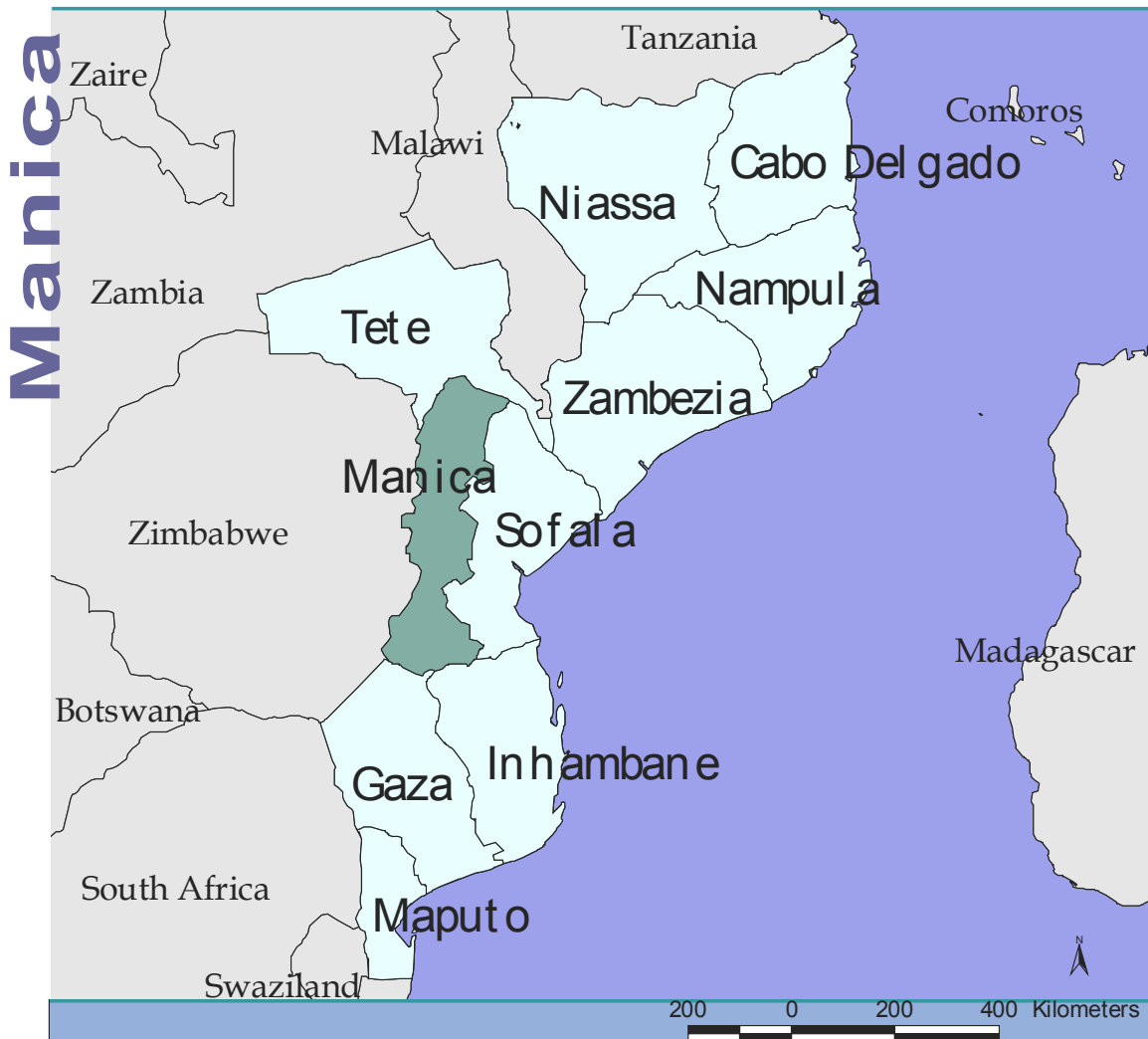
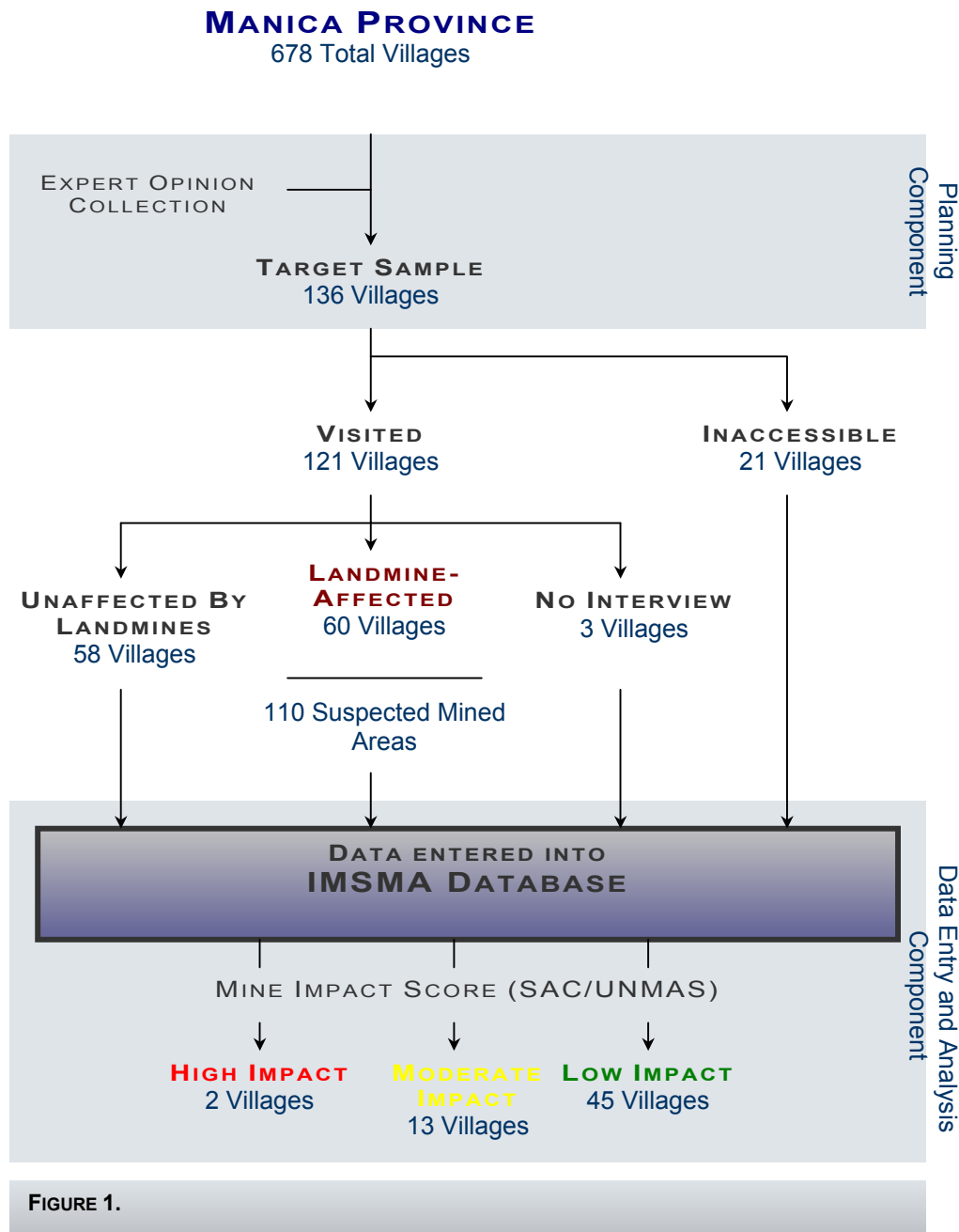


OVERVIEW FOR MANICA PROVINCE



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 9 of 10 Districts in Manica. Cidade de Chimoio was not visited, as it is considered by Mozambican authorities not to be landmine-affected. Of the 121 villages visited, 60 identified themselves as landmine-affected, reporting 110 Suspected Mined Areas (SMAs). Twenty-one villages were inaccessible, and three villages could not be found or were unknown to local people. 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 8 Official Interviews, data from organizations active in the Province (Norwegian People's Aid, Handicap International) and from the National Demining Institute (DITERS Database) served as a basis for preparing a target list of 136 villages to be visited throughout the Province.

Village Survey Questionnaires were administered in every village found to be landmine-affected to a total of 443 Interviewees. The vast majority of Interviewees (74%) had occupations in agriculture, fishing and related activities, followed by manufacturing, mineral exploration/extraction and the service industry (16%). All age groups were well represented. Twenty-seven per cent of Interviewees were aged from 15 to 29 years, and 35% were aged from 30 to 44 years. The remaining 38% was accounted for by Interviewees older than 44 years or of unknown age. Women participated in 42% 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
BARUE	4	7	7,178	10	0	3
GONDOLA	18	8	27,641	43	7	51
GURO	9	8	8,118	13	0	23
MACHAZE	5	5	8,899	5	0	4*
MACOSSA	3	7	2,550	4	0	5
MANICA	8	5	8,642	14	5	14*
MOSSURIZE	6	5	19,887	8	0	4
SUSSUNDENGA	3	7	4,248	7	0	41
TAMBARA	4	6	2,660	6	1	7
Total	60	58	89,823	110	13	152

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

TABLE 1.

Table 1 summarises the principal findings for Manica 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 Gondola (18), which also reported the highest number of SMAs (43) accounting for 39% of the total reported SMAs for the Province. Gondola District also reported the most victims (51, or 34%), of whom seven (54%) were reported within the two-year period preceding the MLIS. The total potentially affected population for the District of Gondola accounted for 31% of the total for the Province. The District of Sussundenga ranked second in terms of victims, reporting a total of 41 victims (27%), followed by the Districts of Guro (23, or 15%) and Manica (14, or 9%). In addition to Gondola District, the Districts of Guro and Manica reported above-average numbers of landmine-affected villages and SMAs.

VICTIMS AND IMPACTS

VICTIMS

In total, 30 of 60 (50%) landmine-affected villages reported a total of at least 152 victims since the beginning of the Independence Struggle (two villages could not specify the number of victims). Victims from four villages, each with at least 11 reported victims, accounted for 88 of 152 (58%) of the total victim tally for the Province. The village of Dundo (Sussundenga District) reported 40 victims, and the village of Mutocoma (Gondola District) reported 25 victims.

Thirteen landmine victims were reported in four villages during the two-year period preceding the MLIS. Three of those victims were killed and five injured, whereas information on the type of wound was not available for the remaining victims. The village of Zona Mugariondo (Manica District) and the village of 25 de Junho (Gondola District) each reported five victims during that period. Additional information was available for nine victims during the two years preceding the MLIS, all of whom were males of varying ages and engaged in collecting food or water (3), playing (2) or other activities at the time of the accident.

IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 2 displays the number of villages in Manica 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 (33 of 60 villages, or 55%); non-agricultural land (used for hunting, gathering fruit and medicinal plants, and collecting firewood and building materials) (13 of 60 villages, or 22%); and water for purposes other than drinking (nine of 60 villages, or 15%).

Blockage to roads was reported by 13 of 60 villages (22%), followed by blockage to services (10%) and infrastructure points (5%).

Four villages (7%) reported seasonal variation in the severity of impacts: three reported greater severity during the rainy season; and one reported greater severity during harvest periods. The vast majority of villages (56 of 60, or 93%) reported that there was no particular season during which landmines had a greater impact on their village.

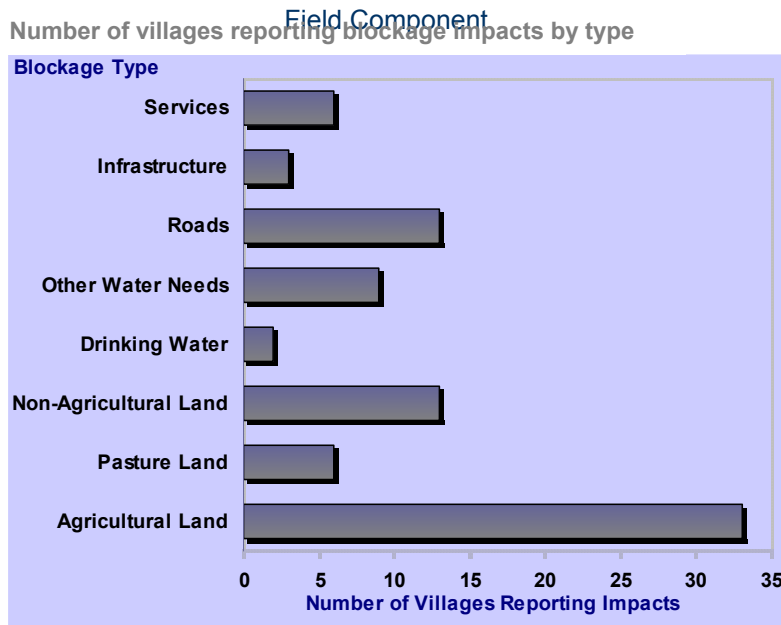


FIGURE 2.

For 41 of 60 (68%) 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 (32%), the majority of Interviewees worry moderately or not at all. In total, 403 of 443 (91%) Interviewees reported that they worry about landmines in their village, with 306 (69%) who reported that they worry a great deal. Overall, 329 of all Interviewees (74%) 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 distills 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 number 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.

Two villages in Manica Province fell into the high-impact category (Figure 3), one of them in the western portion of the Province (Manica District), and one in the east (Gondola District). A total of 13 moderately impacted villages were identified, six of which were found in Gondola District. The aggregate population of the highly and moderately impacted villages totals over 19,700 persons. Low-impact villages, of which there were 45, were found to be dispersed throughout the Province.

Of the 60 landmine-affected villages, 18 (30%) identified the impacts as becoming more severe with time, while 12 (20%) reported the impacts as becoming less severe with time.

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

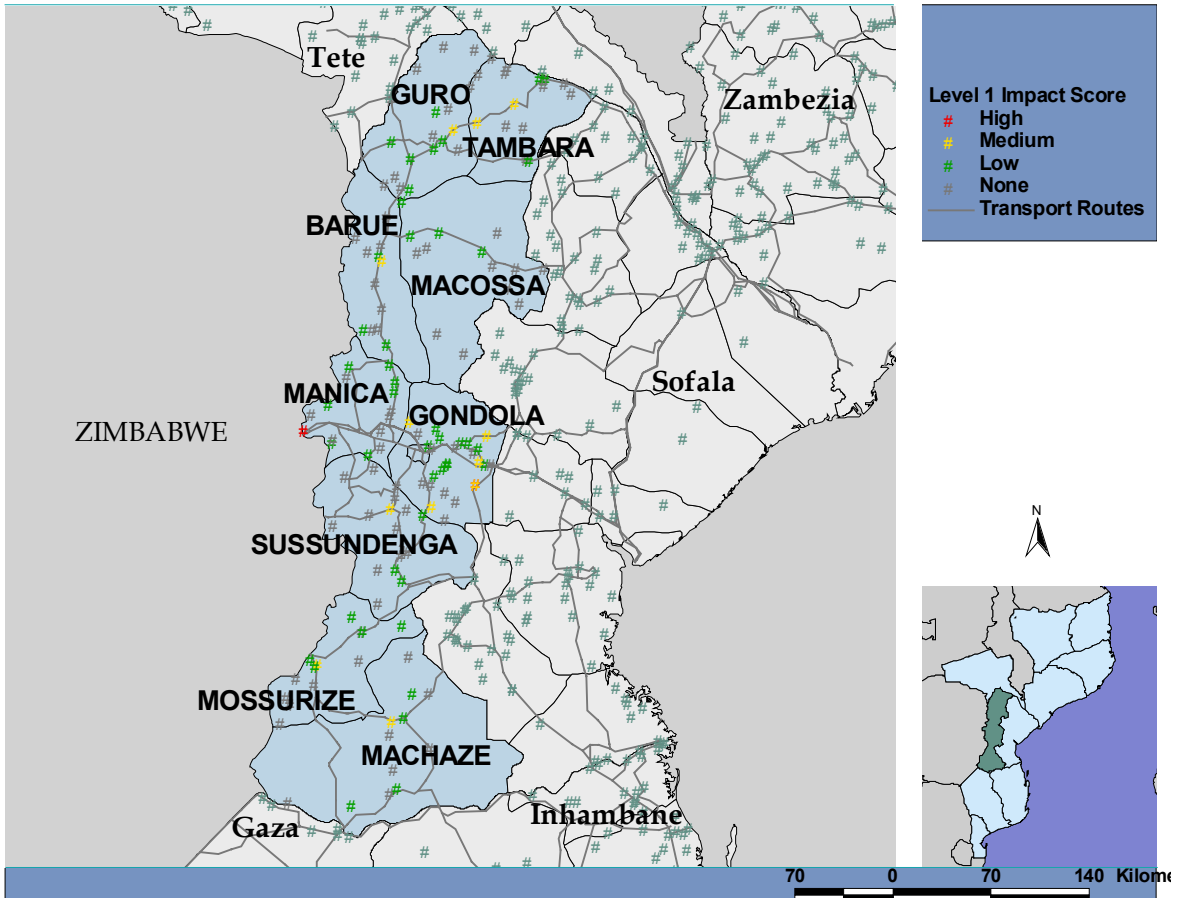


FIGURE 3.

MINE CONTAMINATION

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Figure 4 illustrates that landmine contamination appears highly concentrated along the Beira Corridor in the District of Gondola, and along major transport routes in the northern Districts of Guro, Tambara, Barue and Macossa.

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

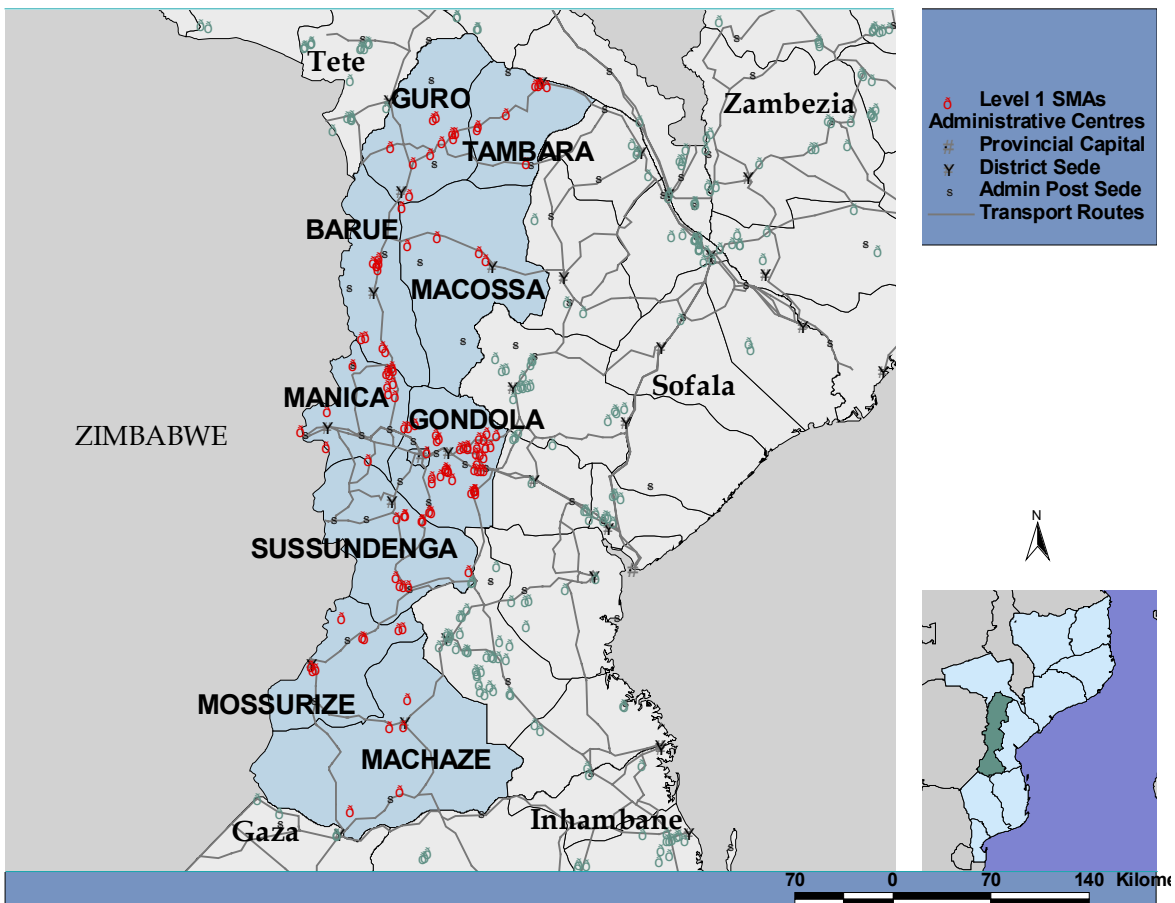


FIGURE 4.

Of the 60 landmine-affected villages identified in Manica, 50% reported a single SMA and 43% reported two or three SMAs. Four villages identified between four and seven SMAs.

Information on the year in which landmines were first laid and the year in which they were last laid was reported for 62% and 53% of SMAs respectively. Landmines in SMAs were first reportedly laid in Manica as far back as 1973, with the creation of SMAs reported almost every year until 1989. The majority of mine-laying took place between 1982 and 1987, accounting for 64% of all SMAs. Mine-laying was last reported between 1977 and 1992, and the landmines in 25% of SMAs were last reportedly laid during 1992.

TERRAIN AND TYPES OF ORDNANCE

SMAs were predominantly described as having a flat ground profile (54%). Mixed vegetation was reported as the most common vegetation cover, accounting for 52% of SMAs, followed by grasses accounting for 25% of SMAs.

Most commonly, SMAs were classified as being proximate to roads (18%) and trails (9%). Nine SMAs (8%) were classified as former military installations.

Almost half of SMAs (49 of 110, or 45%) were reported to have no marking (signs or fences) that would indicate the area to be landmine-contaminated.

Of 60 landmine-affected villages, eight (13%) reported harbouring solely unexploded ordnance (UXO), and an additional 12 (20%) reported harbouring both landmines and UXO. The remainder consisted solely of landmines.

SIZE AND DISTANCE OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Frequency histogram of various Suspected Mined Area sizes

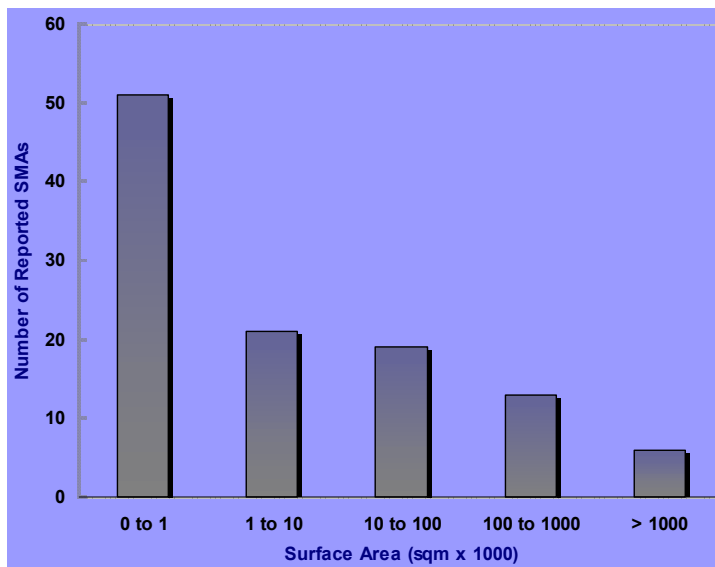


FIGURE 5.

A vast range of SMA sizes were reported, from several reports of single UXOs to SMAs covering many square kilometers, the largest being in the village of Buzua in Tambara District, covering 5.1 km². Figure 5 shows the range of size estimates for the reported SMAs in Manica. Forty-six per cent of SMAs were reported to be less than or equal to 1000 m², many of which are mined infrastructure points.

Eighty-four per cent of SMAs were reported to occur within 4 km of the affected village, and 98% were estimated to occur

within 10 km. The most distant SMA was reported at a distance of 11.2 km from the affected village.

CONCLUSION

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

- The District of Gondola reported by far the most landmine-affected villages, SMAs, and victims, followed by the Districts of Guro and Manica, although Sussudenga District reported more victims than both of those Districts;
- Over 89,800 persons out of a total of 700,828 live in villages harbouring landmines, with at least 152 reported victims, 13 of whom were reported within the two years preceding the MLIS;
- Two 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 is the most commonly reported impact of landmines on villages (55%), followed by blocked roads (22%).

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*

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

Fixed Weights value cannot be changed

APPENDIX II – VILLAGE VISITS

LANDMINE-FREE VILLAGES:

District	Villages	District	Villages	District	Villages
BARUE	CHODZO	SUSSUNDENGA	CHICUZO	MACHAZE	BASSANE
	HONDE		CHIMBUA		CHIPUDJE-SEDE
	MUSSAMBIDZI		CHINDA		MUTANDA-SEDE
	NHAMPASSA		MUSSAPA 111		URIMA
	NHANKANGARE		MUZORIA	ZAMBAREJA	
	NHASSACARA		SANGUENE	MACOSSA	CATIQUE
	SABAO	SEDE-MOUHA	CHIBANTE		
GURO	BUNGA	TAMBARA	BONGA		MIQUISSENE
	CANHAMA		CAPAMBA		MUSSANGAZE
	CHINDA		MANGAR	MUTCHAIABANDE	
	MALULA		SABETA	NHAMAGUA	
	MUPA		SAMBADA	NHAWATA	
	NHACAPATA	TSUITO	MOSSURIZE	CHENGANA	
	NHAOLA	7 DE ABRIL		CHINGUNO	
VILA-SEDE	CHISSASSA	GUARAGUA			
MANICA	CENTRO CHIGODORE	GONDOLA		DONGO	INHABANGA
	CHINHAMBUZI		MUSSANGAZE-NOVA	MUDE	
	CHIREWA		NOIA		
	CHITUNDO		NHATUI		
	MARONGORONGO		REVUE		

LANDMINE-AFFECTED VILLAGES:

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
BARUE							
CANTADICA							
		CHIUALA	1824	2	0	0	Low
		CHAPANGA	1942	4	3	0	Low
		NHAMATUA	2307	2	0	0	Medium
CHOA							
		PHANZE	1105	2	0	0	Low
GONDOLA							
AMATONGAS							
		TIQUE-TIQUE	382	3	5	0	Low
		ZIPINGA	696	3	0	0	Low
		PINDAGANGA CE	1138	7	3	1	Medium
		TSINGONO/NBAF	294	2	0	0	Low
		CHIPINDAUM	3013	2	1	0	Low
CAFUMPE							
		NHAVURUZA	254	1	0	0	Low
		GAIOLA	345	1	0	0	Low
		GANHIRA	2216	2	0	0	Low
		TIQUE-TIQUE	1030	2	0	0	Low
		MUTOCOMA	3962	1	25	0	Low
INCHOPE							
		MUTECHIRA	1594	1	4	0	Low
		DOEROI	1411	4	0	0	Medium
		1o. DE MAIO	568	2	1	1	Medium
		25 DE JUNHO	1875	3	11	5	High
MACATE							
		MACATE-SEDE	1981	2	0	0	Medium
		JOSINA MACHEL	295	2	1	0	Medium
		CHICANGA	2788	2	0	0	Low
MATSINHO							
		CHODZURE/THUZ	3799	3	0	0	Medium
GURO							
DACATA							
		TSECHA	94	1	0	0	Low
GURO SEDE							
		5o. CONGRESSO	810	1	0	0	Low
		NHANSANA	1885	1	0	0	Low
MUNGARI							
		MASSAVALA	918	1	3	0	Low
		MUNGARI	1956	1	0	0	Low
		CATOE	251	1	2	0	Low
		BAMBA-SEDE	437	2	0	0	Low
		LOLONGUE	824	2	6	0	Medium
		3 DE FEVEREIRO	943	3	12	0	Medium

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
MACHAZE							
MACHAZE							
		Bo. GUNGUNHAN	3289	1	N/A	0	Low
		CHITUI	687	1	0	0	Medium
		TUCO-TUCO	1706	1	0	0	Low
SAVE							
		MACONE	1885	1	0	0	Low
		CHINGURIMA	1332	1	4	0	Low
MACOSSA							
MACOSSA							
		TICA	356	2	0	0	Low
NHAMANGUA							
		NHAMANHATE	659	1	3	0	Low
		DUNDA	1535	1	2	0	Low
MANICA							
MACHIPANDA							
		CHIMEZA	227	1	0	0	Low
		ZONA	1012	1	N/A	5	High
MAVONDE							
		NHANDIRO	1565	1	1	0	Low
MESSICA							
		CHICAMBA	2058	1	0	0	Low
		CHISSAMBA	1085	1	2	0	Low
VANDUZI							
		PUNGUE SUL	980	5	5	0	Low
		MUCOMBEZI	1599	2	1	0	Low
		NHAMUDIMO	116	2	0	0	Low
MOSSURIZE							
DACATE							
		MAFUSSE	5816	1	1	0	Low
		GOAGOI	3462	2	0	0	Low
		GUNHE	4752	2	1	0	Low
ESPUNGABERA							
		1o. DE MAIO	2223	1	2	0	Low
		JOSINA MACHEL	3523	1	0	0	Low
		MANGALA	111	1	0	0	Medium
SUSSUNDENGA							
DOMBE							
		NDONGUE	1417	1	0	0	Low
		DUNDO	1437	3	40	0	Low
SUSSUNDENGA							
		SEDE-MUNHINGA	1394	3	1	0	Medium
TAMBARA							
BUZUA							
		BUZUA	Unknown	1	0	0	Low
NHACAFULA							
		NHATIMBE	1433	1	3	1	Medium
NHACOLO							
		MAGAMBA	779	3	3	0	Low
		MBUNDUE	448	1	1	0	Low