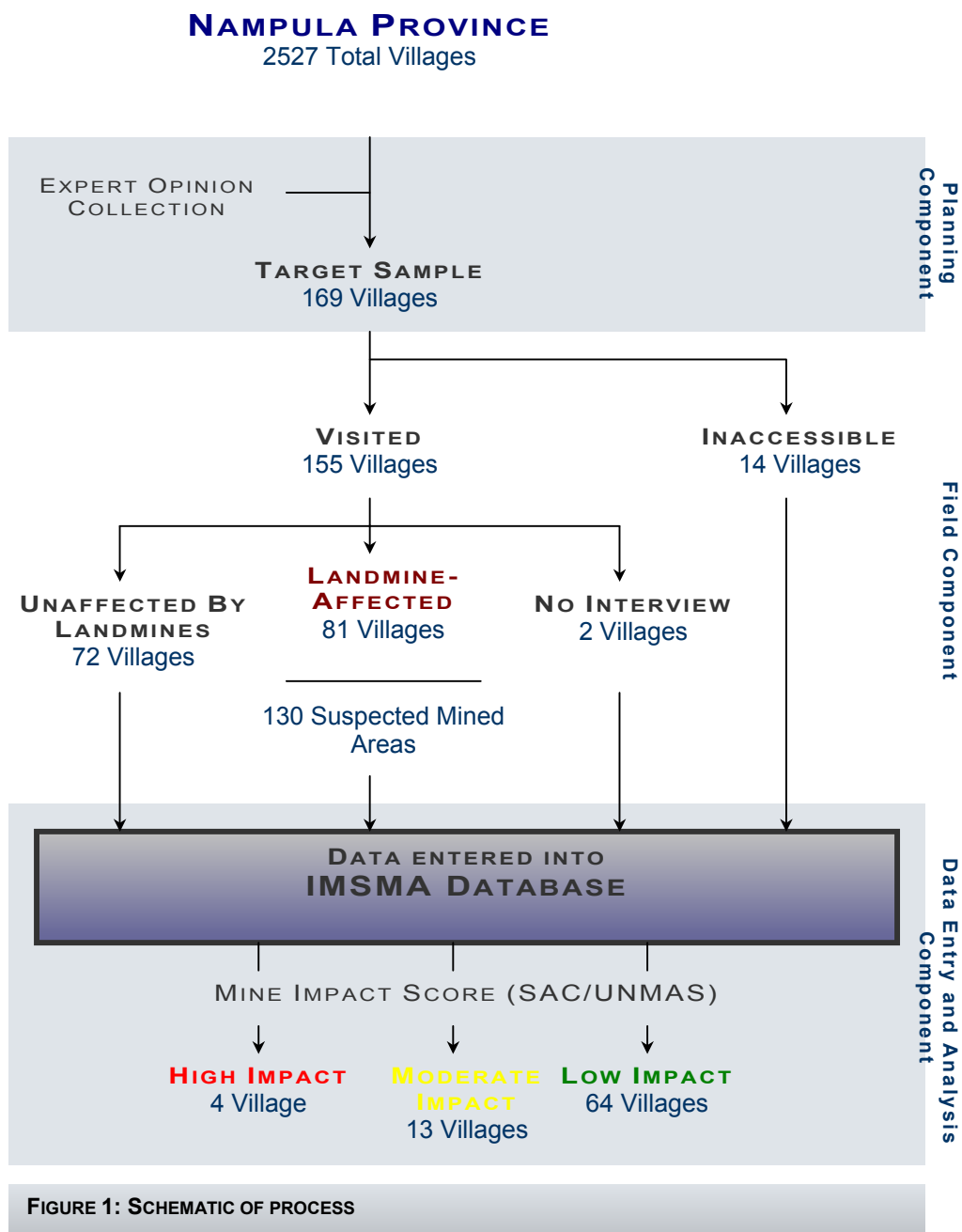


# OVERVIEW FOR NAMPULA PROVINCE



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 19 of 20 Districts in Nampula. Cidade de Nampula was not visited, as it is considered by Mozambican authorities not to be landmine-affected. Of the 155 villages visited, 81 identified themselves as landmine-affected, reporting 130 Suspected Mined Areas (SMAs). Two of the villages visited declined participation, and 14 villages were inaccessible, mostly due to poor road conditions. 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, from organizations active in the Province (Accelerated Demining Program, Handicap International) from the National Demining Institute (DITERS Database) and from the personal knowledge of four of CIDC's senior personnel as a result of their involvement in the mine-action field in, among other parts of Mozambique, Nampula Province over the several immediately preceding years, served as a basis for preparing a target list of 169 villages to be visited throughout the Province.

*Village Survey Questionnaires* were administered in every village found to be landmine-affected to a total of 840 Interviewees. The vast majority of Interviewees (81%) had occupations in agriculture, fishing and related activities, followed by occupations related to manufacturing (7%). All age groups were well represented. Thirty-four percent of Interviewees were aged from 15 to 29 years, 35% were aged from 30 to 44 years, and 20% were aged from 45 to 59 years. The remaining 10% were accounted for by Interviewees older than 59 years or of unknown age. Women participated in 53% 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	Victims in Last 2 Years	Total Victims
ANGOICHE	1	5	725	2	0	1
ILHA DE MOCAMBIQUE	1	0	42,407	2	-	0*
LALAUÁ	1	7	600	1	0	0
MALEMA	5	4	7,788	9	0	1
MECONTA	6	3	6,252	10	2	16*
MECUBURI	4	6	5,402	4	10	10
MEMBA	3	6	5,797	3	0	16
MOGINCUAL	10	4	9,276	17	0	3
MOGOVOLAS	1	6	672	1	0	0
MOMA	7	7	6,433	11	0	4
MONAPO	8	3	12,218	15	0	27*
MOSSURIL	2	2	18,215	5	0	0
MUECATE	7	1	11,985	15	3	8*
MURRUPULA	6	3	18,752	9	25	29
NACALA-VELHA	3	1	2,083	4	0	4
NACAROA	4	0	9,885	4	2	7
NAMAPA-ERATI	4	7	11,479	4	3	5*
NAMPULA	4	2	5,473	7	8	26
RIBAUE	4	5	2,710	7	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>178,152</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>158</b>

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

TABLE 1.

Table 1 summarises the principal findings for Nampula 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 Mogincual (10), followed by Monapo (8),

Moma and Muecate (each with 7). Each of these Districts reported a high number of SMAs, combined accounting for 45% of the Province's total of reported SMAs. The District of Murrupula also reported the highest number of victims (29), followed by the Districts of Monapo (27) and Nampula (26). Victims within the two years preceding the MLIS were reported in seven of the Districts visited, with the highest occurrences in Murrupula (25, or 47%) and Mecuburi (ten, or 19%).

## VICTIMS AND IMPACTS

### VICTIMS

In total, 43 of 81 (53%) landmine-affected villages reported a total of at least 158 victims since the beginning of the Independence Struggle. Five villages could not specify the exact number of victims from their village; however, three of these villages indicated that there were many victims. Victims from five villages, each with at least ten reported victims, accounted for 80 (51%) of the total victim tally for the Province. The village of Wahala (Murrupula District) reported 25 victims, and the village of Mecutine (Monapo District) reported 21 victims.

Fifty-three landmine victims were reported in ten villages during the two-year period preceding the MLIS. All 25 victims from Wahala were reported for that period. Of the 53 victims reported during the two years preceding the MLIS, 16 (31%) were killed and two injured, whereas information on the type of wound was not available for the remaining victims. Victims reported for this period were most commonly engaged in collecting food and water (11 of 53, or 21%) at the time of the accident.

### IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 2 displays the number of villages in Nampula 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 (38 of 81 landmine-affected villages, or 47%); non-agricultural land (used for hunting, gathering fruit and medicinal plants, and collecting firewood and building materials) (14 of 81 villages, or 17%); and water for purposes other than drinking (seven of 81 villages, or 9%).

Blockage to services was reported by eight of 81 villages (10%). Blockage to infrastructure points was reported by seven of 81 villages (9%).

Ten villages (12%) reported seasonal variation in the severity of impacts: four reported greater severity during the rainy season; and three reported greater severity during the dry season. The majority of villages (67 of 81, or 83%) 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.

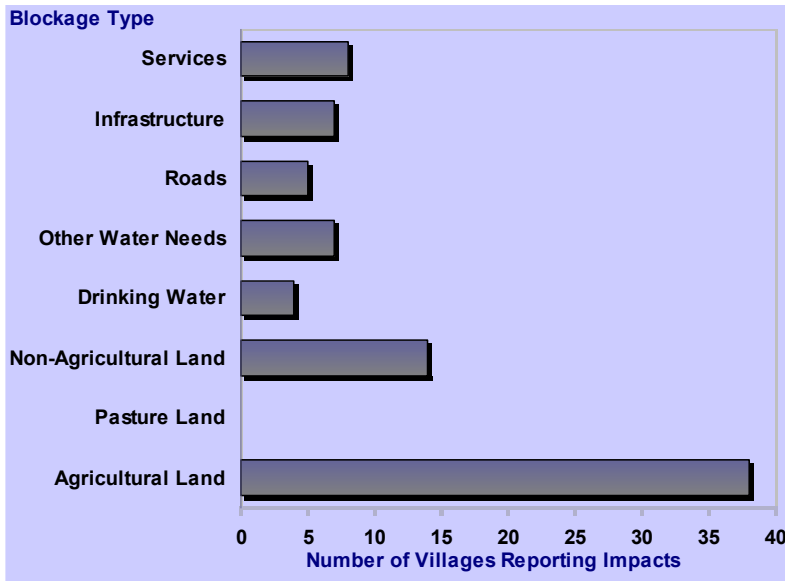


FIGURE 2.

For 36 of 81 (44%) 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 (56%), the majority of Interviewees worry moderately or not at all. In total, 470 of 840 (56%)

Interviewees reported that they worry about landmines in their village, of whom 367 (44% of total)

reported that they worry a great deal. Overall, 419 Interviewees (50%) 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 the 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.

Four villages in Nampula Province, situated in the Districts of Mecuburi, Nampula, Meconta, and Murrupula, fell into the high-impact category (Figure 3). A total of 13 moderately impacted villages were identified in the central and northern portions of the Province. The aggregate population of the highly and moderately impacted villages totals approximately 28,000 persons. Low-impact villages, of which there were 64, are dispersed throughout the Province.

Of the 81 villages impacted, 14 (17%) identified the impacts of landmines as becoming more severe with time, while 19 (23%) reported the impacts as becoming less severe with time.

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

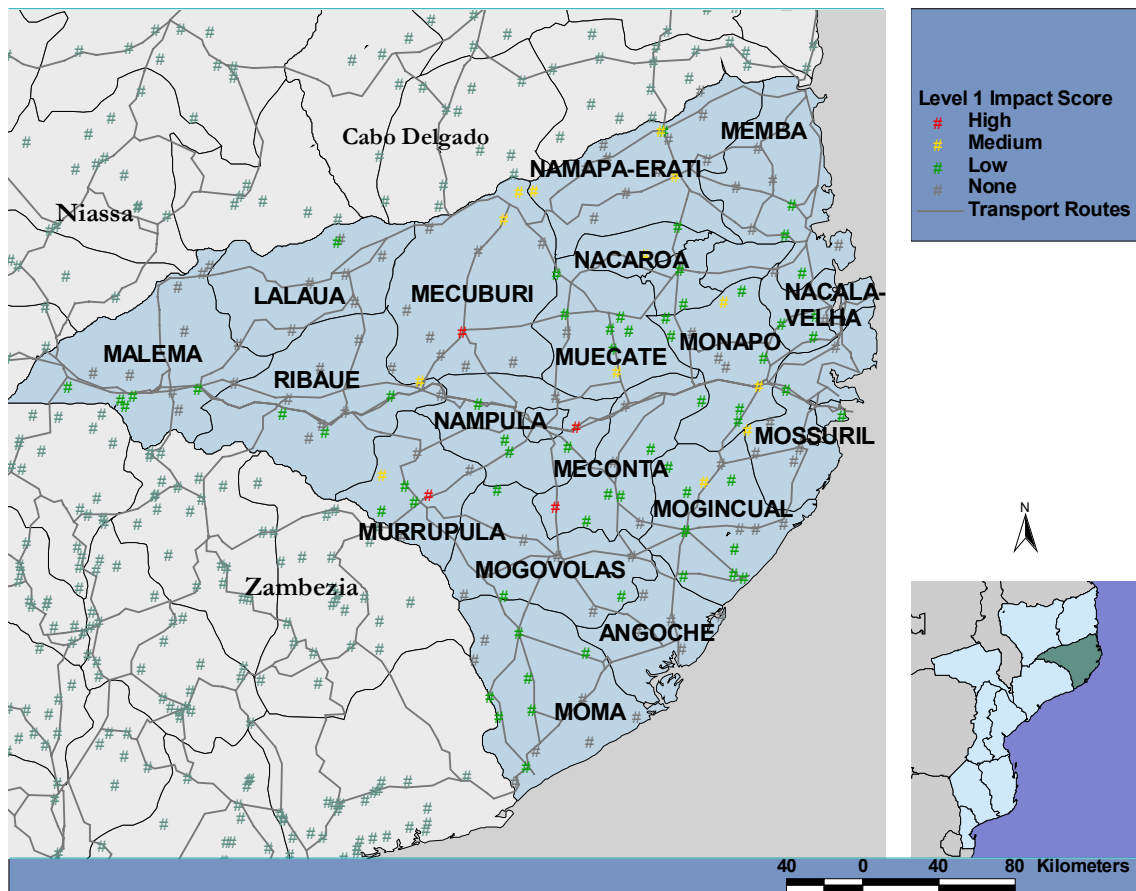


FIGURE 3.

# MINE CONTAMINATION

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Figure 4 illustrates that landmine contamination appears to be spread out across the Province, although SMAs appear to be less concentrated along the borders with Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

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

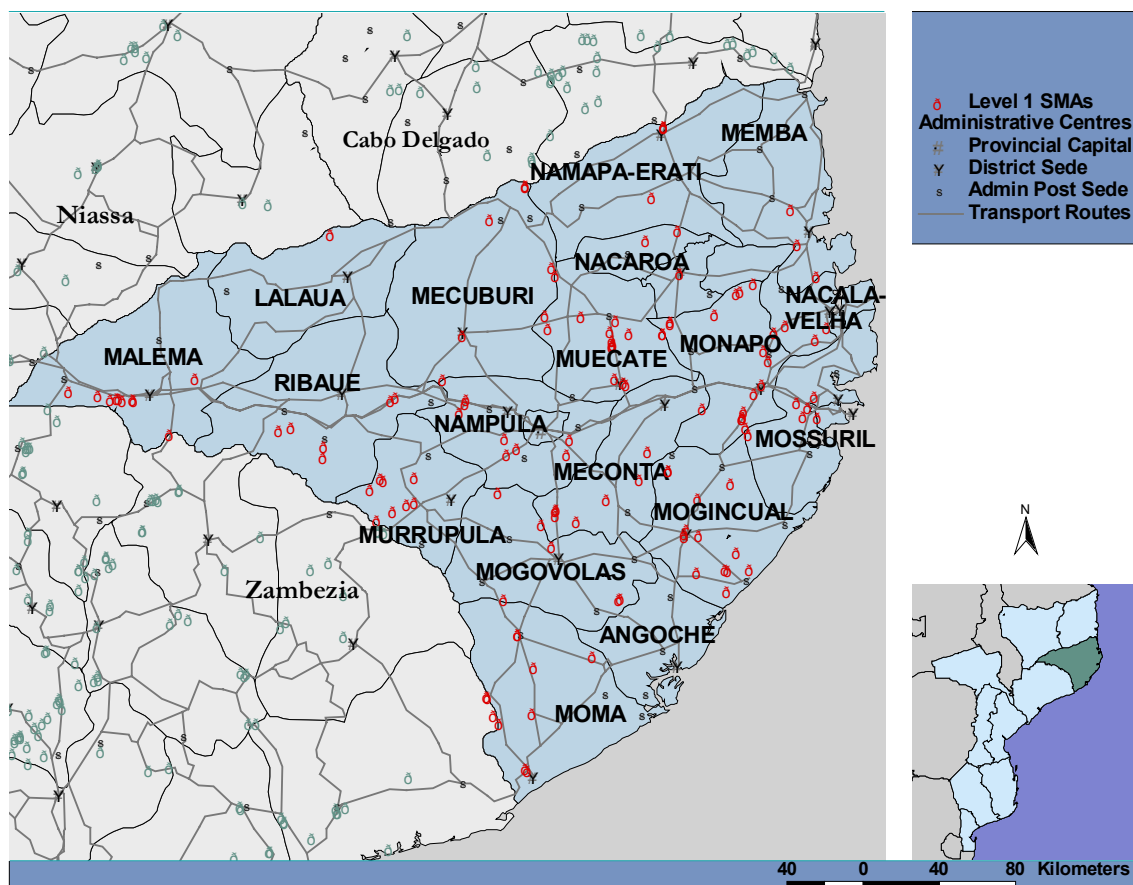


FIGURE 4.

Of the 81 landmine-affected villages identified in Nampula, 57% reported a single SMA and 40% reported two or three SMAs. Two villages identified four SMAs each, and the village of Mecua (Meconta District) identified five SMAs.

Information on the year in which landmines were first laid, and the year in which they were last laid, was reported for 60% and 39% of SMAs respectively. The majority of first mine-laying reportedly took place between 1984 and 1988 (72% of reported cases). Mines were last laid during each year between 1983 and 1992.

## TERRAIN AND TYPES OF ORDNANCE

SMA were predominantly described as having a flat ground profile (58%). Mixed vegetation was reported as the most common vegetation cover, accounting for 50% of SMAs, followed by grasses accounting for 25% of SMAs.

Most commonly, SMAs were classified as trails (27 of 130, or 21%). Nineteen SMAs were classified as being proximate to roads (15%), eleven (8%) proximate to former military installations, and eight (6%) proximate to a bridge.

The majority of SMAs (66 of 130, or 51%) were reported to have no marking (signs or fences) that would indicate the area to be landmine-contaminated.

Of 81 landmine-affected villages, five (6%) reported harbouring solely unexploded ordnance (UXO), and an additional 14 (17%) 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 73.5 square kilometers reported in Namitarar '2', Mossuril District. Figure 5 shows the range of size estimates for the reported SMAs in Nampula.

Frequency histogram of various Suspected Mined Area sizes

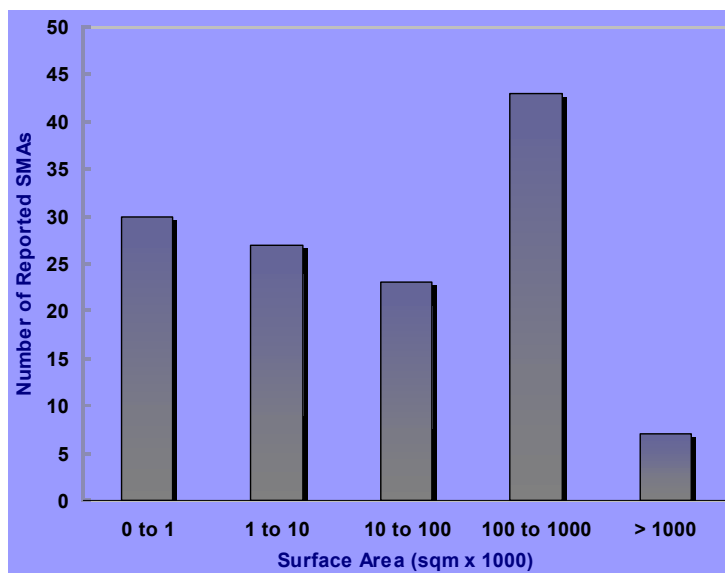


FIGURE 5.

Twenty-three per cent of SMAs were reported to be less than or equal to 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, many of which are mined infrastructure points.

Fifty-three per cent of SMAs were reported to occur within 4 km of the affected village, and 89% were estimated to occur within 10 km. The most distant SMA was reported at a distance of 19.4 km from the affected village.



## CONCLUSION

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

- The largest number of landmine-affected communities was found in the District of Mogincual (ten communities), which also reported the largest number of SMAs (17 SMAs). The District of Murrupula reported the highest number of victims (29), most of them in the two years preceding the MLIS;
- Over 178,000 persons live in villages harbouring landmines, with 158 reported victims, 53 of whom were reported within the two years preceding the MLIS;
- Four villages were considered highly impacted and 13 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 non-agricultural land.

# APPENDIX I – MINE IMPACT SCORE WEIGHTS

Variable	Weight
<b>Types of Ordnance</b>	
Landmines	2*
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	1*
<b>Blockage Impacts</b>	
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
<b>Victims</b>	
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
<b>ANGOICHE</b>	ANGOICHE MARRO MINHALUNE NATEMPO NCANGIUA
<b>LALAUUA</b>	LALAUUA-VELHA MEPUIPUI MUESSELEQIE MUQUIRIQUI NAMACALA NAMIGI NAQUESSA
<b>MALEMA</b>	CUNVARRE A,B,C,D,E,F,G MUCUNA A,B,C,D,E,F MUTHAI NAMUNAVA
<b>MECONTA</b>	METANO NICARRO ROCHA
<b>MECUBURI</b>	CAUARIA HEPEREPE MALITE NANRELE NAPAI 1 NAPAI 2

District	Villages
<b>MEMBA</b>	CAVA CHIPENE MARRENE MECUTANE MITEVE NAMAVE
<b>MOGINCUAL</b>	A LUTA CONTINUA MALEMA MUCUNEIA NAMINANE
<b>MOGOVOLAS</b>	ERATE MUCOLOPE MUCUHO MUCUSSERIA MUHUA NAMACARO
<b>MOMA</b>	JATONE LARDE SEDE MATULO MUCUTO NAMBUI NAMPILANE-SEDE PIQUIRA

District	Villages
<b>MONAPO</b>	MURIVA MUVEVEVE NAMATATO
<b>MOSSURIL</b>	LANGUA NAMAREMA
<b>MUECATE</b>	MUTILILA
<b>MURRUPULA</b>	MERICA MUNENE NANHOTO
<b>NACALA-VELHA</b>	SALINA
<b>NAMAPA-ERATI</b>	JACOTO/JACOKO JOSINA MACHEL MACHICANE MUETELIA NACOLOLA PARAPATO SAMORA MACHEL
<b>NAMPULA</b>	NAKUCA NAMUXECA
<b>RIBAUE</b>	CALEMELA CUNLE NAMICONHA QUITETE/QUITHELE ZIMBABWE

## LANDMINE-AFFECTED VILLAGES:

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
<b>ANGOCHE</b>							
<b>BOILA - NAMETORIA</b>							
		CUALEA	725	2	1	0	Low
<b>ILHA DE MOCAMBIQUE</b>							
<b>Ilha de Moçambique</b>							
		Ilha de Moçambique	Unknown	2	N/A	N/A	Low
<b>LALAU</b>							
<b>LALAU</b>							
		NAMALAPANE	600	1	0	0	Low
<b>MALEMA</b>							
<b>CHIHULO</b>							
		INARY	Unknown	1	0	0	Low
<b>MALEMA</b>							
		MUCUASSUA	1601	1	0	0	Low
		MARROCANE	1474	2	0	0	Low
		MUTAVA 1A,B1	780	4	1	0	Low
		NAMICUNA	3933	1	0	0	Low
<b>MECONTA</b>							
<b>7 DE ABRIL</b>							
		C.ABDELA	855	1	2	0	Low
<b>CORRANE</b>							
		METALA	1798	1	N/A	0	Low
		PATOLOCO	607	1	0	0	Low
		NONOA	1132	1	0	0	Low
		MECUA	386	5	13	2	High
<b>NAMIALO</b>							
		MPUTO	1474	1	1	0	Low
<b>MECUBURI</b>							
<b>MECUBURI</b>							
		Mecubúri	Unknown	1	3	3	High
<b>MUITE</b>							
		NAMILALA	2432	1	2	2	Medium
		INCHUA	1477	1	2	2	Medium
<b>NAMINA</b>							
		MUTAPUA	1493	1	3	3	Medium
<b>MEMBA</b>							
<b>MEMBA</b>							
		NAMIALO	2889	1	0	0	Low
		MURIAQUIRIQUIN	1238	1	10	0	Low
		A.CHILA/NAMOTE	1670	1	6	0	Low
<b>MOGINCUAL</b>							
<b>CHUNGA</b>							
		MAJOCOJO	Unknown	1	0	0	Low
<b>LIUPO</b>							
		CIDADE ALTA	674	2	0	0	Low
		NATACA/NACAC	1208	2	0	0	Low
<b>NAMINGUE</b>							
		MUALUCO	Unknown	1	0	0	Low
<b>QUINGA</b>							
		KALULO	904	1	0	0	Low
		MIRRAMELA	891	2	0	0	Low
		3 DE FEVEREIRO	2350	2	0	0	Low
<b>QUIXAXE</b>							
		NAMAREPO	948	1	2	0	Low
		MUEMELA	1175	1	0	0	Low
		MEPEIANE	1126	4	1	0	Medium

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District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
<b>MOGOVOLAS</b>							
<b>ILUTE</b>							
		NAHAVARA	672	1	0	0	Low
<b>MOMA</b>							
<b>CHALAUA</b>							
		Chalaua	Unknown	2	4	0	Low
		NAMITURE	1120	1	0	0	Low
<b>MACONE - SEDE</b>							
		CACARA	652	2	0	0	Low
		METIL	765	2	0	0	Low
		JACOMA	1567	2	0	0	Low
		MILICHE/MILIGE	1241	1	0	0	Low
<b>MUCUALI</b>							
		NAJACA	1088	1	0	0	Low
<b>MONAPO</b>							
<b>ITOCULO</b>							
		MICOLENE	405	2	3	0	Low
		MUELESE	2847	2	N/A	N/A	Low
		MURRUTO	3671	2	1	0	Medium
<b>MONAPO - SEDE</b>							
		MECUTINE	1081	2	21	0	Medium
		MALEMA	2425	3	1	0	Low
		MAUCA	226	1	1	0	Low
<b>NETIA</b>							
		NAMETO	1083	2	0	0	Low
		M1PATHA	480	1	0	0	Low
<b>MOSSURIL</b>							
<b>LUNGA</b>							
		CHALAUA	349	2	0	0	Medium
<b>MOSSURIL - SEDE</b>							
		NAMITARAR "2"	Unknown	3	0	0	Low
<b>MUECATE</b>							
<b>IMALA</b>							
		MEGUASI	Unknown	2	3	0	Low
		NAVURINE	1340	1	0	0	Low
		NAMAHIA	1576	3	N/A	0	Low
		MUXEXEMA	2437	3	1	0	Low
		NAMETHI(MITETE)	3888	1	1	0	Low
<b>MUECATE</b>							
		INJANDJA	1401	2	0	0	Low
		INCOMATI	1343	3	3	3	Medium
<b>MURRUPULA</b>							
<b>CHINGA</b>							
		MACO	Unknown	1	0	0	Low
		NAMILASSE	Unknown	3	2	0	Medium
<b>MURRUPULA</b>							
		WAHALA	3338	1	25	25	High
		NAPUCO	798	1	0	0	Low
		MATULUNE	958	2	1	0	Low
		MOTHI	Unknown	1	1	0	Low
<b>NACALA-VELHA</b>							
<b>COVO</b>							
		NAPEPELE/NAPA	325	2	3	0	Low
<b>NACALA-VELHA</b>							
		NARARI	848	1	0	0	Low
		MANGANE 121	910	1	1	0	Low

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District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
<b>NACAROA</b>							
<b>NACAROA</b>							
		MECUBURI-CHICO	85	1	5	0	Low
		VILA-SEDE	7536	1	0	0	Low
		NAPUTHA	1251	1	0	0	Low
<b>SAUA-SAUA</b>							
		SAUA-SAUA	1013	1	2	2	Medium
<b>NAMAPA-ERATI</b>							
<b>ALUA</b>							
		NACULUE	6164	1	2	0	Medium
<b>NAMAPA-ERATI</b>							
		MUTANCURA	2141	1	0	0	Low
		NACUHA/NACUC	2175	1	N/A	0	Medium
<b>NAMIROA</b>							
		QUERENE/CURUA	999	1	3	3	Medium
<b>NAMPULA</b>							
<b>ANCHILO</b>							
		MPATIUA	1037	1	8	8	High
		MORRA	1506	1	4	0	Low
<b>MUTIVAZE</b>							
		MURALELO	463	3	11	0	Low
<b>NAMAITA</b>							
		NICUIA	2467	2	3	0	Low
<b>RIBAUE</b>							
<b>IAPALA</b>							
		PATIRIA	286	2	0	0	Low
<b>KUNLE</b>							
		NICUA	368	1	1	0	Low
		MANICA I	1073	2	0	0	Low
<b>RIBAUE</b>							
		NAMALI	983	2	0	0	Low

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