loan under preparation, leaving a net requirement of $US¿4.0¿million.

422. Other components included in the programme are as follows:

(a) Support to maintenance units under the provincial Health Directorates: standard lists of equipment and supplies to enable the provincial health authorities to undertake maintenance work in all health units, including carpentry, plumbing, painting, electrical work, etc, have been developed, and estimated at $US 85,000 per province. For nine provinces, this component comes to $US 765,000. This component is considered high priority, in order to effect immediate maintenance to certain facilities which require little more than this; and also to prevent the need for extensive rehabilitation, due to deterioration of facilities, at a later stage.

(b) Food supplies for patients in health institutions, including internees and those receiving nutritional rehabilitation. A total of 15,390 patients, at any one time in units including hospitals, health centres, plus crèches and old people's homes, require a basic range of food items to support those interned, undergoing treatment, or admitted specifically for nutritional rehabilitation.

423. Based on standard calorie supply levels for different types of patients (FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation, 1985), the following quantities of foodstuffs are needed for a two-year period:

Cereals:	3 766.4 tons
Beans or fish:	111.7 tons
Powdered milk:	546.8 tons
Sugar:	561.8 tons

424. These products are estimated in kind only. Note that the last three years items are primarily used for the "LOA" mixture used in supervised nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished children;

(c) Transport: in order to have the capacity to supervise medical activities and transport patients to referral levels, etc, it is essential to provide adequate transport capacity to the health units. Focusing on the health centres and rural hospitals to be rehabilitated, it is estimated that a total of 25 ambulances and 20 transport and supervision vehicles will be required. Unit costs are respectively estimated at $US 21,000 (including spares) and $US 17,000 (both diesel land cruisers), giving an overall capital cost of $US 865,000. Running costs for these 45 vehicles are estimated at $US 6,000 per year, which over two years gives a total of $US 540,000 covering fuel, oils, maintenance and spare parts. A further $US 25,000 per province (10) is included for spare parts to ensure the operation of the existing health sector vehicles through the provincial workshops. These number about 400 in operation, and are mainly Toyota land-cruisers and land-rovers;

(d) Management: it is believed essential for appropriate professional and technical management to be secured for the implementation of the programme, particularly the supervision of construction and general works. A small investment in this area is likely to pay for itself many times over, in terms of reduction of unit costs and losses at field level, as well as in effecting more speedy implementation.

425. A total of four field managers, who will be responsible to the provincial Health Directors on a day-to-day basis and overall to the Central Management Team under the Emergency Co-ordinator of the Ministry of Health, is envisaged. These individuals will require technical experience in the health sector, and/or in the construction of projects under rural conditions, and as far as possible will have language skills and Mozambique-specific experience. Given the unusual combination of skills and personal qualities required,an estimated cost of $US 33,000 per person per year is used here for fees, although the actual forms of contract may vary according to the individual

circumstances. Each manager will be required for some 18 months, and may cover more than one province. Support costs are estimated at $US 30,000 person/per year, for accommodation, internal and regional travel, office equipment, etc. The total for this component will therefore be estimated at $US 378,000;

(e) In order to enable coverage from lower-level facilities of areas serviced by temporary facilities, a provision is made for motorcycles (150) for health workers. Costs are $1,500 per cycle (SUZUKI 125) plus $ 500/year running costs;

(f) Specialist service and surveys: while the bulk of the project design work will be covered by the "Strengthening of the Health Sector Management Capacity" programme, a financial amount of $US 90,000 is included here for undertaking special field surveys as may be required, and ad hoc consultancies to advise on the implementation or design of specialist projects, such as physiotherapy, psychological rehabilitation, replacement of X-ray machinery, etc.

BUDGET SUMMARY
OF
HEALTH SECTOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

Item	Estimated cost 1988/89	1989/90	TOTAL
	(Thousands of US dollars)		
Hospital field tents	828	-	828
Prefabricated health centres	350	350	700
Inputs/equipment for local material construction	180	180	360
Health post construction/ rehabilitation	420	420	840
Health centre construction/ rehabilitation	525	525	1 050
Rural hospital rehabilitation	812	813	1 625
Provincial hospital rehabilitation	1 050	1 050	2 100
Central hospital rehabilitation *	2 000	2 000	4 000
Supplies for provincial maintenance units (for health facilities and vehicle workshops)	633	382	1 015
Food supplies for health units and other institutions	in kind	in kind	in kind
Transport (ambulances and supervisory vehicles)	433	432	865
Running costs of vehicles	270	270	540
Management personnel (Provinces)	99	99	198

Item	Estimated cost 1988/89	1989/90	TOTAL
	(Thousands of US dollars)		
Support budget for management personnel in Provinces	90	90	180
Motorbikes for mobile health workers, incl. running costs	300	75	375
Specialist surveys and services	45	45	90
Subtotals:	8 035	6 731	14 766
PLUS:			
Freight, average 12% on construction and equipment	905	755	1 660
Inflation, 8% on 1988/89 budget	-	643	643
Contingency, including administrative costs of various agencies, 5%	402	337	739
Grand Totals:	9 342	8 466	17 808

* Assumes an additional $US 2 million to be received as part of World Bank health sector loan under negotiation.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 2: Supply of Vital Medicines and Surgical Materials

Sector: Health

Implementing agency: Ministry of Health (Pharmaceutical Department) with UNICEF support

Coverage: All levels of national health care system

Funding Requirement: $US 5,830,000 (1988-89)

Background considerations:

426. The "structural emergency" provoked and compounded by the twin factors of the war of destabilization and natural calamities in Mozambique has wholly undermined the import capacity of the Ministry of Health for the medical supplies critical to the operation of the health system. When the overall export earnings of the country fell in 1986 to about 20 per cent of their 1981 levels, and gross national product declined by one third over the period, foreign exchange availability for the health sector was drastically reduced. As from 1983, it was not possible to effect any significant purchases of medicines from national resources, leaving the health system at all levels largely dependent on international concessionary finance.

427. Given the integrated nature of the health services, in that patients treated at primary level are often referred to higher levels for a wide range of conditions, it is impossible in considering the health care requirements of the population to distinguish between "emergency" and "non-emergency" needs. Likewise, it is not only those people considered to be "displaced" or "affected" for the purpose of food and relief assistance who may be placed in critical situations due to lack of medical supplies in the health system; in fact, this has to function for the needs of any and all Mozambicans.

428. This project is therefore required to ensure the supply of an adequate amount of health system materials for life-threatening conditions in the country as a whole. These may be provoked directly by the same factors which can be considered as causes of the emergency, or indirectly, as in the case of conditions in which undernutrition is a background factor; or they may be linked with general conditions of poverty and underdevelopment which have

longer-term, historical characteristics. Such conditions cannot be assigned priority according to the extent to which they are life-threatening; therefore, the Ministry of Health has established a list of Vital Drugs and Medical Supplies which are necessary for use in the treatment of these conditions, at all levels of the health system.

Current availability of vital medicines:

429. Considering the reduced coverage of the health system, and the poor access to some parts of the population, it is possible to aim, as a minimum, at the stabilization of levels of imports of medicines at those of 1981. This rough target also takes into consideration significant constraints on the distribution system and logistics management faced not only by the Ministry of Health but by the transport capacity of the country as a whole. In the light of this target, which would imply import levels of $US 10-11 million worth of drugs alone (an estimate not, however, adjusted for inflation since 1981), it is the case that much of the import requirements of vital drugs for the calendar year 1988 are likely to be covered by current or expected donations, assuming these materialize. These include: resources available for the Essential Drugs Programme, covering the primary health care level, from the Italian Government through UNICEF and from the Swedish Government; funds indicated for bilateral support for other types of medicines, including from the Italian Government; and carryover of the stocks and part of the finance from the 1987 USAID*donation to this project. On the basis of these indications, not until late 1988 and the calendar year 1989 will the country be facing major shortages within the necessities for vital drugs, except for some specific items and medical supplies.

Strategy of the project:

430. As in the case of any donations which require overseas purchase and delivery, and as is well demonstrated by the case of food aid, there remains the possibility of breaks in internal supplies due to late arrivals. To avoid such ruptures in services, it is proposed to establish a limited stockpile which will, following initial establishment, be rotated as new importations occur. This will form a buffer supply of vital medicines, to be held primarily in Maputo by MEDIMOC and to be available for sending out by boat, plane or road as appropriate, to provinces where shortages are reported to occur. The value of the stock will be some $US 400,000. Further, an additional fund of $US 400,000 is required, in order to enable the Ministry of Health to obtain any specific item considered necessary to survival which are not covered by other donations during 1988. A further amount of $US 100,000 is allowed for internal transport costs for the programme of distribution of medicines as a whole.

431. At the same time, during 1988 emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of the health sector, and especially the Pharmaceutical Department of the Ministry of Health, working with MEDIMOC, to manage the planning, distribution and accounting for medicines. This will require a

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*United States Agency for International Development

technical assistance input of two persons, a pharmaceutical expert and a health planner, with additional assistance provided by the Logistics Officer to be included in the overall project "Strengthening of Central Management Capacity in the Health Sector". Among the priority tasks will be the improvement of supervision and reporting on stocks and distribution of medicines at provincial and lower levels of the health system.

432. If this augmentation of information capacity is achieved, together with an increase in general distribution capacity for the country as envisaged to result from the combined effect of the Emergency Programme (Logistics Sector) and the Economic Rehabilitation Programme (PRE), a markedly greater efficiency should be achieved in the medical supplies activities of the Ministry of Health during 1988. As a result, a full importation and distribution programme of at least $US 11 million for vital medicines should be aimed at in 1989. Taking into account expected donations under regular programmes of US$ 6-7 million in that year, emergency requirements of $US 4 million for 1989 are indicated here to fill the gap which will by then have emerged.

Project implementation:

433. For 1988, with the funds to be made available, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF will make a detailed review of all medicines pledged and expected to be received during the year, with the aim of identifying shortfalls within the vital medicines list (indicated in the attached). Purchases of stocks to fill these gaps will be made by UNICEF through its central procurement facilities. The most essential items to form part of a rotating buffer stock under MEDIMOC control in Maputo will also be jointly identified and purchases carried out.

434. During the first half of 1988, a pharmaceutical expert and health planning expert will be recruited for a period of 12 months each, in order to assist the Pharmaceutical Department and MEDIMOC establish improved planning and information systems for acquisition and distribution and reporting from provincial and lower levels of availability of medicines.

435. For 1989, the Ministry, assisted by this team and UNICEF, will prepare a procurement plan for the acquisition of vital medicines not by that time guaranteed by other donors. This will be done and procurement through MEDIMOC will be initiated in the last quarter of 1988, based on available information on likely donations and on stocks then existing in the country. The Ministry will maintain contact with the logistics agencies involved in the overall Emergency Programme, including LAM, NAVIQUE and DPCCN, to prepare and implement the distribution of these and other incoming vital medicines.

436. Most of the medicines will be used for patients interned in health facilities and will be provided free of charge. Outpatients from displaced or drought-affected communities will likewise not be subject to charge. However, in other cases, which may account for about 20 per cent of the

medicines provided under this programme, charges as per the scales established under the fee policy introduced by the Ministry of Health as part of PRE will be applied.

BUDGET
(Thousands of US dollars)

Estimated cost	1988	1989	Total
1. Purchase of vital medicines and surgical materials:			
(a) Rotating buffer stock:	400	-	400
(b) Procurement fund to ensure full requirements:	400	4 000	4 400
2. Technical assistance (24 m/m) to Pharmaceutical Department, including travel and support costs	130	070	200
3. Internal transport (including airlift)	100	150	250
4. International freight (12% of supplies)	100	480	580
Total:	1 130	4 700	5 830

INDICATIVE LIST OF VITAL DRUGS AND MEDICO-SURGICAL MATERIALS (*)

DESCRIPTION
- Naloxone, inj. 0,4 MG/ML
- Atropin, inj. 1mg
- Chlorpheniramine, tablet 4mg
- Diclofenac/other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- Probenecid, tablets 500mg
- Cetrimide+Chlorhexidine, sol.15g/1.5g/100ml
- Gliceryltrinitrate, tablets (sublingual) 0,5mg
- Dihidralazine, inj. 25mg/2.5ml
- Methyldopa, tablets 250mg
- Reserpine, tablets 0,25mg
- Digoxin, tablets 0,25mg
- Digoxin, inj. 0,5mg/2ml
- Aluminium Hydroxide, tablets
- Whitfields, ointment 500mg
- Corticoid + Antibacterial, ointment
- Benzyl Hexachloride, lotion 1% 60ml
- Aminophyllin, tablets 100mg
- Salbutamol/Terbutaline, aerosol inhalation
- Gentian Violet Crystals
- Sodium Chloride, infusion 0,9% - 1000ml
- Dextran (MW=40 000) infusion 10% in sodium Chloride 0,9% - 500ml
- Dextrose, infusion 5% - 1000ml
- Amiloride, tablets 5mg
- Furosemide, tablets 40mg
- Furosemide, inj. 20mg
- Cotrimoxazol, tablets 480mg
- Erythromycin, tablets 500mg
- Gentamycin, inj. 80mg/2ml
- Penicillin, G, inj. BP 1MU+diluent
- Penicillin Procaine, inj. 3MU/10ml+diluent
- Ampicillin, inj. 500mg/5ml
- Chloramphenicol, capsules 250mg
- Phenoximetil penicillin, tablets 500mg
- Chloroquine phosphate, tablets 250mg (150mg base)
- Quinine, inj. 250mg/1ml
- Mebendazol, tablets 100mg

(*) These are indicative requirements only, and other important items which may become in short supply in the referral system may need to be added.

DESCRIPTION
- Praziquantel, tablets 600mg
- Prednisolone, inj. 50mg/10ml
- Prednisolone acetate, inj 100mg/2ml
- Levotiroxina, tablets 0,1mg
- Axeroftol (vit.A), inj. 100 000 U/2ml
- Phytonadione (vit. K1), inj. 10mg/1ml
- Oxibuprocaine, drops 80mg/20ml
- Pilocarpin, drops 4%
- Tetracyclin, eye ointment 1% 5g
- Heparin, inj. 5 000 U/5ml
- Ferrous Sulphate (200mg) + Folic Acid (0.25mg) tablets
- Butylscopolamine, inj. 20mg
- Propranolol, tablets 40mg
- Ketamine, inj. 500mg/10ml
- Thiopental, inj. 1g/20ml
- Lidocaine + Adrenaline, inj. 40mg+0.02mg/2ml
- Bupivacaine+Adrenaline inj. 100mg+0.1mg/20ml
- Lidocaine, gel 2%
- Phenytoin, tablets 100mg
- Phenobarbital, tablets 100mg
- Amytryptilin, tablets 25mg
- Pancuronium, inj. 4mg/2ml
- Fentanyl, inj. 0.5mg/10ml
- Morphine, inj. 100mg/ml
- Diazepam, tablets 10mg
- Adhesive plaster, roll 10cmx10m
- Non-sterile gauze, roll 20cmx100mm
- Cambric bandage, roll 10cmx10m
- Gauze bandage, roll 10cmx10m
- Plaster of Paris bandage, roll 7.5cmx3m
- Plaster of Paris bandage, roll 15cmx3m

X-RAY MATERIAL

- Film 13cm x 18cm, box of 100
- Film 15cm x 40cm, box of 100
- Film 18cm x 24cm, box of 100
- Film 24cm x 30cm, box of 100
- Film 8in x 10in, box of 100
- Film 10in x 12in, box of 100
- Film 12in x 15in, box of 100
- Film 14in x 14in, box of 100
- Film 14in x 17in, box of 100

- Auto Natalex developer, 5 litres
- Auto starter
- Auto fixer (Fixaplus)
- Manual developer (Policom A)
- Regenerator (Policom A) Replegen
- Manual fixer (Prefix)
- Screen cleaner, 500ml

MEDICO-SURGICAL MATERIAL

- Epicranial Needles with tube, No. 19
- Epicranial Needles with tube, No. 21
- Epicranial Needles with tube, No. 23
- Scalpel Handles (Stainless Steel), No.7
- Scalpel Handles (Stainless Steel), No. 3-4
- Nasogastric Feeding Tubes 120cm, Nos. 8, 10, 12
- Rectal Tubes Round Point, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20
- Feeding Tubes for Children, Nos. 5Fg, 6Fg, 8Fg
- Nasal Tubes for Oxygen, Nos. Ch8, Ch10, Ch12
- Catheters for Prostatic Hemostase, 40ml Balloon, Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24
- Catheters for Prostatic Hemostase, 70ml Balloon, Nos. 20, 22
- Folley Catheters, 10ml Ballon, Nos. 13, 15, 16, 20
- Folley Catheters, 10ml Ballon, Nos. 11, 12
- Bladder Catheters with two very flexible apertures, Nos. 6, 10
- Plasma Transfer Systems, 300ml
- Blood Transfusion Systems with needle
- Plastic Blood Transfusion Bags, 300ml
- Plastic Blood Transfer Bags, 150ml
- Plastic Blood Collection Bags, 500ml
- Urine Collector Bags Paediatric (Female)
- Urine Collector Bags Paediatric (Male)
- Urine Drainage Bags

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 3:	Special Assistance to Most Vulnerable Groups: Provision of Family Kits
Sector:	Health
Implementing agency:	Ministry of Health (Department of Social Action)/UNICEF
Target population:	This project targets assistance to those groups most vulnerable to loss of health and welfare support in the present emergency. These include orphaned, abandoned and handicapped children
Location:	Manica, Tete and Niassa Provinces
Estimated costs of the project:	1988 $US 800,000 1989 $US 900,000

Background:

A. General Situation

437. From an early age, the children of Mozambique have had to live in an environment of violence, death and insecurity; many of them have been mutilated, orphaned, abandoned or separated from their family.

438. The Children's Department of the National Directorate for Social Action (DNAS) in the Ministry of Health is responsible for a variety of programmes for children from 0 to 7 years. It is also responsible for assisting children up to the age of 10 years when they have no family support. After this age, responsibilities pass to the Ministry of Education. Each provincial health authority has a Department for Social Action. Some districts, usually where there are a number of daycare centres, and more recently, centres for displaced people, also have Departments for Social Action.

439. The war has created ideal conditions for the spread of infectious diseases. Malnutrition has increased people's susceptibility to disease. As people have been forced to move from their homes and traditional water sources

to more secure areas, they have often lost easy access to water. The war has resulted in a rapid rise in child mortality rate. In 1986, Mozambique infant mortality rate was estimated to be 200/1000 and the under-five mortality rate 325-375 per thousand (UNICEF Children on the Frontline, 1987).

B. Target groups

440. Due to the inaccessibility of the worst affected areas, difficulties in communication and the shortage of people with numerical and literacy skills to register data, it continues to be very difficult to present numerical information about the number of orphaned, lost and abandoned children.

441. A survey in three centres for displaced people in Zambezia Province showed that one-third of children had lost or been separated from one or both parents. If this percentage is generalized to the entire displaced population in the country, approximately 200,000 children could be in this situation. However, surveys obviously need to be carried out throughout the country to provide accurate information. There has been a growing recognition on the part of government and international organizations, such as UNICEF, of the developmental and behavioural problems faced by children who grow up in institutions, as well as the high costs of institutional care.

442. Foster families were sought for orphaned children and many were reintegrated; others, particularly young children without any family, were adopted. Local work has begun to avoid institutionalizing children by providing material support and guidance to extended family members.

443. Children show symptoms of severe anxiety and depression as a result of their war/famine experience. Within this group, there are children who are even more vulnerable because they have lost or been separated from the adults who are normally responsible for their material, psychological and social well-being.

C. Alternatives and policy

444. Policies for the different groups of particularly vulnerable children were not clearly defined, and many authorities and organizations previously intervened in this field. In May 1985, a national seminar financed and supported by UNICEF was held to discuss "Children in Difficult Circumstances". The seminar brought together various Ministries, organisations and Social Action personnel from the provinces with the following objectives:

(a) To analyse the problems of the worst affected-groups of children and the response to these during the previous two years.

(b) To agree on a strategy to deal better with the problems and prevent their exacerbation.

445. If children "in difficult circumstances " are defined as children whose basic physical, psychological and social needs are not being met, it can be argued that this would cover the majority of children in the country, given the difficult socio-economic and military situation. Therefore, three particularly vulnerable groups were identified as objectives for priority action:

- orphaned, lost and abandoned children in war, drought and famine zones;
- street children;
- children living in institutions.

446. There was consensus that cost-effective, community-based solutions must be sought, and the disadvantages of creating residential centres, both in terms of sound child development and their high cost, were accepted. It was recognized that this implied changing prevailing attitudes which implied the State should organise care for orphaned and abandoned children and that centres are an ideal solution.

447. A second national seminar on "Alternatives for Child Care in Mozambique" was organized in Maputo, from 20 to 31 January 1987, with 68 participants from the Ministries of Health, Defence and Education, and mass organizations, the Organization of Mozambican Women (OMM), Heads of provincial Departments of Social Action, and child care personnel at all levels.

448. The seminar reviewed 1986 work and drew up plans of action for 1987/88. Community-based experiences in child care were presented and approved. An important session was devoted to the new Law on Tutelage and Adoption.

449. The specific recommendations for children in rural zones affected by war and natural disaster were:

(a) Material assistance should be given to vulnerable families to prevent children from being abandoned;

(b) Greater efforts should be made to reunite children with their families, with the recording of information about the child being stressed;

(c) Foster families should be found when reunion with families was not possible, and centres should be set up only as a last alternative.

450. Specific recommendations for children in urban areas were:

(a) Occupational and recreational activities should be developed to prevent children from taking to the streets;

(b) Case work should be undertaken with street children and their families to reintegrate the children.

C. Emergency assistance to children in difficult circumstances

451. The following alternative approaches were adopted at the National Seminar:

- System of Assistance to Families (SAFA): providing a temporary supply of food and other basic commodities to families taking on displaced or abandoned children, as an explicit incentive to such families;

- System of Institutional Assistance (SAI): although reintegration into family and community life is considered by far the best alternative for orphaned or abandoned children, existing institutions need to receive material support and personnel need to be trained;

- System of Technical Aid (SAT): special training of human resources, with particular emphasis on essential stimulation and early childhood development;

- System of Pedagogic Material Aid (SAM): under which workshops will be organized to develop production of training, didactic and evaluation materials.

452. These alternatives are in accordance with the main outlines of national emergency policy which are:

- displaced and affected populations are to be assisted to emerge from dependent or transitory situations as rapidly as possible, through provision of means of production (including land), and, where possible, integration within existing communities and service networks;

- normal economic relationships should be encouraged among formerly displaced communities, with free provision of food aid giving way as soon as feasible to supplies through "market" systems;

- orphaned and abandoned children should be integrated as quickly as possible within extended or foster families, with basic material assistance provided in the transition process, in order to avoid the effects of dependency which quickly arise with children accomodated in institutions.

Support to the programme during 1987

453. Family kits, containing essential household effects, tools and instruments had been distributed during 1987 and early 1988 to 2,500 families, with support from UNICEF, Save the Children Fund (UK) and the Bernard van Leer Foundation. It is too early as yet to evaluate the impact of this distribution programme (see tables 11 and 12).

454. Actions are taking place to improve the information systems on conditions of children in difficult circumstances (publication such as "Guiao de Trabalho") and the co-ordination between the various institutions responsible for training and support to vulnerable families and those dealing with orphans and abandoned children.

Request for 1988/89

455. The objectives of this project are:

a. To support 3,500 foster families in the Provinces of Manica, Tete and Niassa, who will be responsible for children who have been separated from their own families. Support must not seen as a pre-condition to accepting the child, but as an encouragement which aims at reinforcement of the family role.

b. To support the father or the wider family in looking after children who have been separated from the mother due to death or other war situation, in order to avoid institutionalization of children.

Project coverage

456. According to data received from provinces, the project will cover:

Manica Province: 1,000 families

Tete Province: 1,050 families

Niassa Province: 1,450 families

457. A second distribution will be planed for the same families for 1989.

458. The other provinces are already covered by different donors such as UNICEF, Save the Children (UK) and the Bernard Van Leer Foundation.

Activities:

459. Procurement will be undertaken by UNICEF and supplies delivered to the Social Action Provincial Departments of Manica, Tete, and Niassa. These will be responsible for the distribution of the family kits to the foster families.

460. Children and families will be attended through domiciliary visits to be carried out by the Social Welfare or OMM staff.

461. Child health will be monitored by the nearest health post/centres.

462. Efforts will be made to locate the families of children who have been separated (lost or abandoned).

Evaluation:

463. Project evaluation will be based on Provincial Social Action reports as to the number and the specific situation of the children covered, their health and development. A full national evaluation of the impact of the kits provided in late 1987/early 1988 will be undertaken first, starting in

mid-1988, to establish the degree of incentive achieved with foster families and the effectiveness of this approach to the problems of homeless children. This evaluation will be supported in Zambézia particularly by Save the Children (UK). Regular programme monitoring will be undertaken and any necessary modifications made to the design, following this evaluation exercise.

Table 11

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS OF EACH KIT AND BUDGET:

ITEM	QUANTITY	PRICE/UNIT	TOTAL
		(US dollars)	
Sugar	30 kg	2 5	75
Cooking oil	20/1 lt	0 75	15
Beans	20 kg	0 55	11
Soap	30 kg	0 5	15
Bean seeds	10 kg	1 0	10
Maize seeds	10 kg	0 45	4 5
Peanut seeds	10 kg	0 95	9 5
Hoes	4 kg	2 12	8 48
Catanas	4	2 42	10 08
Traditional clothes	2	5	10
Clothing	5	6	30
		Subtotal	198 56
		Including freight (15%)	228 30
		Total	800 000

Table 12

REQUIREMENTS BY PROVINCE - FAMILY KITS

Province	NO. OF FOSTER FAMILIES	SUGAR (KG)	OIL	BEANS (KG)	SOAP	SEEDS, BEAN	SEEDS, MAIZE	SEEDS, PEANUT	HOES	CATANS	CHILDREN'S CLOTHES	WOMEN'S CLOTHES
Quantity		30	20	20	30	10	10	10	4	4	4	4
Manica	1 000	30 000	20 000	20 000	30 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	4 000	4 000	5 000	2 000
Tete	1 050	31 500	21 000	21 000	31 500	10 500	10 500	4 200	4 200	5 200	5 250	2 100
Niassa	1 450	43 500	29 000	29 000	43 500	14 500	14 500	14 500	5 800	5 800	7 250	2 900
Total	3 500	10 500	70 000	70 000	105 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	14 000	14 000	17 500	7 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 4: Logistics Support to Health Sector Emergency Programme

Sector: Health

Implementing agency: Supply Division, Ministry of Health with DPCCN and UNICEF

Estimated cost: $US 1,124,000 (1988)

Background:

464. This project aims to enhance the storage, handling and transport and distribution capacity of the Supply Division of the Ministry of Health in order to ensure efficient dispersal of emergency-related and other goods for the health system.

465. The logistical capacity of the Ministry of Health has come under increasing strain over the most recent years, due to increased arrival of donated supplies and equipment, particularly medicines, and to some extent, food and other items. At the same time there has been a deterioration of the already weak existing facilities. Most of the trucks operating from the Maputo Central Store, the two regional supply centres (Beira and Nacala) and seven provincial warehouses, are several and in some cases more than ten years old. They are in need of spare parts and, in some cases, replacement.

466. The Ministry of Health handles a substantial amount of goods that are highly sensitive to climate and other external factors, particularly heat and damp. Medicines and food supplies are obvious examples. However, many medicines at present have to be stored in precarious conditions, with high risk of heat spoilage.

Objectives:

467. This support project therefore aims to:

(a) increase distribution through the Ministry of Health supply system, by improving logistical capacity at the main storage depots; and

(b) increase protection and reduce spoilage of donated and purchased supplies passing through the supply system, by providing air-conditioned facilities and improved packaging.

468. These measures will both increase the overall amount of supplies available to the health services by reducing wastage and improve the quality and regularity of supply. The project is complemented by the Logistics Sector

of the Emergency Appeal, which will provide funding for air cargo transport of emergency goods, including health supplies and equipment, and enhance distribution capacity available to the Ministry of Health to reach in particular displaced and affected people, in conjunction with the DPCCN.

469. The project concentrates as a result on the initial storage of sensitive health sector materials in port cities and provincial capitals, before transportation to the bulk of the user points is undertaken.

Resources required:

470. Funds are needed for purchase of the following:

- 10 vehicles (7 - 10 tons) for loading and off loading and short-range transportation. These will be based at the Maputo Central Store (2) and at the two regional stores and six provincial warehouses (1 each), excluding Manica;
- one 22-ton forklift for offloading of containers, to be based at the Maputo Central Store;
- 3 7-ton forklifts, (one each at Maputo, Beira and Nacala);
- 30 airconditioner units (24 000 BTU) for climatisation of stores for medicines;
- supplies for the packing unit of the Central Medical Store at Maputo, including packing machines, metal strip binding rolls, tools and protection masks).

Funding requirement:

ITEM	Estimated cost (US dollars)
10 heavy trucks (7-10 tons), unit cost $65,000 plus freight and spare parts = US$ 80,000 each:	800 000
Forklift unit (22 tons), incl. freight	85 000
Forklift units (3) x (7 ton), incl. freight	165 000
Airconditioners (30) x $600, plus freight	21 000
Supplies for packing unit, Maputo	30 000
Sub total	1 071 000
	53 000
Total	1 124 000

Justification

471. This project will enhance the effectiveness of the Emergency Programme of the Ministry of Health as a whole, including the programme for Rehabilitation of Health Services, which includes a considerable amount of supplies, equipment and foodstuffs, the Vital Medicines project; and the provision of special assistance to Vulnerable Groups. These alone imply the handling of over $US 20 million worth of health-related goods over two years. When regular programmes are added, this amount would be more than doubled. Given a supply operation of this scale, it is important to operate storage, handling and distribution facilities with the maximum possible degree of efficiency.

472. The Ministry of Health has a Maintenance Centre which is responsible for the maintenance and functioning of all the MOH transport fleet. This includes a central transport workshop located in Maputo, two regional transport workshops in Beira and Nampula and provincial transport workshops in each of the provinces. The technical capacity of this branch of the Health Sector is reinforced by UNICEF with a Project Officer and three UNV Workshop Supervisors (for the 2 regional workshops and the Central Workshop). This maintenance system will secure the servicing of the vehicles and equipment to be provided under this project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 5:	Strengthening Health Sector Emergency Management Capacity
Sector:	Health
Coverage:	National
Implementing agencies:	Ministry of Health with WHO/UNICEF
Funding requirement:	$US 982,000 (1988-89)

Background:

473. Due to the very small base of trained health personnel inherited at independence and the persistent lack of resources to effect training programmes or expand national training institutions, the Mozambican Ministry of Health suffers from a chronic insufficiency of highly-qualified and specialised personnel. As a result, the Ministry is ill-equipped to play its full role dictated by the urgent requirements of the emergency situation: to re-establish health services in accessible areas where they have been affected by sabotage; to assess the immediate needs of the displaced and otherwise affected population; to design quick-action responses to their needs; and to co-ordinate the operations of a multitude of international and non-governmental agencies assisting the Emergency Programme.

474. This situation is not new, but has taken on additional urgency as the numbers of displaced and affected people have grown (from an already substantial base), and as new geographical areas have become badly affected by war and other aspects of the crisis. Such factors, and the greatly increased amount of international assistance provided in response to them, have extended the already tight-stretched professional resources at the central management level of the health care system and the Ministry itself.

Justification:

475. This project will enable a medium-term strengthening of the central management structure through an advisory team in the Emergency Unit of the Ministry of Health and in the health subsectors most related to the emergency. Expert personnel will be recruited by WHO and UNICEF to work with the respective national structures, assisting them to establish planning norms, costing methods and action plans required for rapid assistance to displaced and otherwise affected people. The emphasis will be on the identification of immediate, low-cost solutions that will be both affordable within the financial resources available to the Ministry, and capable of implementation by the personnel resources available at national and provincial levels. Direct assistance will be provided, particularly in implementation, to provincial health authorities where required.

476. The project will complement, assist and back up the whole range of health sector emergency responses, including the rehabilitation of rural health services, maintaining the coverage of the essential drugs programme and interventions to assist the most vulnerable groups, as well as clusters of displaced people that are identified for top priority assistance.

Objectives:

477. To provide advisory, and where required, participatory, resources to the Ministry of Health for:

(a) the assessment of the health status of displaced and otherwise affected population groups and identification of their immediate needs, as part of the overall assessment and monitoring work of the CENE;

(b) the assessment specially of nutritional status among such groups, the design of nutritional monitoring activities and of nutritional rehabilitation;

(c) the assessment of sanitary conditions and problems among such groups, and the implementation of low-cost water and sanitation programmes among concentrations of displaced people and those being resettled;

(d) the establishment of the options and costs for the implementation of health sector rehabilitation programmes (including construction), and the meeting of health needs in resettlement programmes, resulting in models for such activities that can be implemented widely;

(e) co-ordination of donations to the health sector Emergency Programme and monitoring of the work of NGOs participating in the implementation of this programme;

(f) technical preparation of specific projects or subproject activities within the Health Emergency Programme for funding and implementation.

Resources required:

478. A range of Technical Assistance personnel are needed to work under the direction of the Emergency Co-ordinator and Director of Planning in the Ministry, as well as with counterparts in various sectors (maintenance, nutrition, epidemiology, etc) on specific programmes related to the Emergency. The skills required are as follows:

(a) Epidemiologist: 24 m/m (Emergency Unit, for monitoring, field assessment and interpretation of health statistics);

(b) Engineer specialising in technical design and implementation of health sector programmes: 15 m/m (Emergency Unit);

(c) Health architect: 15 m/m (period inputs, to assist Health Sector Reconstruction programme with working drawing, etc, as required);

(d) Health planner and project co-ordinator: 15 m/m (to work in Emergency Unit and Planning Unit in the co-ordination of international assistance in the Emergency Programme, preparation of projects and monitoring of implementation, evaluation, etc.);

e) Nutritionist: 12 m/m (already identified and funded for 1988; funding required for 1989);

(f) Supply and logistics expert: 24 m/m (to assist all programmes under the Emergency Health Programme in the areas of supply acquisition, transport and placement, as well as supply monitoring and provincial-level implementation and liason).

479. Technicians will be hired through UNICEF and WHO as appropriate and as funding is available, or alternatively provided directly "in kind" to the Ministry of Health. The Emergency Co-ordinator of the Ministry will have overall responsibility for the management and utilisation of the technical resource personnel to be provided.

Funding requirement:

480. Based on an estimated average cost for salary and subsistance of the above personnel of $US 7,000 per month, project costs will be as follows:

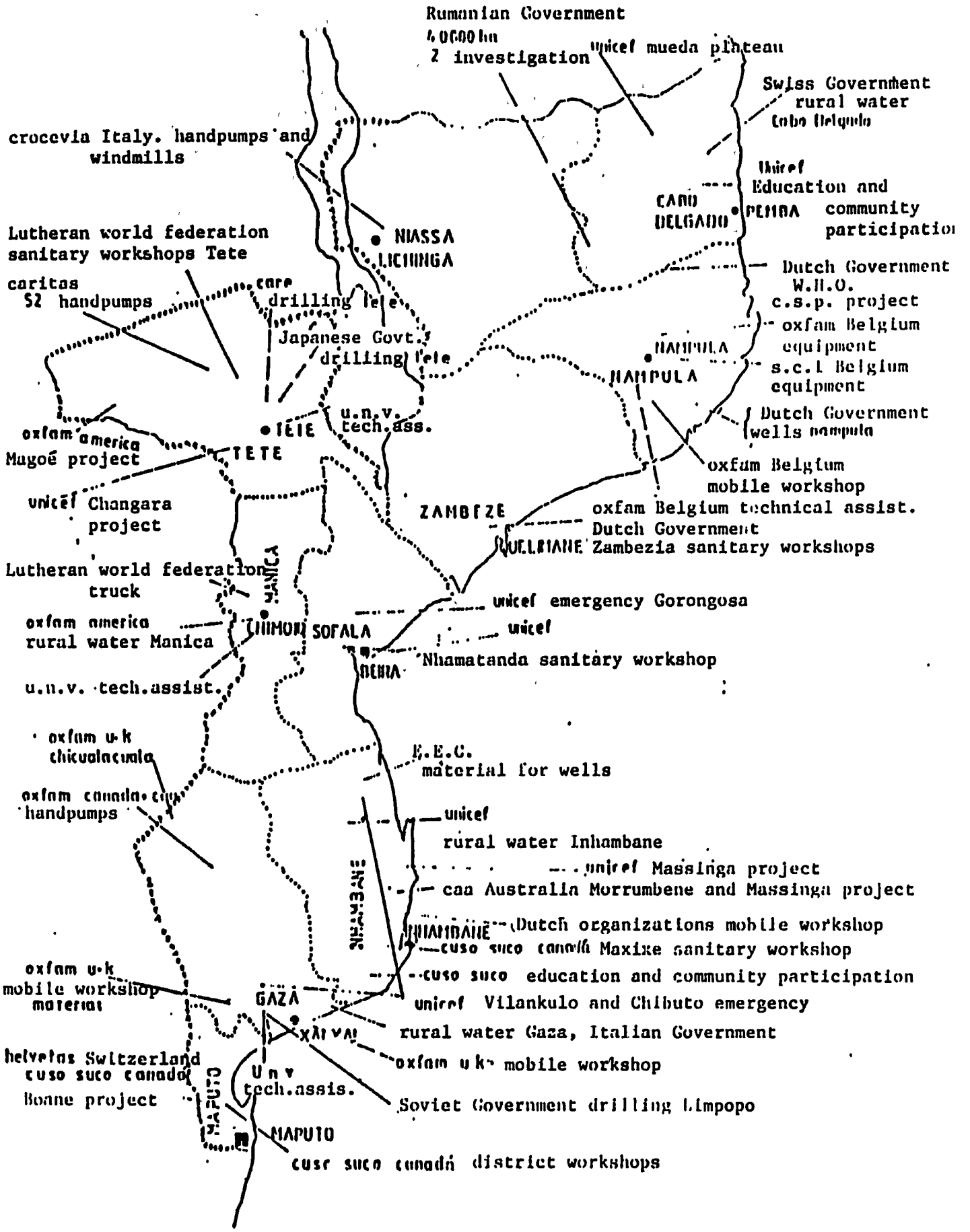
Item	Cost (US dollars)
Salaries and subsistence (117 m/m during 1988 - 1989)	702 000
International travel	55 000
Internal travel	90 000

Item		Cost (US dollars)
Incidental costs (office equipment, microcomputer, furniture, stationery, etc):		45 000
Subtotal:		892 000
Contingency (10%)		90 000
Grand Total	(2 years)	982 000

Note: Financial costs may be reduced depending on the types of contractual arrangements to be applied in practice and on the extent to which services may be provided "in kind".

A vehicle for local transport of the Emergency Unit is being provided by UNICEF under the 1987 Appeal.

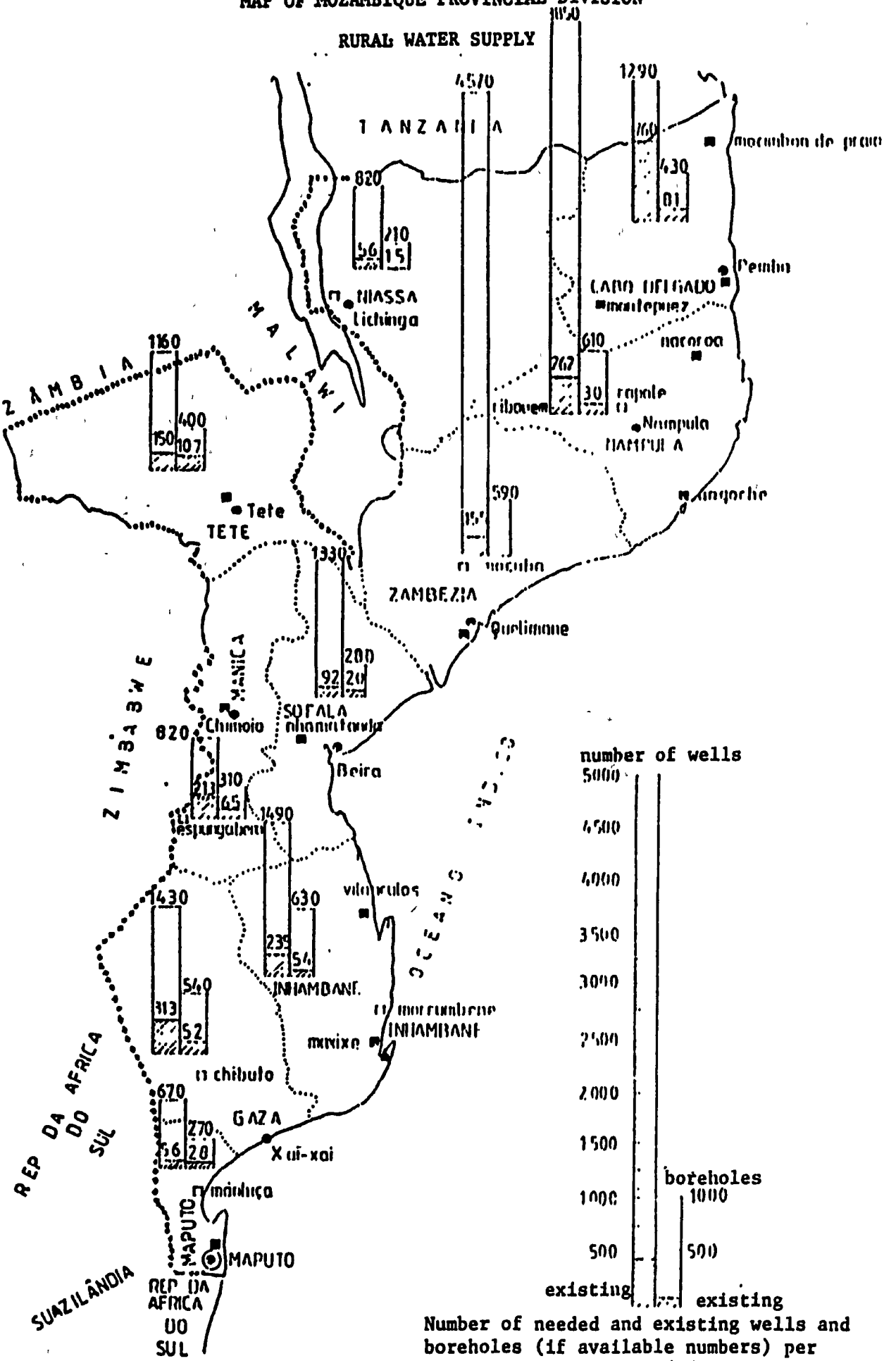
MAP OF MOZAMBIQUE PROVINCIAL DIVISION



LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT
SITUATION OF MAY 1986

MAP OF MOZAMBIQUE PROVINCIAL DIVISION

RURAL WATER SUPPLY



number of wells

5000 4500 4000 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500

existing

boreholes

1000 500

existing

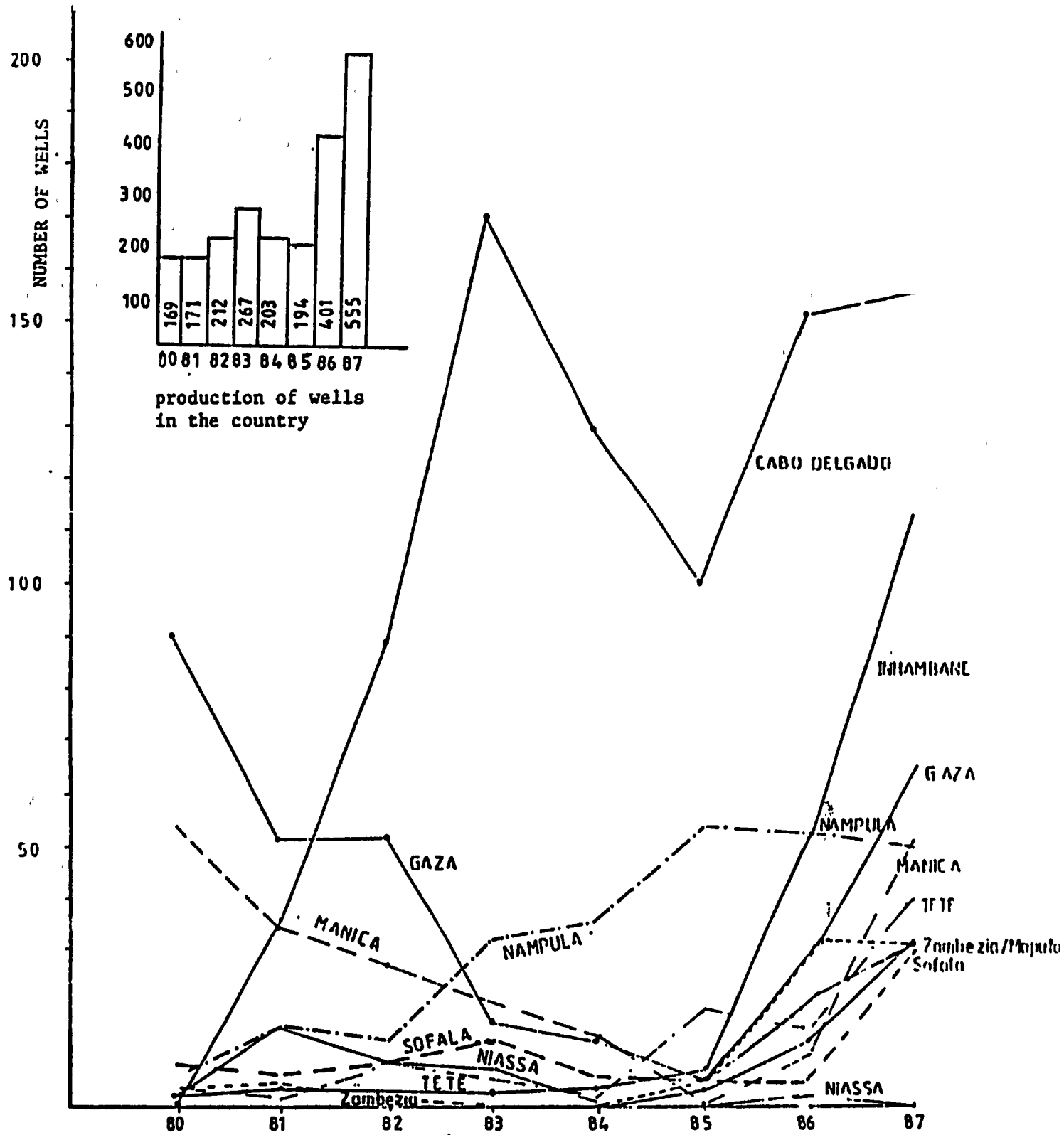
Number of needed and existing wells and boreholes (if available numbers) per province. Situation 1/1/88

ESCALA 1:8000000

■ sanitary workshop

□ sanitary workshop in construction

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

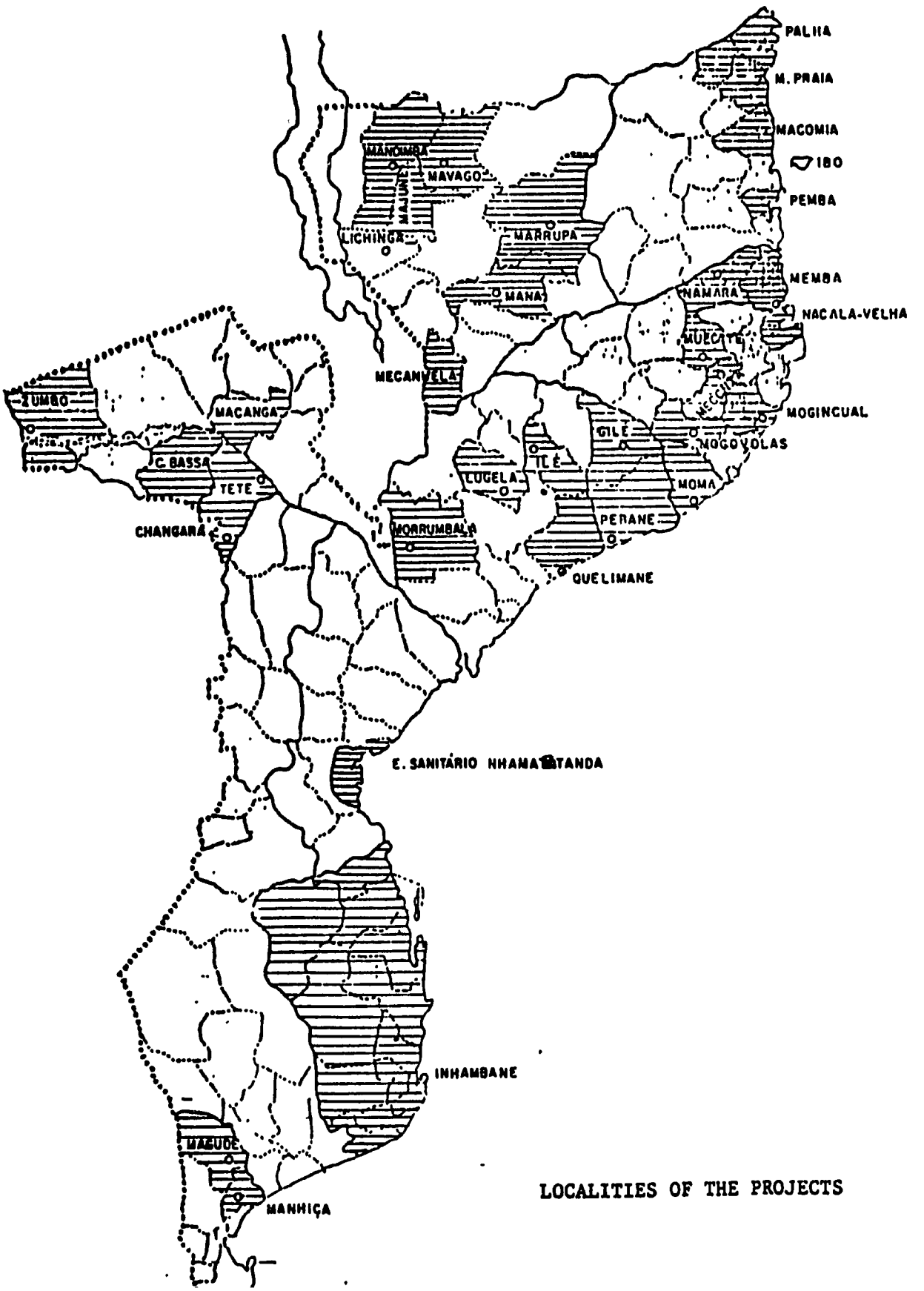


PRODUCTION OF WELLS PER PROVINCE AND PER YEAR 1980 1987

2198

MOÇAMBIQUE

TERRITORIAL DIVISION



LOCALITIES OF THE PROJECTS

IV. DRINKING-WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. Introduction

481. At present some 3.3 million Mozambicans are displaced and affected by drought and armed-bandit activities. This represents approximately 550,000 families.

482. Drought has been felt more seriously in the areas south of the Zambeze river, in the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, and in Tete province. The situation has been aggravated by the systematic destruction by externally supported armed bandits of water installations and infrastructure. This in turn has contributed to the displacement of large numbers of people, from their areas of origin to safe places where they put additional pressures on over-taxed infrastructures, notably water systems, which are already deficient and outmoded.

483. Accordingly, one of the objectives of the Emergency Programme is to relieve pressure on existing water points, both by rehabilitation of existing systems and establishment of new ones.

484. In general, provision of potable water to the displaced and drought-affected rural population is given high priority by the Government and systematic efforts are being made to resolve the problem. In this context, the National Directorate for Water (DNA) through the National Rural Water Programme (PRONAR) is implementing a number of rural water-supply projects (see annex 1), some of them under the Emergency Programme. As many as 12 Water and Sanitation Workshops (called "Sanitary Workshops") have been already created in the country and, at present six more are being constructed (see annexes 2a and 2b). These workshops specialize in the production of simple materials for the construction or rehabilitation of shallow wells and boreholes and in the training of people and crews in their use. Through this infrastructure, it has been possible to improve the water supply situation at the district level and beyond in many provinces.

485. Within the framework of the 1987 Emergency Programme, the Swedish Government (SIDA) has financed three major projects: the tube-well projects in Sofala province (through UNICEF) and in Tete province, which will be executed by the State Drilling Company (GEOMOC), as well as a technical assistance project for strengthening the capacity of the water sector (through UNICEF). This covers DAS, PRONAR and GEOMOC at the central level, and the Provincial Directorates of Construction and Water and Sanitary Workshops at the provincial level (see annex 3). Otherwise, with the exception of the supply of chemicals for urban water supply and some smaller-scale rural schemes, response to the 1987 Water Sector Appeal by donors was rather poor.

486. Despite the efforts and work accomplished, a widespread and acute shortage of potable water remains throughout the country.

487. With a view to enabling the water sector to extend its activities and provide water supply to additional numbers of affected and displaced people, a total of 11 emergency water supply projects covering Cabo Delgado, Tete, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo provinces have been prepared by DNA/PRONAR for inclusion in the present appeal. In general, the basic objective of the projects is the construction and rehabilitation of both shallow wells and tube-wells, as well as the improvement and extension of small rural water supply-systems, in order to reach the displaced population settled in the district and sub-district headquarters and their peripheral zones.

488. For this purpose, the proposed projects foresee the construction of 156 tube-wells, 330 shallow wells; the rehabilitation of 52 existing tube-wells and 56 shallow wells; and the improvement and extension of water-supply systems to the peripheries of Mocuba, Quelimane, Tete, Pemba, Inhambane, Manhiça, Magude and Zandamela. It should be noted that typically for water sector construction projects, a mobilization period of 3 to 6 months and execution period of 12 to 18 months must be envisaged.

489. In the proposed projects, funds have also been foreseen for the procurement of materials and tools, as well as for the repair and maintenance of 31 small systems in Nampula, Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Zambézia (see annex 4).

490. About 1 million people will benefit from the proposed projects, whose total budget is estimated at $US 7,332,700, with an average duration of two years.

B. Project proposals

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 1:	Drinking-water, Well-drilling and Recovery in Rural Areas of Tete province
Sector:	Water
Implementing agencies:	PRONAR/Contractors, with UNICEF
Location:	Tete Province
Target population:	Affected and displaced rural populations, Tete province

Background

491. The three districts Cahora Bassa, Changara and Moatize in the south of Tete province are among the driest in the country. The droughts of the late 1970s, and particularly those of 1982 to 1984, affected this area very seriously, with widespread starvation occurring. The consequences were even worse because the supply from the port of Beira to Tete was almost completely cut off by armed bandits activities. Many people fled to Zimbabwe, mainly from Changara and Cahora Bassa districts, in search of food and water.

492. The situation improved in the second half of 1984 when people started to return, as food distribution also started. Many of them settled in newly established communal villages or in nearby larger villages that acted as food distribution centres. With the assistance of the UNICEF-funded integrated project in Changara and other rehabilitation programmes, many of the displaced people settled themselves more permanently and began to farm again.

493. However, with the intensification of banditry to the north of the Zambezi River, the drier southern districts were virtually cut off from their normal sources of food supply. Exchange of products, such as goats, fish and vegetables by the residents of Changara and Cahora Bassa for maize from the surplus areas in the north has become very difficult. The pressure on food supplies and available water sources has been further increased by an influx of displaced people from the north, which has affected Moatize district in particular. There, for example, it is estimated by the District Administrator that the population of the district capital has grown from under 20,000 to over 80,000 in recent years, due to the influx of people fleeing insecurity conditions to the north.

494. In the period from 1986 to 1987, a further sequence of events occurred whereby some 80,000 or more Mozambicans fled from Zambézia Province and the extreme east of Tete (Mutarara) into Malawi, due to insurgent attacks. Some 15,000 of these people have now been repatriated, with about 6,000 temporarily resettled in and around Moatize. More people are expected to come into Tete province from Malawi during 1988, their original homes still being unsafe. The area south of Cahora Bassa (Estima Valley) has been identified by the Government as a resettlement site for a substantial number of these people.

The area has the advantage of good security conditions but is semi-arid and is in urgent need of water development to be able to accommodate large numbers of new settlers, as is also the case in Moatize itself, where people are temporarily accommodated in reception areas under highly unsatisfactory conditions.

495. The current populations of the three districts included under this project total about 291,000 (108,000 Changara, 60,000 Cahora Bassa, 123,000 Moatize), not including the recent arrivals from Malawi. Of this number, about 90 percent normally live in rural areas, working mainly in subsistence agriculture. There are only two piped-water sources in the larger towns of Songo and Moatize run by the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectrical Company and the coal mines respectively. Of the remaining population only about 5,500 families have access to boreholes with hand-pumps. The others are almost all using water from the Zambezi river or from shallow holes dug in riverbeds. Obviously, the bacteriological quality of this water is unacceptable for human consumption, as it is polluted by animals and by human activities. Walking distances of 5 to 6 kilometres and even more to water sources are common.

496. The ground-water level in the major part of the three districts is as deep as 30 to 50 metres, so that the digging of shallow wells is impossible except in riverside areas, and drilled boreholes are the only reliable solution for the water supply to the rural population. In some cases, the water level may be so deep that water lifting by hand-pump is not possible and a diesel driven pump has to be installed. However, it should be noted that shallow wells have been found very suitable for small-scale irrigation along the rivers, as in the UNICEF-assisted Changara project, but here also, boreholes have had to be drilled for the supply of drinking water. Diesel-driven pumps are also needed when it is impossible for hydrogeological reasons to drill a borehole in or nearby a village. In such a case, a simple piped scheme will be designed to convey water from the tubewell to the village.

497. Before independence and during the late 1970s, about 100 boreholes were drilled in these districts, mainly in Cahora Bassa and Changara, for the resettlement of people displaced by the Cahora Bassa dam construction. Many of them are silted up and therefore unusable, but they could be revived by relatively simple cleaning. Efforts have already been made to repair hand-pumps which had broken down.

498. The State-owned drilling company, GEOMOC, has a small branch in Tete province but it has only one percussion rig. There is no GEOMOC workshop for maintenance and repair in Tete. Given this lack of capacity, it is not considered feasible to utilize this organization for an emergency project.

Justification:

499. The implementation of this project is given high priority for the following reasons:

(a) The zone concerned has a recent history of highly variable and generally low rainfall, which, when added to the general conditions of economic depression, is liable to provoke widespread food shortages and famine. While other efforts are being made to improve the precarious household food security conditions in the rural areas, improvement of access to water supplies is an essential element in the prevention of a famine situation in the future;

(b) On the other hand, most of the area is relatively secure and accessible, and has a protected supply line by road to Zimbabwe, which would assist project implementation;

(c) The District capitals (Changara-Sede, Songo and particularly Moatize) have inadequate water supplies to cope with the present influx of people affected by food shortages or insecurity conditions, including refugees in the case of Moatize;

(d) The Cahora Bassa area is designated as a resettlement zone for refugees/displaced people from other provinces, and the water resources of the Estima Valley therein are in urgent need of survey and development if the resettlement process is to be feasible;

Project objectives:

500. The project aims to recover some 40 existing boreholes and to construct some 90 new ones and 5 piped systems, in order to meet the drinking water needs of 80,000 people in the communities of Changara, Moatize and Cahora Bassa that are most severely affected by shortages of clean drinking water, particularly those also experiencing an influx of displaced people and/or people in the process of resettlement.

Resources required:

501. Given the urgent needs of the population involved, and the limited national capacity in the provinces for water construction and maintenance which could be built in the short term, it has been decided to operate the project on a turnkey basis, using a firm of contractors supervised by a consultant. They will be guided by an initial area survey to be carried out by the central management team of PRONAR, which will already have been strengthened under the project funded in late 1987 as part of the 1987 Appeal. The central management team will indicate, in consultation with the Provincial Authorities, the communities to be served, the technologies and designs to be used, and the degree of community participation expected. On this basis, approaches will be made to prospective contractors in the Southern AFrican Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) region (e.g. Zimbabwe, Botswana) or elsewhere as agreed with the funding agency, and a Supervisory Consultant team, reporting to the central PRONAR management, will also be

hired during the implementation period. All supplies and equipment to be brought in will be covered under the consultancy contract. Portion of the budget is reserved for strengthening local maintenance capacity in the Construction and Water Department, Tete, after the completion of schemes, and for undertaking community participation activities on water use and sanitation. These items will be elaborated by the strengthened PRONAR central office.

502. The construction period is estimated at 18 months, following a two-month survey and preparatory stage. As emphasized elsewhere, the immediate strengthening of the central management capacity of PRONAR is seen as essential to allow it to extend its activities and responsibilities through this and other emergency projects.

Financial requirements:

		(US dollars)
1.	Project preparation activities:	
	Cost to be absorbed mainly under the already-funded "Strengthening of Central Management Capacity" project. Included here is a contingency factor for local travel and subsistence for the PRONAR preparation team, and for the preparation and tendering of contracts:	
	Responsibilities: Initial survey, selection of a consultant, supervision of consultant and contractors	40 000
2.	Cost of Consultant Supervisor Responsibility: survey/well-siting, design, preparation of tender documents, supervision of contractors, reporting	200 000
3.	Cost of contractors for construction activities Responsible for construction of 90 new tubewell schemes, 40 recuperated tubewell schemes and 5 piped systems equipped with motor pumps	2 800 000
4.	Strengthening maintenance capacity of Provincial Directorates of Construction and Water One team will be established and equipped for maintenance (funds needed for vehicles and tools)	60 000
5.	Community participation and sanitation activities One team will be assigned to mobilize, educate communities and to construct and maintain latrines (funds to be reserved for vehicle, tools and materials)	100 000
	Total	3 200 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 2:	Expansion of Nhamatanda Water and Sanitation Workshop, Sofala province
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water (DPCA) supervised by PRONAR, with UNICEF.
Location:	Sofala province, Central Districts of Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Dondo, Beira (Beira Corridor)
Target population:	45,000 mostly war and drought affected rural people.

Background:

503. The Mozambican rural water supply programme is implemented largely through Water and Sanitation Workshops that at the provincial level function within the structure of the Provincial Directorates for Construction and Water (DPCAs). Their task is threefold: the construction of shallow wells, the installation and repair of hand-pumps, and the provision of services for operation and maintenance of small piped water systems. At the central (national) level, the PRONAR Office is providing technical, managerial and logistic support to the provincial programmes. As many as 18 workshops have been or are being established in Mozambique.

504. The Nhamatanda Water and Sanitary Workshop is supposed to serve the middle part of Sofala province, situated in the very centre of the country. Due to its strategic position (Beira Corridor), Sofala has been subject to repeated external and bandit attacks since 1976. In addition, and because of the frequent occurrence of severe droughts, many people from the northern and southern districts had to flee to the central districts of the Beira Corridor, which is well protected by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

505. The district of Nhamatanda has already accommodated many displaced people, and at present the two districts of Gorongosa and Dondo also have to accommodate an influx of the displaced. It has been announced that in the near future, the provincial authorities plan to receive in Dondo, Nhamatanda and Gorongosa some 75,000 Mozambicans who took refuge in neighbouring countries.

506. The Nhamatanda Workshop has been established with UNICEF financial support. The project started in 1986, and since then UNICEF has provided equipment, transport, tools and materials, as well as the services of an expatriate sanitary engineer. The workshop compound, consisting of warehouses, workshop, administrative office, dormitory etc., was completed in October 1987 and is now ready to support construction of water wells on a more regular and increased basis.

507. Three well-digging teams and one survey team for well siting are operational. Eight female promotion workers are undergoing a two-month training course in community mobilization and education techniques, to ensure community participation in the maintenance and proper utilization of water schemes. Caretakers are nominated for each and every water well. So far, about 15 wells have been constructed in Beira and Nhamatanda districts, ranging in depth from 5 to 10 metres. They all have been lined with prefabricated concrete rings and are well protected against pollution.

Justification:

508. The purpose of this proposal is to complement and expand the activities of the ongoing UNICEF-assisted project titled "Nhamatanda and Gorongosa Districts Water Supply, Sofala". It is to expand capacity in order to achieve the rehabilitation and extension of existing piped systems, since construction of shallow wells is not feasible in certain of these areas.

509. The project is designed to expand ongoing activities in terms of both geographic and population coverage and especially to respond to the needs of the displaced and drought affected people by including Beira and Dondo districts (in Beira Corridor), and to provide safe water for an additional 45,000 people.

510. The Nhamatanda Workshop was fully operational at the end of 1987 with local staff trained and the "Community Participation and Education Component" integrated in the operation. The number of well-construction teams will be increased at the beginning of this year: it is planned to have 3 operational teams in Nhamatanda district, 2 teams in Gorongosa district and 2 in Beira district. However, this is insufficient to cope with the enormous needs in water supplies recently assessed in central Sofala. Therefore, the capacity of the Nhamatanda Workshop has to be almost doubled. Although the construction of shallow water-wells is considered as an appropriate water supply for the major part of central Sofala, in certain areas soil conditions are not favourable for the development of shallow wells and other solutions have to be found. The town of Nhamatanda, for example, is such a case where construction of shallow wells is not feasible. Here, a piped distribution system serves only a limited number of houses and district offices located in the centre of the town. Owing to the heavy influx of displaced people, it is planned to extend the distribution system to peripheral parts, which will also require an augmentation of pumping and treatment capacity.

Objectives;

511. The main objective of the extended project expansion is to construct 75 shallow water-wells (for about 35,000 beneficiaries) over a period of two years (mid-1988 - mid-1990). To achieve this objective, the present capacity of the Nhamatanda Workshop has to be increased, requiring additional equipment, transport and tools for at least three extra well digging teams, then one extra survey team, and one special team for well completion - construction of apron, drainage around the well, top slab and hand-pump installation.

512. The rehabilitation and extension of the capacity of existing piped distribution systems will also be undertaken, to serve about 10,000 people in those areas where construction of shallow wells is not feasible. Water intakes will have to be renovated and their capacity augmented.

513. Existing pumping equipment and treatment works might need replacement. Distribution networks might need repairs and extension to cover the peripheral areas, which will be served through public standposts. Necessary detailed studies will be undertaken as soon as possible in order to provide sufficient reliable data for specification of equipment and materials.

514. The provision of a sanitary engineer is foreseen to co-ordinate all activities of the Nhamatanda Workshop. Training of national personnel will be one of the sanitary engineer's most important duties.

Funding required:

515. The total external budget is estimated at $US 210,000 as follows:

		(US dollars)
(i)	Technical assistance:	40 000
(ii)	Equipment and supplies for shallow wells	140 000
(iii)	Equipment and supplies for rehabilitation and expansion of existing piped system	30 000

516. The contribution of the Government will include provision of national staff (the Workshop staff and the community participation and health education promoters), part of the construction cost of 75 shallow water-wells, the rehabilitation and extension of small piped systems, provision of local hand-pumps and construction materials, as well as project operational costs, estimated at MTS 51,000,000 (eqv. to $US 113,000).

Institutional responsibilities:

517. The project will be executed by the Nhamatanda Water and Sanitation Workshop directly supervised by the Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water (DPCA), based in Beira, the capital of Sofala province. At the central level, the PRONAR Office, Maputo will co-ordinate and provide technical, managerial and logistic support to the project. Financial management, as well as most of the procurement operations, will be provided by UNICEF on behalf of the Government.

518. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by the Project Co-ordinator for the DPCA Office, and quarterly reports for the offices of PRONAR and UNICEF, Maputo.

Financial analysis:

	(Thousands of US dollars) mid-1988	1989	mid-1990	Total
- Sanitary engineer services (cooperant)	10 0	20 0	10 0	40 0
- Truck, 4x4, 7 tons, with spares	40 0	-	-	40 0
- Tractor with trailer, 5 tons, with spare parts	20 0	-	-	20 0
- Light vehicle, 4x4, pick-up, with spares	18 0	-	-	18 0
- Light hand drilling set for well-siting and EC metre	4 0	-	-	4 0
- Well-digging equipment and tools, including tripods, pulley blocks, raw material for moulds, de-watering pumps, etc.	20 0	-	-	20 0
- Tools for hand-pump installation, workshop equipment and tools	4 0	-	-	4 0
- Cement and reinforcement rods for 80 wells	4 0	4 0	2 0	10 0
- Fuel and lubricants	5 0	10 0	5 0	20 0
- Spare parts for vehicles and equipment	-	2 0	2 0	4 0
- Equipment and materials for rehabilitation and extension of small piped systems	15 0	15 0	-	30 0
	140 0	51 0	19 0	210 0

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 3:	Rehabilitation of Peri-Urban Water Supply System of Zandamela
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Water and Construction (DPCA), under supervision of PRONAR, with UNICEF
Location:	Zandamela, district of Zavala, Inhambane province
Target population:	5,000 rural people plus 2,700 war-and drought-affected people

Background:

519. There are dozens of small water supply systems (approximately 140) which are considered "peri-urban", in the countryside of Mozambique. As a consequence, an important proportion of the rural population is supplied through such systems.

520. The locality of Zandamela is situated in the south of the province of Inhambane, a few metres from the boundary of the province of Gaza. The National Road No. 1 runs exactly through the centre of the locality, which is made up of a trade-oriented settlement, a maternity ward, a primary school and a population concentration that is mainly composed of rural and semi-urban people who make up 85 per cent of the total population.

521. The locality has been able to make appreciable efforts with local resources to provide the necessary support to the populations of Gaza and the southern parts of the district of Zavala who were displaced as a result of armed-bandit activities and natural disasters. However, it has to be noted that being a relatively secure area, Zandamela has attracted 2,700 displaced people from both provinces, Inhambane and Gaza, and it is almost certain that it will receive more displaced people due to its strategic and secured site.

522. The township is a very important transit station linking the traffic of two provinces. It plays an important role in the government attempts to secure the traffic not only between the two provinces, but also along National Road No.1, the major south-to-north overland connection through the country.

Justification:

523. Water supply to the Zandamela locality will benefit a rural and peri-urban population of 5,000 people and an additional 2,700 displaced people, many of whom have been affected by repeated droughts since 1981 and by terrorist actions of armed bandits. The improvement in the living conditions of people who have been recently affected by such disasters constitutes a priority to PRONAR and the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water (DPCA) in the province of Inhambane.

524. It is a question, therefore, of the rehabilitation of an existing system, for which a limited investment could bring concrete benefits almost immediately.

525. In terms of hydraulic and civil engineering, the technical capacity of the Province of Inhambane is reasonable, and has been recently reinforced.

Objectives:

526. Rehabilitation and extension of the existing water-supply system to guarantee water supply to the locality and its suburban areas, which cover more than 85 per cent of the population of the locality.

527. The project has been designed to rehabilitate and extend the existing (non-functioning) water-supply system to benefit drought- and war-affected rural and semi-urban population of the sub-district headquarters. It includes development of a hand-dug well, construction of a pump-house and installation of pumping machinery, excavation and placement of 4" diameter GI rising main (3.5 km), and repair of an elevated tank, as well as repair and extension of the existing distribution network.

Resources required:

528. The first phase will be a preparatory stage (six months). Supplies will have to be ordered and brought to the project site and the community will have to be prepared so that full support and community participation during the construction are ensured.

529. The construction phase will then last 12 months, and besides the technical skill of the DPCA team and supervising engineers from Maputo, equipment and supplies are needed for the pumphouse pipeline, and distribution network. Financial management and ordering of supplies will be undertaken by UNICEF on behalf of the Government (DPCA/PRONAR).

Funding requirements:

	(US dollars)
Estimated total cost of the project	86 100
Estimated cost to the Government (eqv.$US)	25 400
Total supplementary funds requested:	60 700

Financial breakdown per activity (for external funds only)

		(US dollars)		
		1988	1989	Total
(i)	Pump house & equipment	17 000	-	17 000
(ii)	Pipeline (rising main)	22 000	-	22 000
(iii)	Distribution network	7 700	-	7 700
(iv)	Technical assistance	200	800	1 000
(v)	Freight	6 000	1 000	7 000
(vi)	Contingencies	-	2 500	2 500
(vii)	General operating costs (UNICEF)	1 500	2 000	3 500
	Total	54 000	6 300	60 700

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 4:	Prolongation of Inhambane Emergency Rural Water-supply Project
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water with GEOMOC under the supervision of PRONAR with UNICEF
Target population:	150,000 drought- and war-affected rural people
Location:	Inhambane province

Background:

530. Inhambane province is situated in the southeast of Mozambique. It has a total area of about 70,000 square kilometres and more than 500 kilometres of coastline in the east. The rivers Save and Inharrime form the northern and southern borders respectively. The majority of the about 1,200,000 inhabitants live in the coastal belt, with very few people living in the arid area along the border with Gaza province in the west.

531. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 600 millimetres in the interior to about 1 metre in a narrow strip along the coast. Rainfall is poorly distributed, particularly in the interior. Surface water is scarce and available only in the southern part and the coastal area. Ground-water is available in most of the province but its use is limited by the depth, high salinity content and low yields. Shallow ground-water is found mainly in alluvial valleys in the southern part of the province and along the coast; in certain cases, however, it is brackish, and therefore deep ground-water has to be developed for domestic water supplies.

532. In the central and northern parts of the province, ground-water is much deeper, averaging 50 to 60 metres, and it can be developed through tubewells only. The aquifers are mainly composed of sandstone and limestone.

533. Since 1978, several periods of drought have struck the province of Inhambane. Water sources in use for tens of years dried up and forced some of the rural population to walk long distances (as far as 20 kilometres and even more) to fetch water for their families, and in some cases to leave their homes in order to survive.

534. Activities of externally supported bandits further worsened the situation by pillage of scarce food and clothing, destruction and terrorism. Conscious of the vital importance of water to the population, water supplies were seen as specific targets: wells were poisoned, pumps and water distribution systems were destroyed and maintenance and repair teams were attacked.

535. A large number of people had to leave homes and villages in the interior and flee to the coastal areas. Thousands of people died of hunger or from exhaustion and lack of water. The Government had to set up centres to provide food and medical treatment for the refugees.

536. In 1983, the security situation improved by operations of the Mozambican forces, and reconstruction work started. The rehabilitation and extension of the rural water-supply infrastructure was one of the priorities.

Justification:

537. The wells and boreholes constructed and rehabilitated this far officially benefit about 85,000 people (about 500 consumers for each water point), but actually many more are making use of them due to the concentration of people. Nevertheless, still only a small part of the rural population affected by war and drought has access to safe water sources. DPCCN reported in July 1987 that almost the whole Inhambane province was again seriously affected by drought and by increased activities of the externally supported armed bandits. At least 650,000 people suffer from acute shortage of food and water. With the available project funds provided by USAID through UNICEF, another 130 safe water sources will be constructed by mid-1988, raising the total number of beneficiaries to about 150,000. An enormous need for more wells is evident, however, and extension of the ongoing project for another two years (from mid-1988 to mid-1990) is proposed, to continue the provision of technical assistance, some additional equipment and spare parts, and materials, such as cement, PVC casing and screen, fuel, lubricants, reinforcement steel and hand-pumps, which require foreign currency for their acquisition.

538. All these project elements need to be financed with convertible currency. The extension of the project will make it possible to provide drinking water to an additional 150,000 people.

Objectives:

539. With the investments realized, both by UNICEF and Mozambican Government, a certain infrastructure has been created. The continuation of the project aims at the construction of more safe water supplies for the rural population in Inhambane, making use of the infrastructure and the experience gained during the ongoing project phase.

540. The project objectives for the period from 1988 to mid-1990 are as follows:

1. To construct 200 new and rehabilitate 40 existing shallow wells to benefit some 120,000 drought- and war-affected rural people;
2. To construct 54 new and rehabilitate 6 existing tubewells to serve an additional 30,000 drought- and war-affected people of Inhambane province;
3. To consolidate the water maintenance system throughout the province;
4. To ensure community participation in all stages of the programme implementation.

5. To improve further technical, managerial and institutional aspects of the provincial rural water-supply programme, particularly with its implementation agencies GEOMOC and the Water and Sanitation Workshops.

Project implementation:

541. The implementation of the second phase should start immediately after the approval of funds, using existing staff and available drilling equipment. However at the beginning (first six months), the progress will be less significant because of a shortage of transport and of construction material. Once the additional project equipment and materials arrive, construction achievements should meet the planned objectives.

542. Three technical assistance staff for the shallow well component and four technical assistance staff for the tubewell component will be contracted by PRONAR and GEOMOC, using project funds. Financial management for the project, as well as most of the procurement operations, will be undertaken by UNICEF on behalf of the Government.

Financial analysis: (US dollars)

(External funds only):	1988 (2nd half)	1989	1990 (1st half)	Total
Shallow wells	310 000	350 000	140 000	800 000
Tubewells	581 500	412 000	206 500	1 200 000
Total	891 500	762 000	346 500	2 000 000

The total Mozambican contribution is as follows:

	1988 (2nd half)	1989	1990 (1st half)	Total
Shallow wells	70 000	135 000	65 000	270 000
Tubewells	190 000	375 000	170 000	735,000
Total	260 000	510 000	235 000	1 005 000

Funding requirements:

(US dollars)

Shallow-well construction and rehabilitation:

Technical assistance: (2 water supply engineers and one mechanic)	90,000
Equipment: (1 truck with spare parts, 1 light vehicle with spare parts, 1 concrete mixer, 2 dewatering pumps, well digging tools, camping equipment, equipment for workshops)	260 000

	(US dollars)
Materials: (cement, reinforcement steel, fuel, lubricants, hand-pumps, stationery, workshop material)	380 000
Contingencies	70 000
Total	800 000

	(US dollars)
Tubewell component:	
Technical assistance: (1 hydrogeologist team leader, 1 geophysicist, 1 master-driller, 1 rig mechanic)	160 000
Equipment and spare parts: (1 truck, 1 light vehicle, field equipment, drilling accessories, spare parts for percussion rigs, spare parts for rotary rig, spare parts for 3 trucks, spare parts for 8 light vehicles spare parts for compressors, welders, motorpumps)	460 000
Materials: (fuel, lubricants, cement, PVC screen and casing, 60 handpumps, stationery, workshop materials)	350 000
Workshop, stores, office and housing	165 000
Contingencies	65 000
Total	1 200 000
Subtotal:	800 000
Subtotal:	1 200 000
Grand total:	2 000 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 5:	Improvement of Peri-urban Water Supply to Nacala-a-Velha, Nampula province
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water (DPCA) under supervision of PRONAR
Target population:	10,000 people
Locacion:	Nacala-a-Velha, capital of the Nacala-a-Velha district on the west coast of Nacala Bay, Nampula province

Background:

543. Nacala-a-Velha ("old Nacala") is the only district capital of the Nampula Province without a piped water-supply system. Due to drought (especially in 1982 and at the end of 1987) and to attacks by armed bandits in the countryside (from 1984 onwards), the originally very small locality has attracted large numbers of people from the surrounding rural areas. To date the total peri-urban population has grown to some 10,000 inhabitants.

544. Fresh surface water is not available near Nacala-a-Velha. In a previous attempt to install a water system, shallow wells near the locality were dug and used as the intake source and a water tower was constructed near the centre of Nacala-a-Velha (1980 to 1981). However, the project appeared to be unrealistic due to reduced flow from the well intakes. Attempts to locate underground water with a reasonably low salt concentration only succeeded in 1987. Six tubewells have now been drilled, and they yield water of a high enough quality to be suitable for domestic use without the need for a sophisticated water treatment plant. Three of these tubewells can meet the requirements of the locality.

545. Apart from traditional agriculture (cashew, coconut, cassava, etc) in the localities, there are other employment opportunities for the people, including the salt extraction industry, fishing, and trade with Nacala-Port on the other side of the bay. The population, which is likely to continue to expand, relies at present on a few scarce shallow wells, some quite far away from the locality. It is therefore justified to put to use the water potential available from tubewells.

Justification:

546. Immediate use of the recently drilled wells could be made through the installation of hand-pumps. Nevertheless it would only provide water to a maximum of 3,000 people. A larger investment is required to construct a piped distribution system, for more than 10,000 people. Such a system could provide good quality water for more than 10 years. The technical project assumes that about 75 per cent of the inhabitants could be served through standposts.

Objectives:

547. Provided that the required imported materials and equipment are procured, the project will:

- Extend electricity supply from the existing H.T./M.T. line to the borehole site;
- Equip the tubewells with deepwell electrical pumps; lay the rising main from the site to the existing water tower, according to the technical plan;
- Design and construct a simplified distribution standposts network;
- Provide technical supervision of project implementation through field visits;
- Equip a small water-supply workshop with basic tools and facilities for the operation, minor repairs and maintenance of the system (based in Nacala-a-Velha).

548. The project will need an opening phase of 6 months to procure supplies and equipment, while the construction phase will last about 18 months.

Project implementation:

- Overall and central co-ordination of the project to be the responsibility of PRONAR Unit (Maputo);
- The Nampula Construction and Water Directorate (DPCA) to be responsible for local implementation;
- Provincial specialized State companies (HIDROMOC, a.o) to be contracted to carry out the work;
- The water service of the local Council to be in charge of further operation and maintenance of the system, with the technical assistance of the permanent delegation of HIDROMOC.

Resources required:

549. Due to the severe shortage of national industrial products (such as transformers, pipes and dug-well pumps), the construction of the scheme cannot be started without some external inputs. One of the objectives of the project is to provide these inputs.

Financial breakdown: (US dollars)

Energy supply to the site (transformers, lines)	25 000
Pumping equipment (DW pumps, etc.)	25 000
Rising main (pipes, fittings, accessories)	60 000
Water tower repair (paints, fittings,etc.)	5 000
Distribution network (pipes, accessories, standposts)	35 000
Maintenance (equipment and tools)	6 000
Supervision of light vehicle for technical work (4x4)	17 000
Travelling expenses	5 000
Contingency (12 per cent)	22 000
Total	200 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 6:	Improvement of Rural Water-supply, Niassa province
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	National Rural Water-supply Programme (PRONAR) through Provincial Rural Water-supply Servicer (SPAR - Niassa)
Location:	Niassa province, mainly surroundings of Lichinga and settlements of displaced people.
Target population:	About 10,000 people (by provision of shallow wells and another 10,000 people by rehabilitation of existing systems or construction of new standposts)

Background:

550. Niasssa province which is in the north of Mozambique hasenormous possibilities for agriculture and has always produced a surplus of food in the past.

551. However, mainly due to actions of armed bandits, food production in recent years has been insufficient. The province has also become rather isolated from the rest of Mozambique due to sabotage actions on the railway linking Niassa to Nampula and the port of Nacala. This, in turn, has interrupted the supply of construction materials to the province and consequently the shallow-well programme has to be discontinued. In the years from 1980 to 1984, about 35 wells had been constructed in rural areas of Niassa, mainly equipped with hand-pumps or windmills. The security situation improved during the second half of 1987 and thus a restart of rural water-supply activities in Niassa is now possible.

552. At the provincial and national levels, the re-commencement of the shallow-well construction programme has high priority. The aim is to improve the water-supply situation in the surroundings of Lichinga where many displaced people were settled.

553. Also, the rehabilitation of windmills, hand-pumps and some small piped distribution systems should be started as soon as possible.

Justification:

554. The improved security situation since the second half of 1987 makes working possible in most of Niassa province. The improvement of the water-supply situation, both for the displaced and newly settled people, as

well as for the people living in areas where water supplies are out of order due to lack of maintenance or even due to sabotage, has high priority.

Objectives:

555. In the short term, 20 shallow wells will be dug in the surroundings of lichinga, serving about 10,000 people or 2,000 families. At the same time, the repair of 6 windmills in Mavago district is foreseen, as well as the repair of the partly destroyed water distribution system of Unango, reaching another 5,000 to 6,000 people.

Resources required:

557. SPAR-Niassa has at its disposal a four-wheel-drive truck which, although in working condition, requries some spare parts to guarantee its functioning in the medium term. Most import in the short term is a set of equipment and toolsl to equip four well-sinker teams, and one team of mechanics and plumbers. A stractor with trailer is required for the transport of the prefabricated concrete lining rings to the well sites.

558. Each well requires, depending on its depth, about 30 to 40 bags of cement and about 100 metres of reinforcement steel. Given the scarcity on the local market, this has to be provided by the project.

559. Hand-pumps will be installed on the wells, provided by SPAR (India Mark II hand-pumps are manufactured in Maputo and sold in national currency). A mobile workshop mounted in a four-wheel-drive vehicle is required. For the installation and repair of hand-pumps, and particuarly of windmills and piped-water distribution schemes.

Financial analysis: (US dollars)

1.	Equipment and tools for well sinkers and hydromechanics	15 000
2.	Tractor with trailer, incl. 15 % spares	20 000
3.	Mobile workshops, incl. 15% spares	30 000
4.	Spres for mercedes truck	5 000
5.	Contingencies 14%	10 000
	Total	80 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 7: Supply of Chemicals for Drinking-water treatment

Sector: Water

Implementing agency: DAS and HIDROMOC

Target population: Urban and peri-urban population

Location: Maputo city, Beira and Nacala

Background:

560. The water sources serving the urban and peri-urban water schemes in Mozambique are mainly surface waters (lakes, rivers) which generally are (bacteriogically) polluted.

561. In order to ensure that a good quality of the water is distributed to the rapidly increasing urban and semi-urban population in Mozambique, a chemical treatment is required. The present production of the water-supply systems is about 240,000 m3/day.

562. Due to the present situation of the country (drought and war) and the resulting economic situation, foreign currency is only very scarcely available. Under these conditions the country cannot afford the purchase of the required chemicals.

Justification:

563. This project is given high priority because the supply of non-treated surface water would bring enormous risks for health and well-being to the urban and peri-urban population, small children running extra risks.

Objectives:

- To provide safe drinking water to urban and peri-urban population;
- To prevent expansion of water borne and water related diseases, which affect the vulnerable groups in particular.

Funding required:

564. The requested funds are for the supply of chemicals to the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, and for the repair of a number of 1-ton chlorine gas cylinders.

Requested quantities:

- 180 tons calcium hypochloride, 70% of active chlorine
- 260 tons chlorine gas, 90% of active chlorine

Distribution:

- Maputo:	Hypochloride	105 tons	Chlorine gas	190 tons
- Beira:	Hypochloride	45 tons	Chlorine gas	50 tons
- Nacala:	Hypochloride	30 tons	Chlorine gas	20 tons

Financial analysis:

	(US dollars)
180 tons calcium hypochloride	295 000
260 tons chlorine gas	340 000
Repair of chlorine gas cylinders	50 000
Total	685 000

Note: 2,000 tons of aluminium sulphate will be donated by the Government of the Netherlands.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 8:	Improvement of Rural and Peri-Urban Water Supply, District of Manhica, Maputo province
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Office of PRONAR (National Rural Water Programme) by its provincial branch (Water and Sanitation Workshop)
Target population:	62,500 people (25,000 in communal villages, 37,500 in the urban periphery)
Location:	District of Manhica (province of Maputo)

Background:

565. The district of Manhica is in the north-east of the province of Maputo, which is the southeastern provincec of the country. The district is bisected by the only north-south running highway in Mozambique, which is a vital communication link for the provinces to the city of Maputo.

566. The total population of the district is estimated at 155,000.

567. The district is affected by both drought and war. The situation is serious enough to have caused large population movements from small villages and settlements throughout the district to the two main towns (Manhica and Xinavane) and to four large communal villages (Maluane, Chibutui, Manguine Pateque and Ilha Josina Machel). These villages and towns are relatively safe from bandit attacks and offer some access to government services and infrastructure.

568. The target areas of the district, in general, have shallow ground-water aquifers that can be tapped with hand-dug wells. However, in some zones, because of either deeper ground-water levels or high population densities, tubewells or small piped water systems must be used instead of shallow wells.

569. The government infrastructure involved in the area of rural water supply in the district has various components.

570. The Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water (DPCA) co-ordinates with PRONAR the rural water-supply activities in the district.

571. There is an almost completed Estaleiro Sanitario (Rural Water and Sanitation Workshop) in the town of Manhica. It will be responsible for the construction of shallow wells and the maintenance, repair, and installation of hand-pumps.

Justification:

572. Because of the large influx of people to the communal villages and especially to the peripheries of the two towns, the existing water-supply infrastructure is severely over-strained. The situation is recognized by DPCA and some attempts have been made to alleviate it. The serious shortages in Mozambique (especially of construction materials and vehicles, in this case) have, however, made it very difficult.

573. The project will supply some basic equipment and materials that will enable DPCA and the Workshop to meet the domestic water needs of the rapidly growing population.

Objectives:

574. The general objective of the project is materially to support the district water-supply governmental structures in providing safe drinking water to 62,500 people.

More specifically, the project objectives are:

- To complete the construction of the water and sanitation workshop in the town of Manhica;
- To complete the construction of the DPCA Workshop in the town of Xinavane;
- To construct 50 shallow wells;
- To recover 10 existing shallow wells;
- To drill 4 tubewells;
- To install 6 windmills for water pumping from 2 of the new tubewells and 4 existing ones;
- To construct 6 small water distribution systems with standpipes;
- To construct 20 3-tap standpipes;
- To construct 15 concrete cloth-washing slabs.

Project implementation:

575. Since the governmental structures which will be implementing the project are already in place at the district, provincial and national levels, the project could start immediately upon arrival of the project equipment and materials. The water workshop should be completed by April 1988.

Funding requirement

	(US dollars)
Tractor with trailer, with spares	20 000
Truck, 7-ton, steel body, 4x4, with spares	40 000
Light vehicle, 4x4, pick-up type, diesel, with spares	20 000
Galvanized iron pipes with accessories	60 000
Cement for standposts and laundry provisions, other construction materials	5 000
Tools and equipment	5 000
Contingencies 10%	15 000
Total	165 000

Local contribution:

		(US dollars)
Windmills, electric pumps, handpumps		65 000
Labour		60 000
Construction materials, tools, etc.		20 000
	Total	145,000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 9:	Emergency Rehabilitation of the Water-supply in peri-urban areas
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	Urban water supply companies, with technical assistance of UDAAS
Target population:	95,000 inhabitants of peri-urban areas of these five towns, often recently arrived due to hunger and insecurity in rural areas. The total number of beneficiaries, including indirect will be considerably higher.
Location:	Towns of Quelimane, Mocuba, Tete, Inhambane and Pemba

Background:

576. The water supply in the peri-urban areas of (almost) all the Mozambican towns is highly deficient, causing very long waiting times at the few functioning water points (four hours is not unusual) or the use of highly contamined water as drinking water and for other domestic purposes.

577. Several factors led to this situation:

1. The water distribution systems were designed only for a limited number of houses in the town centres;

2. Due to lack of maintenance and replacement-investments, the condition of the systems deteriorated considerably during the last five to six years;

3. Hunger and insecurity in rural areas have forced many people to move into the peri-urban areas around towns;

4. Uncontrolled links to the water distribution system cause less economic use of the scarce water, and often makes it impossible for water to reach the public taps in the peri-urban areas.

578. Therefore, on the one hand the number of potential consumers is presently much higher than the number the water systems were made for, and on the other hand, the volume of distributed water has decreased often because of worn out or broken-down components of the system.

579. For example, the population of Tete city grew from about 45,000 inhabitants in 1980 to about 80,000 in July 1987. No extension of the water-supply system was made. Rather, leakages caused enormous losses in the distribution system. Moreover, due to the rocky soil conditions, digging of wells is not possible. The only available water source therefore is the

Zambezi River, which is used for bathing, for laundry, for cattle watering and also as a source of drinking water, with the resultant dangers to health.

580. In Pemba, a new neighbourhood of about 5,000 people arose around a few wells, lacking any sanitary provisions. Similar population pressures are found in the other towns included in this project, Mocuba, Quelimane and Inhambane.

581. The urban water distribution schemes are now operated by town "Water Supply Companies", all created in the period 1982-1984. They depend on the town administration for financial support, whereas bigger investments, if realized, are carried out by the National Directorate for Water. UDAAS, within the National Directorate for Water, supplies technical and managerial assistance to the Water Supply Companies.

582. The water-supply companies, split off from the former municipal electricity and water companies are almost all short of equipment and tools and lack appropriate transport for maintenance and extension works.

Justification:

583. The very poor sanitary conditions in the peri-urban areas of Mozambican towns are a serious danger for public health, and the situation is compounded by the very high population density. In several cases the situation is worse than that found in rural villages. Many of the people living in the peri-urban areas were forced to leave their villages for reasons of hunger or insecurity.

584. By some emergency rehabilitation of broken down components, by repairs of the distribution network (reducing the leakage losses), and by the construction of well designed extensions of the distribution net (including public taps), a reasonable increase of potable water supply in the peri-urban areas will be reached.

Objectives:

585. To improve the drinking water supply in peri-urban areas of the towns of Mocuba, Quelimane, Tete, Pemba and Inhambane by:

1. Improvements and extensions of the supply schemes.
2. Creation of conditions for minimal maintenance and eventual further works by supply of basic equipment, tools and transport.

Activities:

Tete: Repair of distribution systems; construction of 20 public taps, including laundry and bathing facilities; drilling of 2 boreholes, including installation of electric pumps and linkage to system; increasing storage capacity by linking two existing reservoirs.

Mocuba: Installation of 2 new pumps at intake, as well as 2 new pumps at pumping station; upgrading treatment plant, construction of public standposts.

Quelimane: Installation of new pump at intake, repair of distribution system; construction of public standposts.

Pemba: Construction of 10 standposts and linking them to the existing scheme.

Inhambane: Installation of power generator at pumping station; construction of standposts, repair of distribution network.

Project implementation:

586. Project implementation by the five involved water-supply Companies could start immediately and simultaneously after arrival of project materials and equipment. UDAAS will provide technical assistance. Since the components cover different areas, they could if necessary be funded separately as mini-projects.

587. The required equipment and materials result from the above mentioned activities and include also basic equipment, tools and transport for the water-supply companies, to make possible these works and their future maintenance.

Funding requirement:

External funds:	(US dollars)
Construction materials, pipes, accessories, power generator, diesel and electric-driven pumps	207 000
Equipment, tools, transport (including tractor with trailer, 4x4 vehicles, bicycles)	160 000
Total:	367 000

The budget for each of the towns is as follows:

	(US dollars)
- Tete	86 000
- Quelimane	90 000
- Pemba	60 000
- Mocuba	61 000
- Inhambane	70 000

Mozambican contribution:

588. The contribution of the Mozambican Government by the State Investment budget will be 110,000,000 Mt., equivalent to about $US 250,000. The water-supply companies will contribute with their infrastructure, both physical and organizational, and UDAAS with technical assistance during the implementation and maintenance phases.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 10: Improvement of Rural and Peri-urban water-supply, District of Magude, Maputo province

Sector: Water

Implementing agency: Office of PRONAR (National Rural Water Programme)

Target population: 45,000, plus 15,000 resetted people

Location: District of Magude, province of Maputo

Background:
589. The district of Magude is in the north-west of the province of Maputo. In 1986 the population was estimated at 104,000. The main economic activities in the rural areas of hte district are cattle raising and agriculture. However, due to the war and the drought, large numbers of people have had to abandon the countryside and move to the capital of the district (the town of Magude) and to two large villages nearby Mahele and Matassa). The town of Magude has an estimated population of 25,000. the estimated combined popuation of the two villages is 20,000.

590. In addition, the district will receive 10,000 to 15,000 displaced people who are currently in Swaziland. They will be resettled in the district as part of the Government's Emergency programme for returnees.

591. In the district of Magude, shallow wells are, in general, unfeasible due to the depth of the water table. Thus a domestic wter-supply system must be based on either deep boreholes or surface water sources. Boreholes are preferable, because surface wate requires treatment (which is expensive) before being suitable for domestic consumption, while ground wter does not.

592. The governmental structure responsible for water supply in the district is the Department of Water of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water (DPCA). PRONAR is the national body responsible for rural water-supply.

JUSTIFICATION:

593. Due to the chronic shortage of basic construction materials and equipment in Mozambique, DPCA is barely able to meet the domestic water needs of the "normal" population in the town of Magude and the two villages. Because of the large numbers of people coming in from the district, the existing water-supply system are badly over saturated. With the arrival of the returnees from Swaziland, the situation will become completely unmanageable without external support.

OBJECTIVES:

594. The overall objective of the project is to:
- Increase the availability of potable water in the villages of Mahele and Matassa, as they are the only villages secure enough to receive refugees for resettlemenmt; and

- Improve the part of the town of Magud's water system that serves the peripheral zones as they also have had a large increase in population.

595. More specifically, the project will:
- Drill 2 tubewells in the outskirts of the town of Magude;
- Construct 20 standposts of 3 taps each to serve the periphery of the town;
- Construction 3 public washstands;
- Drill 2 tubewells to replace the river source as the intake water source for the town of Magude's water system thus eliminating the need for water treatment;
- Drill 4 new boreholes and recuperate 6 existing ones in the villages of Mattasse and Mahele.

Resources required:

596. Vehicles, construction materials and equipment are required for the project to be implemented. These are detailed in the following section.

597. DPCA and PRONAR will supervise the project while the rural water workshop of the Department of Water and GEMOC (the State water drilling company) will implement it.

Financial analysis:

External funds:

	(US dollars)
Truck, about 7-ton, steel body, 4 x 4 with spares	40 000
Tractor w/trailer, with spares	20 000
4 heavy duty off-road bicycles	2 000
2500m of 5 in. PVC tubing (for tubewells), w/180 m of filter tubes	10 000
PVC and galvanized iron piping w/accessories for water distribution system	29 000
Construction material (cement and galvanized sheets)	3 000
Assorted pipe fitter's tools	5 000
Assorted tools for electricians and mechanics	5 000
Tools and accessories for tubewell drilling rigs	10 000
Office supplies	1 000
Total	125 000

Mozambican contribution:

	(Equivalent of US dollars)
Construction of 8 tubewells	70 000
Construction of 20 public standposts and 3 washstands	30 000
Total	100 000

Note: DPCA will be responsible for these costs as well as all maintenance costs.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 11:	Repaid and maintenance of 31 small piped water-supply. systems in the norther region
Sector:	Water
Implementing agency:	DPCAs with PRONAR and HIDROMOC support
Target population:	303,100 people (see Annex)
Location:	Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces (see table 13)

Background:

598. The northern region of Mozambique has the larges number of small diesel-driven surface water distribution systems in the country. This is due both to the high population density (Zambezia, Nampula, zones in Cabo Delgado) and to the generally poor availability of electricity in the region. Many of these systems have been rehabilitated since 1981. At the same time, many basic-level water technicians were trained at the D.N.A. (National Directorate for Water) water training centres and sent back to the provinces.

599. All the repaired water schemes, however, need larger inputs for maintenance purposes; others still have to be repaired.

600. From 1983, droughts and armed banditry have caused accelerated rural population movement from dispersed settlements or small villages to safer localities that have minimum faciliites (health posts, water supply, etc). Nevertheless, even some of these systems have been destroyed or damaged (equipment mainly) by actions of the armed bandits.

601. Due to such presusres on the existing water supply systems, the need to repair and maintain them has become crucial, if not critical.

602. The systems are usually owned and managed by the local councils; the provincial technical assistance level varies greatly from one province to another.

OBJECTIVES:

603. The present project does not intend to set up new technical assistance and maintenance schemes or networks, but rather will upgrade and strengthen existing services and facilities. Technical support will be provided at various levels:

(a) Regional: regional or provincial HIDROMOC workshops or teams (Nampula, Cabo Delgado).

(b) District: inter-district water and saniatation workshops (part of the PRONAR executive network).

604. Specifically, in each of the four provinces the project will:

1. Rehabilitate small pumping stations in the most affected systems;
2. Provide technical means to HIDROMOC and the water and sanitation workshps;
3. Upgrade the local facilities, providing tools to designated water services.

Resources required:

- Raw materials to be set up or fix pump sets;
- New diesel engines (with accessories), both for the recovery of the systems and small stock of spare engines;
- General spare parts;
- Hydraulic fittings to guarantee at least the operation of the pump stations nd main rising pipes;
- 4 x 4 vehicles for mobile brigades (with spare parts);
- Tools for local-level maintenance and repair;
- Travelling expenses for the supervision of the project.

605. The project will have a preliminary phase of six months to obtain supplies and equipment, and a following construction phase of 18 months.

Institution Framework and Responsibilities:

1. Overall and entral co-ordination of the project will be rthe responsibility of PRONAR, as this is a feature of the eixsting (UNICEF-supported) Unit.

2. Provincial responsibility of the project is assumed by the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water (DPCA).

3. Heavy repair and maintenance, as well as setting up of new pump sets, will be executed by HIDROMOC or the workshop's delegation

4. Day-to-day maintennance will be carried out by the local Council's water services.

Financial analysis:

	(US dollars)
- Raw materials	6 000
- Engines	60 000
- Spare parts	74 000
- Hydraulic fittings	10 000
- Vehicles (with spare parts)	55 000
- Tools	30 000
- Travelling expenses/supervision	15 000
- Contingency (10 %)	25 000
Total	275 000

Table 13

Selected Water-supply Systems needing Repair and Maintenance

System (Location	Population served (approx.)
Province of Cabo Delgado:	
- Mocimboa da Praia	30 000
- Ibo	10 000
- Macomia	10 000
- Palma	10 000
Province of Niassa:	
- Mandimba	15 000
- Macaloge	10 000
- Majune	10 000
- Mavago	10 000
- Mecanhelas	10 000
- Marrupa	10 000
- Maua	5 000
Province of Nampula:	
- Mogincual	5 000
- Moma	16 000
- Nametil	14 000
- Namapa	7 000
- Memba	6 000
- Muecate	5 000
- Momola	1 000
- Meconta	8 000
- Rapale	10 000
Province of Tete:	
- Changara	12 000
- Estima	7 000
- Macanga	5 000
- Zumbo	4 000
- Chiuta	6 000
Province of Zambézia:	
- Ile	10 000
- Lugela	10 000
- Gile	10 000
- Morrumbalapa	16 000
- Pebane	20 000
- Mopeia	10 000
Total	303 100

VII. PRIMARY EDUCATION SECTOR REQUIREMENTS

A. Introduction

606. Following Mozambique's achievement of independence in 1975, the rapid expansion of primary-level schooling from the abysmally low levels of the colonial period was a major goal of the new Government. Accordingly, the numbers of children in primary education grew from some 672,000 in 1975 to a peak of 1,311,000 ten years later. (An even more dramatic increase occurred in general secondary education: numbers rose from 26,000 to 135,000 over the period, a more than five-fold increase).

607. These achievements have, however, been prejudiced in recent years by two related factors: economic decline, which was precipitous over the period from 1981 to 1986, and the effects of the war of destabilization against Mozambique. A decrease in the real value of overall Government spending was almost proportionately reflected in the decline in real expenditure on education, whose share of spending remained at 10 - 14 per cent during the 1980s. In response to the decrease in real value, programmes of capital expenditure, such as extension of primary school infrastructures, had to be curtailed. With educational expenditure falling some 48 per cent in real terms between 1981 and 1986, shortages in recurrent cost items, such as school materials and equipment also became severe.

608. The effects of the war of destabilization have been even more dramatic even than those of economic decline. Rural schools have been a target for destruction and looting, and teachers have been victims of murder, kidnap, mutilation and robbery.

609. Of some 5,682 primary schools functioning in 1981 under the basic primary education system, only 3,633 remained in 1986, a decline of 36 per cent. The decline of coverage is even more graphic when broken down by province as done below:

Primary schools functioning in 1981 and 1986

Province	1981	1986	Percentage change
Maputo city	103	113	+ 9.7
Zambézia	1125	603	- 46.4
Tete	450	207	- 54.0
Sofala	373	143	- 61.7
Niassa	499	276	- 44.7
Nampula	1024	726	- 29.1
Maputo	337	154	- 54.3
Manica	201	157	- 21.9
Inhambane	506	309	- 38.9
Gaza	538	436	- 19.0
Cabo Delgado	526	509	- 3.2
Total	5682	3633	- 36.0

610. The position worsened further in the five most affected provinces in 1987: it is now estimated that the percentage of schools closed or destroyed is, 77 per cent in Tete, 74 per cent in Zambézia, 60 per cent in Sofala, 56 per cent in Maputo province, and 55 per cent in Niassa.

611. The decrease in numbers of pupils attending primary schools has not been so dramatic: a 5 per cent decline has been recorded over the period. However, this figure masks a 45 per cent increase in Maputo city, and a decline of 46 per cent in Tete, 27 per cent each in Zambézia and Maputo provinces, and 16 to 17 per cent in Niassa and Sofala, as shown below:

	Primary school attendance		Percentage
Provinces:	1981	1986	change
Maputo city	105 545	152 838	+ 45
Zambézia	290 664	211 662	- 27
Tete	93 263	50 297	- 46
Sofala	92 266	76 806	- 17
Niassa	62 428	52 650	- 16
Nampula	228 133	226 185	- 1
Maputo	72 789	52 816	- 27
Manica	57 776	61 772	+ 7
Inhambane	141 493	146 353	+ 3
Gaza	141 173	160 329	+ 14.
Cabo Delgado	91 335	113 874	+ 25
Total	1 376 865	1 305 582	- 5

612. It is striking that progress in extending access to primary school education has continued in provinces of relative safety, whereas in those areas rendered most unsafe, the decline in attendance has been considerable.

613. By the first half of 1987, the pattern had intensified further, with a drop in the number of primary schools functioning from 3,633 in 1986 to 3,257 and the number of primary-school students had declined to some 1.256 million (from 1.305 million in 1986). It is estimated that the education of some 500,000 pupils has been disrupted by displacement due to the war, and that an estimated 5,000 teachers have also been displaced. Many pupils have been accommodated in schools that are still functioning and are located in the areas to which they had fled, aggravating problems of overcrowding and shortages of classrooms and school materials. It is estimated, however, that some 100,000 children, mainly from displaced communities, have totally lost access to primary education. Many of them are in accomodation centres. A further 200,000 critically affected children of primary-school age, whose plight is described below, are in urgent need of educational assistance.

614. The less visible human costs of the war of destabilization are just as grave and have more serious long-term implications than the physical destruction itself. Those effects place additional burdens and responsibilities on the educational system, one of the custodians of

tomorrow's generation. The growing number of children in severe war-related difficulties has recently become tragically apparent: children who have lost their parents, who have been mutilated or sexually abused, or who have been kidnapped and even forced to undergo military training and to commit atrocities. Once received in secure areas and settled in relatively a normal situation, these children remain affected by the traumas undergone, which may have grave implications for the development of their personalities. Such experiences are aggravated by other factors related to war and natural disasters, such as malnutrition, disease, destruction of homes and forced migration. Symptoms such as irritability, insomnia, hypersensitivity, listlessness, loss of memory and concentration, depression, headaches, etc., have been found in the initial studies undertaken among such children. The absolute number of children who suffer is not known, but it is thought that it may be in the region of 200 000, aggregating the different types of trauma and experience undergone. In respect of these children, the educational system represents an extensive means of providing special attention, while also facing the difficult prospect of accommodating children whose learning capabilities will be severely affected if special attention is not provided. The primary education network is extremely under-equipped to handle the demands, and needs immediate support.

NOTE: In secondary education, the position is somewhat less dramatic, although still serious: 22 of the 176 secondary schools (5th - 11th class) in existence have closed. They are also all located in the five most-affected provinces, namely, Tete, Zambézia, Sofala, Maputo province and Niassa. Some 8,000 secondary-school students have been affected. Finally, 36 of the 182 boarding institutions have been forced to close, affecting some 5,000 students.

B. The programme

Project A	Rehabilitation for Primary Education Sector in Emergency Affected Areas
Project B	Provision of Specialized Assistance to War-traumatized Children
Location	National: most affected provinces (7)
Target population:	Half a million children without access to adequate classroom facilities due to the war and displacement; up to 0.2 million children with special needs due to war-related experiences
Implementation:	Ministry of Education, through Department of Special Education and Provincial Education Department/UNICEF Mozambique

Summary costs:	1988: $US 3,915,000 1989: $US 8,005,000
Total appeal:	$US 11,920,000
Indicative:	$US 2,023,000 (1990)
	(constant 1988 prices)

Introduction:

615. A systematic and short-to medium-term programme is required to assist the primary school network in recuperating and increasing its capacity to accommodate displaced and war-affected children. The programme should proceed on following fronts at once, in zones of relative security:

(a) Rehabilitation of primary schools in areas affected by the war,

(b) Construction of new schools in some areas of resettlement or concentration of displaced persons;

(c) Creation of additional classroom capacity in areas in which displaced children are accommodated in significant numbers by existing schools;

(d) Acquisition of classroom materials and equipment through channelling of additional resources for this purpose, to enable primary education to function at basic levels of utility;

(e) Training of teachers and preparation of materials to give special attention to the needs of displaced children, ranging from clothes to play materials and activities to relieve the effects of traumatization resulting from war-related experiences.

616. The Education Sector Recuperation programme will, in view of the above and of the magnitude of the task, proceed according to the following guidelines:

(a) Concentrate on provinces with greatest damage to the primary education network;

(b) Concentrate on areas within these provinces which have high populations of displaced persons, leading to urgent needs for new schools, or new classrooms in existing schools, to relieve extreme overcrowding;

(c) Use low cost approaches, including local raw materials where available, community labour and "improved traditional" designs where these are feasible; this would reduce the need for imported materials for construction to the minimum, consistent with durability.

617. An additional element will be the enhancement of the provincial and community-based maintenance capacity for classrooms once constructed, through the supply of basic tools and equipment to local workshops and groups of artisans, and of supervision vehicles.

618. These approaches are already being tested in some areas, e.g. among displaced communities in Zambézia and Tete. They need rapid extension, however, if the strain currently imposed on the existing educational network in several provinces, including infrastructure and human resources alike, is to be relieved. Without this, a further deterioration both in the quality of basic education offered and in the access of rural and war-affected children to educational facilities is likely to occur. This in turn would seriously prejudice the prospects for future socio-economic growth and recovery in Mozambique.

619. The rehabilitation of the primary school network in these areas will be the immediate priority of this two-year emergency programme. Initial steps will also be taken to implement a related four-year programme for the rehabilitation of secondary schools and boarding centre facilities in high priority areas. This falls outside the scope of the current Emergency Appeal.

Objectives

620. The overall programme, as outlined above, will have two major component areas:

(a) Construction and reconstruction of school infrastructures in the most-affected areas, and provision of basic teaching equipment and materials, including "emergency kits" to enable commencement of basic teaching activities in emergency situations;

(b) Provision of special assistance to children of school age with special needs resulting from difficult circumstances and/or war-related experiences. This area will require the training of a certain number of specialized staff in the Department of Special Education of the Ministry of Education, as well as the in-service training of selected existing teaching staff working in schools attended by children with special requirements.

621. The programme's basic and complex objective is to provide both an essential physical facility and to assist the social and psychological rehabilitation and reintegration of the school-age population in emergency-affected areas. This will be achieved by increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Education at national, provincial and local levels to address these problems, and by developing the capacity of the community to organize school-based and related activities to assist such children.

622. The specific activities of the programme can be described in summary form as follows:

(a) Restoration of educational opportunities to displaced and otherwise affected children of primary-school age;

(b) Development and testing of activities to train and assist teachers to help in the rehabilitation of child victims of war;

(c) Training of selected teacher-monitors in techniques of psychosocial rehabilitation, to be employed both through the schools themselves and through other media, such as community leaders and foster parents, and monitor the impact of such training;

(d) Higher-level specialist training for a small number of staff in the education sector;

(e) Support the functioning of the Department of Special Education and its Diagnostic and Channelling Unit (Centro de Diagn'stico e Orienta,ço, CDO), which deals initially with assistance to children facing difficulties;

(f) Develop the capacity of the Ministry for Special Education activities at the local, district and provincial levels.

C. Components of the programme

1. Classroom construction and rehabilitation

623. It is aimed over a two-year period, with the use primarily of local raw materials and community labour, in addition to essential construction materials to be provided under the programme, to rehabilitate or construct a total of 10,020 new and additional classrooms, in new and existing schools, to accommodate 500,000 children. This will both provide places to children currently without them and relieve excessive overcrowding in existing schools where the community has absorbed large numbers of displaced persons.

624. The programme will operate in seven affected provinces, with the following estimated distribution of classrooms, to be constructed:

Zambézia	3 855
Tete	1 845
Sofala	1 160
Nampula	1 890
Inhambane	755
Gaza	425
Cabo Delgado	90
TOTAL	10 020

625. Each classroom should accommodate 50 children on the average, or a total of just over 500,000 children.

626. Implementation will be by the communities themselves, with technical supervision by the provincial departments of the Ministry of Education. These will be provided with supervisory vehicles, as well as tool kits and workshop equipment for their maintenance units and brigades. Tool kits will also be provided for the communities, in which construction teams will be formed.

627. Implementation will be on phased basis, starting in the first three provinces above and extending gradually elsewhere. Momentum is expected to be gained in the second year as experience is built up. Much reliance will be placed on community mobilization for construction activities. Displaced communities have already demonstrated, in several parts of the country, a high degree of receptivity to this "self-help" type of approach.

628. Classroom design will depend on the availability of local raw materials, and will therefore vary between locations.

629. In general, the programme will provide external materials for "improved traditional" types of construction, particularly in locations of concentration of displaced persons. Such areas will receive highest priority under the programme, followed by those in which existing communities are integrating newly arrived displaced families or individuals.

630. Model costing for external materials is estimated at $US400 per classroom, to cover the cost of zinc or lusalite sheet roofing for a 48 square metre classroom, as well as ridge panes, galvanized nails, washers and some 50 bags of cement per classroom.

2. Technical assistence for programme management

631. This component covers the recruitment of two technical programme managers, one with engineering and rural construction experience, and the second educationalist who would be based at national level and travel to provinces to assist in implementation.

3. Vehicles for programme supervision

632. Some nine vehicles are required, of which seven will be based in the provinces covered by the reconstruction programme, and used by the provincial Education Departments for project supervision. Two will be based in Maputo, one for the Department of Special Education and the other for the Diagnostic and Channelling Unit.

4. Tool kits and workshop equipment for provinces and communities

633. Basic tool kits will be provided to identify skilled artisans and brigades constituted among centres for displaced persons, to enable local construction and maintenance activities. Such model kits, as already

provided by UNICEF and Save the Children Fund to the displaced community in Zambézia province, cost approximately $US 10,000 each. It is planned to distribute them on an average of two per province (to be re-used following initial construction activities). These will be controlled by the provincial education authorities. In addition, a certain amount of maintenance equipment will be provided to the Ministry of Education provincial workshops, to enable back-up services for repair work to be provided.

5. Basic classroom materials and equipment

634. An approximate amount of $US 250 per class of 50 children is estimated for provision of basic classroom materials, including articles for common use and for direct provision to students. These materials include: pencils, erasers, sharpeners, rulers, squares, textbooks, protractors, various notebooks, slates and scissors. A further $US 200 per classroom is estimated for blackboard, chalk, erasers, etc. While normally those articles provided directly to children are purchased by parents following distribution to retailers by DINAME, in the case of displaced communities the lack of purchasing power caused by the loss of household income prevents this. It is therefore envisaged that the programme will provide the basic articles free of charge for the first year to each child.

635. In order to ensure that teachers have the basic materials in cases where these have also been lost or looted, emergency teaching kits will also be purchased as required, at an estimated cost of $US 80 per kit.

6. Rehabilitation of war-affected children

636. Under the guidance of the Department of Special Education (DSE), courses will be held at both the provincial and district levels, with selected educational staff. It is aimed to give in-service training to some 140 teachers/teacher-trainees at the district level and 16 technical staff in the provincial education directorates, over a two-year period. Funds will be required for the production of training materials, costs of internal transport, accommodation, subsistence costs, etc.. A further element will cover the overseas training in specialized social science courses of staff of the Ministry of Education, particularly from the Special Education Department. Costs for 20 persons (i.e. 10 per year) are included. Allowance is also made in the project for attendance at international conferences covering the areas of pedagogic and other responses to traumatized, war-affected or orphaned children.

637. Field investigation will be undertaken on the nature and scale of traumas produced in Mozambican children by the war, and identification and detailing of approaches required for rehabilitation, by qualified international specialists. This element of field research will receive high priority when funds are mobilized to finance this programme, and

should be incorporatedas quickly as possible to the design of the in-service training component.

638. Finally, this programme will be co-ordinated with related activities of the Social Welfare Department (Ac,ço Social) of the Ministry of Health, which will mount complementary programmes to assist children of pre-school age and in the family context.

D. Programme operation and management

639. The Department of Special Education (DSE), which is under the National Directorate of General Education of the Ministry of Education, will be technically responsible for the execution of the programme. Management assistance will be given to the Department by the Education Unit and Emergency Unit of UNICEF Mozambique, and by the two technical Programme Managers, who will be recruited by UNICEF and placed in the Ministry of Education, under DSE. Financial management of the programme will be undertaken by UNICEF Mozambique, as part of its existing Emergency Programme (in operation since 1984). Some assistance will be given to operational costs of DSE to ensure its functioning.

640. The Ministry of Education, in co-ordination CENE, will select the provinces and districts that would be given priority in the phased implementation parts of the programme (the provision of equipment and classroom construction). Such phasing will be necessary given the logistic problems and shortage of back-up technical resources facing the country, and will concentrate first on the provinces most affected by war and displacement. UNICEF will procure and deliver supplies to the provinces concerned, on the basis of the standard basic lists which have already been compiled for both construction materials and school equipment. The Programme Managers will introduce modifications, by drawing on implementation experience and taking local conditions into account.

641. The provincial Education Departments, using their existing technical staff, workshops and construction/technical brigades, will, in conjunction with the district Education Directors, establish contact with the respective communities on the implementation of the construction component. As far as possible, communities will be expected to provide voluntary labour for the erection of classrooms, and technical support for the construction process. Transportation for non-local materials, and back-up workshop facilities will be provided from provincial level. The Programme Managers will assist the provincial staff in the implementation process, as well as in the delivery of construction and education materials to selected sites. They will spend extended periods in the provinces of initial concentration of the Programme, and make regular visits thereafter. Where necessary, the transport facilities of DPCCN will be employed to assist the delivery of materials on-site, under the co-ordination of the provincial Emergency Commissions.

642. The programme for the development of national staff required for implementation of the psycho-social rehabilitation of war-affected children will also be implemented by DSE, with financial management and liaison assistance with international institutions being provided by UNICEF. Initial training activities which commenced in January 1988 have received indicative support for initial costs from the Ford Foundation. The first round of in-service training for primary-school teachers was held in the provinces of Zambézia, Sofala and Tete in early 1988, and are due to be followed-up by further training and evaluation in the same provinces in June/July. At this time, the first round of training will be initiated in three other provinces, to be followed-up in December 1988. It is planned that the same rhythm of training activities should continue, extending to all 10 provinces until the end of 1989. Initial indications from the training already carried out are that in-service courses of this type are highly appropriate to the needs of teachers working in areas affected by the emergency.

NOTE: A school-feeding programme through the Ministry of Education will be supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) under the Project WFP - MOZ - 2382 - Exp 2. This will be a complementary support component provided "in kind", outside the scope of the Emergency Education Appeal.

In 1988 assistance will be provided to boarding schools with a total of 6,246 tons of food aid. This will be augmented by an emergency programme wich will be initiated in Niassa and Maputo provinces, and will cover a total of 30,610 students in daily schools. This will provide 3,664 tons of food aid.

For 1989, it is estimated that WFP will supply 10,962 tons of food to boarding and daily schools participating in the programme. The primary-school classrooms to be constructed under the emergency education programme in 1988/89 will, in principle, be able to benefit from this expanded school-feeding programme.

Indicative financial analysis (CONSTANT PRICES)

	Component	1988	1989	TOTAL COST (US dollars)	INDICATED 1990
1.	Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms	1 208	2 800	4 008	670
2.	Technical assistance (4 persons/years x USD 3500/month plus travel/subsistence)	165	165	330	84
3.	Supervision vehicles (9 Toyota land cruiser 4WD x $US 22 000 including spare parts)	110	88	198	-
4.	Tool kits and workshop equipment	130	130	260	40
5.	Basic classroom materials and equipm.	1 350	3 159	4 509	750
6.	Emergency teaching kits ($US 80/unit x 3 000)	70	170	240	40
7.	Provincial training courses and annual review seminar(mat. travel,accommodat.)	60	60	120	30
8.	Overseas study courses (10 persons/year)	36	36	72	36
9.	Participation in international conferences	12	12	24	6
10.	Operating costs of diagnostic unit	15	5	20	5

	Component	1988	1989	TOTAL COST (US dollars)	INDICATED 1990
11.	Specialist consultancies (for field diagnosis, surveys, programme development, etc.)	60	60	120	30
12.	Freight costs (items 1,3-6 at 10%)	287	633	920	150
13.	Internal transport of school materials (incl.airlift to remote areas)	60	140	200	30
14.	Administration and staff costs (UNICEF 3 %)	166	164	330	56
	Subtotal	3 729	7 622	11 351	1927
	Contingency 5 %	186	383	569	96
	Grand Total	3 915	8 005	11 920	2023

VIII. RELIEF AND SURVIVAL ITEMS

A. Background

643. With the war of destabilization continuing to affect most parts of the country, the number of affected and displaced people who have lost all of their personal possessions remains extremely high. Based on the findings of the recent assessment missions carried out by joint teams composed of donor Governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and government representatives, it has been agreed now that the country counts some 3.3 million directly affected persons, including 1.1 million displaced.

644. The first level of emergency assistance characterized by the provision of relief and survival items is vital, particularly to recently displaced people, for surviving the trauma of displacement and starting to rebuild new lives. Of particular importance is the urgent need for clothing, since nudity continues to be an extremely acute problem not only in the countryside where large number of people have resorted to wearing maize sacks or tree bark but also near urban centres where lack of clothing has also become a recurrent problem.

644. Calculations of overall requirements have been made for a two-year period, as it is evident that an emergency of this magnitude and nature will not be solved in the short term. Moreover, based on previous years' experience, this Appeal contains two more elements designed to increase the Government's capacity to respond effectively and quickly to unforeseen, urgent requests for specific relief and survival items. These consist of the establishment of a Quick-Response Equipment and Material Stockpile, and a Quick-Action Trust Fund, details of which are outlined below.

B. Assessment of requirements

645. In the section on relief and survival items of the 1987 International Appeal, a request was made for in kind donations of clothing and utility shoes for all of affected and displaced people, while for blankets, utility soap and cooking utensils, 30 per cent of the most urgent needs were calculated and presented. The direct response and additional contributions made to this section of the Appeal were found to be satisfactory for clothing and utility shoes (both used and new), while for the other items it represented respectively 20 per cent of the needs for blankets and 85 per cent of utility soap and cooking utensils requirements.

646. Although these donations contributed substantially to alleviate the situation suffered by the affected and displaced persons, the outstanding needs for relief items will remain acute as long as severe emergency conditions prevail in the country.

647. The present request includes 10 different categories of relief and survival items considered essential to assist, on a priority basis, the most needy groups among the displaced and affected. The calculation of these needs took into consideration donations received in 1987 from various donors.

C. List of requirements

1. Clothing and utility shoes

648. The need for clothing in many parts of Mozambique is as acute as the need for food. It is strongly recommended that the response to it should be divided into two categories: contribution in kind for children and men's clothing (used or new) and contribution in cloth or cash for women's clothing, to provide a more adapted kind of clothing to women who traditionally wear capulanas, and also to allow for the purchase from local industries, which have again started production of cloth or similar material, following the implementation of the special Economic Rehabilitation Programme. It is also possible to buy various kinds of ready-made clothes from local industries which currently have stocks available and have the capacity to produce additional quantities on request.

649. Donations of clothing in kind are requested for 3 million affected and displaced people, while an amount of $US 1,375,000 is requested to buy 500,000 metres of cloth for distribution to approximately 250,000 women, i.e. around half the number of displaced women. Donations in kind are requested of utility shoes for men, women and children.

2. Blankets

650. Contributions obtained following last year's Appeal for this item were far below estimated requirements, since a large number of displaced and affected people are to be found in areas where the winter season is harsh. Blankets are essential to reduce health problems resulting from exposure to cold. A minimum of 500,000 blankets are urgently required, at an estimated value of $US 1.75 million, for each year of the two-year period of the Appeal.

3. Utility soap

651. There is an acute shortage of soap throughout the country and it is the displaced population that is mainly deprived of it. Whenever and wherever possible, priority would be given to the local purchase of this item in order to boost the rehabilitation of soap factories and further reduce transportation costs. The quantity requested for each year is of 1,200 tons costing $US 1.2 million per year. Donations in kind, however, are also requested.

4. Cooking utensils

652. It is estimated that a minimum of 100,000 needy families should receive cooking utensils in each of the next two years. This figure represents about half of the displaced people who were forced to flee from attacks, leaving behind or having been robbed of all their possessions, especially agricultural tools and cooking utensils. Donations of cash are recommended to give preference to local procurement. The total value is estimated at $US 1.5 million per year.

5. Tents for storage

653. Warehousing facilities have often been targetted during destabilization attacks. For example, in Inhambane, Gaza, and Nampula provinces, one third of the district and locality warehouses were destroyed or severely damaged. A minimum warehousing capacity is also needed in accommodation centres for displaced people in order to store some food and relief goods for distribution to newly arrived persons. It is estimated that 150 tents with 100-ton storage capacity will be the most pressing needs in 1988; only 15 more are calculated to be required in 1989 since the national programme to rehabilitate warehouses will be ongoing. Such storage tents are collapsable and reusable and could be moved to areas where they are most needed. The total cost for 1988 is calculated at $US 300,000, and the amount requested for 1989 is $US 30,000.

654. In order to ensure a minimum protection of these warehouses, it is necessary to build some barbed-wire fencing around them. It is calculated that each warehouse requires 400 metres of barbed wire, a total of 60,000 metres for 150 units, at an estimated cost of $US 10,000 for 1988, and $US 1,000 for 1989.

6. Roofing for shelters

655. Of the total number of displaced people, it is estimated that 200,000 are relocated in very dry zones where access to local materials for shelter building is very limited. It is deemed necessary to provide these families with tarpaulin measuring 6 by 6 metres for the construction of temporary shelters. The number of these items is calculated on the average number of persons in transit through these accommodation centres, awaiting an allocation of land to resettle permanently. This figure represents about 20,000 people or 4,000 families at any given time. In 1988, the cost of 4,000 tarpaulins is estimated at $US 400,000. In 1989, the request for additional tarpaulins will be limited to 500 units for a total amount of $US 50,000, since some of the ones provided in 1988 will be re-utilized.

656. For the installation of these tarpaulins, nylon rope is needed. At 30 mts per tarpaulin, a total number of 120,000 metres will cost an estimated $US 16,000 for 1988 and $US 2,000 for 1989.

7. Water tanks

657. Provision of water for displaced persons presents a major difficulty since resettlement areas often do not have wells or these have been destroyed or damaged. In drought-stricken areas, water is transported by truck and needs to be stored on site. This system of supply is maintained until well digging activities can start on the repair of existing ones is done. It is requested that 10 rubber water tanks of 3,000 litre capacity be provided to each of the provinces to meet the immediate needs during the relief phase. These water tanks will be installed mainly in accomodation centres and, in provinces where centres do not exist, in areas where there is a large concentration of displaced people. For 1988, the provision of 100 water tanks will cost around $US 50,000 and in 1989, $US 10,000 for 20 additional units.

8. Cutting tools

658. Many displaced people lack basic cutting tools to prepare local materials for shelter-building. It is requested that axes (1 unit per 2 families) and machetes (1 unit per family) be provided to people relocated in areas where wood is accessible to enable them to start building their own houses without delay. These cutting tools are not part of the agricultural hand tools requested, which are normally only distributed once land is allocated. It is calculated that 300,000 people or 60,000 families can make immediate use of such equipment. Considering the provision of one axe per two families the request amounts to 30,000 units costing $US 100,800 in 1988. The following year, it is estimated that 10,000 more units will be needed to help 20,000 other families or 100,000 people at a total cost of $US 33,600. For 1988, 60,000 machetes are required costing $US 113,400, and for 1989, 20,000 units for $US 37,800.

D. Provinces of concentration and implementation mechanisms

659. According to the findings of the joint assessment missions recently fielded, the provinces with the largest number of affected and displaced populations are Inhambane, Gaza, Zambézia and Nampula.

660. Funds and in kind donations of relief and survival items may be channelled directly through the CENE/DPCCN mechanism, or through NGOs and church groups working with the various provincial emergency commissions in determined geographical areas. In the case of the United Nations agencies, UNICEF, in particular, is supporting area-specific programmes for relief and rehabilitation in the provinces of Tete, Manica and Zambezia. As in the past, UNDRO is putting its warehouse at Pisa at the disposal of donors and relief organizations for the provision and channelling of relief items.

661. It is strongly recommended that, whenever possible, procurement should be made locally to support the rehabilitation of local industries, which have already developed some production capacity for a number of relief items.

Budget summary

	Items	1988 (US dollars)	1989
1.	Clothing	Contributions in kind	
2.	Utility Shoes	Contributions in kind	
3.	Cloth	1 375 000	1 375 000
4.	Blankets	1 750 000	1 750 000
5.	Soap	1 200 000	1 200 000
6.	Cooking utensils	1 500 000	1 500 000
7.	Storage tents	300 000	30 000
7.1	Barbed-wire	10 000	1 000
8.	Tarpaulin	400 000	50 000
8.1	Nylon Rope	16 000	2 000
9.	Water tanks	50 000	10 000
10.	Cutting tools	215 000	72 000
TOTAL		6 816 000	5 990 000

Note : 25 per cent of total cost for each item must be added for transportation costs if the purchase is not made locally.

Financial summary: Relief and survival items
(US dollars)

Items	1988 Quant.&Cost	1989 Quant.&cost	1988 Freight charges	1989 Freight charges
Clothing	Contrib. in kind (3 000 000 persons)	Contrib. in kind (3 000 000 persons)	(or cash for local procurement)	
Shoes	Contrib. in kind (3 000 000 persons)	Contrib. in kind (3 300 000 persons)	(or cash for local procurement)	
Cloth	500 000 m x $2.75	500 000 m x $2.75	Nil purchased locally	
Blankets	500 000 x $3.50 = $ 1 750 000	500 000 x $3.50 = $ 1 750 00	437 500	437 500
Soap	6kg/yr/family x $ 1.00 kg 1,200 tons = $1 200 000	Same as in 1988	150 000 for half purchased abroad	Nil, purchased locally
Cooking * utensils	100,000 sets x $15.00	Same as in 1988	Nil, purchased locally	
Storage tents (100 tons)	150 x $2,000 = $ 300 000	15 x $2 000 = $ 300 000	75 000	75 000
Barbed wire	60 000 m = $10 000	6 000 m - $ 1000	2 000	250
Tarpaulin 6 x 6 m	4,000 x $ 100 = $400 000	500 x $ 100 $ 50 000	100 000	12 500
Nylon rope	120,000 m = $ 16,000	15 000 m - $ 2 000	4 000	500
Water tanks 3,000 lts	100 x $500 = $ 50 000	20 x $500 = $ 10 000	12 500	2 500
Cutting Tools:				
Axes	30 000 units = $100 800	10 000 units = 33 600	Nil, purchased locally	
Machetes	60 000 units = $113 400	20 000 units = 37 800		
Total cost	$ 6 816 000	$ 5 990 000	$ 781 500	$ 460 750

*Cooking utensils include the following items: 1 utensil, 1 saucepan, 5 plates, 5 mugs, 2 serving/stirring spoons, 1 plastic bucket.

E. Establishment of a Quick-response Equipment and Material Stockpile

1. Background and justification

662. The emergency in Mozambique over the past years has been characterized by rapid changes in the situation and location of affected zones and population, as well as by difficulties in accurate assessment of needs and distribution of relief supplies.. The Government of Mozambique, through CENE and DPCCN and with the assistance of the international community, is permanently confronted with the neccesity of responding quickly to requests emanating from a constantly changing environment and newly identified needs.

663. This need for quick-action and a small-scale response capacity has so far been addressed both within the framework of the Secretary General's Appeal for Mozambique in 1987, and/or on an ad hoc basis, through meetings of the Emergency Operations Committee, where newly identified needs are discussed and responded to by government agencies, donors, NGOs and organizations of the United Nations system represented in Mozambique.

664. While great efforts are being made by the Government and donors alike to expedite delivery of relief goods to affected areas the time lag between the moment when decisions are made and the actual deliveries of goods is inevitably long , as most goods need to be brought in from abroad. Moreover, these commodities generally are already allocated to specific projects or target groups and thus are not available to meet even limited, unforeseen needs. This often leads to the necessity of renewing appeals for further assistance, or worse still, to many situations remaining unattended for lack of immediately available relief items.

665. Against this background, it is deemed necessary to set up a small-scale Quick-response Equipment and Material Stockpile in Mozambique, to provide the Government with an improved capacity to respond quickly to unforeseen emergency needs for essential relief supplies.

2. Purpose

666. The objective of this project is to establish a depository (stock) of basic relief materials and equipment to be made available on prompt request and within the context of the emergency to affected and displaced groups of population whose needs are not otherwise attended to.

3. Location

667. In order to maintain strict management, the Stockpile will operate through one central warehouse located at Maputo, at least during the initial phase of one year. DPCCN will be responsible for its management and for regular reporting to donors on the movement of goods in the Stockpile.
668. Given the existing transport and accessibility problems in Mozambique, prompt and effective delivery of such goods may at times require airlifting to needy areas. In the future, it may be envisaged to establish one or two additional warehouses, for example in Beira and Nacala.

4. Management

669. CENE will be vested with the decision on use of the Stockpile's supplies. Distribution of the supplies, through airlifts or other means of transport, is to be handled by DPCCN.

670. In order to ensure an effective liaison with donors, a small committee will be appointed, composed of Governments and United Nations representatives. It will be called upon by the Government on a regular or ad hoc basis to review requests for allocations of the stockpile's supplies made, in particular, by the Provincial Commissions for Emergency. The Committee will also assess the performance of the project within fixed periods and provide regular reports to the donor community thereon.

Criteria for utilization

671. The Stockpile's supplies will be made available in priority to the following target groups:

- Population of zones newly freed from banditry;
- Population that has been victim of destabilization attacks;
- Displaced population not otherwise assisted;
- Recent returnees;
- Victims of natural disasters.

672. The above criteria are to be refined with experience gained in the use of the stockpile's resources, with a view in particular to adapting them better to the specific situation of each province.

Quick-response Equipment and Material Stockpile

List of requirements

Items	Quantity 1988	Quantity 1989	Unit cost
• Manual water pumps	250	250	400
• Diesel water pumps, 5HP with 500 mts of rigid PVC tubes per pump, plus fillings 3-5 inch.	20	20	1 500
• Diesel water pumps, 20HP with same equipment	20	20	4 500
• Generators 20 HP	35	35	3 500
• Generators 40 HP	15	15	5 200
• Corrugated iron sheets	30 000	10 000	10
• Storage tents or Portable warehouses	15	15	2 000
• Family-size tents for accommodation	500	500	500
• Rubber water tanks, 3,000 lts	50	50	500
• Inflatable dinghies (6 pers.)	25	25	2 000
• Rubber boats (20-25 pers.) with 60HP engine, not auto-lube	10	10	15 000
• Nylon rope (various sizes, roll of 200 mts)	500	250	20
• Barbed wire for fencing (coil of 500 mts)	100	80	70
• Cement (in tons)	500	500	60
• Mason's material kits	500	250	100
• Carpenter's tool kits	100	100	100
• Misc. tools kits (knives, hammers, nails, wire, saws, hinges, etc.)	500	500	50
• Handmill grinders	500	500	60
• Petromax lamps	200	100	100
• Kerosene lanterns	2 000	2 000	10
• Fuel cisterns, 3,000 lts	50	50	2 000
• Plastic buckets for water (20 lts)	2 000	2 000	1
• First-aid medical kits (WHO C kit)	200	200	2 500

Note: All equipment should come with 15 % of spare parts. Quantities for 1989 are indicative only, to be reajusted to real needs.

F. UNDP Quick-action Trust Fund for Mozambique

1. Purpose

673. The UNDP Quick-action Trust Fund for Mozambique forms an integral part of the above described quick response equipment and material stockpile. It will provide Mozambique's National Executive Commission for Emergency (CENE) with the capacity to respond flexibly to small-scale, unforeseen and urgent needs emerging from the country's expanded emergency and rehabilitation response, focusing primarly on priority needs for relief items and other materials or components of grassroots activities supporting the rehabilitation of affected or displaced persons.

2. Scope of the Fund

674. Donors are requested to provide, through UNDP, funds to CENE to respond to the above-described needs, when these cannot be met promptly from existing projects or programmes or are otherwise unattended to. Detailed accounting on the utilization of the Fund, in accordance with UNDP financial rules and regulations, will be presented by the Government and UNDP to donors contributing to the Fund. Depending on the persistence of needs and availability of additional funds, and on the rate of utilization of the Trust Fund resources, the Government and UNDP may request donors to replenish it in order to ensure continuation of its activities.

3. Utilization of the Fund

675. The Fund will be used to obtain supplies and equipment in the areas of relief, survival and grass-roots rehabilitation activities which are not in stock but are needed to meet urgent and specific requirements of affected and displaced peoples or to complement and optimize the utilization of inputs provided by other donors.

676. Based on last year's experience, it is estimated that a minimum initial amount of $US¿200,000 is required for an efficient operation of the Fund.

677. Donors should make funds available through the UNDP Trust Fund for Mozambique in United States dollars to be deposited into the UNDP Contribution Account. The account number 015-002284 with Chemical Bank, New York.

678. The Fund will not be used to support costs of a recurrent nature, (e.g. vehicle running costs, local salaries) nor to purchase items which are available in Mozambique and sold in local currency.

679. The Fund will be drawn upon through requests or umbrella projects submitted to UNDP by CENE. CENE will then identify concrete proposals described in a fact sheet providing, at least, the following:

(a) Information on beneficiaries of the request;
(b) Geographical location of project site;
(c) Ways in which the request will assist the beneficiary and, if appropriate, activities to be implemented;
(d) Inputs required with description and quantities;
(e) Estimated total cost;
(f) Agency which will implement the activity;

680. Upon approval of the request, UNDP Maputo will make the funds available to the government executing agency, in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations for government execution, or, at the request of the government, will directly support the project execution. The government will be responsible for the delivery of inputs to the beneficiaries, using its appropriate agencies.

4. Reporting procedures

681. The project(s), will be subject to periodic review and evaluation in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by UNDP for monitoring and evaluation of project and programme implementation. At the end of the project, CENE will provide a detailed report on project activities and achieved results, in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP for issuance of the reports.

IX. PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE FOR MOZAMBICAN RETURNEES

A. Background

682. Continuous acts of destabilization and attacks by externally supported armed bandits in many parts of Mozambique have caused a massive displacement of the population internally and into neighbouring countries. The situation has been greatly exacerbated by the prolonged drought prevailing in many parts of the country.

683. In spite of the hardships that the country faces, many thousands of externally displaced Mozambicans have opted to return home voluntarily rather than remain in neighbouring countries.

684. In 1987, attention was focused on relocating returnees from transit centres and settling them on agricultural land. The implementation of the programme was affected by constraints in security and transport, as well as the availability of food, relief supplies, agricultural inputs and construction materials. Despite these delays, much of the returnee population was settled at Benga or in their districts of origin.

685. In view of the growing numbers of returnees, UNHCR has drawn up a programme covering the period from 1 March 1987 to 28 February 1989. The total requirement is currently estimated to be $US 7,713,937, against which UNHCR has received $US 2,075,988 leaving an uncovered balance of $US 5,637,949. In order to facilitate repatriation, the Government has agreed to set up tripartite repartriation commissions with the participation of the Governments of the host countries and UNHCR. Should the number of returnees increase substantially, it is most likely that the project budget will be insufficient and a revised appeal may have to be issued in the course of 1988.

686. The following is the text of the Appeal issued on 9 February 1988 by UNHCR on the requirements of returnees in Mozambique. It provides a summary of the situation, the constraints experienced in 1987 and a review of the plans and requirements by sector.

B. Assistance to Mozambican returnees

Overview

687. Some 47,000 Mozambicans have returned to their country from Malawi (37,500), Zambia (1,000) and Zimbabwe (8,500)and are settled in relatively secure areas along the Beira corridor and near major population centres in Tete, Manica and Niassa provinces. The majority of the returnees live in precarious conditions in reception centres, although every effort is being made to settle them on agricultural land where they could be engaged into productive activities. Some 3,000 returnees have been transported by air to Maputo and are re-integrated with their families and relatives in Maputo and neighbouring towns and districts.

688. As at 31 December 1987, the returnee population was located as follows:

Tete province		
Moatize	7 000	
Zobwe	8 000	
Angonia	7 000	
Mutarara	2 400	
Changara	300	
Estima Valley	300	
Tete City	1 000	26 000
Manica province:		
Espungabera	7 000	
Manica	1 500	8 500
Niassa province:		
Mandimba	6 000	
Mecanhelas	3 500	9 500
Maputo and surroundings	3 000	3 000
Total		47 000

689. The country-wide relief operations are under the responsibility of DPCCN with the overall relief and rehabiliation effort co-ordination at central government level through the National Executive Commission for the Emergency (CENE). The UNHCR programme of assistance to returnees is implemented in close co-ordination with DPCCN through Nucleo de Apoio Aos Refugiados e Movimentos de Libetaúao (NARML), the government division responsible for refugees and returnees. The UNDP Resident Representative, who is also the Secretary General's co-ordinator for United Nations activities in Mozambique, co-ordinates assistance from the United Nations system in Mozambique. UNHCR participates in meetings organized by the co-ordinator and supplies inputs for the regular United Nations updates on the situation in Mozambique. WFP is the lead agency for co-ordination of United Nations food aid to Mozambique, including the returnees.

690. In 1987, attention was focused on relocating returnees from transit centres and settling them on agricultural land. The implementation of the programme was affected by constraints in security, transport and the availability of food, relief supplies, agricultural inputs and construction materials.

691. Despite the delays, much of the population accommodated in dilapidated railway wagons at Moatize was settled at Benga or in their districts of origin. Construction of shelter was given priority. Water supply and

sanitation facilities were improved at Moatize to provide temporary accommodation to new arrivals. Those returnees who had settled at Benga, as well as new arrivals in Angonia (Tete province), Mossurize and Manica (Manica province), were given land, agricultural tools and seeds. The low rainfall and delays in the distribution of seeds will, however, severely limit attainment of self-sufficiency in food after the harvest of 1988. Meanwhile, greater efforts will be made to provide more support, principally in the sectors of agriculture, education and health.

692. UNHCR is co-operating with the Government in setting up pilot projects in border districts where some returnees have alreayd settled. These rural integrated projects are designed to provide self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time. Emphasis is being given to general rehabilitation and reintegration activities in Angonia and Mutarara in Tete province, to Chinyambudzi, Tandara and Espungabera in Manica province, and to Mandimba and Mecanhelas in Niassa province.

693. If the rate of arrival of returnees remains the same as in late 1987, it is most likely that the project budget will be insufficient and a revised appeal may have to be issued in the course of 1988.

694. During 1987, most of the local transportation and distribution of food and other relief items for displaced persons and returnees was handled by DPCCN. Although WFP obtained sufficient food pledges to cover the requirements of 15,000 returnees, the increased returnee population as well as limitations in the transport capacity in Zimbabwe and Mozambique caused some provinces to suffer from serious food shortages during the last quarter of 1987. Therefore, UNHCR had to provide food for returnees and will continue in 1988 until WFP supplies can adequately cover the requirement. It is estimated that it will take between two and three months before distribution in some of the remote districts will return to normal.

695. At the beginning of 1987, DPCCN distributed some stocks of relief items to all displaced persons, including returnees. However, as the numbers of the displaced increased, UNHCR provided additional relief items to the returnees. UNICEF is assisting with some of the construction materials required for the school at Benga. The Lutheran World Federation has provided technical assistance in the improvement of the water supply. OXFAM (USA) donated five water tanks which have been installed at Moatize and Benga. Redd Barna (Norway) provided tents for temporary classrooms at Moatize and has plans to construct a primary school at Benga. The organization has also been instrumental in improving sanitation at the Moatize centre, in particular with the construction of latrines. Efforts are being made to involve other NGOs in the agriculture and education sectors.

C. Sectoral review of assistance

1. Food

696. In 1987, WFP obtained food pledges for 15,000 returnees in Tete province for 12 months. However, with the caseload in Tete alone reaching 26,000 at the end of 1987 and delays in the arrival of commodities, food shortages were experienced from the end of September 1987. UNHCR provided 797 tons maize, 121 tons beans, 73 tons vegetable oil and 10 tons salt to ensure provision of minimum basic food rations.

697. From April 1988, WFP will provide rations for 50,000 returnees for seven months. Based on the WFP ration levels, the total quantity will amount to 5,460 tons as follows:

Item	Ration	Quantity (tons)
Cereals	350 gr/day	3 675
Pulses	60 gr/day	630
Oil	40 gr/day	420
Sugar	50 gr/day	525
Canned fish	20 gr/day	210

698. Since most provinces with returnees are currently experiencing food shortages, and because further arrivals are expected, UNHCR has budgeted for a projected additional 3,338 tons of food at a total cost of $US 1,586,350 to fill any time lapse between WFP deliveries and actual requirements. Based on the WFP ration levels for Mozambique, additional quantities required to feed the returnees until the end of March 1988 are as follows:

Item	Quantity (tons)
Cereals	2 039
Pulses	365
Oil	251
Sugar	405
Canned fish	162
Salt	30
Dried whole milk	87

699. Given the transportation constraints experienced during 1987 and the possibility of lack of supplies in Zimbabwe, alternative sources of cereal supply are being investigated. The food situation will, therefore, be continuously reviewed during the year in consultation with WFP and the Government, taking into consideration actual returnee numbers and delivery rates.

2. Transportation

700. With the reported reduction in the trucking capacity of DPCCN, UNHCR will augment its vehicle fleet in order to ensure transportation of commodities and materials. To supplement the five lorries and five four-wheel-drive light vehicles provided in 1987, the budget includes provision for additional vehicles and spare parts as follows:

Type	Quantity
- Lorry with 8/10 ton payload, preferably - 4-wheel drive, plus trailer of 5-ton payload	5
- Bus, 60/65 passenger seating capacity	4
- Mobile workshop	1
- Light vehicle, 4-wheel drive	6

Many returnees originate from Maputo and will have to be transported by air from Tete or neighbouring coutnries to their home town. Chartering of an aircraft is foreseen to this effect in 1988.

3. Domestic needs

701. Although domestic items were distributed in 1987, new arrivals, mainly in Mutarara, Mandimba, Mecanhelas and Angonia, are still in need of such items. For 1988, it is envisaged to provide clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, water containers and soap to meet remaining and new needs.

4. Water supply

702. Although efforts were made in 1987 to improve the water supply at Moatize and Benga, the results were limited because of lack of equipment and qualified personnel to supervise the works. Therefore, much work still remains to be completed at Benga, where drilling of boreholes has just started. The provision for 1988 also includes the rehabilitation of existing boreholes as well as drilling of new ones at Angonia, Mandimba and Manica. UNHCR has only budgeted for a quarter of the total cost of works and installations since the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), which implements this sector, bears the rest of the costs.

5. Sanitation

703. During 1987, latrines and other sanitation facilties were constructed at Moatize and Benga. As many returnees have now moved to agricultural land and are building family latrines, the 1988 budget includes provisions for extension services through public health workers in the villages, as well as for the construction of latrines in schools, clinics and community buildings.

6. Health and nutrition

704. This sector covers the provision of basic medical services and medecines for health posts at reception/transit centres in Moatize, Angonia, Mutarara, Mecanhelas, Mandimba, Manica and Espungabera.

705. WHO standard medical kits, including medicines, and cold chain equipment will be provided. An agreement has beens signed with Medecins sans Frontieres/Belgium (MSF/B) to implement the health programme in Tete province. Plans are under way for MSF/B to extend such services to returnees in Niassa province. At present, the health programme for returnees in Manica province is implemented by the local health authorities.

7. Shelter

706. This sector covers the provision of basic accommodation facilities for returnees at reception/transit centres and in settlements. In 1987, UNHCR provided tools and materials for returnees to construct their own houses. This approach will continue in 1988 with further provision of tools and construction materials, such as corrugated iron sheets and cement. Tents and tarpaulins will also be distributed. Furthermore, it is intended to manufacture locally a number of brick-making machines to distribute to returnees in the settlement for them to construct, on a self-help basis, necessary warehouses and other infrastructure buildings.

8. Income generation

707. As returnees settle, available skills in masonry and carpentry will be used for the overall development of the settlements. Ten sets of hand-tool kits and other tools were purchased in 1987 for the construction of warehouses, schools and dispensaries. In 1988, it is anticipated that similar sets will be purchased to assist the qualified masons and carpenters to set up businesses or co-operatives. Assistance will also be provided to groups who wish to set up basketry and wood-carving co-operatives.

9. Education

708. No educational facilities were available in Moatize when returnees arrived. Classes were conducted under trees and in tents provided by Redd Barna (Norway). For 1988, provisions have been made to extend the primary school at Benga. Furthermore, two primary schools are to be constructed in Manica district and one at Mandimba, where the whole social infrastructure has been destroyed. It is also planned to provide furniture and equipment to one school in Angonia (Bairro Nhancholi) and materials for the rehabilitation of others. Parents of beneficiaries will contribute to the implementation of this sector by providing labour under the supervision of a suitably qualified implementing partner.

10. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

709. Agricultural hand tools and seeds were provided to returnees at Benga, Angonia, Manica and Mossurize during 1987. It is planned to provide more tools, seeds and other inputs in 1988. Support will also be given to the local agricultural authorities to employ field extension staff. Fishing nets and equipment are being purchased for returnees in Manica, Mutarara and Benga.

11. Operational support

710. This sector covers part of the operational costs of NARML, the government department dealing with refugees and returnees, In 1987, UNHCR provided funds to purchase vehicles, cover communication and office equipment and pay salaries to logistics staff. Similarly, in 1988 UNHCR will support NARML in increasing its implementation capacity in the provinces.

711. UNHCR costs for staff, offices, equipment and vehicles during 1987 amounted to $US 211,500 in view of the late opening of the sub-office in Tete. In 1988, UNHCR expects the sub-office to be fully staffed. It is envisaged that improvements in communication and transport facilities will facilitate the implementation of the programme.

Summary of expenditure 1987

712. The following figures show expenditure under this programme as at 31 December 1987:

	(US dollars)
Transport	391 492
Domestic needs	330 245
Sanitation	30 000
Health	130 505
Shelter	24 939
Crop production	131 517
Operational support for:	
Implementing partners	70 000
UNHCR	211 500
Total	1 320 198

Financial requirements

The following budget shows the consolidated financial requirements for the two-year operational period from 1 March 1987 to 28 February 1989 (against which UNHCR has incurred expenditure as shown in paragraph 698).

	(US dollars)
Food, in addition to WFP supplies	1 586 350
Transport	2 140 600
Domestic items	711 150
Water	143 500
Sanitation	65 500
Health	548 637
Shelter	523 100
Education	398 000
Crop production	645 200
Livestock activities	7 500
Fisheries	47 000
Income generation	5 000
Operational support for:	
Implementing partners	229 800
UNHCR	662 600
Total	7 713 937

PART THREE: PROJECT PROPOSALS PREPARED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Project proposals

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 1:	Emergency relief preparedness
Sector:	Logistics for distribution
Implementing agency:	Mozambican Red Cross Society (CVM)
Coverage:	All 10 provinces
Target population:	Affected and displaced persons nation-wide
Requested funds:	$US 1,365,000

713. The natural and man-made calamities which affect Mozambique are well known. The year 1987 ended with some three million affected and displaced persons withing the country, in addition to the large number of externally displaced persons in neighboring States, who are gradually returning. All require emergency relief in the form of food and other aid. We feel that Mozambique could make a great contribution towards minimizing their suffering if the Mozambican Red Cross Society had the necessary tools to reach these people.

714. The Mozambican Red Cross Society has 11 branches (one in each province exception Maputo, which has two). Last year, using only one or two trucks per province, the Society managed to distribute the following quantities of goods to the populations in great need throughout the country:

Maize	30 2 tons
Sugar	176 5 tons
Vegetable Oil	168 6 tons
Milk Powder	293 7 tons
Beans	310 5 tons
Blankets	20 3 tons
Used Clothes	142 6 tons
Soap	32 3 tons

These goods were donated by sister societies of the Red Cross for free distribution.

715. CVM expressed the hope that this year it would assist the Government in distributing considerably larger quantities of products. The Society needs to improve its emergency relief disaster preparedness in order to cope with the growing needs of the affected and displaced persons.

Justification:

716. The Mozambican Government has announced its intention to strengthen its distribution capacity by making fullest use of the organizations already existing in the country. The Mozambican Red Cross Society has been a vital presence in every province, as well as having experience in distributing products at the local level.

OBJECTIVE:

717. The overall objective is to strengthen the distributional and logistical capacity of CVM branches. In specific terms, this means an increased ability to reach the affected and displaced populations throughout the country with relief items.

Resources required:

718. Food and non-food items are donated by other sources. The administrative structure is functioning well. To enhance the society's emergency relief preparedness, however, will require capital for trucks, pick-ups, motorcycles, fuel and better radio equipment.

Item	Unit Cost (US dollars)	Cost (US dollars)
11 pick-up 4x4 with spare parts 165,000	15 000	
24 trucks (4-8 ton) with spare parts	40 000	960 000
22 motorcycles Honda 50 w/s.p.	1 500	33 000
Fuel for trucks (2500 lit/month)	4 080	94 000
Fuel for pickups & cycles		15 000
Expansion of radio network		30 000
	Subtotal:	1 300 000
Unforeseen Contingencies (5 per cent):		65 000
	Total	1 365 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 2:	Emergency Assistance for Niassa and Zambezia Provinces.
Target population:	24,000 affected families in Niassa and 25,000 affected families in Zambézia
Implementing agency:	OXFAM/UK in close collaboration with Mozambican Government.
Requested Funds:	$US 4 737 000 for 1988

(a) Niassa: (Joint Programme with Redd Barna, Norway and Radda Barnen, Sweden)

719. Niassa province in northern Mozambique is a lightly populated (616,000), very fertile province but it is afflicted by war and isolation due to breakdown of communication links and infrastructures. The people in need are the "displaced", those who have fled their homes due to armed attacks, and the "affected", those who have not had to flee but who have had their homes and fields raided by bandits or have been unable to get to their fields to cultivate or harvest crops because of the war. The rest of the population also suffers from a lack of clothes, soap, salt etc because of the breakdown of marketing systems.

720. Plans for 1988 are based on the latest district figures for displaced persons, augmented very slightly to allow for an increase if the war gets worse. As not all these people are accessible, the programme will allow for aid to some of the affected persons as well. There is also aid coming in from other sources, such as the Christian Council of Mozambique and the Red Cross.

721. At the end of 1987, the total number of displaced people in Niassa Province was estimated by district administrators as approximately 20,000 families. The OXFAM programme is based on the needs of 24,000 families for all inputs except the agricultural hand tools that were provided to 10,000 families in substantial quantities in 1987.

(b) Zambezia:

722. Zambezia has been badly affected by the war since 1986, and as a result there are very large numbers of displaced and affected persons in need of assistance. There are several agencies working in Zambezia Province now, so, taking this into consideration, OXFAM has based its 1988 proposal on an estimate of 25,000 families and aims to cover the three main needs most often expressed by the displaced persons: clothing, seeds and agricultural tools.

723. Because of the war, all communications between the provincial capital and the districts are extremely difficult. Distribution of relief goods (and normal market supplies) thus becomes a logistical nightmare for the provincial government. For this reason, OXFAM also hopes to be able to assist with training and support to the Provincial Emergency Commission especially in the areas of planning, management, and training of district personnel.

ESTIMATED COSTS:

(a) Niassa budget 1988	(units)	(U S dollars)
1. Seeds and Tools:		
Vegetables seed		
Maize seed	288 tons	
Sorghum seed	36 tons	
Groundnut seed	144 tons	335 000
Hoes	27,000	
Machetes	10,000	
Axes	10,000	
Sickles	3,000	
Files	10,000	
Whetting stones	5,000	100 000
2. Clothes:		
Capulanas	48,000	
Men's trousers/shorts	12,000	
Men's shirts	12,000	
Children's skirts	36,000	
Children's shorts	36,000	
Children T shirts	72,000	
Infant's clothing	8,000	480 000
3. Blankets	20,000 (+30,000 free gift from OXFAM)	100 000
4. Fishing Equipment	10,000	10 000
5. Soap		100 000

		(US.dollars)
6.	Food:	
	Maize (1 300 tons)	
	Oil (180 tons)	
	Sugar (260 tons)	
	Salt (100 tons)	619 000
7.	Fuel (10 000 litres)	8 000
8.	Airlift	1,000 000
9.	Cost of OXFAM Provincial representative (including housing and transport), 12 m/m	85,000
10.	Cost of warehousing and an agent in Blantyre	150,000
11.	Contingencies	100,000
	Subtotal:	3,087,000

Transport costs are included in the costings)

(b) Zambézia budget 1988:

Cloth	520 000
Seeds	475 000
Agricultural tools	300 000
Cost of OXFAM Provincial Representative, 12/mm	85 000
Possible airlifting	170 000
Contingencies	100 000
Subtotal	1 650 000
Total	4 737 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 3:	Rehabilitation programme for the health sector of the northern zone of Inhambane Province
Location:	Districts of Govuro, Funhalouro, Mabote, Vilanculos and Inhassoro
Implementing agency:	Médécins sans frontières (MSF) Belgium in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the local authorities
Target population:	350,000 inhabitants, including several thousand displaced families
Requested funds:	For 1988: $US 400 000

Background and justification

724. This region has suffered for several years from the effects of destabilization and extreme drought. These circumstances have put the civil population in an extremely delicate situation, that is characterized by:

- An almost total isolation from the rest of the province;
- A thorough destruction of the public service system and especially the health sector;
- The shortage of grain products affecting the food conditions of the local population;
- A growing number of displaced local people as a result of armed attacks in the coastal zones, where the safety conditions are relatively better.

725. In co-operation with the Mozambican Government, MSF set up rehabilitation and stimulation programmes for the health network, both of which started in February 1986 in the coastal districts (Vilanculos - Govuro - Inhassoro).

726. In 1987, MSF extended their activities to the inland districts (Mabote - Funhalouro).

Accomplishments to September 1987:

(a) Rehabilitation and construction of the health infrastructure:

The Country Hospital of Vilanculos

- Construction of an operation theatre and surgical bed ward (25 beds);
- Construction of a delivery room and maternity bed ward;

- An independant electrical system assured by renovavation of the electrical installation and the installation of a generator.

Health Centre of Inhassoro

. Construction of an out-patient clinic, including a pharmacy and a laboratory;

. Construction of a 20 bed hospital ward.

Health Centre of Nova Mambone (district of Govuro)

- Rehabilitation of every existing ward (general medicine for men and for women, pediatrics, maternity, out-patients).

. Construction of a laboratory and a surgery for minor surgery.

727. Médécins sans frontières provided the hospital equipment (beds, examination couch, obstetrical beds, mattresses, scialytics...), the technical medical material (surgical, diagnostic and laboratory material), the drugs and sanitary material (soap, blankets, buckets, brooms). The sum invested in rehabilitation and construction amounts to US$300,000; the value of the material supplied amounts to US$500,000.

(b) Curative Medicine:

728. The deficiency of qualified medical personnel in the zone (one Mozambican doctor for 350,000 inhabitants) and the need, due to the war (wounded and, dislocated people) justify the presence of our medical teams in the field since February 1986:

- 3 doctors in Vilanculos
- 1 doctor and 1 nurse in Inhassoro, Nova Mambone and Mabote.

c) Preventive Medicine:

729. Our medical teams support the public health programmes (the enlarged vaccination program, mother and children's health care, anti-tuberculosis programme) through their active participation and the logistical support of their activities (the project vehicles assure the transport of medical personnel in the accessible zones, the transportation of medecines and vaccines by air, maintenance and functioning of the cold chain...).

730. The results obtained from the speeded - up vaccination campaign in July, August and September in the accessible zones reached or even surpassed the objectives fixed by the Ministry of Health.

d) Training and Recycling:

731. The personnel of Mozambican nationality (130 for 5 districts) can be divided into qualified and non-qualified workers: One third consists of qualified personnel (laboratory assistants, nurses, health agents);

two thirds consist of nurses' aides and non - medical personnel such as secretaries, drivers and cooks.

732. The training is intended mainly for the nurses' aides; in co-operation with the qualified agents, courses are set up (weekly lessons) to prepare them for the entrance examination of the elementary nursing school in Inhambane. The recycling of those qualified is effected during daily operations and is supported by interdistrict seminars, organized in co-operation with the Ministry of health and the and the provincial health authorities. Two seminars of one week each had already been organized in Vilanculos in 1987, gathering some 30 people.

Main results:

An Increase in the quality and quantity of the Mozambican personnel (a considerable effort carried out by the Ministry of Health);

- Dynamisation of public health programmes.

- Elimination of shortages in drugs stocks and medical material;

- A 50 per cent increase in the capacity of the sanitary infrastructure of the zone.

Objective

733. To give effective medical coverage to the civil population of the affected zone, while continuing the important rehabilitation activities that have been undertaken so far. and specifically to:

(a) assure the regular supply of drugs and basic medical materials to the general health structure of the zone.

(b) assure the realization of national preventive health programmes (SMI,PAV);

(c) complete the rehabilitation of the accessible medical infrastructures.

Activities to be undertaken

734. Objective a) will be attained by the installation of an interdistrictal warehouse, integrated in the organigram of the Ministry of Health. The management and administration will be carried out jointly by the Provincial Directorate of health and Medecins sans Frontieres. The Provincial Directorate of Health will nominate an auxiliary for the administration, who will benefit from Medecins Sans Frontieres' technical support (filing,

definition of the needs of the peripherical infrastructure, planning of orders, distribution of goods by the trucks belonging to the project, supervision of the management of stocks in the periphery).

735. Objective b) will be assured by the active participation of the technical team, meant to help the Mozambican personnel better to plan, manage and carry out the activities as defined in the national health programmes. This activity will be reinforced by the organization of interdistrict seminars. The logistic effort is guaranteed by Medecins Sans Frontieres.

736. Objective c) includes: at the level of Vilanculos' Country Hospital:

- Construction of the interdistrict warehouse with a permanent character (stock of drugs, sanitary material, paraffin, spare parts for the cold chain, fuel, and spare parts for cars and trucks);

- Completion of the rehabilitation of the three old hospital departments.

- Construction of a water tower, the supply to come from a double system (the city water supply and the court- yard well);

- Construction of a morgue;

- Construction of quarters for the medical personnel;

- Logistical support for the construction, with local materials, of additional quarters for the medical personnel;

At the level of the district of Inhassoro
- Completion of the rehabilitation of the old health post in the town of Inhassoro.

- Completion of rehabilitation of the health centre of Macovane;

- Construction of quarters for the medical personnel.

Resources required:

737. The Logistic network serves for every type of intervention. The network which has been functioning for more than one year is used for all MSF activities in the country. It consists of:

- An office for co-ordination in Maputo (logistics officer, means of communication, stocks, accountancy, office management).

- A logistics headquarters in Vilanculos, charged with the reception, stocking and distribution of materials for the whole zone, and also with the maintenance of the car park.

- An aeroplane "Cesna 206", based at Vilanculos which is vital for the transportation of people, in view of the security conditions in the zone.

Technical assistance, :

- Nova Mambone:	1 doctor and 1 nurse
- Inhassoro:	1 doctor and 1 nurse
- Vilanculos:	3 doctors and 1 logistics officer
- Maputo:	1 logistics officer

Estimated costs:

738. The project's budget is divided in two zones:
- The coastal zone: districts of Vilanculos, Inhassoro and Govuro

- The inland zone: The districts of Mabote and Funhalouro.

739. The inland zone, where four expatriates are working at present, has received necessary funds from Medecins Sans Frontieres/CAMS. The funds for the coastal zone remain to be assured.

(a) MSF contribution

Technical Assistance:		
Maputo:	2 x 2.500$ x 6	30 000
Inland zone:	4 x 2.500$ x 6	60 000
Local personnel (Administrative and logistical staff, drivers)		10 000
Vehicles		
- Purchase of three trucks (7 tons)		167 000
- Maintenance and operational costs of the three trucks		24 000
- Purchase of three vehicles (4 x4)		60 000
		351 000

(b) Funds still needed:

Duration of the project: 6 months.

- Technical assistance for the coastal zone 9 x 2.500 x 6 =	135 000
- Internal transport (aeroplane and trucks)	60 000
- Vehicles (operational costs + maintenance)	30 000
- Rehabilitation and construction	85 000
- Medecines and medical material (including freight + stock)	80 000
- Radio equipment	10 000
	400 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 4:	Technical Assistance to the Angoche Rural Hospital
Implementing agency:	Médécins sans frontières (MSF)(Holland) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and local authorities
Location:	Angoche - Nampula Province
	Responsible authority in Maputo: MSF HOLLAND
	Dr. Luc Van der Veken Rua da resistencia, 1746 7th Floor P.O. Box 1949 Maputo Telex: SCF 6-644 SCF MO
Target population:	70,000 of which several thousand displaced persons
Requested funds:	For 1 year: US$ 361 000

Background and justification

740. This project must be considered as support to the Mozambican health system, in an urgent situation, to answer to the immediate necessities and to facilitate the returning to a normal functioning and supplying of this hospital. This will create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the ICCO project HEALTH MINISTERY: "Support to the Primary Health Care at Angoche district".

741. The urgent situation described by the Provincial Health Directorate of Nampula is characterized by the following:

- Precarious security conditions;
- Uncertain and irregular surface communications;
- Dislocation of the rural population with and increase of the urban concentration;
- Irregular supply of water and electricity;
- Increased degradation of the nutritional situation.

742. Further details are included in two reports elaborated by MSF and by the Provincial Health Directorate. They are available on request at the Maputo office of Medecins sans frontières.

Programme:

Duration: 1 year, prorrogued with both parties agreement (Health Ministery - ICCCO)

Objectives:

1. To answer to the increase in medical needs by the integration of a medical team which will have the following functions:

a) Clinic direction of the hospital

b) Nursery staff training

c) Supervision of public health programmess (SMI,PAV,ELAT);

2. To supply drugs and medical material, in agreement with the provincial and central health district directorates.

3. To supply the necessary sanitary material (cleaning products, bed linen), and hospital equipment;

4. To give financial support to the rural hospital for running costs of:

office material and stationery,

fuel and spare parts for the generator and health vehicles,

Paraffin and spare parts for the cold chain.

Transport of purchased equipment and materials.

5. To support the Mozambican structures (Provincial Health Direction, District Health Direction), transport for the health staff, sanitary evacuations, etc;

6. To establish a rehabilitation working programme by order of priorities, elaborated together with the Provincial and District Health Directions, not exceeding US$ 30,000 (materials and staff included).

Resources required:

743. The programme implementation requires:

-Two medical practitioners, one with surgical competence,another competent in public health.

A logistician charged with the tranport, reception and storage of the material and drugs, in collaboration with the local authorities guaranteeing the supervision of rehabilitation work and radio communication with our organization and plane logistics.

- Expatriate staff	3 x 12 x 2.500	90 000
- Local staff	2 x 12 x 100	2 400
- Drugs and medical materials (international freight included)		86 800
- Sanitary material and hospital equipment		31 000
- Rural hospital running costs including:		45.000
- office material and stationery.		
- repair, diesel fuel and maintenance to assure operation of the generator		
- Diesel fuel and maintenance of two health vehicles.		
- Paraffin for the cold chain.		
- Purchase of a solar system for emergency use.		
- National transport (boat and cargo plane)		18 600
- Bimotor plane	400 x 10h x 12 months	48 000
- Rehabilitation		12 400
- Purchase of two radios		11 000
- Purchase of three motorbikes 50cc		5 400
- Maintenance		2 700
- Operation		1 200
- Purchase of one small boat (for security reasons)		6 100
	Total:	361 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 5:	Sanitary assistance for returnees in Tete Province
Sector:	Emergency/Health
Location:	Districts of Moatize (Moatize Zobue and Benga) and Angonia
Target pouplation:	17,000 to 50,000 returnees
Implementing agency:	Médécins sans frontières (MSF)(Belgium) in collaboration with UNHCR and Ministry of Health
Requested funds:	US$ 345,000 for one year

Background and justification:

General Context

744. Located north-west of Mozambique, this province of 800,000 inhabitants is known all over the country as one of the richest in terms of potential and resources (agriculture, mines and cattle).
745. At present, the population is suffering tremendously because of the insecurity that makes access to many areas at the north of the Zambeze river difficult. This situation leads to extensive internal population displacement. In the neighbouring countries (Zimbabwe, Zambia and especially Malawi).
746. In Malawi, besides the displaced Mozambicans from the Tete Province there are also many from the Zambezia province and from the north of Sofala. All road and train communication with Maputo and the Indian Ocean ports has been interrupted.

747. The number of returnees officially registered in 1987, according to UNHCR, is about 47,000. These returnees originally came from the following districts:

Milange (Province of Zambézia)
Mutarara (Province of Tete)
Angonia (Province of Tete)
Caia (Province of Sofala)
Chiuta (Province of Tete)
Machanga (Province of Tete).

748. The population went to Malawi and returned to Mozambique via Zobue. Those in Angonia returned directly to their district. Many more returnees are expected in the Angonia district (50.000). The Mozambican Government is improving security conditions in the district.

749. At the Government's request, UNHCR has set up an assistance programme for the returnee population in Tete Province. It has begun in the district of Moatize and Benga and is being extended to other districts, according to the number of returnees. DPCCN is in charge of distribution to the displaced population as well as to returnees who suffer from drought. It works in close co-ordination with the United Nations Co-ordinator for the Emergency.

Objectives:

- To ensure good working conditions and means of production at the actual sites, even if they are only temporary, and improve sanitary conditions;

- To develop, at the medico-sanitary level, structures and activities at the Benga site, to prepare it to receive about 5,000 people in satisfactory conditions;

- To support the National Sanitary Development Plans and base the programme on the further training of the existing health staff;

- To handle the supervision of health care in the existing structure (Health Center of Moatize and Rural Hospital of Angonia) to ensure continuity in providing medical care to the returnee population.

Activities:

1. Improvement of sanitary conditions:

- Disinfection of the camps after the returnees' departure, the camps being only "transit" camps.

2. Latrine construction:

- The 1987 programme was limited to 50 latrines; another 50 latrines will be necessary in Moatize district and in Ulongue Camp.

Digging of garbage holes to ensure better sanitary conditions.

3. Curative and medical activities

- Develop the curative activities from symptoms to diagnosis and from diagnosis to treatment;
- Develop preventive medicine activities in the four sites, by the enlarged vaccine programme and child and mother health (CMH)
- Prevention of tuberculosis;
- Promote sanitary education and hygiene in the camps;
- Provide teaching material and set up a recycling course;
- Develop a reference system and give support to this structure where possible.

4. Nutritional activities

- Evaluate the nutritional situation and the pathologies associated with it (avitaminoses);
- Set up a permanent evaluation system through CMH activities; Evaluate the intakes distributed for the moment.

5. Construction of a health post (UNHCR/CEE) and rehabilitation of Angonia Rural Hospital.

750. The start of construction had been delayed for several reasons. As the security level had now been satisfactory for some months, it was expected the work would start as soon as possible.

751. The logistician will ensure the supervision of the building work. Support to the UNICEF Rehabilitation Program, for the Angonia Rural Hospital, will be ensured. Evaluation, in collaboration with UNHCR, of new areas of concentration of the displaced population would take place.

Resources required:

1. Three expatriate doctors and one sanitary logistician, plus 8 local staff, to provide technical assistance to the returnee population through the sanitary infrastructures of reference (Health Center of Moatize and Angonia Rural Hospital) and through health infrastructures set up under the UNHCR-MSF programme of 1987 (a tent-built Health Centre at site 1 in Moatize and a tent-built Health Centre in Benga);

2. Drugs and medical material to meet the urgent needs of medical care of the returnee population;

3. Means of transportation (by air and road) and of communication;

4. Funds for airfreight and warehousing facilities.

Estimated costs: (US dollars)

MSF personnel:	4 pers. X 2.300 X 12 months	110 400
Local staff	: 3 pers. X 50 X 12 months	1 800
	: 3 drivers X 80 X 12 months	2 800
	: 1 secretary X 220 X 12 m.	2 640
	: 1 assistant logistician X X 220 X 12 months	2 640
Infrastructure	: 1 tent for health post	3 500
Equipment (furniture)		6 000
Sanitation		7 000
Medecine/ laboratory		30 000
Didactic material		10 000
Running cost health centre	(sanitary material)	10 000
Freight and warehouse		
Air freight		5 000
Road freight		2 500
Warehouse	300US$ X 12 months	3 600
Interprovincial transport		6 000
Charter of aircraft (Ulongue)	20h/m x 12m x US$ 350	84 000
Running cost vehicles and motorbike (2 vehicles and 1 motorbike in Moatize, 1 vehicle in Ulongue)		
12 months x 3 veh. x 2000km/m x 0,35 US$/km		25 200
12 months x 1 motorbike x 500km/m 0,1 US$		600
Purchase of one car for Ulongue site		5 000
Unforseen expenses 2% Contingencies (2 per cent)		6 240
		345 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 6:	Village health programme
Sector:	Emergency/Health
Locality:	Tete Province
Target population:	55,000, 9,490 of which are children
Implementing agency:	World Vision, Mozambique
Requested funds (1988):	$US 319,550

Background: World Vision in Mozambique

752. World Vision began operations in Mozambique during the year 1984, distributing 5,000 metric tons (MT) of Dutch-donated maize in Tete Province. In 1985, it distributed 13,000 MT of maize in Tete and Manica Provinces in co-operation with two partner agencies: the Mozambican Department for Natural Calamities (DPCCN) and the Mozambican Red Cross. World Vision's 1986 programmes expanded to 25,000 MT and added both Zambezia and Sofala Provinces. In 1987, distribution increased to 35,000 MT of food provided by the Governments of Australia, Canada and the United States and by the EEC.

753. In 1986, World Vision began a pilot AgPak programme in Tete and Manica Provinces, involving 2,500 families. In 1987, the programme was expanded to provide AgPaks for 15,000 families in Tete Province, 10,000 families in Zambezia Province, and 3,000 families in Manica Province.

754. World Vision anticipates further expansion of its food distribution programme in 1988 to a level of 53,000 MT, with food again being provided by the Governments of Australia, Canada, and the United States, as well as the EEC.

755. The AgPak programme will continue through 1989 for the 25,000 families noted above. The addition of a specific health component to World Vision's Mozambique effort is an important extension of the nutritional elements of both food distribution and AgPak projects.

756. In addition to these activities, World Vision is also conducting some small scale irrigation projects and training programmes, all of which are designed to improve the self-sufficiency of the Mozambican population in the area of food productivity.

Project Location

757. This project will be located in the secure areas of Tete Province in northern Mozambique, which has been affected by drought and destabilization these past five to seven years. World Vision has been involved in emergency food distribution in this area since 1983, and since 1985-1986 has begun involvement in rehabilitation programming, such as AgPaks and small-scale projects. According to the Ministry of Health (MOH), diarrhea due to insuffiently processed water sources, measles and tuberculosis due to low immunization coverage, and malnutrition due to drought and war are the most severe health-related problems in the area.

Focus

758. The project will focus its efforts on children under the age of five and pregnant women. The two selected project sites have a total population of about 55,000 people 9,490 of whom are children under five years, and over 3,000, women in child-bearing age.

759. Integrated into the project will be a private gifts-in-kind from Medical Assistance Programme International. Approximately 175,000 beneficiaries will be targeted in Maputo and Tete Provinces. The Gifts-in-kind will be for medical supplies and pharmaceuticals, which will be passed to Maputo Central and Methodist Hospitals and to Government Health Centres in Tete.

Objectives

760. The objectives of this programme are to reduce the mortality-morbidity of children under five years of age because of diarrhea; to increase the immunization coverage among vulnerable groups from 22 per-cent to 85 per-cent; and to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition by strengthening the referral and collaborative linkages within the local health system within a one-year period.

Main Project Components

Immunization of all vulnerable groups (children under five years of age and pregnant women) with BCG, DPT, OPV, and measles vaccines following MOH guidelines and using MOH personnel and structures;

Nutrition improvements among vulnerable groups through improved food aid utilization, improved feeding practices, surveys, and growth monitoring;

Training of Community Facilitators (CFs) in each community of 10-20 households, or about 100 people;

Provision of safe drinking water and human waste disposal through community mobilization and appropriate World Vision inputs.

Project organization

761. The basic organization unit of the projects is the community, with an average of 70-140 people and one CF. Each geographical unit of about 100 communities will be supervised by one local staff member.

762. The project will have two support units: a technical support unit for training, monitoring and evaluation, technical advice and services; and an adminstrative support unit for financial, logistical, and transport support services.

Project supervision

763. The program will be under the administrative supervision of the World Vision, Mozambique programme office. The network comprises the following:

a) National level-Maputo: a senior health/nutrition manager;
b) Field level-Tete Project: a project manager, a public health physician (M.D), a public health nurse, and a water/sanitation technician.

Co-operation With the Ministry of Health and others

764. MOH has welcomed donor assistance and participation in implementing its programmes, realizing its inadequacy to deliver the most basic health services to the people. MOH has enormous needs, but what is commendable is their desire to co-ordinate and control aid toward long-term goals previously set with a good amount of thinking and priorizing establishing of priorities.

765. UNICEF is involved in the vaccination and essential drugs programmes. They provide the vaccines, kerosene refrigerators, and basic essential drugs to all Provincial Health centres countrywide.

766. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) provides financial assistance to the local Waterworks Authority in order to improve drinking water sources in selected communities of the province. LWF does not have involvement in Chitima up to the present time.

767. DPCCN, through various sources including World Vision, co-ordinates the food distribution to drought-and war-affected populations. DPCCN works with the Provincial Emergency Committee, of which MOH is a member, in co-ordination with World Vision, in order to prepare and agree upon a food distribution plan.

768. Since MOH has extensive structures down to the district level, including a full complement of staff, World Vision will work alongside them in

implementing PHC in selected project sites. The objective of World Vision is not to duplicate and compete with such organizations as UNICEF, LWF and DPCCN, but rather to supplement MOH the existing programmes of MOH by providing training, logistical and management support, immunization, nutrition, and water and sanitation activities. The result will be improved health care delivery systems. Through MOH, information will be shared with all collaborating organizations.

769. The AgPak programme of World Vision, Mozambique is now in its second year of operation in Tete Province. Its resources (material and technical) will be fully utilized in implementing grass-root agricultural activities through the project-based agriculture extension workers, because malnutrition is directly related to poor agricultural production. Information gathered from the field will be shared with AgPak programme management in order to design appropriate changes in strategies.

Community Involvement

770. The involvement of the communities in projects that directly or indirectly affect their lives is essential for greater impact in the long term. Lack of their co-operation could spell failure, especially in activities involving community mobilization, such as Community Facilitator training.

771. Community leaders will be approached to establish rapport and gather opinions on programme implementation. Issues such as selection of Community Facilitators, defining their roles and responsibilities, latrine construction, water source protection and other similar activities will be resolved by the community members themselves with minimal assistance from World Vision staff.

Detailed budget for first year (in US dollars)

Personnel (12 months)	TOTAL	Requested	WRO
a) Maputo:			
H/M Manager	19 200	19 200	-
Secretary	3 600	-	3 600
Food allowance	4 800	4 800	-
R & R enefits	4 800	-	4 800
Subtotal, Maputo staff	32 400	24 000	8 400
b) Tete:			
Project Manager	9 000	9 000	-
MD/nutritionist (1)	12 000	12 000	-
Nurses (2)	15 600	15 600	-
Water/sanitation Techs (2)	15 600	15 600	-
Food allowance	12 000	12 000	-
R & R benefits	2 610	-	2 610
Subtotal, Tete staff	66 810	64 200	2 610
TOTAL SALARIES	99 210	88 200	11 010

Personnel (12 months)	TOTAL	Requested	WRO
Housing			
a) Maputo:			
House rent (H/N Mgr)	12 000	12 000	-
Utilities	750	750	-
Cooks/guards/maintenance	1 800	1 800	-
Repairs	1 200	1 200	-
Subtotal, Maputo housing	15 570	15 750	-
b) Tete:			
Rent (3 houses)	15 000	15 000	-
Utilities	2 250	2 250	-
Cooks/guards/maintenance	2 100	2 100	-
Repairs	1 500	1 500	-
Subtotal, Tete housing	20 850	20 850	-
TOTAL HOUSING	36 600	36 600	-
Training:			
Animateur method	10 000	10 000	-
Total	10 000	10 000	-
Travel/Transport:			
Local travel X 16 (MPM-Tete/Tete-MPM)	3 200	3 200	-
Vehicle lease	54 000	54 000	-
Vehicle repair/maintenance	5 400	5 400	-
Fuel	10 800	10 800	-
Accomodations (H/N Mgr, MD, Proj. Mgr)	4 000	4 000	-
GIK Ocean and inland transport	40 000	-	40 000
Total	117 000	77 400	40 000
Supplies:			
Office supplies	5 000	5 000	-
Immunization (needles, syringes, ice packs, cotton cold boxes, carries)	15 000	-	15 000
Pharmaceuticals/medical supplies	5 050 000	50 000	-
Nutrition	10 000	10 000	-
Water/Sanitation	15 000	15 000	-
Total Supplies	5 095 000	80 000	5 015 000

Personnel (12 months)	TOTAL	Requested	WRO
Office rent (Tete)			
Rent	2 400	2 400	-
Utilities	1 600	1 600	-
Total	4 000	4 000	-
Non-vehicular repairs: (Tete)	1 500	1 500	-
Communications			
Postage	500	500	-
Telephone	2 000	2 000	-
Telexes	1 500	1 500	-
Total	4 000	4 000	-
Consultant fees/travel			
Animateur facilitator (1)	250	250	-
International travel x 3 (Addis-NBO-HRE)	3 000	3 000	-
Total	5 050	5 050	-
Capital expenditures			
Solar refrigerators (2)	12 000	12 000	-
Typewriter (1)	800	800	-
Total	12 800	12 800	-
Total, 1988 Tete health budget	5 385 560	319 550	5 066 010

Year 2 will cost about $US290 000 and Year 3 $US100 000. The three-year total would be $US780 000.

PROJECT SUMARY

Project 7:	Technical and logistic support for integrated rural rehabilitation of Funhalouro District
Sector:	Emergency/Integrated rehabilitation schemes
Locality:	Inhambane Province, Funhalouro District
Target population:	35,000 persons, of which several thousand are displaced
Implementing agency:	Bioforce (France) in close collaboration with the Mozambican Government
Requested funds:	$US 930 000

Background:

772. Bioforce has executed three emergency programs in the northern region of Inhambane Province, beginning in 1984 soon after the diminution of the destructive actions of armed bandits. These emergency support activities were carried out in co-ordination with the local and provincial Government structures, other NGOs, private groups with independent means, and international organizations like the Red Cross and UNICEF.

773. The work had a positive impact on the 50,000 families in the region, creating the conditions necessary to elaborate and execute a rural integrated development project, now under study.

774. As the northern region of Inhambane Province is the least appropriate for achieving a surplus production--it is the most arid in Mozambique--any project requires that the Government's emergency agencies provide careful assistance.

775. The region has one advantage in that the various agencies working in the area maintain close links, having been sensitized to the logistical and technical struggle necessary to overcome the long nightmare of drought and warfare. A seven-person team of Bioforce personnel continues to provide technical assistance as part of its local programme.

Objectives:

776. The main objective of the proposed project is to elaborate and execute a project of rural integrated rehabilitation, involving simultaneous interventions in the sectors of health, education, small business development and water.

777. The vital problems to be confronted in rural communities, using a holistic approach, include hunger, illiteracy, nudity, illness and parasites.

Programme:

778. The project is planned for a two year duration with basic steps of transition. The budget shown below does not include food and clothing to be supplied by the World Food Programme and the Mozambican DPCCN. The model utilized will be that of a similar two year development project executed by Bioforce in the area of Vilankulo.

779. The efficiency of this method stems from the rapidity of the intervention in different sectors and the interlinking of activities, which avoids duplication of effort.

780. Bioforce has identified communities that present characteristics similar to Vilankulo in the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane, Zambézia and Nampula, where additional micro-projects could be executed immediately, using the same methodology.

Resources required:

		(US dollars)
Labour:	Four Experts, 48 m/m Agronomist Hydraulic Technician 2 Logistical Specialists	240 000 00
Equipment:	Agricultural sector	300 000 00
	Water sector	80 000 00
	Education	20 000 00
	Health	30 000 00
	Small business sector	60 000 00
Other:	Consumer goods	200 000 00
	Total	930 000 00

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 8:	Soap project: Gaza & Inhambane
Sector:	Local production
Implementing agency:	Mozambican Red Cross Society (CVM)
Coverage:	Chibuto & Manjacaze Districts in Gaza Panda & Morrumbene Districts in Inhambane
Target population:	Displaced people of Gaza & Inhambane as producers; the rest of the local population as potential consumers
Requested Funds:	$US 60,000 for 1988.

781. A soap project is vital in Gaza and Inhambane for several reasons. These provinces have abundant raw material for soap production ("mafura" and coconuts), and there is a shortage of soap for the local population. There are many people who have been displaced because of drought and war who could benefit from participation in such an income-producing enterprise. In addition, this project could in the future help the Red Cross branch raise the funds it needs in order to carry on its work.

782. The project is foreseen as an income-generator in the future; as soon as the project supplies the needs of the the displaced persons, the surplus could be sold to help purchase the materials needed for its continued operation.

Justification:

783. 1. The displaced persons in Gaza and Inhambane are totally dependent on aid provided by international organizations. They receive clothing, blankets, tents, agricultural products and soap. It is important to assist them in making soap for their own use so as to decrease their dependence on outside agencies.

784. 2. The project would help to boost their morale bringing additional self-confidence because they know that the soap that they use is the result of their own labour and skill. The project would offer training to displaced persons, providing them with a very useful skill.

Objectives:

785. In the short run, the project aims to resolve the participating displaced communities' shortage of soap. In the long run, it would generate income through sale of soap to the surrounding areas, provide job training to the participants, and increase the self-sufficiency and personal esteem.

RESOURCES REQUIRED:

786. The principal inputs required include the press unit to produce soap, the ancillary ingredients, funds to cover transportation of the product, and the allowance for an instructor. Additional funding is sought as an incentive to the eight persons trained by the instructor. These costs cover the first year. It is expected that the operation will gradually become self-sufficient.

Item, per unit	Cost (US dollars)
Caustic soda	1 600
Blue seal	600
Containers and utensils	400
Transport including raw material	1 200
Instructor's allowance & incentives for personnel	800
Purchase of machinery	10,000
Unforeseen contingencies	400
Sub-total:	15 000
Total cost of four units at $US 15 000 each:	60 000

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project 9:	Small-scale duck raising
Locality:	Province of Sofala, districts of Nhamatanda and Dondo
Sector:	Emergency/Agriculture
Target population:	2,500 Displaced Families
Implementing agency:	Mozambican Red Cross Society/District agricultural directorates
Budget:	Local contribution: 4,065,000 meticais (mt) External Funding: $US 65,000 - 1st year $US 12,500 - 2nd year --- $US 77,500

Background and justification:

787. Within the context of resettlement of displaced populations it is imperative that a multisector, integrated emergency/rehabilitation program be promptly implemented. The most important aspect is to attain, as quickly as possible, self-sufficiency in cereals, vegetables and then in animal proteins. Several projects are being presented to provide agricultural equipment, tools and seeds to the displaced families, and other proposals for borehole drilling and irrigation schemes

788. This small-scale project, presented by the Provincial Directorate for Agriculture in Sofala, is intended to provide support to start duck-raising activities in two farmers' associations in Dondo district (Macharote and 7 de Abril) and three communities in Nhamatanda: Macuze, Jasse and Nhamatanda-Sede. The project would be executed by the rural extension nucleus at the district level and supervised by the Provincial Directorate for Agriculture.

Immediate objectives:

- Approximately 2,500 families would obtain a regular source of animal protein.

OUTPUTS

- Five small-scale duck-raising enterprises would be established with a capacity for 5,000.animals each.
- Duck-raising activities in other villages and cooperatives would be encouraged.

Activities

-Construction of pavillions;
-Acquisition of chicken wire, nails, lusalite sheets;
-Acquisition of basic medecines and veterinary products;
-Purchase of animals for the first stage of project;
-Monitoring and technical assistance;
-Purchase of animal feed;

Resources required:

-500 female ducks and 71 males for each community;
Construction materials; pails;
animal feed and technical assistance.

Estimated costs per unit:

	(US dollars)
(a) Construction materials	
2 500 metres of chicken wire	
1,750-	
100 kg nails	60-
120 lusalite sheets	1 200-
10 wheelbarrows at 25-each	250-
Various tools for 4 masons and 4 carpenters	800-
Subtotal	4 060-
(b) Reproducers	
571 ducks at 8.75 each	5 000-
Drugs and veterinary assistance, US$ 1,250 per year	2 500-
20 pails *	
Animal feed: for two years *	
Subtotal	7 500-
(c) Contingency	1 440-
1st year, total cost for 5 units	65 000-
Total local contribution MT 4,065,000	
2nd year, Drugs + veterinary assistance for 5 units	12 500-
Total cost:	77 500-

* local contribution

LIST OF FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

CCPCCN	-	Co-ordinating Council for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities
CENE	-	National Executive Committee for Emergencies
CPE	-	Provincial Emergency Commission
CTE	-	Technical Council for the Emergency
DPCCN	-	Department for the Prevention and Combat of National Calamities
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Committee
EOG	-	Emergency Operations Group
LWH	-	Lutheran World Federation
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
PRE	-	Economic Rehabilitation Programme
SADCC	-	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	-	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNHCR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCERO	-	Office of the United Nations Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organization