

The UN operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)

Headed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Mozambique, Mr Aldo Ajello, charged with implementation of the General Peace Agreement signed on 4 October 1992

ONUMOZ Military Command

Headed by Major General Lelio Goncalves Rodrigues da Silva of Brazil

7,500 armed troops to secure transport corridors and supervise demobilisation

354 unarmed personnel to monitor the cease-fire (3 regional offices)

Electoral Division

Director - to be appointed
148 international electoral officers (plus support staff to verify impartiality and freedom of the electoral process, including voter registration)
Some 1,200 international observers required for actual polling (3 regional offices and 10 provincial offices)

Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC)

Coordinator: Bernt Bernander, who also chairs the separate Humanitarian Assistance Committee
Coordinates humanitarian assistance programmes, with representatives from UN agencies and NGO's attached; (3 regional offices and 10 provincial offices)

Onumoz was established on 16 December 1992. Its task is to supervise the implementation of the Peace Accords, and establish the military, electoral and humanitarian networks to facilitate this. With a mandate to exercise responsibility in these four major areas, the UN appear to be still struggling to impose their organisational authority over the process. Renamo are still absent from the commissions, and there are tensions between the government and the UN over the latter's status in the country, particularly regarding the UN's perception of their function as peace-keepers, and the government's rejection of this.

Since the signing of the Peace Agreement last October the priority has been to commence the disarming and demobilisation process. This is dependent on external Unomoz battalions arriving in the country, and the identification and staffing of assembly points where troops would be grounded. Accommodation is also needed.

The peace-keeping infantry battalions number 4,721 armed soldiers. Although these troops have arrived in an ad hoc manner throughout the last 8 months, they were all reportedly in Mozambique by the middle of May.

(Radio Mozambique, (RM), 14.5.93.)

Countries contributing troops to Onumoz are:

Argentina	Canada
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau
Brazil	Hungary
Cape Verde	India
Egypt	Zambia
Italy	Spain
Malaysia	Portugal
Sweden	Czech Republic
Uruguay	Russian Federation
Botswana	Japan

(source: UN Africa Recovery Briefing, No.8)

There are to be 378 unarmed military observers who will act in the pacification and electoral process; these troops will be from India, Portugal, Japan and Argentina. Approximately 150 had arrived by mid-May (RM, 14.5.93).

The principal mission of the armed troops is to protect the corridors of Nacala, Beira and Limpopo, as well as the national road in Tete province. The Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira corridor withdrew on the 15 April.

The military role is extensive. Duties as outlined in the accord are to: monitor and verify the cease-fire, the withdrawal of foreign forces, the destruction of armaments,

the demobilisation of military forces, including the disbanding of irregular and armed groups and to establish security for vital infrastructures and for the five transport corridors, - Nacala, (port of Nacala to Malawi) Tete, (Tete to Zimbabwe) Beira, (Beira to Zimbabwe) Limpopo, (Maputo to Zimbabwe) and the National Highway, which links the whole country.

In January a statement was signed by Ajello, Guebuza and Domingos that the Cease-fire Commission (CSC), would not wait for the full UN force to arrive before starting the movement of men into the assembly points. In February, Ajello said the assembly points were to be opened later that month, as observers still hadn't arrived. Then Italy refused to send their troops until their role in Onumoz was clearer. The date for assembly points opening was now March. The CSC then admitted it had not drawn up a plan for the concentration of forces into the points, and a new plan for identifying and surveying the points was announced in mid-March.

Renamo then began insisting that 65% of the infantry battalions should be in place before demobilisation could begin, thus contradicting the January agreement, whilst simultaneously boycotting the Cease-fire Commission so that alleged violations could not be investigated. Speaking from Maringue at the beginning of April, Dhlakama increased the new conditionality by declaring that not one soldier would be demobilised until all 7,000 Onumoz troops were in place. Finally, on 4 April it was reported that Dhlakama had told the Portuguese news agency Lusa that "Not one Renamo soldier will be sent to an assembly point unless we receive the money we have been promised".

(Awepaa Peace Process Bulletin issue 3, May 1993; AIM Reports, No's 1-4, Jan-March 1993; Namibian, 13.4.93.)

The Draft Electoral Law

On 26 March, a draft law election produced by the government was presented to all political parties, which is still waiting to be analysed by them, and discussed and rewritten in a multi-party conference. The delay follows a boycott in April by emergent parties over their facilities in Maputo. It will finally be sent to the Assembly of the Republic for ratification.

The main issues in the documents' 83 pages are fundamental principles; organization of the electoral process, statutes of the candidates, campaign and electoral

propaganda, the electoral process, and the election of the President of the Republic. According to this document, 21 members will constitute the National Electoral Commission (CNE). CNE will be responsible for the entire organization, and conduct presidential and parliamentary elections to be chaired by a member of the Supreme Court. Other members will include representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Supreme Council for the Mass Media, and 16 citizens will be designated by the Head of State.

The National Electoral Commission is to be entirely autonomous and independent of any other body of state; it has to organize both voter registration, and the elections; it must ensure equal treatment of voters and of candidates, and use the mass media to inform all citizens about the elections.

For the election of the President of the Republic the country will vote as a single constituency. The winning candidate must secure more than 50 per cent of the vote.

During the 45 days of the campaign each candidate or party will use for five minutes radio broadcasting and three minutes television, daily. As far as the written press is concerned they have to give equal treatment to the candidates. During the period they have to be governed "by criteria of absolute impartiality and rigour, avoiding any discrimination among various candidates".

(AIM, Mozambiquefile No. 201, April 1993)

Humanitarian assistance

The task of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination (UNOHAC), with other agencies, is to co-ordinate and monitor all humanitarian assistance operations, including resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, food aid and other assistance for emergency relief and to demobilised forces and for the rehabilitation process. An estimated 4-5 million people need assistance.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), is according to UN sources, facing its biggest voluntary repatriation operation. It must take care of 1.5 million refugees in six neighbouring countries.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is to ensure the delivery of food aid for some 1.2 million displaced and 1.1 million returnees, as well as continuing supplies to refugees in camps in six countries. In addition, it has made arrangements for feeding the 100,000 soldiers waiting to be demobilised. In conjunction with The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), it is assessing Mozambique's food production and future aid requirements.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), is also assisting in the delivery of (non-food) aid to demobilising soldiers. Other tasks include providing medical and nutritional aid to displaced and returnee mothers and children, and in expanding its on-going operations among the rest of the Mozambican population. The World Health Organisation (WHO), and the UN Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), are also helping in the health and educational/training needs respectively of demobilised soldiers and their families and of returnees.

The recovery programme is also assisted by the international donor community, who are pledging their support. At the December Rome Conference convened by the Italian government, donors pledged \$398 million; at a World Bank

sponsored conference in Paris, 9-10 December, donors pledged another \$760 million to support the "reform effort", and other recovery needs. To implement the specific agreements signed last October, the accords established four main commissions. Government and Renamo representatives are meant to be included in each, and the first three are chaired by the UN. As of 1 April, the situation of each was as follows;

Supervisory and Monitoring Commission (CSC)

The CSC has overall responsibility for guaranteeing the implementation of the peace agreement, for settling any disputes that arise and for coordinating the activities of the other three commissions. France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the UK, the US and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) are represented on it.

Status: Has held frequent meetings, but disputes over assembly areas and demobilisation procedures have prevented it implementing these essential parts of the accords.

Cease-fire Commission (CCF)

The subordinate body of CSC, with immediate responsibility for supervising the cease-fire and the demobilisation process. It includes representatives from Botswana, Egypt, France, Italy, Kenya, Nigeria, Portugal, the UK, the US, and Zimbabwe.

Status: has met regularly and maintained a dialogue between parties on the areas within its mandate, which includes de-mining.

The Re-integration Commission (CORE)

CORE is responsible for the economic and social reintegration of demobilised military personnel into civilian life. It includes representatives of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, the US, and the European Community.

Status: held one working session

Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces (CCFADM)

This commission will oversee the training and organisation of the new national defence force, which is to be composed of 15,000 combatants from both the government and Renamo sides. The UN is not in this commission, which includes representatives from France, Portugal and the UK.

Status: the UN says the parties have not identified their delegations, so training has not yet commenced. However, according to AIM sources, the government had chosen and named its troops for training by the end of March. They were waiting to go to Nyanga (Zimbabwe), and waiting for Renamo to finish their selection. Then Renamo announced that it was refusing to send its contingent until demobilisation was complete (AIM Reports, no. 5, 1 April 1993). In May, Renamo reportedly repeated that it would not send its instructors to Nyanga for training, but this time alleged that it was necessary to draw up a time-table for deploying the forces on the ground before a new army was formed (RM, 12.5.93).

The National Police Affairs Commission (COMPOL), and National Information Commission (COMINFO)

COMPOL will be responsible for the national police force, and COMINFO for the development of an information system and the hearing of human rights complaints.

Status: Renamo has not named representatives

(source: UN Africa Recovery, Briefing No. 8, May 1993)