



Look at me now. Reflected in the eyes of this little girl is the suffering that she and thousands like her have experienced. The people of Mozambique have known only bloodshed for the past 16 years. Now that the war has come to an end they will in time be able to begin new lives and move around the country freely. Yet, the victims will bear the scars of the war for many more years to come. For thousands the artificial arm or leg that the ICRC made will remain as a constant reminder. Thousands more

will remember being visited by ICRC delegates in prison where they were held for opposing the government. Millions will recall how they were forced to flee the country and how they kept in touch with their families back home through the Red Cross tracing service. But every single one of them will remember their nearest and dearest who didn't live to see the end of the war.

Part of the ICRC's operation in Mozambique involves a major ortho-

paedic programme, training technicians in four different provinces in the art of making artificial limbs and other devices for people who have stepped on mines or who have been otherwise injured in the war. The physical and psychological rehabilitation of these people is an important element of this work.

SCARRED FOR LIFE



Mike Goldwater/NETWORK

In 1992: • 362 detainees visited • over 1,000 artificial limbs made in four ICRC centres • 5,700 tonnes of food and other necessities distributed • 4,500 children and 2,300 pregnant women vaccinated • 16,000 Red Cross messages handled



Ron Giling/PANOS PICTURES

Digging a way out. In order to help get the country back on its feet the ICRC has distributed seeds and tools on a large scale throughout the provinces most seriously affected by the war. This gives the people a chance to regain their self-esteem, at the same time as helping the country to become more self-sufficient.



Pierre Bousset/ICRC

Lifesavers. Local people help the ICRC transport vaccines, syringes and other items for a large-scale vaccination programme which took medical teams out into the far reaches of the bush in 1992 and 1993. The 1993 programme is being carried out jointly with UNICEF and aims to protect children under five and pregnant women against potentially lethal illnesses like polio, TB, measles and tetanus.