



PDBCA 507

**UNITED STATES
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USAID MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE**

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July 30, 1990

Mr. D. Batchelder
Country Director
Save the Children Federation (US)
C. P. 1854
Maputo
Mozambique

Dear Mr. Batchelder,

Subject: Traumatized Orphans
Project No. 656-0210
Grant No. [REDACTED]-G-SS-0011-00

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D." or "Grantor") hereby grants Save the Children Federation (US) (hereinafter referred to as "SCF" or "Grantee"), the sum of \$1,000,000 to provide partial support for a program of assistance to children affected by war, as described in the Schedule of this grant and the Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description." It is anticipated that, subject to the provisions of the agreement, the availability of funds, and the mutual agreement of the Parties, a total of \$1,357,700 will be granted to SCF in support of this program.

This grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning July 1, 1990 and ending September 30, 1991.

This grant is made to SCF on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, entitled the "Schedule," Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description," and Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions," which have been agreed to by your organization.

/

Please sign the original and seven (7) copies of this letter to acknowledge receipt of the grant, and return the original and six (6) copies to USAID/Mozambique.

Sincerely,



David Mutchler
Acting Director

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard Provisions

Acknowledged:

By:


Donald Batchelder

Title: Country Director, SCF

Date:

10 August 1980

Attachment 1

Schedule

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of this Grant is to provide support for the SCF project of assistance to traumatized orphans as more specifically described in Attachment 2 to this Grant entitled "Program Description."

B. Period of Grant

1. The effective date of this Grant is July 1, 1990. The expiration date of the Grant is September 30, 1991.

2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the period shown above in B.1.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment

1. The total estimated amount of this Grant for the period shown above in B.1 is \$1,357,700.

2. A.I.D. hereby obligates \$1,000,000 for program expenditures as shown in the Financial Plan below.

3. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 3 - Standard Provision 1, entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit."

4. Additional funds up to the total amount of the Grant shown in C.1. above may be also obligated by A.I.D. subject to the availability of funds, and to the requirements of the Standard Provision of the Grant, entitled "Revision of Financial Plans."

D. Financial Plan

The following is the Grant Budget. Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with Standard Provision 4 of this Grant, entitled "Revision of Grant Budget." A detailed breakdown of the grant budget is given in Attachment 2, Program Description, IV. Illustrative Financial Plan.

Fiscal data:

Appropriation: 72-1101021.6

BPC: GDSA-90-21656-1G13

RCN: P900055

ECN: R900094

Amount: \$1,000,000

Funds Available: NRemane, Acct.

ItemU.S. \$

	<u>This Obligation</u>	<u>Total Estimated A.I.D. Funding</u>
A. Mozambique Program		
i. Personnel	140,000	244,046
ii. Air Travel	250,000	350,000
iii. Training	25,000	31,800
iv. Tracing/Material Assistance	89,847	115,500
v. Operational Support	35,000	45,000
vi. Supplies	3,725	3,725
vii. Equipment	96,650	96,650
Subtotal (A):	<u>640,222</u>	<u>886,721</u>
B. Mozambique/Malawi Program		
i. Personnel	50,000	64,000
ii. Travel	32,000	42,700
iii. Operational Support	12,000	17,380
iv. Tracing	6,000	6,000
v. Supplies	1,600	1,600
vi. Equipment	68,950	68,950
Subtotal (B):	<u>170,550</u>	<u>200,630</u>
Total Direct Costs:	810,772	1,087,351
Overhead (29.33%)*	189,228	270,349
Total:	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,357,700</u>

*SCF overhead has been calculated at the approved negotiated rate of 29.33%. Figures have been rounded. Overhead has not been charged on equipment.

SCF will make both in kind and cash contributions to the project. Cash contributions are indicated in Attachment 2, Program Description budgets.

E. Reporting

SCF Field Office, Mozambique will submit quarterly financial and progress reports to USAID/Mozambique in a format to be agreed upon at a later date. Financial reports should indicate expenditures using grant funds. Progress reports should discuss progress achieved, problems encountered and efforts to resolve them, and actions to be undertaken in the next period.

All field office reports should be forwarded to USAID/Mozambique not later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

SCF Head Office will forward financial and progress reports to AID/Washington in accordance with standard practice already established between it and FVA/PVC.

F. Special Provision

The Grantee agrees not to undertake any activities in Malawi financed under this Grant without the permission of the Government of Malawi for such activities.

G. Indirect Cost Rate

The current provisional overhead rate of 29.33% as negotiated between A.I.D. and SCF (U.S.) will apply to this Grant until amended.

H. Title to Property

Title to property purchased using Grant funds will vest with the Grantee for the period of the Grant.

I. Authorized Geographic Code

The authorized Geographic Code for this Grant is A.I.D. Geographic Code 935. However, refer to Attachment 3, Optional Standard Provision 7, for the order of preference for the source, origin and nationality of goods and services procured under this Grant; provided that the order of preference in Provision 7(b)(1) shall apply to procurement under this Grant regardless of the amount of the procurement element.

ATTACHMENT 2, PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

SAVE THE CHILDREN = CHILDREN & WAR PROJECT

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

TERM - JULY 1, 1990 - JUNE 30, 1991

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

One of the most devastating results of the conflict and violence in Mozambique has been its impact on the country's civilian population, particularly, its children. Concrete evidence ranges from severe malnutrition and one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world, to the large numbers of children who have been displaced and separated from their families. At the extreme are traumatized children, those who have been witnesses to, direct victims of, or forced participants in, physical violence. For some, the exposure to such violence and abuse has not been a single or brief episode, rather, it has been of a repeated and sustained nature.

In collaboration with the appropriate Mozambican Ministries and other Nongovernmental organizations, SCF's Children and War Project is committed to working with and on behalf of war-affected children, their families and communities. The project has two overall goals. The first is to help make a genuine difference in the daily lives of such children, enabling them, as much as is possible in the present context, to resume the tasks of normal social and psychological development. Our second goal is to strengthen and increase the Mozambican Government's capacity to meet the more long-term needs of this population. This includes a project design that enhances training and a strategy for

collaborative implementation of pilot intervention projects. These larger goals are being addressed through a number of specific program objectives which will be briefly described.

1) Embedded within a psychological framework that is culturally sensitive, our primary objective is the establishment of a nationwide documentation, tracing and reunification program for displaced and unaccompanied children. This effort includes in-the-field training for Mozambicans at the national, provincial and district levels.

2) Primary attachments and family relationships are held to be of central importance and when reunification with extended family is not possible, emphasis is put on placement within a substitute family rather than an institution. Pilot intervention projects have been initiated in Gaza Province with the objective of demonstrating how orphanages can be transformed, with their physical structures taking on more culturally appropriate uses within the community.

3) A third objective is to articulate and provide appropriate material assistance to the families and communities of reunified children, an effort to maximize the potentiality for their positive reintegration into the social fabric of the community.

4) A fourth and central objective is to explore culturally appropriate therapeutic intervention strategies for children who remain symptomatic after being reunified with their families and communities.

Part I: Mozambique

BACKGROUND:

In its inception in June of 1988 this project was designed to work with a specific group of 37 Mozambican youth that had been "instrumentalized" by the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance-Renamo) and who, upon being liberated, were brought by Frelimo to the Lhanguene Center in Maputo. The initial goal of the work was to provide psychological assessment of these traumatized children and to begin a culturally appropriate treatment program that might help them be reintegrated into society. The success of this initial work has been documented (The Lhanguene Initiative, 1988) and well covered in the national and international media.

Following the completion of its initial phase, the project took on a much broader role. Working with the Social Welfare Department (DNAS) in the Ministry of Health, efforts were focused on addressing the wider needs of war-affected Mozambican children. Though accurate statistics are not available, the Mozambican Government and UNICEF have estimated that over 200,000 children in Mozambique have been displaced and are unaccompanied by any adult extended family member. Moreover, some 10,000 children are believed to have been instrumentalized by RENAMO, particularly in Mozambique's southern provinces. Without question, the

needs of these children and their families remain at an extreme.

Joined by the efforts of Save the Children (UK) in Inhambane and Zambezia provinces, and Radd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children) in Manica province, SCF (USA) accepted responsibility for the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Tete, Nampula, and Maputo city. A common set of objectives were established between DNAS and included the following therapeutic intervention strategies for assisting displaced and war-affected children:

- 1) Coordination of a documentation, tracing, and physical reunification program in collaboration with provincial representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Mozambique Women's Organization (OMM) and the Mozambique National Youth Organization (OCRM). A central record keeping system was established within DNAS at the Ministry of Health in Maputo.

- 2) Establishment of a consistent training program in the methodology for tracing and reunification. Training seminars are carried out at the provincial and district level, with representatives of the above organizations as well as the military and police.

- 3) Identification of suitable substitute families for those displaced children whose relatives cannot be located or are living in MNR-controlled areas.

- 4) Provision of limited material support to reunited and substitute families.

- 5) Assistance in the training and supervision of culturally appropriate therapeutic interventions with war-

affected children. These include the use of regular follow-up home-visits made by DNAS social workers and collaboration with community institutions such as preschools and primary schools.

6) To assist DNAS in building and sustaining a network of qualified personnel who, ultimately, will become fully responsible for this ongoing work, consisting of tracing, reunification, follow-up, and implementing culturally appropriate intervention strategies with traumatized children who remain symptomatic.

To date, over 5,000 displaced Mozambican children have been documented and over 2,000 have been successfully reunited with their families. It is believed that these figures may be a significant underestimate, particularly the numbers of children reunited with family. The principal reason is that "direct" reunifications occur with some frequency and most often, do not result in final documentation and inclusion in official statistics. We have found that when a family or a competent unaccompanied adolescent becomes aware of each others whereabouts, and overland transport is possible, they do not wait for final paperwork to be completed nor for group transportation to be arranged. Quite understandably, they seek each other out as quickly as possible. In addition to the actual numbers of documentations and reunifications, training seminars have been held in all provinces with the exception of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, where no programs currently exist.

With the achievement of initial goals, other problems and needs have become clear. This has been particularly

true in appreciating the kinds of pressures that are created when large numbers of children are reunited or placed in a community in a short time frame. For example, between mid-February and mid-March of this year, over 120 children were reunited with family in the deslocado community of Cheringoma, approximately 25 KM outside of the city of Beira in Sofala Province.

In response to this issue, SCF has increased its efforts to work with community leaders and provide necessary material assistance to communities in which large numbers of children have been reunited or placed. Thus, in addition to the small material "kits" that are provided to families for immediate short-term needs when children are reunited, support for the community is also necessary so these children are not experienced as a burden on the already strained services that may exist. Thus far, requested support has tended to focus on repairs to primary schools, establishment of preschools, provision of basic school materials for students and teachers, with additional support being channeled into the community health-post.

Despite the Mozambican Government's policy favoring substitute families over institutional placements, a proliferation of orphanages has been taking place in the provinces. In response, SCF has initiated two pilot projects in Chokwe and Chibuto in Gaza province, intended to demonstrate, in collaboration with community leaders, the potential for transforming existing orphanages into more appropriate community uses. In Chokwe for example, this will include the construction of five houses from local

materials for substitute families, the alternative use of one existing structure at the orphanage to accommodate a preschool and nutrition education center. A second existing structure will become a temporary shelter (<90 days) for unaccompanied youth. Direct material assistance is also being provided to the community primary school and health post, and discussions are underway to support a self-sufficiency project for a number of widows who have taken in displaced children.

PROJECTED ACTIVITY FOR JULY 1990 = JUNE 1991

In addition to sustaining the existing efforts of the Children's Project, we are proposing a plan of action for the coming year which will respond to the increasing requests for additional assistance from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, requests for consultation from other NGO's working with Mozambican children, and to contend with the logistical problems and dilemmas that have naturally emerged in our work over the past year. In brief, there are four areas in which we hope to concentrate our efforts this year:

- 1) Continuing the tracing and reunification efforts already initiated in 8 of Mozambique's provinces, as discussed above.

2) Initiating the tracing and reunification program in the two remaining northern provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, making the system a truly national network.

3) Playing a more active consultation role with both governmental and nongovernmental organizations that are increasingly interested in working with war-affected Mozambican children.

4) Expanding the same methodology to address the large numbers of unaccompanied Mozambican children who either have families now inside Malawi or, are themselves unaccompanied refugee youth in Malawi who have family members still in Mozambique. * (This aspect of the project will be covered in Part II of this proposal.)

A discussion of proposed new areas of activity (items 2-4) follows:

2) Expansion to Niassa and Cabo Delgado

A persistent issue for DNAS has been the lack of services for children in difficult circumstances in the two northernmost provinces of Mozambique. Thus far, despite these expressed concerns there have been no significant tracing and reunification efforts nor any training seminars held in Niassa or Cabo Delgado. The director of DNAS has directly stated her desire that our work with displaced and traumatized children, using this relatively simple and effective methodology, become truly national in scope.

SCF provided a provincial training seminar in Nampula province during 1989 which has produced modest results, with

some 475 unaccompanied children being documented and 175 being reunited with their families. District level training seminars are planned for May of this year. Due to the inaccessability of much of the country by overland transport, the Children's Project has relied heavily on air transport for its work. However, the sheer distance from Maputo to Nampula (seven and one half hours flying time one way) has proven to be a serious logistical problem, being expensive both in monetary terms as well as in professional staff time lost in the field. A similar problem exists with the work in Tete.

If the methodology developed by the Children and War Project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health is to ultimately be fully run by DNAS, the transition will be smoother and more assured if it has been established nationwide. In order to accomplish this objective and significantly improve the effectiveness in Nampula and Cabo Delgado it will require that a second plane be based in Nampula to serve these northernmost provinces. In addition, Mozambican coordinators working for SCF will be employed and trained in each province, serving as direct links to their counterparts in DNAS. As we have done in Gaza, Sofala, and Maputo city, 4x4 vehicles will be necessary for overland transport in Tete, Niassa and Cabo Delgado.

3) Increasing the Role of Consultation

In the past three months we have received an increasing number of requests from both governmental and nongovernmental agencies who are contemplating, or have

already begun projects that include war-affected children. Project ideas have tended to stress insitutional approaches to the problems of these children, the building of orphanages or rehabilitation centers in particular. Through its pilot projects now underway in Gaza Province, and by direct, onsite consultation when requested, the Children's Project intends to demonstrate alternative methods for working with war-affected children that are effective and culturally appropriate. We are now providing consultation to other nongovernmental organizations in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Niassa.

A review of the results of the tracing and reunification efforts in Mozambique for 1989, reflects significant differences in results between the provinces. In part, this is a reflection of the difference in the intensity and impact of the war. However, it also suggests that programatic differences, including staff size, degree of organization and level of logistical support play a crucial role in effectiveness. Inhambane province has been especially affected by the war and we have received numerous requests for consultation and support. Despite its relatively close proximity to Maputo and the overlap of displaced children and their families with Gaza and Sofala provinces, only 56 children have been reunited in Inhambane as of March 1990. Thus, we are proposing to share in the responsibility for Inhambane province as of July 1, 1990. We have discussed this matter with save the Children Fund (UK) and have agreed to coordinate our joint efforts through DNAS. This will include some joint documentation trips to

targeted districts in Inhambane and Zambezia as well. In addition, we have begun consulting to other organizations working with war-affected youth in Inhambane and expect to develop a demonstration project over the course of the next six months.

Budget Proposal - U.S. AID
Save the Children Federation
Children and War Project
Maputo, Mozambique
Term: July 1, 1990 - June 30, 1991

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Schedule A: Personnel

I. Maputo Based	
A. Senior Project Advisor	50,900
1. Fringe	10,689
2. COLA	4,140
B. National Director	18,000
C. Public Health Consultant	12,000
D. Program Assistants	
1. Senior Program Assistant	9,600
2. Program Assistant	7,200
3. Half-time Assistants (x2)	5,400
E. Secretary/Administrator	6,900
F. Driver	3,240
G. Security Guards (6)	9,100
H. Housekeeper (1/2 time)	500
I. SCF Central Office Support	
1. Accountant - 1/2 time	6,500
2. Logistics Officer - 1/3 time	4,500
J. Fringe (10%) - National Staff (Maputo)	5,294
K. Severance Pay Account	17,735
II. Nampula Based	
A. Expatriate coordinator	32,500
1. Fringe	6,825
2. COLA	2,500
3. Relocation	4,600
4. Less Oak Foundation Contribution	-15,750
B. Senior Program Assistant	7,200
C. Secretary/Administrative Asst.	4,200
D. Driver	3,000
E. Security Guards	4,000
F. Housekeeper (1/2 time)	500
G. Fringe(10%) - National Staff (Nampula)	1,890
H. Severance Pay Account	4,725
III. Provincial	
A. SCF Provincial Coordinators	
1. 350.00 per month x 5 provinces	21,000
(Gaza, Sofala, Tete, Niassa, Cabo Delgado)	
IV. Consultant (Psychologist)	
A. 60 days at 245 per day	14,700
B. Per-diem (60dysx\$75)	4,500

Subtotal: 268,088

Schedule B: Travel

I: Air Charter

A. Provincial

100 hrs per month X 12 = 1200

at 295.00 per hour

354,000

1. Less Oak Foundation Contribution

-15,750

2. Landing fees

24,000

B. Air Tickets

1. 5-RT NY-Maputo

15,000

2. 2-RT NY-Maputo (consultant)

6,000

Subtotal: 384,000

Schedule C: Training

I. Training Seminars - Niassa & Cabo Delgado

A. Per diem for SCF Staff

1,800

B. Per diem for DNAS Staff

2 seminars x 20 participants

5,000

II. Training Videos

25,000

Subtotal: 31,800

Schedule D: Tracing/Material Aid

I. Tracing Materials - Posters

A. 1,500 x 8 provinces

12,000

B. Less Oak Foundation Contribution

-1,500

II: Material Assistance

A. 15,000 x 8 provinces

120,000

B. Less Oak Foundation Contribution

-15,000

Subtotal: 115,500

Schedule E: Operational Support

I, Office/Housing

A. Maputo

1. Office Rent

6,000

2. House Rent

9,600

3. Maintenance

5,000

4. Telephone

3,000

5. Telex

3,000

6. Postage

3,000

7. Office Supplies

4,500

B. Nampula

1. Office Rent

6,000

2. Maintenance

2,000

3. Telephone

2,000

4. Postage

600

5. Office Supplies

3,000

Part II = MALAWI EXPANSION

OVERVIEW

Insurgent attacks by Renamo on social and economic infrastructure particularly transportation, agricultural and industrial production, schools and health projects continue to result in further large-scale displacement of rural populations within Mozambique and across international borders into neighboring countries. Malawi currently hosts the majority of Mozambican refugees. According to the report of the Secretary to the President and Cabinet (January, 1990) the total refugee population is 772,423.

Statistics on refugees around the world strongly suggest that at least five percent of every refugee group is unaccompanied children. An unaccompanied child is referred to here as a child who has been separated from his or her family and is currently not under the care or supervision of an adult - whether that adult is a parent, extended family member, or temporary surrogate unrelated adult. Using this definition, there is ample reason to believe that there are over 38,621 unaccompanied Mozambican children in Malawi. Estimates from camp administrators for just two medium sized camps, Chiumbangame and Chifunga, placed the number of unaccompanied children at over 2,000 (SCF, 10-89 & 03-90 field trips). There are 123 refugee camps and integrated communities in Malawi (Spotlight Publication, League of Red Cross, 1990). Furthermore, an undetermined number of unaccompanied children have been absorbed by substitute refugee families within refugee camps as well as within

integrated communities; these children are not included in the above estimates.

To date there is no empirically based estimate of the number or location of unaccompanied Mozambican children in neighboring countries. Similarly, information concerning children who have been absorbed into substitute families is also inadequate. How many children have been absorbed, the emotional needs of these children, the desires of the children to be reunited with their family of origin, and the intentions of substitute families to permanently integrate the child into the family are all important unanswered questions. Moreover, the practice in Malawian camps of providing an additional fixed quantity of rations to families who agree to take in an unaccompanied child (regardless of age) may create an undesirable incentive for absorbing a child.

SEF FIELD TRIPS

An initial field trip (October, 1989) by consultants, Dr. Neil Boothby and Mr. Peter Upton revealed that there is no effective system in place to either document or trace unaccompanied children in Malawi. Nor is there any system to assess the emotional needs of these children. In meetings with Mr. John Tsitsi, the tracing officer of the Malawi Red Cross (MRC) (the organization mandated by the Malawi government to conduct tracing for the country) it was learned that the distribution of food, a primary mission of the MRC, had taken priority over the implementation of an

active tracing program. The methodology of the MRC relies on refugees initiating contact with MRC officials on a local level. At that point, information is sent to Harare, Zimbabwe and then eventually sent on to the Mozambican Red Cross, which then attempts to locate parents and families of children identified. Mr. Tsitsi noted that using this method only a small number of children, approximately 20, had been successfully traced over the past two years, although 500 messages had been sent to the Mozambique Red Cross. Mr. Tsitsi also noted that MRC has never undertaken a systematic study to determine how many unaccompanied children exist, explored the viability of childrens' current placement in substitute families, nor assessed the extent to which these children desire or might benefit from reunification with their family of origin.

In March, 1990 SCF (USA) conducted a second field trip. SCF (USA) staff and Dr. Joan Duncan, SCF consultant, met with Malawi Red Cross leadership in order to offer technical assistance and to collaboratively develop a more responsive documentation and tracing program. MRC expressed a strong interest in working together to improve its tracing efforts. An agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of SCF (USA) and MRC has been written and has been favorably reviewed by MRC. An initial plan to pilot a collaborative documentation and tracing effort in several mid-sized camps has been initiated. SCF (USA) and MRC met with UNHCR representatives to inform them of our plans to undertake the program: UNHCR was supportive and has offered to assist in

the effort by providing access to its Mozambican refugee data base.

Another objective of this second field trip was to gather information on the emotional responses of refugee children. Dr. Duncan met with 20 Mozambican school teachers in two camps. Teachers described the following kinds of behaviors among some of the children: withdrawal and isolation, passivity, anxiety, sadness and crying without apparent reason, poor concentration, and a lack of or poor interaction with peers. Camp administrators and workers also reported that some families express emotional distress as a result of having been separated from each other and want to know each other's whereabouts. This is also true of children who are unaccompanied or recently placed in substitute families. While there is a clear indication that children are experiencing war-related emotional problems, the magnitude and severity of these problems is undetermined.

PLAN OF ACTION

Brief Description of TOC Methodology

Through our own documentation and reunification work in Mozambique, SCF (USA) Traumatized and Orphaned Children (TOC) Program, has documented over 5,000 unaccompanied children since its inception in June of 1988. Through an active tracing and reunification effort over 2,000 of these children and families have been reunited. The TOC program

consists of three essential steps. First there is an active and continuous effort to locate unaccompanied children and families who have lost children. This is accomplished using a number of methods. Fieldworkers systematically visit deslocado camps, villages, and barrios within urban and rural areas. When unaccompanied children are identified they are interviewed and a photograph is taken. Pictures of unaccompanied children are later grouped according to villages of origin and in the case of siblings, according to family name. Photographs are then consolidated and printed on posters which are circulated and then displayed within the village. Once children are identified by family members, the next step is to physically reunite the family in the safest possible way. This process only occurs with the free and voluntary consent of both the child and the family. Primary adult caretakers (parents, uncles, aunts, older siblings, or other extended family members) sign a written agreement to fully integrate and care for the child, including the child's right to be treated as an equal in the family and to continue his or her education. During the first six months, follow-up visits are provided to identify possible problems in adjustment and to provide assistance.

The Need For Expansion

In October of 1989, an analysis of 1,600 children documented in Mozambique by the TOC program indicated that 1,052 children reported having parents or other adult extended family members in neighboring countries, the

majority of whom are in Malawi. During the March, 1990 field trip to Malawi SCF (USA) had occasion to provide MRC with five sample photograph posters of 266 unaccompanied children documented in Tete and Sofala provinces. We recently received a telex from Mr. Tsitsi stating that several refugee families had identified a number of the children. As the documentation process continues in Mozambique, especially through intensified efforts in Tete province and new initiatives in Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces, these numbers will surely increase. Therefore creating the potential for the reunification of children is desirable.

In addition to the needs of children in Mozambique, we anticipate that large numbers of children and family members currently in Malawi need assistance in locating family members back home, in Mozambique. As with the project's guidelines in Mozambique, reunifications can only occur with full consent of all parties, with the legal rights of each being respected under international law. In the near future, the expansion effort in Malawi can only establish the potentiality for physically reuniting unaccompanied Mozambican children with their families. Actual reunifications would be dependent upon discussions and agreements between the governments of Mozambique and Malawi. However, a second rationale for such expansion efforts also exists if peace is achieved. In the event of a cessation of the war, it is anticipated that large numbers of Mozambican refugees will return to their own country. Such mass movement may well include further disruption for Mozambican

families. Thus, it is clearly in the best interests of unaccompanied Mozambican children, whether in Mozambique or in Malawi, to maximize timely documentation and tracing thereby insuring a greater possibility for future reunification.

In the context of an active, hands-on documentation and tracing effort, fieldworkers will be able to identify family members of children documented in Mozambique, begin the documentation process in Malawi, and test TOC tracing methodology. In the process we will be able to obtain more indepth information on the quality of attachment and the desire to be reunified with the family of origin, as well as to conduct an assessment of the psychological functioning of war-affected children in general. This assessment will provide preliminary information which will form the basis for recommendations concerning the need for, structure, and focus of a mental health intervention program geared toward addressing the needs of war-affected children and their families.

Summary of Proposal Objectives in Malawi

In summary, there is a need for further documentation and assessment regarding the number of unaccompanied children, location of these children, location of family members, and the emotional status of these children. The collaborative documentation and tracing effort proposed is designed to:

1. Assist families in maintaining stability by enhancing current documentation and tracing efforts.
2. Make possible the potential for physical reunification.
3. Develop an effective system and data bank which will facilitate reunification and voluntary repatriation now, and in the event of peace.
4. Assess the emotional status of displaced children in Malawian refugee camps and offer recommendations for therapeutic intervention strategies.

STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROJECT

At each refugee camp MRC employs food distribution officers whose primary task is to oversee the food distribution program of MRC. Since food distribution is done on a bi-weekly basis, food distribution officers will be assigned to assist in documenting unaccompanied children in camps selected for the pilot, documentation and tracing program. SCF (USA) will provide training in documentation and tracing techniques to designated MRC staff. Mr. John Tsitsi will supervise food distribution officers assigned to the documentation and tracing program.

Two teams consisting of one food distribution officer and one SCF (USA) staff member will work in two refugee camps initially. The program will be piloted in

Chiumbangame and Chifunga camps, adjusted, and then expanded to other camps as indicated. The program will operate out of Blantyre since, the largest number of refugees are located in the southern part of Malawi, including the two pilot camps, and because both MRC and UNHCR maintain offices in Blantyre.

SCF (USA) will be responsible for the administration of the program through SCF, Malawi in coordination with UNHCR, and appropriate governmental agencies in Malawi. Funds will be dispersed from SCF Westport through the Malawi Field Office.

SCF, Mozambique will provide an expatriate technical consultant to undertake phase one of the documentation, tracing, and assessment. She will work through SCF, Malawi and be responsible for transferring relevant information to SCF, Mozambique which in turn will be responsible for the integration of this information to the Mozambican Ministry of Health/DNAS. Records will be placed in the Mozambique Ministry of Health/DNAS for continued access.

Dr. Joan Duncan, a clinical psychologist will act as the SCF, Mozambique consultant assigned to conduct the documentation and tracing program in Malawi and will work closely with Dr. Kirk Felsman, Senior Advisor and Mr. Abubacar Sultan, National Director of the Mozambique TOC program, respectively. Dr. Neil Boothby will provide consultation as indicated to the Malawi extension program.

BUDGET = Malawi Expansion

Term: July 1, 1990 - June 30, 1991

Schedule A: Personnel

I. Malawi Based		
A. Expatriate psychologist (200 per day X 180 days)		36,000
1. Per diem allowance (90 X 180 days)		16,200
B. Program coordinator (500 x 13 months)		6,500
C. Documentation/Tracing field officers x 2 (300 X 13 months*) 3,900 x 2		7,800
D. Administrative assistant (record keeping and data entry) 15 hrs. per week		1,600
E. Fringe benefits for Malawian staff		
1. Program coordinator (6mo @ 10% of salary)		650
2. Field officers (1yr @ 10% of salary X 2)		780
* Malawi salaries calculated on 13 month year, one month bonus as is the custom.		
	Subtotal:	69,530

Schedule B: Travel

I. Air Charter		
(100 hours x \$295 per hour)		29,500
A. Landing fees		4,500
II. Air Tickets		
A. 3 RT USA-Malawi (2,500x3)		7,500
B. 3 RT Malawi-Mozambique		1,200
	Subtotal:	42,700

Schedule C: Operational Support

I. Office in Blantyre		
A. Rent		3,600
B. Telex/Fax		960
C. Telephone		3,000
D. Postage		5,200
E. Duplication		480
F. Office supplies		800
G. Fuel/ground transportation		2,340
H. Vehicle Maintenance		1,000
	Subtotal:	17,380

Schedule D: Tracing

I. Posters		6,000
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	Subtotal:	6,000
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Schedule E: Supplies (< \$500)

I. Furniture		1,630
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	Subtotal:	1,600
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Schedule F: Equipment (> \$500)

I. 2 Mitsubishi Pajero 4X4 Wagons	29,000 X 2	58,000
II. 2 Laptop Zenith Turbo computers	2,300 X 2	4,600
III. 2 External disk drives	600 X 2	1,200
IV. 1 IBM printer		1,400
V. 2 software programs		1,000
VI. 1 photocopier		2,750

	Subtotal:	68,950
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TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		206,190
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SCF (USA) OVERHEAD (29.33%)		40,252
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GRAND TOTAL		246,442
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