

The GPA required the United Nations to perform a comprehensive range of tasks including *inter alia* the verification of the cease-fire, supervision of the withdrawal of foreign forces and overall supervision of the peace implementation process. This in turn included disarmament and demobilization, the reintegration of the ex-combatants into civil society, the return of refugees and displaced persons, oversight of elections and an extensive focus on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Mozambican economy. The timetable specified in the Rome accords called for the DDRP to be completed, and the elections held, within one year. The UN was also asked to provide assistance for both mine clearance activities and the establishment of a national demining capacity. A total of \$11 million of the ONUMOZ budget was set aside for this purpose and an additional \$7.5 million was contributed to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) trust fund for demining activities.<sup>70</sup>

In December 1992 the Security Council authorized ONUMOZ and between March and May, 1993 UN forces began to arrive in numbers<sup>71</sup>. On 29 March 1993, with the demobilization process hardly begun, the ONUMOZ mandate was extended for a further year and the new date for elections set at 27-29 October, 1994. In November 1993 the Assembly Areas began to be opened and by November 1994, 57,540 government and 20,538 RENAMO soldiers had been demobilized from a total of 91,691 registered. The demobilization process was thus substantially complete when the once-delayed elections were held in tense but well-monitored conditions. The FRELIMO candidates prevailed and RENAMO, now a fully functioning political party, accepted the results. The UN mission was closed in December 1994 with complete withdrawal by January of 1995.

In the UN's own estimation, demobilization was the "most difficult and dangerous phase of the ONUMOZ mandate" with considerable uncertainty about the number of troops to be demobilized and both sides reluctant to give up their best units until the very end of the assembly and demobilization process.<sup>72</sup>

Government or RENAMO forces were to register with the UN at their respective Assembly Areas (AAs) or, exceptionally, at non-assembly areas (CTNAs). Those not wishing to join the yet to be created integrated national defence force of Mozambique (FADM) were to be demobilized and reintegrated into

<sup>70</sup> Mozambique is classified as "severely mine affected". In the first 18 months after the signing of the GPA, at least 1000 people were killed in mine accidents and there are an estimated 8,000 amputees. International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) data for 1992-93 indicated that the most common locations for mine blasts were bush paths, then roads, tracks and fields, respectively.

<sup>71</sup> ONUMOZ reached its peak military strength of 6,576 on 30 November, 1993.

<sup>72</sup> "The United Nations and Mozambique, 1992-1995", in *The United Nations Blue Books Series*, Volume V, at para 127.