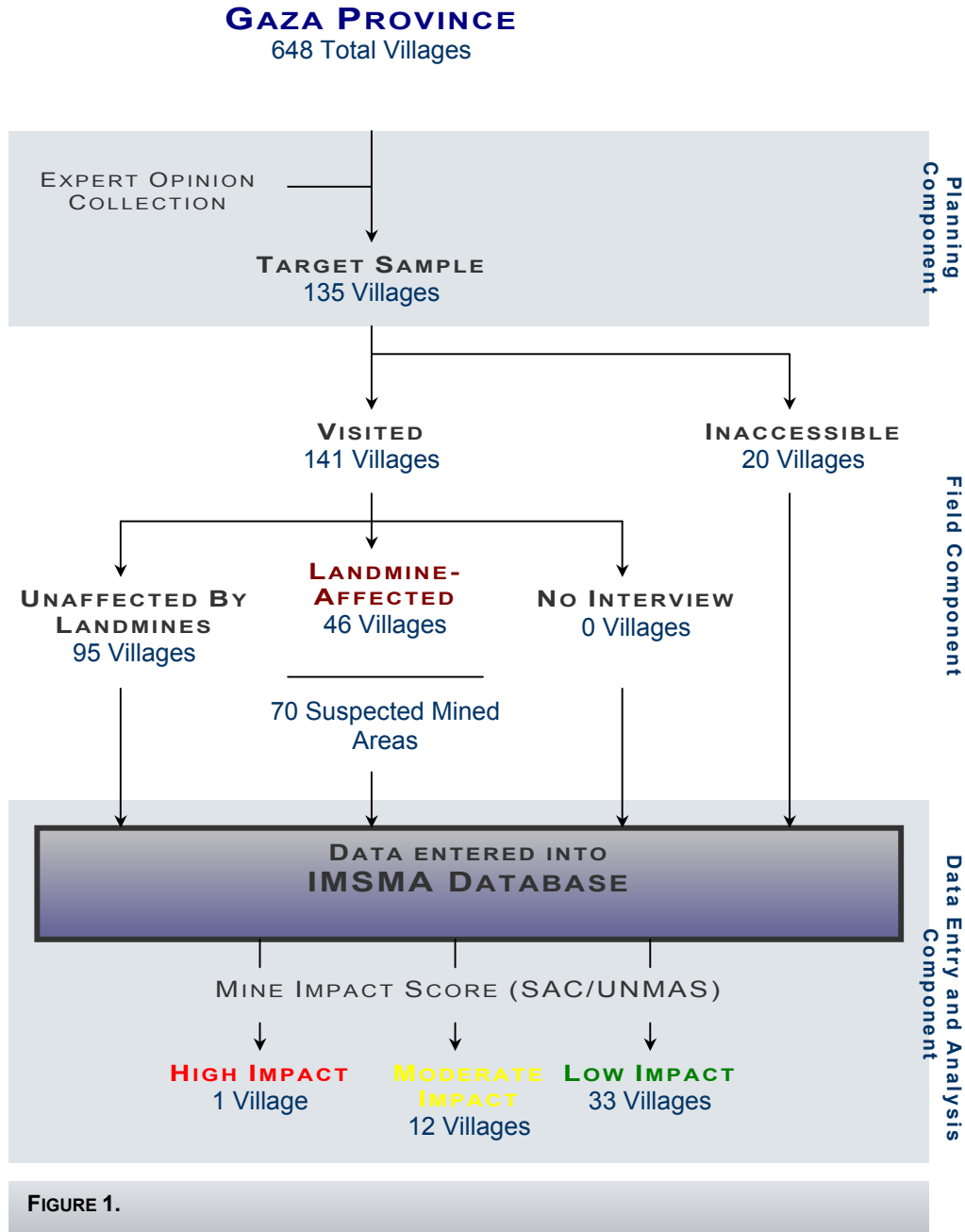


OVERVIEW FOR GAZA PROVINCE



The term “village” as used herein has the same meaning as the term “community” used elsewhere.

Schematic of process.



The Mozambique Landmine Impact Survey (MLIS) visited 11 of 12 Districts in Gaza. Cidade de Xai-Xai was not visited, as it is considered by Mozambican authorities not to be landmine-affected. Of the 141 villages visited, 46 identified themselves as landmine-affected, reporting 70 Suspected Mined Areas (SMAs). Twenty villages were inaccessible due to fallen bridges, mined roads or persistent rain. No villages declined participation. Figure 1 provides an overview of the survey process: village selection; data collection; and data-entry into the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, out of which is generated the Mine Impact Score (Appendix I).

Expert Opinion Collection formed the basis for the selection of villages. Information from Official Interviews, data from organizations active in the Province (Accelerated Demining Program, Handicap International) and from the National Demining Institute (DITERS Database) served as a basis for preparing a target list of 135 villages to be visited throughout the Province.

Village Survey Questionnaires were administered in every village found to be landmine-affected to a total of 342 Interviewees. The vast majority of Interviewees (83%) had occupations in agriculture, fishing and related activities, followed by the public sector and defence (7%). All age groups were well represented. Nine per cent of Interviewees were aged from 15 to 29 years, 30% were aged from 30 to 44 years, and 37% were aged from 45 to 59 years. The remaining 25% were accounted for by Interviewees older than 60 years, or of unknown age. Women participated in 61% of group interviews.

Provincial summary indicating number of CIDC village visits, population and reported Suspected Mined Areas and victims.

District	Villages		Population	Mined Areas and Victims		
	Affected Villages	Unaffected Villages	Affected Population	Number of SMAs	Last 2 Years	Total Victims
BILENE MACIA	7	11	9,065	10	0	12
CHIBUTO	2	12	5,692	2	0	2
CHICUALACUALA	6	13	11,561	10	0	14
CHIGUBO	3	2	564	5	0	1
CHOKWE	2	11	2,492	4	1	8
GUIJA	3	6	12,560	3	3	6
MABALANE	3	9	3,564	5	0	8
MANDLACAZE	9	16	33,786	15	0	7*
MASSANGENA	4	1	1,805	4	2	8
MASSINGIR	7	6	9,677	12	3	11*
XAI-XAI	0	8	-	-	-	-
Total	46	95	90,766	70	9	77

* Minimum value: certain communities could not report the precise number of victims

TABLE 1.

Table 1 summarises the principal findings for Gaza by District visited. A further breakdown by village in each District visited can be found at Appendix II.

Landmine-affected villages were identified in each District visited and were most numerous in the District of Mandlacaze (9), which also reported a high number of SMAs (15 of 70, or 21% of Province total), followed by Massingir (seven landmine-affected villages) reporting 12 SMAs (17% of Province total). The highest number of victims was reported for Chicualacuala District (14), followed by Bilene Macia and Massingir Districts, with 12 and 11 reported victims respectively. Victims from the two-year period prior to the MLIS were reported in four Districts, with the highest occurrences reported in Guija and Massingir (each with three victims from this period).

VICTIMS AND IMPACTS

VICTIMS

In total, 22 of 46 (48%) landmine-affected villages reported a total of at least 77 victims since the beginning of the Independence Struggle. Two villages could not specify the number of victims. One of them, however, reported having had many victims. The village of Vila Eduardo-Mondlane (Chicualacuala District) reported 14 victims.

Nine landmine victims were reported in five villages during the two-year period preceding the MLIS, six of whom were killed and three injured. Two of the nine victims were women over 45 years of age and were farming at the time of the injury, and one was a boy under 14 years of age. The village of Tihovene (Massingir District) reported three victims during that period, all of whom were men between the ages of 15 and 29 years, and who were engaged in herding at the time of the accident. The village of Mpelane (Guija District) also reported three victims during that period, all of whom were engaged in collecting food or water at the time of the accident. Two of the victims from Mpelane were men. One was 15-29 years of age, and the other was over 60 years of age. The third victim, whose sex was not reported, was 45-59 years of age.

IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 2 displays the number of villages in Gaza with blocked access to roads, infrastructure (bridges, airstrips, railroads, and powerlines), services (educational, cultural, and health facilities) and a variety of resources (water, agricultural land, pasture land and non-agricultural land).

Blockage impacts on resources were reported as follows, in descending order of frequency: agricultural land (23 of 46 villages, or 50%); pasture land (17 of 46 villages, or 37%); and non-agricultural land (used for hunting, gathering fruit and medicinal plants, and collecting firewood and building materials) (seven of 46 villages, or 15%).

Blockage to roads was reported by 17 of 46 villages (37%), followed by blockage to infrastructure points (13%) and services (7%).

Twelve villages (26%) reported seasonal variation in the severity of impacts: 11 reported greater severity during the rainy season; and one reported greater severity during the dry season. The majority of villages (32 of 46, or 70%) reported that there was no particular season during which landmines had a greater impact on their village.

Number of villages reporting blockage impacts by type.

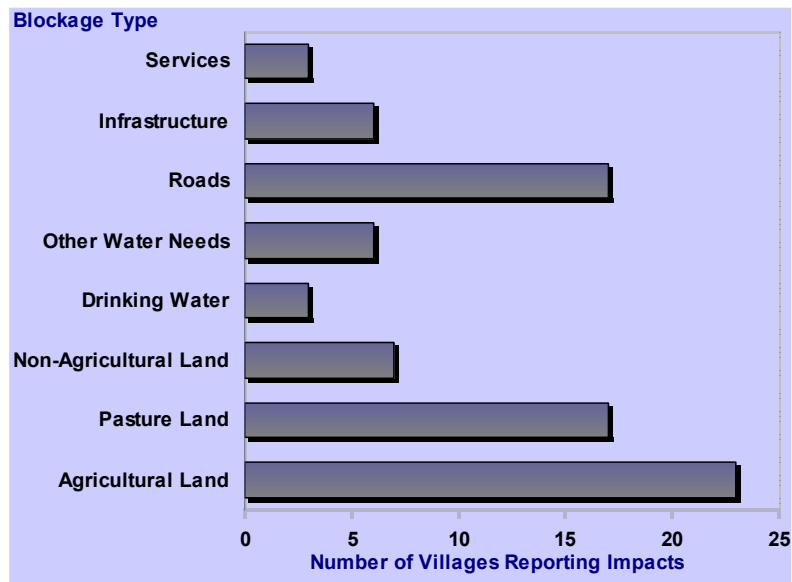


FIGURE 2.

For 41 of 46 (89%) villages, at least one half of Interviewees reported that they worry a great deal about the presence of landmines, while for the remainder of villages (11%), the majority of Interviewees worry moderately or not at all. In total, 330 of 342 (96%) Interviewees reported that they worry about landmines in their village, with 303 (89%) who reported that they worry a great deal. Overall, 330 of all

Interviewees (96%) reported that the presence of landmines changes their behaviour.

MINE IMPACT SCORE

The Mine Impact Score developed by the Survey Action Centre and the United Nations Mine Action Service distils a number of important variables (presence of landmines/UXO, blockage impacts and recent victims) into a single index that permits comparisons among villages. The weights used by the CIDC to generate the scores can be found at Appendix I.

Except in the improbable event that large numbers of recent victims (victims reported within two-year period preceding the MLIS) are widespread, the Mine Impact Score assigns a large number of villages to the low-impact category. The need has therefore been expressed in Mozambique for a tool that would assist in establishing priorities among those low-impact villages. Some alternative indices are discussed in the national report.

One village in Gaza Province, situated in Massingir District, fell into the high-impact category (Figure 3). A total of 12 moderately impacted villages were identified, and were found to be particularly concentrated in the central part of the Province. The aggregate population of the highly and moderately impacted villages totals over 18,000 persons, with individual village populations ranging from less than 100 to over 23,000 persons. Low-impact villages, of which there were 33, were found to be somewhat concentrated in Mandlacaze District, in the south of the Province, and along transportation networks in the north of the Province.

Of the 46 villages impacted, 12 (26%) identified the impacts of landmines as becoming more severe with time, while 12 (26%) reported the impacts as becoming less severe with time.

Map of Gaza Districts illustrating the distribution of group interviews and their Mine Impact Score.

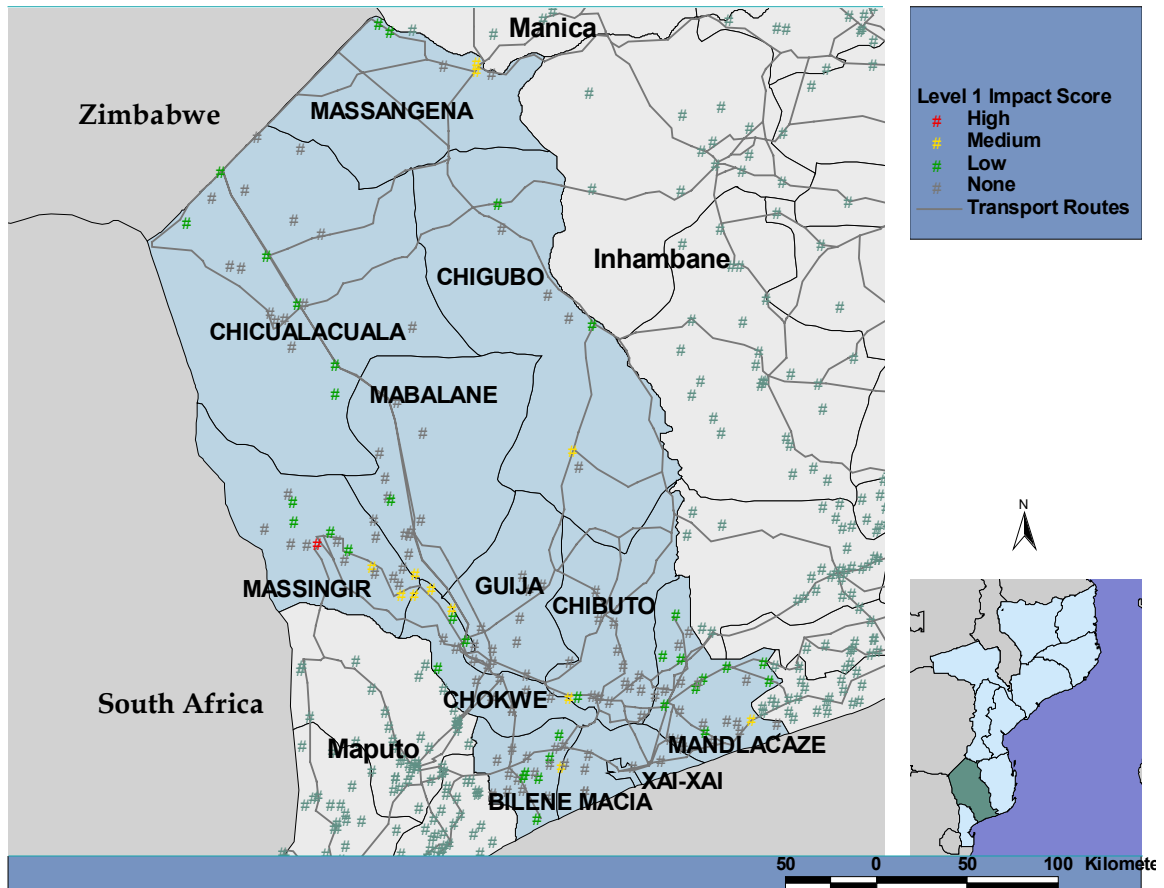


FIGURE 3.

MINE CONTAMINATION

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Figure 4 illustrates that landmine contamination appears highly concentrated in Mandlacaze District and along transportation networks in Massingir District, particularly where it borders the Districts of Mabalane and Chokwe.

Map of Gaza Districts and administrative centres, illustrating the distribution of Suspected Mined Areas.

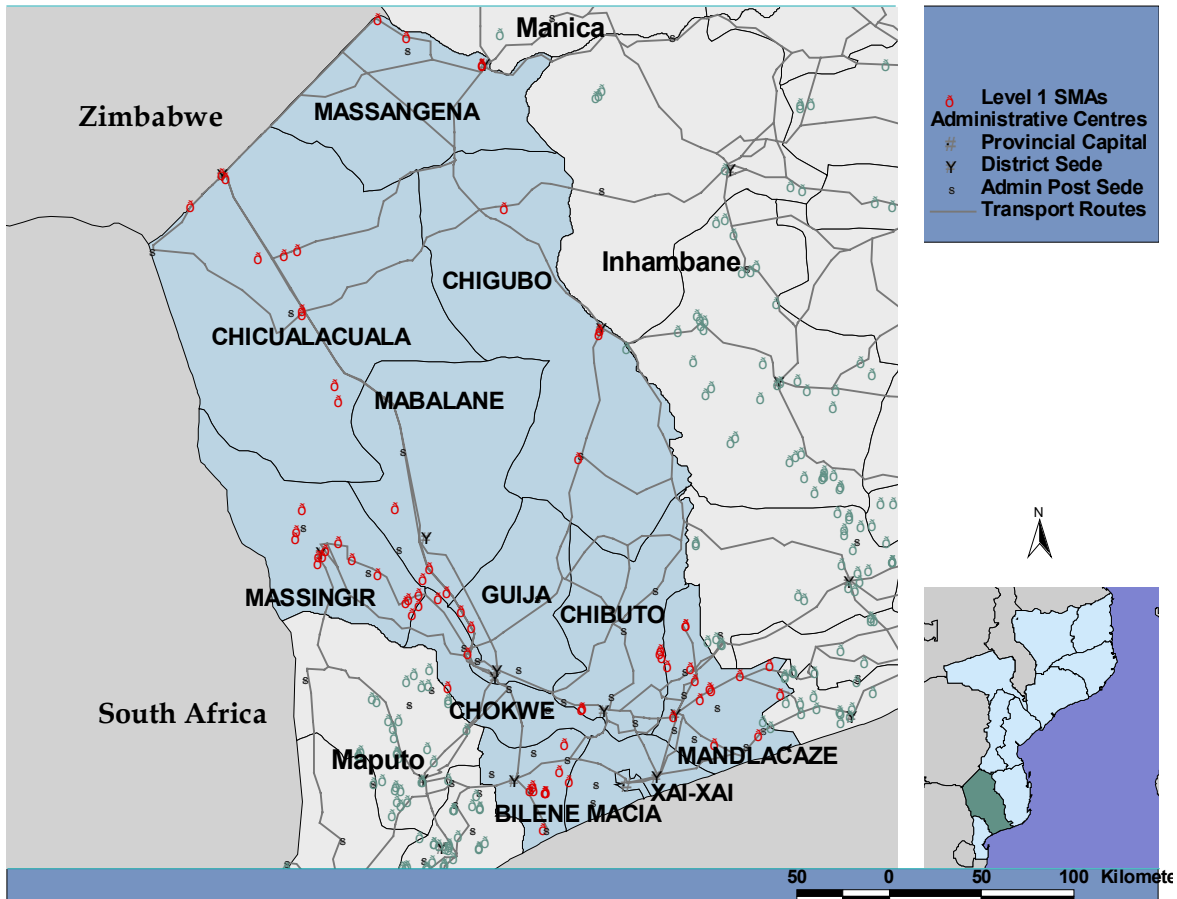


FIGURE 4.

Of the 46 landmine-affected villages identified in Gaza, 65% reported a single SMA and 30% reported two or three SMAs. The villages of Tihovene (Massingir District) and Namitelane (Mandlacaze District) both reported four SMAs.

Information on the year in which landmines were first laid and the year in which they were last laid was reported for 66% and 53% of SMAs respectively. Landmines were first reportedly laid in one SMA as early as 1965. For 41% of the SMAs, landmines were first reportedly laid during the peak years of 1982, 1983 and 1989. The year in which landmines were last reportedly laid in individual SMAs peaked between 1989-1992, accounting for 49% of the SMAs.

TERRAIN AND TYPES OF ORDNANCE

SMA were predominantly described as having a flat ground profile (83%). Mixed vegetation was reported as the most common vegetation cover, accounting for 46% of SMAs, followed by grasses accounting for 21% of SMAs.

Most commonly, SMAs were classified as being proximate to trails (11 of 70, or 16%). Ten SMAs (14%) were classified as former military installations, and nine (13%) as being proximate to roads.

The majority of SMAs (45 of 70, or 64%) were reported to have no marking (signs or fences) that would indicate the area to be landmine-contaminated.

Of 46 landmine-affected villages, seven (15%) reported harbouring solely unexploded ordnance (UXO), and an additional seven (15%) reported harbouring both landmines and UXO. The remainder reported solely landmines.

SIZE AND DISTANCE OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

A vast range of SMA sizes were reported, from several reports of single UXOs to the largest SMA covering 20.5 square kilometers reported in Tsokate (Mabalane District).

Frequency histogram of various Suspected Mined Area sizes

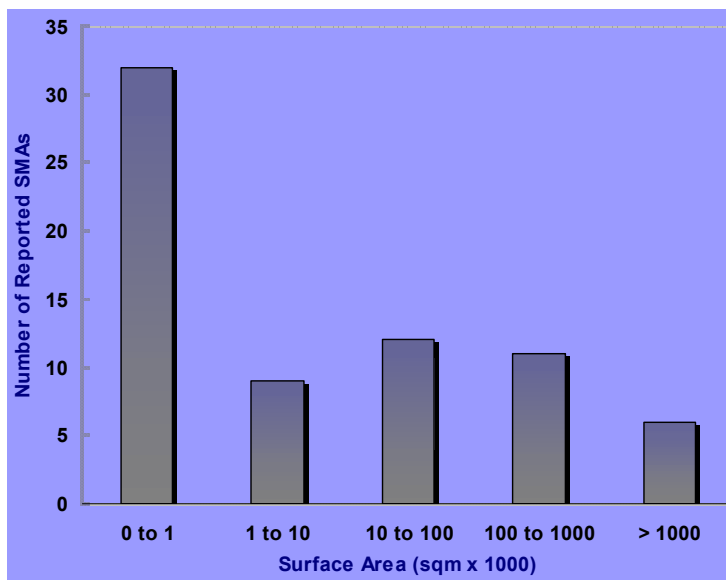


FIGURE 5.

Figure 5 shows the range of size estimates for the reported SMAs in Gaza. Forty-six per cent of SMAs were reported to be less than or equal to 1000 m², many of which are mined infrastructure points.

Seventy-three per cent of SMAs were reported to occur within 4 km of the affected village, and 96% were estimated to occur within 10 km. The most distant SMA was reported at a distance of 16.7 km from the affected village.

CONCLUSION

The principal findings of the MLIS in Gaza are as follows:

- The Districts of Mandlacaze, Massingir, Bilene Macia and Chicualacuala reported the highest numbers of landmine-affected villages, SMAs, and victims;
- Over 90,000 persons out of a total of 800,152 live in villages harbouring landmines, with at least 77 reported victims, nine of whom were reported within the two years preceding the MLIS;
- One village was considered highly impacted and 12 villages were considered to be moderately impacted based on the Mine Impact Score;
- Blocked access to agricultural land was the most commonly reported impact of landmines on villages, followed by blockage to pasture land and roads.

APPENDIX I – MINE IMPACT SCORE WEIGHTS

Variable	Weight
Types of Ordnance	
Landmines	2*
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	1*
Blockage Impacts	
Rainfed cropland	2
Irrigated cropland	0
Fixed Pasture	2
Migratory pasture	0
Non-agricultural land	1
Drinking Water	2
Other water uses	1
Housing area was blocked	0
Roads	1
Other infrastructure	1
Victims	
Victims within last 24 months	2*
Fixed Weights value cannot be changed	

Weightings Assigned to Variables in Calculation of the Village Mine Impact Scores

APPENDIX II – VILLAGE VISITS

LANDMINE-FREE VILLAGES:

District	Villages	
BILENE MACIA	BUMELE	
	FULANO	
	GUAGUA	
	GUEZANE	
	MADJENE	
	MATANGUINE	
	MATHAMISSE	
	MENGUELENE	
	MUZUE	
	NGONDZA	
	UANAQUEVELE	
	CHIBUTO	ALTO CHANGANE
		BAIRRO UNIDADE
BAMBANE		
CHICONELANE		
CHIPADJA		
COXAMBANE		
MABECUANE		
MAVATLANA		
MEBOLE		
MUDADA		
MUNHUANE		
VANGANHECANE		
XAI-XAI	24 DE JULHO	
	3° DE FEVEREIRO	
	FIDEL CASTRO	
	MAGOMANINE	
	MAHENGANE	
	MANGUELANE	
	NGANGALENE	
	ZONGOENE	

District	Villages
CHICUALACUALA	16 DE JUNHO
	3 DE FEVEREIRO
	BOBOBO
	CASSANE
	CHASSANGA
	CHICUALACUALA 'A'
	CHILEMANE
	CHISSAPA
	LITHATLHA
	MUGUZALALA
	MUZAMANE
	PETULE
REGUA (435)	
CHOKWE	BOMBOFO
	CHATE
	CHIQUIDELA
	CHOKWE
	INCHOVANE
	LIONDE
	MANJANGUE
	MAPAPA
	MUIANGA
	MUZUMUIA
NWACHICOLOANE	
MABALANE	CHIMUNGUANE
	COMBOMUNE RIO
	HOCHANE
	HOYO-HOYO
	KOKWE
	MABALANE
	MAVUMBUQUE
	NDOPI
	TLAVENE

District	Villages
GUIJA	ACORDOS DE LUSAKA
	CANICADO
	CHICHONGOLO
	DZINDZINE
	MUBANGUENE
TOMANINE	
MANDLACAZE	BANZE
	BETULA SEDE
	CHICOGOLO
	CHILATANHANE
	CHITLALO
	CUARIMBENE
	CUMBANE
	MADENDER
	MAGANHELA
	MAVIE
	MBULENE
	MUNGOI
	MUXLHENGUETAVA
	NHACOCO
PONJUANE	
TAVANE	
MASSANGENA	MABONZO
MASSINGIR	BANGA
	CHINHANGANE
	CUBO
	MANHICA
	MASSINGIR VELHO
PAULO SAMUEL KANKOMBA	
CHIGUBO	NONGOTI
	NWANAGATANE

LANDMINE-AFFECTED VILLAGES:

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
BILENE MACIA							
CHISSANO							
		MAGUANZA	855	1	3	0	Medium
		MIAMPSE	1376	1	0	0	Low
		LOUANE	445	1	0	0	Low
MACUANE							
		MACUANE	495	2	8	0	Low
		CHIMATE	540	1	0	0	Low
		TUANE	Unknown	3	0	0	Low
PRAIA DE BILENE							
		PRAIA DE BILENE	Unknown	1	1	0	Low
CHIBUTO							
CHAIMITE							
		MUCOTUENE	2564	1	1	0	Medium
		MACALAUENE	3128	1	1	0	Low
CHICUALACUALA							
CHICUALACUALA							
		VILA EDUARDO	Unknown	2	14	0	Low
		CHICUALACUALA	871	3	0	0	Low
		TCHALE	423	1	0	0	Low
MAPAI							
		PUNZE-ESTACAO	81	1	0	0	Low
		LIGOME	388	1	0	0	Low
		MAPAI	4254	2	0	0	Low
CHIGUBO							
CHIGUBO							
		CHIGUBO	Unknown	3	1	0	Low
		CHIPIMBE	564	1	0	0	Low
NDINDIZA							
		NDINDIZA	Unknown	1	0	0	Medium
CHOKWE							
MACARRETANE							
		CUMBA	520	1	4	0	Low
		MACHUA	1972	3	4	1	Medium
GUIJA							
MUBANGUENE							
		CHINHACANINE	8244	1	0	0	Low
		MPELANE	3081	1	6	3	Medium
		PUMBE	1235	1	0	0	Low
MABALANE							
MABALANE							
		TSOKATE	737	2	3	0	Medium
		PFUKWE	2126	2	5	0	Medium
NTLAVANE							
		MABOMO	701	1	0	0	Low

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District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
MANDLACAZE							
CHIBONZANE							
		MACHULANE	1552	2	0	0	Low
		CHICOMO	875	1	0	0	Low
		CAMBANE	1302	1	0	0	Low
		CHIDUCUANE	852	1	0	0	Low
MACUACUA							
		NAMITELANE	1199	4	N/A	0	Low
		MACUACUA-SEDE	3026	2	1	0	Low
		MEMO	494	2	0	0	Medium
MANDLACAZE							
		MANDLACAZE	Unknown	1	4	0	Low
NGUZENE							
		NHAZILO	1144	1	2	0	Low
MASSANGENA							
MASSANGENA							
		MASSANGENA	Unknown	1	3	1	Medium
		MANINGE	624	1	3	1	Medium
MUVUE							
		CHIPILIMO/DINDIJ	213	1	2	0	Low
		MAVUE	968	1	0	0	Low
MASSINGIR							
MASSINGIR							
		TIHOVENE	4326	4	N/A	3	High
MAVODZE							
		BINGO	480	1	0	0	Low
		MAVODZE	1724	2	4	0	Low
		CHIBOTANE	1011	1	4	0	Low
ZULO							
		ZULO	336	1	0	0	Medium
		TCHAQUE	1152	2	0	0	Medium
		MACUACHANA	648	1	0	0	Low