

civilian life. In this task, ONUMOZ was assisted by a Technical Unit (TU)<sup>73</sup> which incorporated the institutional know-how and expertise accumulated by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in its two years of work developing a comprehensive demobilization and reintegration programme for the Government of Mozambique prior to the GPA and the establishment of the peacekeeping operation.<sup>74</sup> The TU was to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary General in the implementation of the demobilization programme and to collaborate closely with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC) in its running of the AAs. The TU was responsible for the distribution of food, medicine and other essential services in the AAs, the organization of a database and the issuance of personal documents for the ex-combatants, the supply of civilian clothing, the organization of transport to the settlement areas and for the establishment of a solid link with the provincial and district authorities responsible for the civilian dimension of the demobilization process.<sup>75</sup>

Given the number of soldiers expected to be processed in the AA's, and the unsuitability of many of these sites for this purpose<sup>76</sup>, ONUMOZ envisaged a multi-phased approach with data on the soldiers being maintained in a centralized, computerized registration database. The expected length of stay in each AA was to be approximately three weeks. The reintegration package, developed in light of the responses to the SDC questionnaire, was to include three months back salary upon departing the AA and coupons for three further months upon arrival in the settlement area. Government soldiers serving 10 years or longer were eligible for a pension. Both RENAMO and government soldiers were entitled to disability benefits. Upon demobilization, each soldier was to receive a "reinsertion package" containing clothing, food and an agricultural kit. Donors provided funding for the transportation home and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was contracted to implement it. The underlying assumption of the reinsertion

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<sup>73</sup> One of the important features of the peace implementation process was UN chairmanship of key supervisory bodies set up pursuant to the GPA, such as the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission (SCS) and its subsidiary Commissions, including the Cease-fire Commission and its Technical Unit.

<sup>74</sup> A representative of the SDC served as the Unit's chief. Among other things, the TU utilized data from an extensive SDC questionnaire ascertaining the needs and aptitudes of the soldiers to be demobilized which they had distributed to 16,000 government soldiers in the Spring of 1992.

<sup>75</sup> In addition to the SDC, the TU had staff seconded from such international organizations as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Community (EC), the World Food Program (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), SwedRelief and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

<sup>76</sup> Many of the RENAMO sites were chosen for their strategic significance rather than their suitability for cantonment. Problems with them included mined roads, or no roads at all and lack of access to water.