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NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to send herewith a letter and a memorandum concerning the Rhodesian question.

On 3 March 1979, H.E. Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, informed the international community that the People's Republic of Mozambique had decided scrupulously to implement Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 25 May 1968.

This decision was based on the firm determination of the Mozambican people to join the Zimbabwean people's struggle, fully aware that they could not consolidate their independence as long as a racist and colonialist régime existed next to them. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique was conscious of the difficulties this decision would create for the country's economy, which had been conceived to serve the South African and Rhodesian régimes. However, it was also conscious of fulfilling its duties as a member of the international community and it knew that due to its geographic location it played a decisive role for the success of the application of sanctions.

As a result of this position, the enemy launched a brutal campaign of attacks and destruction against the front-line States.

In the case of Mozambique, several schools and health centres were bombed and burned without any respect for the lives of children and the sick. Important centres of telecommunications, such as those in Chicualacuala, Chihivo, and Mavudzi, were completely destroyed, disrupting communications in the interior of the country for a period of two years and therefore disorganizing an important part of the economic life. Tens of communal villages, mostly on the borders, were sacked, houses burned down and villagers killed. Factories and warehouses were attacked and valuable equipment destroyed, thus paralysing the production of essential goods, such as rice processing factories in Chokwe. Railroads and roads were mined and a great number of vehicles, locomotives and other transport equipment destroyed. Some roads leading to important economic objectives, such as the road to Porto da Beira, the coal centre at Moatize and the roads and railroads leading to Chokwe, the biggest agricultural production centre, were

rendered inoperative by the destruction of bridges, disrupting coal deliveries, one of the main exports, and hampering supply and distribution to Chokwe, the agricultural centre.

The present situation in Southern Rhodesia has forced thousands of Zimbabweans to seek refuge in Mozambique and other neighbouring countries.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has sheltered these tens of thousands of persons escaping from massacres, prisons, persecution and torture, and in collaboration with specialized agencies has worked to provide minimum living conditions for these refugees.

The enemy, flouting the most elementary rules of humanity, launched several attacks against refugee camps, indiscriminately killing defenceless men, women and children and destroying installations and supply routes.

The reports of the Economic and Social Council contained in documents A/31/266 of 19 October 1976, A/32/96 of 9 June 1977, A/32/268-S/12413 of 20 October 1977 and A/34/377 of 16 August 1979 refer to these facts and mention an estimated drop of between \$110 and \$135 million in yearly income for Mozambique as a result of the application of sanctions and a balance-of-payments deficit between \$175 and \$200 million.

The international community has responded positively to some of the needs described in the above-mentioned reports. Even though a complete inventory of losses incurred by our country can never be evaluated precisely, we are now in a position to compile a more accurate list of direct damages caused by enemy aggression. The total value of direct losses resulting from attacks between 1976 and 1979 amounts to well over \$45 million. It should be noted that this data refers only to destruction of equipment, buildings and infrastructures, without mentioning the losses due to the paralysis of important economic sectors, and without including the cost of substitute measures used to overcome this situation.

Included is a short list stating the global amount for the years 1976 through 1979 and a detailed list for the years 1978 and 1979 indicating some of these aggressions.

I shall be grateful if you would circulate the text of this communication and the memorandum as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Carlos LOBO
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

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MEMORANDUM

1. Resumed list

I. Buildings

Houses, services, shops, school, warehouses, hospitals

	<u>US dollars</u>		
1976	307 812.50		
1977	1 053 750.00		
1978	296 875.00		
1979	<u>1 873 875.00</u>	Total	3 238 406.25

II. Reconstruction of telecommunication at Mapai, Mavonde and Chioco

1976		5 281 250.00
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III. Infrastructures

Bridges, centrals, depots, dams, drifts

1976	94 375.00		
1977	1 575 000.00		
1978	125 000.00		
1979	<u>7 253 378.25</u>		9 048 156.25

IV. Transport sector

1976	2 987 500.00		
1977	2 809 375.00		
1978	8 865 625.00		
1979	<u>9 242 812.00</u>		15 926 250.00

V. Heavy equipment

Machines, tractors, generators

1976	468 750.00		
1977	492 656.50		
1978	425 000.00		
1979	<u>4 599 156.00</u>		5 563 690.50

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VI. Tropospheric centres

	<u>US dollars</u>		
1976	2 000 000.00		
1977	3 125.00		
1978	-		
1979	<u>1 875 000.00</u>	Total	3 878 125.00

VII. Others

Robbery, food

1976	1 281 250.00		
1977	328 937.00		
1978	203 125.00		
1979	<u>1 034 156.25</u>		<u>2 847 468.25</u>
		Grand total	<u>45 783 221.75</u>

2. Detailed list of damages caused by enemy aggressions to the People's Republic of Mozambique during the years of 1978 and 1979

SOFALA PROVINCE

I. Construction sector

1979, May

Machines
Trucks
Other vehicles
Camping centre at Muera
Other components and spare parts

Subtotal \$ 1 187 500.00

September

1 Berliet truck and its platform, destroyed
1 Land Rover 88
1 Generator

Subtotal 71 875.00

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I. Construction sector (continued)

June

Expenditure in reconstruction of road workers'
encampments

Subtotal \$ 812 500.00

II. Ports and railways sector

1978 2 locomotives, destroyed
6 wagons, destroyed
3 wagons, damaged
1 wagon tank, destroyed
1 G. E. locomotive, damaged
6 buses, destroyed
8 trucks, completely destroyed
9 trucks with platform, destroyed

Subtotal 2 462 500.00

1979 Damages to the bridge at Km. 1412
(Beira-Moatize)
Destruction of the bridges at Kms. 115/
143/158 (Beira-Moatize)
Other damages

Subtotal 2 484 375.00

III. Marine sector

1979 2 dredges sunk at Beira Port

Subtotal 4 687 500.00

IV. Industry and energy sector

1979 Mavuzi hydroelectric generator plant
Civil construction equipment destroyed
Mechanical equipment destroyed
Non-sold energy

Subtotal 2 015 625.00

Destruction of oil depots at Munhava
(Beira)

Petronoc, Mobil, Shell, and Others

Subtotal 3 265 625.00

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IV. Industry and energy sector (continued)

Equipment for emergency power supply in
Sofala Province

Subtotal \$ 656 250.00

Destruction of Chiluvo telecommunication
station

Subtotal 1 875 000.00

V. Agriculture sector

1979 1 co-operative destroyed
1 tractor CAT 07, destroyed
2 tractors MF 185 destroyed
Complete house furniture stolen

Subtotal 128 125.00

VI. Education and culture sector

5 schools destroyed
3 houses for teachers destroyed
School equipment and money stolen
2 months wages for teachers stolen

Subtotal 33 250.00

VII. Communal villages

1979 Gorongosa District

Communal village of Nhamirhongossa

386 houses destroyed
1 co-operative destroyed

Communal village of Murromboze

248 houses destroyed

Communal village of Guzo

200 houses destroyed
1 store destroyed

Subtotal 503 125.00

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VII. Communal villages (continued)

Morroneo District

Communal village 25 September

- 6 houses destroyed
- 1 co-operative destroyed
- 1 warehouse destroyed
- 1 school destroyed
- 1 rostrum destroyed

Subtotal \$ 14 687.50

VIII. Health sector

1979 October

- 1 morgue completely destroyed
- 1 dispensary completely destroyed
- Roof and glasses of the social centre destroyed
- 1 air balance damaged

Subtotal 9 281.25

Locality of Nhamadze

- 1 medical centre completely robbed
- Workers' encampment destroyed
- 1 health centre robbed

Subtotal 21 968.75

IX. Internal trade sector

1979 Gorongosa District

- Money stolen
- Goods stolen
 - Maize
 - Mapira
 - Gengelim
 - Sun Flower
 - Beans

Subtotal 143 375.00

Cheringoma District

Money, goods, and other things stolen

Subtotal 64 531.25

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INHAMBANE PROVINCE

1979 September

1 bus destroyed
2 trucks with platform destroyed
1 Land Rover destroyed
1 truck, Mercedes Benz, destroyed
1 agricultural tractor destroyed

Subtotal \$ 168 750.00

GAZA PROVINCE

1979 September

I. Infrastructures

Destruction of the bridge over Conhane River
" " " " " Changane River
" " " " " Mazimuchopes River
" " Limpopo dam
" " Chokwe drift

Subtotal 2 578 125.00

II. Destruction of Mabalane penitentiary

12 houses
5 schools
electrical station
carpentry
store
mechanical workshop
1 clinic
1 clothing stock room
carpentry machines
police store
water tanks
cafeteria
3 engines
8 storage batteries

Subtotal 203 125.00

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III. Other damages

1 school destroyed
3 trucks destroyed
4 motors destroyed
1 tractor destroyed
2 vehicles damaged
several shops robbed
4 vehicles destroyed

Subtotal \$ 143 750.00

TETE PROVINCE

I. Heavy trucks destroyed from July to October 1979

2 transport trucks
2 tractors
1 IFA truck
1 truck Mercedes Benz
6 trucks with platform

Subtotal 343 750.00

II. Other vehicles destroyed

2 transport vehicles
1 Land Rover
1 Fiat
1 Jeep

Subtotal 69 687.50

III. Houses

10 stores destroyed
51 houses destroyed
1 medical centre

Subtotal 78 125.00

1979 Others

Water supply system completely damaged in
Moatize
Crops destroyed

Subtotal 45 312.50

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MANICA PROVINCE

1978 Expenses on wages caused by the definitive formalization of
 Dombe/Espungabera Construction from January to March
 Non-received incomes

Subtotal \$ 2 037 501.00

Destruction and damages caused to DIMAC equipment

Subtotal 375 000.00

1978 1 ferryboat destroyed at Dombe
 5 tractors " " Rotanda
 12 tractors " " Sussundenga

1979 15 tractors destroyed in Chimoi District
 1 leveller " " " "
 3 tractors " at Dombe
 1 tractor " " Machase

Subtotal 671 875.00

Vehicles

1978 1 truck destroyed at Munhinga
 5 " " "
 6 " " " Sussundenga
 2 " " " Chimanemane
 3 " " " Sussundenga
 3 " " " Kalinzamuhi
 10 " " " Guro
 1 " " " Rotanda
 3 " " " Mabota

1979 1 " " " Gudza
 3 " " " Dombe
 3 " " " Chuvala
 1 " " " Machase
 1 " " " Matalala
 1 " " " Mavonde

Resume: 45 six ton trucks destroyed
 6 IFA " "
 1 Mercedes " "
 1 OAZ " "

Subtotal 1 593 750.00

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Other cars

1978 1 Land Rover destroyed at Guindingui
1 Jeep " " Mavande
1 Land Cruiser " " Rolanda
1 Motor " " Massenbuzi
1 Jeep " " Mabuta
3 bicycles " " Baru

Subtotal \$ 79 687.50

Infrastructures

1979 1 bridge destroyed in Barue
1 " " " Maminga

Subtotal 234 375.00

Buildings

263 houses destroyed
2 schools "
8 shops "
2 health centres destroyed
1 co-operative destroyed

Subtotal 250 000.00

Others

1979 4 engines destroyed
2 water pumps destroyed
8 sprayers destroyed
2 generators destroyed
2 broadcasting radios destroyed
2 mills destroyed
1 refrigerator destroyed
1 furniture burned
250 sacks of grain burned

Subtotal 56 875.00

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Annex I

IMMEDIATE NEEDS TO SECURE TRAFFIC WITH ZIMBABWE AFTER THE
 LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

The lifting of sanctions by the Security Council and the consequent opening of the borders with Zimbabwe require immediate repair on the roads and railways connecting Zimbabwe and Mozambique which have been paralysed for about four years, so that the flux of traffic between the two countries can start as soon as possible.

In this connexion, the immediate needs in machines, spare parts and several repairs on the centre and south railways lines amount to some \$30 million, broken down in the following manner:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Spare parts for fork-lifts and tractors on the ports	2,345,000.00
Spare parts for trucks and jeeps	1,095,000.00
Trolleys for railways	470,000.00
Light equipment for the railways	470,000.00
Machines for the ballast	390,000.00
16 locomotives	12,250,000.00
Signalization of Limpopo railway	5,000,000.00
Rail line buildings and bridges	2,960,000.00
Rehabilitation of two drainages on Beira port	4,690,000.00
Total	29,400,000.00

<u>Railways</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
200 wagon tanks	8,750,000.00
Maintenance equipment for railway	2,031,000.00

Ports

Maputo Port

(a) Channel improvements	8,200,000.00
(b) Construction of the coal terminal	45,000,000.00

Beira Port

(a) Channel improvements	86,900,000.00
(b) Navigation aids	3,190,000.00
(c) Berths construction	66,240,000.00

Total	336,874,000.00
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Annex II

INVESTMENTS AT SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM RELATED WITH THE TRAFFIC
FROM AND TO ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe, as some of the countries in the region, is a land-locked country. It will have the necessity to utilize the ports of Mozambique to import and export its goods.

So the maintenance and the consequent development of co-operation and trade between Mozambique and Zimbabwe are directly connected with unavoidable investments in the railway and port infrastructures.

As it is referred in the reports of special missions of the United Nations sent to Mozambique, there is a need for new infrastructural investments in the ports of Beira, Maputo and Nacala in order to enable them to handle successfully the potential national and international traffic that the new situation may create. For this purpose, some projects are already prepared and their estimate cost amounts to some \$US 337 million:

	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>Railways</u>	
Enlargement of the line from Beira to Dondo	7,656,000.00
Centralized control of traffic from Beira Machipanda	5,625,000.00
Repairs of 120 km of the Limpopo railway	24,375,000.00
Centralized control of traffic in Limpopo	4,687,000.00
15 locomotives	11,687,000.00
2,000 wagons for goods	62,500,000.00
