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Enclosed is the Consulate General's unofficial translation of the Four-Year Governmental Action Plan (1972-1975) for Mozambique promulgated by Governor General Manuel Pimental dos Santos on April 27, 1972. Sector by sector, the Plan outlines governmental objectives, areas of action, and targets to be attained during the four year period.

The Action Plan, summarized in the referenced telegram, is a striking new departure in Mozambique's politico-economic history, and forms a part of the Governor General's oft-stated desire to give effect to the greater autonomy accorded the overseas provinces under the new Organic Law.

It is too early, of course, to evaluate how the plan will be implemented.
SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

I. Fundamental Objectives

1. Promotion of economic development and social welfare, in the framework of the general interests of the nation.

2. Moral, cultural, and economic progress of the people.

3. Achievement of social justice.

4. Acceleration of the transformation of traditional structures to more evolved forms of community life.

II. Health Policy

1. Planning public health by means of preventive medicine and the promotion of health habits among the people, thus allowing curative medicine to concern itself with a smaller number of sick.

2. Intensification of the struggle against transmissible diseases, especially malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and bilharziasis.

3. Implementation of public health measures in the suburban and rural zones, in order to raise the health level of the people, especially as to nutrition, hygiene, water supply and sanitation.

4. Updating the network of health services, in order to create conditions adequate for the fulfillment of its mission.

5. Professional training of doctors and nurses for service in the Provincial Health Services and to fill health positions not yet existing; in-service training of existing health personnel.

6. Reliance, wherever possible, on developing existing hospital units, in order to prevent the dispersal of capital and technical personnel.

7. Guarantee of medical assistance in all parts of the Province, by making full use of air and land medical transportation.

8. Extension throughout the Province of the system of medical circuits.
9. Remodeling of the Province's hospital network, improving regional and sub-regional hospitals and central hospitals — in their regional functions—in order to create more attractive working conditions.

10. Decentralization of the hospital function, by technical improvement and increased capacity in external and non-hospital clinics, in order to make outpatient treatment general.

III. Education Policy

A. General Education Policy

1. Increase the spread of the Portuguese language.

2. Increased support to students of greatest intellectual aptitude, in order that they may reach the various levels of instruction by means of more effective educational social services.

3. Development of intensive action to interest youth in provincial and national problems and enlighten them on the mission of Portugal in the world.

4. Reorganize and improve adult education.

5. Increase the granting of subsidies to private education.

B. Primary Education

1. Raise the level of school attendance to 50% by 1975, to include 868,000 pupils of the appropriate ages in that year.

2. Train a sufficient number of school monitors, giving them a more intense indoctrination in national values.

3. Careful training of teaching personnel, to ensure student success in examinations.

4. Institution of night courses for primary school teachers (professores do Magistério Primário) and teachers in rudimentary schools (professores de Posto Escolar).

5. Progressive adjustment of the average monthly salary of teaching personnel in quasi-public (oficializado) schools, to equal the wages of monitors in public education.

6. Study of types of school buildings which involve the lowest possible cost, both in urban and rural environments.

7. Support of the Radio Production Center in its activities directed, especially, at primary education, but also at academic High School (liceu) education.
C. Preparatory Cycle of Secondary Education

1. Increase the number of Preparatory Cycle schools (grades 5 and 6), including the construction of at least six new units in Lourenço Marques (north, west, and northeast zones), Trigo de Morais, Manga (Beira), and Montepuez.

2. Creation, during the next academic years, of nine new Preparatory Cycle sections serving, with priority, newly created cities.

3. Installation of pilot television projects in priority zones.

D. Academic High School (liceu) Education


2. Creation of high school sections in Vila Cabral, the Island of Moçambique, Tete, and João Belo.

E. Technical Education

1. Installation of elementary vocational schools (escolas de artes e ofícios) in accordance with the requests of District Governors.

2. Granting of subsidies to the vocational schools of Catholic and non-Catholic missions, when they are officially recognized.

3. Development of agricultural and animal husbandry education, especially in rural primary schools, giving them school farms to permit pupils to learn the appropriate elementary techniques from the beginning of their school careers.

4. Establishment of elementary agricultural schools, in Moamba, Mocuba, and Ribáuê.

5. Completion of construction planned for the School of Agricultural Advisors (Escola de Regentes Agrícolas) of Vila Pery.


9. Completion of construction of the Industrial Institute and separation of the Commercial Institute from the Commercial School, both in Lourenço Marques.
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F. University Education

1. Creation of new university courses, in accordance with the needs of the Province, and expansion of existing ones.

2. Construction of the University Campus of Lourenço Marques.

IV. Labor Policy

1. Regulation of labor in different sectors of activity, preferably by means of collective contracts and official standards (despachos normativos).

2. Creation of primary organs of cooperative organization: Employers associations (grêmios), unions, Peoples' Centers (casas do povo), and Fishermans' Centers (casas do pescadores).

3. Rigorous inspection of working conditions, especially as to working hours, wages, and safety.

4. Repression of any illegal interference in labor recruitment.

5. Creation and operation of institutions which promote the welfare of the worker and the rational use of his free time, improvement of labor, and family cohesion, such as day care centers (creches), low-cost kitchens, dining halls, hostels, lodging houses, holiday camps, recreation centers, and social centers.

6. Access to the Vocational Advisory Service for the entire working population.

7. Work, in collaboration with the Vocational Advisory Institute, with graduates of primary and technical schools, directing them, immediately or after attending vocational training centers, towards the vocations most compatible with their natural abilities, the possibilities of the labor market, and the requirements of the various occupations.

8. Institution of a free Public Placement Service within the reach of all workers.

9. Increase in the number of kinds of adult Vocational Training Centers, in order to benefit the greatest number of applicants and the regions most needing skilled workers.

10. Guarantee of the free movement of manpower, regulating and inspecting the transportation of labor, organizing the service of filling job openings and job requests and the statistical records of the Mozambique Employment Service.

11. Aid to public and private agencies in the preparation of programs for the geographic distribution of industrial enterprises, public works, housing construction, Social Services, and any other social and economic measures.
V. Urbanization and Housing Policy

1. Taking advantage of conditions, presently existing or to be developed in the various regions of the Province, in order to create centers of attraction around which the people will gather naturally, and thus avoid the uncontrolled migration to present urban centers.

2. Establishment of adequate urbanization plans to develop population centers, in order better to serve the interests of their inhabitants.

3. Furnishing of major housing areas with water distribution and electricity systems planned and proportioned in accordance with present foreseeable middle-term requirements.

4. Granting of priority to the initiation of sewer systems which will, as economically as possible, guarantee the maintenance of at least acceptable sanitary conditions.

5. Construction of housing of different categories, keeping in mind that the percentage of each category should correspond to those into which the population is divided economically, and that the location of different types of housing must be subordinated to the policy of racial integration.

6. Increase in activities being undertaken among less evolved groups to make them recognize the advantages in living in permanently constructed houses and in maintaining them in good conditions of repair and hygiene.

7. Aid — by providing plans, technical assistance, some materials and other support — to poor individuals who wish to construct their own housing and who show themselves capable of accomplishing it.

8. Granting of benefits and tax exemptions for the construction of low-cost housing, as well as of credit facilities for the same purpose.

9. Contribution to organizations, private as well as public, which employ large quantities of manpower on a permanent basis, towards the resolution of the housing problems of their workers.

SETTLEMENT POLICY

I. Fundamental Objectives

1. Occupation of regions with smaller population densities.

2. Development of regions still not properly exploited, especially for lack of basic infrastructure.

3. Development of the present population groups, by the presence of and direct contact with more evolved ethnic groups.
II. Policy Measures

1. Intensification of directed settlement programs where other forms of settlement are not possible, in the regions of Montepuez, Namuno, Bilibiza, Molumbo, Mandimba, Belém, Nova Freixo, and Marrupa.

2. Establishment of spontaneous or assisted settlement programs in the regions of Espungabera, Barué, Alto Molócu, and Nauela.

3. Intensification of support for other forms of non-agricultural settlement, through small and medium-sized initiatives.

4. Creation of jobs through the internal development of the Province in the industrial, mining, and commercial fields, etc.

5. Opening settlement programs to foreigners.

ECONOMIC POLICY

I. Fundamental Objectives

1. Increase of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at constant 1963 factors and prices, at a minimum average annual rate of 10 percent.

2. Increase in the rate of fixed capital formation.


4. Control of inflationary tendencies.

5. Methodical exploitation of natural resources.

6. Improvement of regional development.

7. Quantitative and qualitative improvement of production and its diversification.

8. Intensification of industrialization, having in view particularly the substitution of imports and the increase of exports of new products.

9. Just remuneration for the sectors involved in the production and processing of products.

10. Development of the touristic potential of the Province.

11. Expansion of the internal market and conquest of the external market.
II. Resource Inventory Policy

1. Permanent research in the availability of manpower, skilled and unskilled, and Provincial requirements, by regions, branches of activity, and categories.

2. Publication of an updated Atlas of the Province.

3. Completion of the systematic mapping of the Province.

4. Continued publication of the geological map, in order to complete, by the end of the period, that portion referring to the territory south of the 13.5th parallel.

5. Completion of studies for the preparation of a map of agricultural utility, to promote occupation of priority zones.

6. Prospection of forest resources, with priority for the districts of Beira, Vila Fery, and Zambézia.

7. Completion of general planning for the exploitation of surface and underground waters, and the preparation of general plans for the Rovuma, Messalo, Lúrio, Malema, Molócué, Zambeze (and tributaries), Pungoè, Revuè, Save, Limpopo, Incomáti, Umbelúzi, and Maputo Rivers.

8. Continuation of the study of fishing resources, including those of internal waters.

9. Encouragement of mining exploration in the Province, by locating areas of economically promising mineral deposits, and rigorously inspecting the obligations assumed by concessionary enterprises.

III. Agrarian Policy

A. Agriculture

1. Intensification of the rationalization of traditional agricultural undertakings, namely in the districts of Lourenço Marques, Gaza, Inhambane, and Moçambique, in the areas influenced by settlement programs in the districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambézia, in those of recognized cotton growing utility, and in the areas of Búzi and the Zambeze valley.

2. Increase in the areas tilled by the traditional sector, having in view the progressive increase of the participation of this sector in the market economy.

3. Increase in the unit productivity of crops of major economic importance; cotton, corn, peanuts, cashews, and rice.

4. Diversification of agricultural production by the increase of crops which are still of minor economic importance, such as wheat, sunflowers, tobacco, and fruit trees.
5. Stimulation of the development of sugar growing and assistance to the development of the growing of sisal, tea, and copra, having in view present marketing problems.


7. Support for the establishment of irrigation based on small dams, especially in Mossurize, Chimoio, Manica, Gorongosa, middle and high Zambézia, Ribaué, Malema, Montepuez, Namuno, Vila Cabral, and Mandimba, or with recourse to pumping along the watercourses south of the Save and the Búzi and Zambeze Rivers.

B. Livestock

1. Rationalization of traditional animal husbandry, especially in the districts of Lourenço Marques, Gaza, and Tete, in conjunction with the rationalization of agriculture.

2. Implantation of livestock in the districts of Moçambique, Cabo Delgado, and Niassa, seeking to achieve self-sufficiency in meat in these regions and freeing the surpluses in the center and south for export.

3. Increase in milk production in the plateau regions of the district of Vila Pery and in the valleys of the Maputo and Sábiê Rivers.

4. Development of poultry raising on a Provincial scale, with a view to self-sufficiency.

5. Improvement of health conditions among livestock by means of anti-tick dips and vaccination campaigns, against aphthous fever, brucellosis, and carbuncle.

6. Improvement of watering facilities south of the Save River, with especial attention to Sábiê, Magude, Caniçado, Alto Limpopo, Alto Changane, and Massinga.

7. Combat tse-tse fly in the northern parts of the districts of Inhambane and Gaza and in the area of Muda.

8. Improve and take advantage of wildlife for touristic purposes, and stimulate the establishment of properties for the rational exploitation of game.

C. Forestry

1. Technological study of species which now play a minor role in the forest industry.

2. Improvement of present techniques of forest exploitation.

3. Planting of exotic species with especial attention to the plateau areas of the districts of Vila Pery, Zambézia, and Niassa.

4. Intensification of the rehabilitation of eroded areas of Angônia and the stabilization of dunes along the coastal strip.
D. Fish Breeding

1. Restocking of rivers, lakes, and natural or artificial ponds.
2. Improvement of fishing techniques on internal waters.

E. Agriculture

1. Improvement of nectar-producing flora.
2. Encouragement of honey production, particularly in Mabote and Chimoio.

IV. Fisheries Policy

1. Development of the fishing industry over the short term, by encouraging the establishment of industrial fishing enterprises in preference to artisanal enterprises, and the creation of supporting infrastructures such as a network of coldstorage warehouses, fishing ports and wharfs, and shipyards.

2. Direction and inspection of fishing activity, having in mind the wholesomeness of maritime products for export, the development of the industry, specialized technical assistance, and effective control of the rational management of resources being exploited, facilities for the transport to market of the catch using refrigerated land transport, the creation of coldstorage depositories and fish landings, and the improvement of artisanal fishing by the creation of an organized class of fishermen.

3. Organization of long-term credit and the granting of subsidies for undertakings such as: the acquisition of a modern fleet of trawlers and refrigerator ships, the installation of private coldstorage plants to be included in the coldstorage network, and the installation of shaved ice plants.

V. Industrial Policy

1. Incentives to attract available national capital and foreign capital to the processing industries sector.

2. Encouragement of the dispersal of industrial establishments, leading to their installation in 'poles and axes of industrial development' which already provide satisfactory conditions, such as the zones of Vila Pery and Nacala, and others to be defined in the planning of regional development.

3. Stimulation of the installation of small and medium-sized industrial plants of local importance.

4. Creation of industrial units in order to improve the exploitation of provincial resources and the economic productivity of its factors.
5. Study of existing inter-industry relations for the purpose of achieving a more perfect harmonization of the industrial park.

6. Reconversion, concentration, and reorganization with a view to eliminating recognized defects, such as incorrect geographical location, under- or over-size, lack of specialization, low quality of production, poor viability, and over-equipment.

7. Promulgation and strengthening of measures necessary for:
   a) creation of means for protecting and stimulating industry;
   b) creation of enterprises specializing in economic studies, organization, and training of personnel;
   c) installation, by the State, of processing or complementary industries using agricultural products, when interest in the private sector does not exist.

VI. Minerals Policy

1. Exploitation of mineral resources, with a view to greater production and exportation in the short term of asbestos, fluorites, precious and semi-precious stones, gold, mica, ilmenites, coal, graphites, and perlites.

2. Intensification of projects for the production, use, or export of iron in the districts of Vila Pery and Tete, of coal in the district of Tete, of copper and nickel in the district of Cabo Delgado, of copper, gold, and bauxite in the district of Vila Pery, and of the graphites of Vila Pery, Gorongosa, and Furozi.

3. Encourage the exploitation of natural gas reserves existing in the Province, for the internal and foreign markets.

4. Promotion of technical, financial, and commercial assistance to mining.

5. Strengthening of inspection of the activities of concessionary enterprises.

VII. Tourism Policy

1. Improvement of infrastructure in zones considered to be of priority interest as income products.

2. Technical assistance in the planning of undertakings of touristic interest.

3. Training of personnel needed by the tourist industry.
4. Adjustment and control of prices in this sector, taking into account the present cost of living and the competition of the international market.

5. Granting of credit to hotels and other establishments of touristic interest.

6. Revision of the tax concessions established for the touristic sector.

7. Publicity for existing and future touristic attractions, and the encouragement of internal tourism.

8. Competition in the international tourism market, using mass air transportation in the "all inclusive" system.

VIII. Commercial Policy

A. Internal Commerce

1. Revision of prices to producers, in order to encourage production and stimulate the entry of products into the monetary economic sphere.

2. Study and resolution of problems concerned with the "commerce of the jungle".

3. Publicity and extension to a Provincial scale of the system of fairs and markets where the producer has a guarantee of his price and the buyer of his supply of products.

B. External Commerce

1. Standardization of quality and packing of exportable products, with support for the sectors which may be able to improve their contribution to the increase of exports from the Province.

2. Collection and dissemination of commercial information, promotion of the entry of products into markets where this type of action seems susceptible of producing concrete results, and greater participation in international fairs.

C. The Warehouse and Coldstorage Networks

1. Increase in the warehouse network for the support of agricultural production.

2. Establishment of a "cold network" for regularizing the supplying of consumption centers with products subject to rapid deterioration, and in support of export.

3. Study of the economic viability and possible construction of port and interior silos.  

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I. Fundamental Objectives

1. Increase in the production and distribution of energy, in order to serve as the moving factor of poles and axes of development.

2. Establishment of a rates policy which will stimulate use, especially for productive purposes.

3. Give the Province the essential means for the sending of messages and the transportation of persons and goods.

4. Coordinate programs and undertakings in the various sectors of transportation, for overall optimal benefit.

II. Energy Policy

1. Definition of the types of energy production most suited for each region, having in view the general interests of the Province and existing or potential energy availabilities.

2. Development of energy production schemes by exploitation and launching of new productive generators, in Vila Cabral, Porto Amélia, the Messalo River, Nacala, Nampula, Novo Freixo, the Malema River, Quelimane, Mocuba, Revuè, Inhambane, Massingir, and Lourenço Marques.


4. Guarantee of sufficient energy at a reasonable price and in useful time to the most probable users, to be defined by means of adequate planning.

5. Use, whenever it is economically adviseable, of fuels existing in the territory, such as coal and natural gas.

6. Encouragement of regional and rural electrification, especially in colonies and agrarian rationalized areas, in the Chimoio plateau, in Upper Zambézia, and in the sugar areas.

7. Expansion and geographic decentralization of the petroleum refining industry.