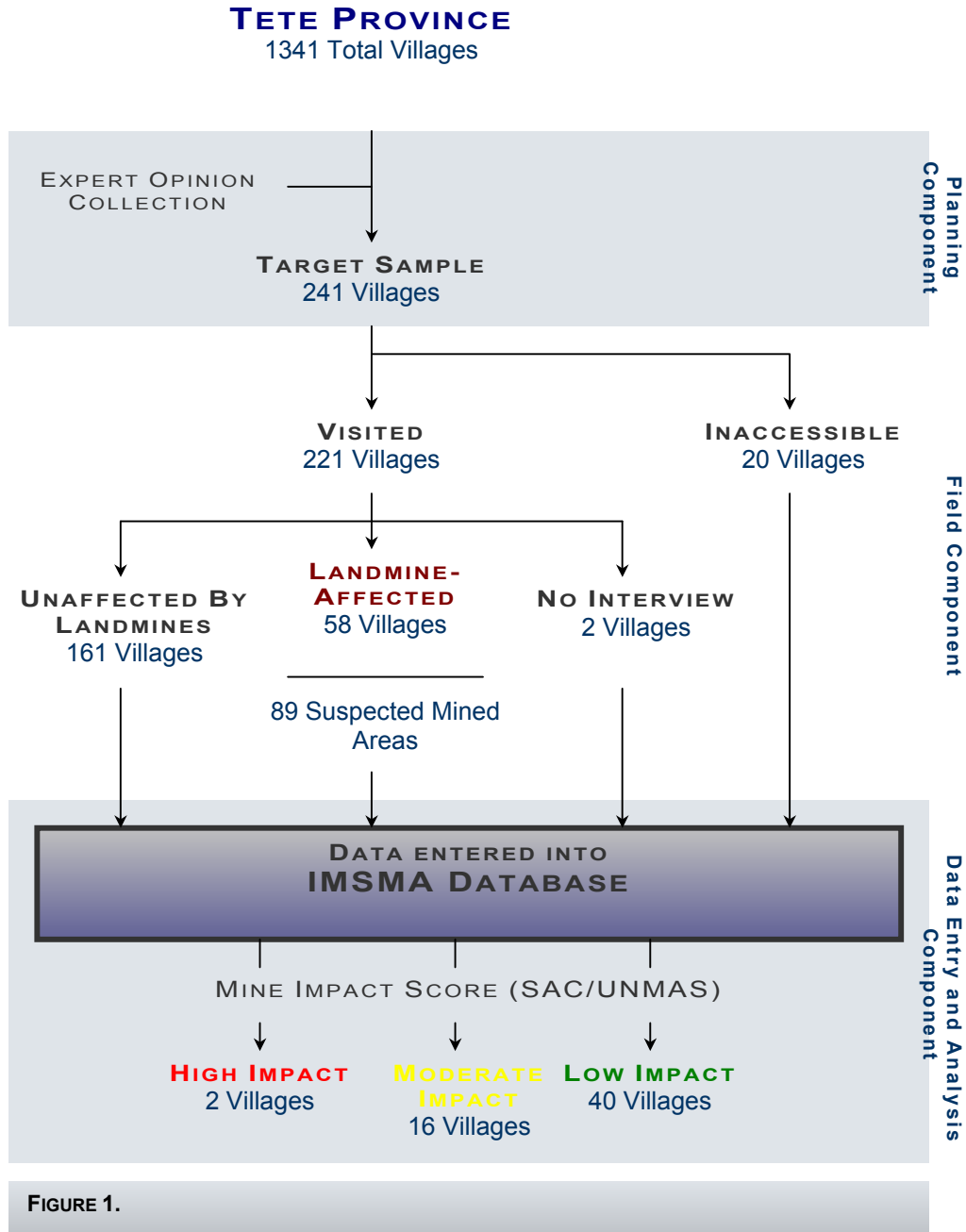


OVERVIEW FOR TETE PROVINCE



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 12 of 13 Districts in Tete. Cidade de Tete was not visited, as it is considered by Mozambican authorities not to be landmine-affected. Of the 221 villages visited, 58 identified themselves as landmine-affected, reporting 89 Suspected Mined Areas (SMAs). Two villages were not found by the survey teams. 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 26 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 241 villages to be visited throughout the Province.

Village Survey Questionnaires were administered in every village found to be landmine-affected to a total of 454 Interviewees. The vast majority of Interviewees (76%) had occupations in agriculture, fishing and related activities, followed by occupations in the public sector (8%) and the manufacturing, mineral exploration/extraction and service industries (7%). All age groups were well represented: 26% of the Interviewees were aged from 15 to 29 years; and 36% 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 43% 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
ANGONIA	1	23	720	1	0	0
CAHORA-BASSA	3	13	16,338	3	3	3*
CHANGARA	11	17	15,716	21	1	11
CHIFUNDE	2	14	1,355	4	0	0*
CHIUTA	10	10	13,314	16	4	9
MACANGA	2	11	2,697	3	1	11
MAGOE	5	6	9,890	8	2	14
MARAVIA	2	19	1,046	2	0	0*
MOATIZE	10	17	8,159	13	1	9
MUTARARA	8	9	19,100	10	4	29*
TSANGANO	1	14	1,284	3	0	0
ZUMBO	3	8	3,977	5	0	0*
Total	58	161	93,596	89	16	86

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

TABLE 1.

Table 1 summarises the principal findings for Tete by District. 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 Districts of Changara (11), Chiuta (10) and Moatize (10), all of which also reported the highest number of SMAs, with 21, 16 and 13 respectively. These three Districts also reported above-average numbers of victims, some of which were reported within the two years preceding the MLIS. The highest numbers of victims were reported in Mutarara (29) and Magoe (14) Districts, followed closely by Macanga District (11), accounting for two-thirds of the known victims tally. The potentially affected populations in these six Districts alone (Changara, Chiuta, Moatize, Mutarara, Magoe, and Macanga) accounted for 85% of the total potentially affected population.

VICTIMS AND IMPACTS

VICTIMS

In total, 30 of 58 (52%) landmine-affected villages reported a total of at least 86 victims since the beginning of the Independence Struggle. Six villages could not specify the number of victims from their village. Two of those villages, however, reported having had many victims. Victims from seven villages, each with more than five reported victims, accounted for 52 of 86 (60%) of the total tally for the Province.

A minimum of 16 landmine victims were reported from nine villages during the two-year period preceding the MLIS (one village did not know if there had been any recent victims). Two of those victims were killed and ten injured, whereas information on the type of wound was not available for the remaining victims. The village of Mange in Chiuta District reported four victims and Songo-Sede in Cahora-Bassa District reported three victims during that period. The majority of recent victims for whom additional information was available were male (ten of 15, or 66%), of whom five were below the age of 15 years and were reportedly playing, herding, or collecting food and water at the time of the accident. The remaining recent victims for whom information was available were above 29 years of age, of whom 3 were over 44 years. Collecting food and water was the most common activity at the time of the accident (50% of cases).

IMPACTS ON RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Blockage impacts on resources were reported as follows, in descending order of frequency: agricultural land (31 of 58 villages, or 53%); non-agricultural land (used for hunting, gathering fruit and medicinal plants, and collecting firewood and building materials) (20 of 58 villages, or 34%); and pasture land (12 of 58 villages, or 21%).

Blockage to roads was reported by 15 of 58 villages (26%) followed by blockage to infrastructure points (5%).

Eight villages (14%) reported seasonal variation in the severity of impacts: four reported greater severity during the rainy season and four reported greater severity during the dry season. The vast majority of villages (49 of 58, or 84%) 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

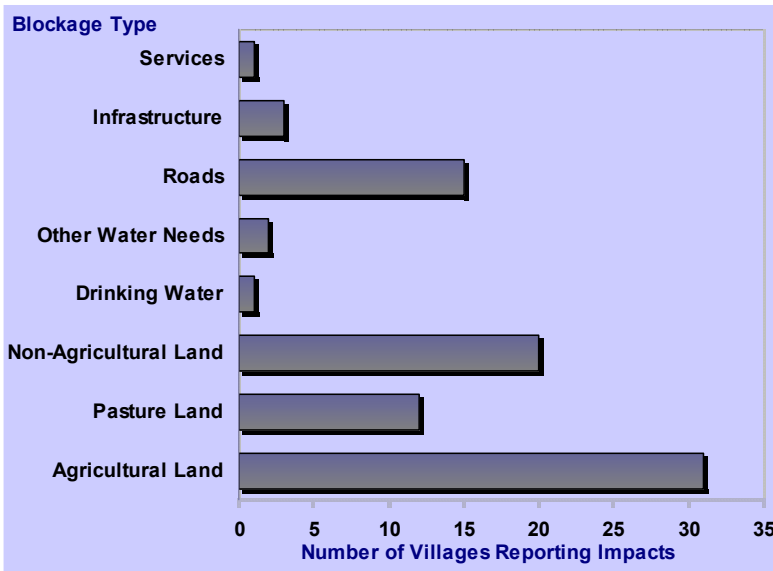


FIGURE 2.

For 30 of 58 (52%) villages, more than one half of Interviewees reported that they worry a great deal about the presence of landmines, while for the remainder of villages (48%) the majority of Interviewees worry little or not at all. In total, 376 of 454 (83%) Interviewees reported that they worry about landmines in their village, with 220 (48%) who reported that they worry a great deal. Overall, 320 of all Interviewees (70%)

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.

Two villages in Tete fell into the high-impact category (Figure 3), one in Mutarara District in the far east of the Province, and the other in Chiuta District in its centre. A total of 16 moderately impacted villages were identified, one half of which was found in the Districts of Mutarara (4) and Changara (4; only 3 are visible in Figure 3). The aggregate population of the highly and moderately impacted villages totals over 38,000 persons. Low-impact villages, of which there were 40, were found to be dispersed predominantly throughout the central-eastern Districts (Moatize, Chiuta and Changara).

Of the 58 landmine-affected villages, 20 (34%) identified the impacts as becoming more severe with time, while 6 (10%) reported the impacts as becoming less severe with time.

Map of Tete Districts illustrating the distribution of village interviews and their Mine Impact Score.

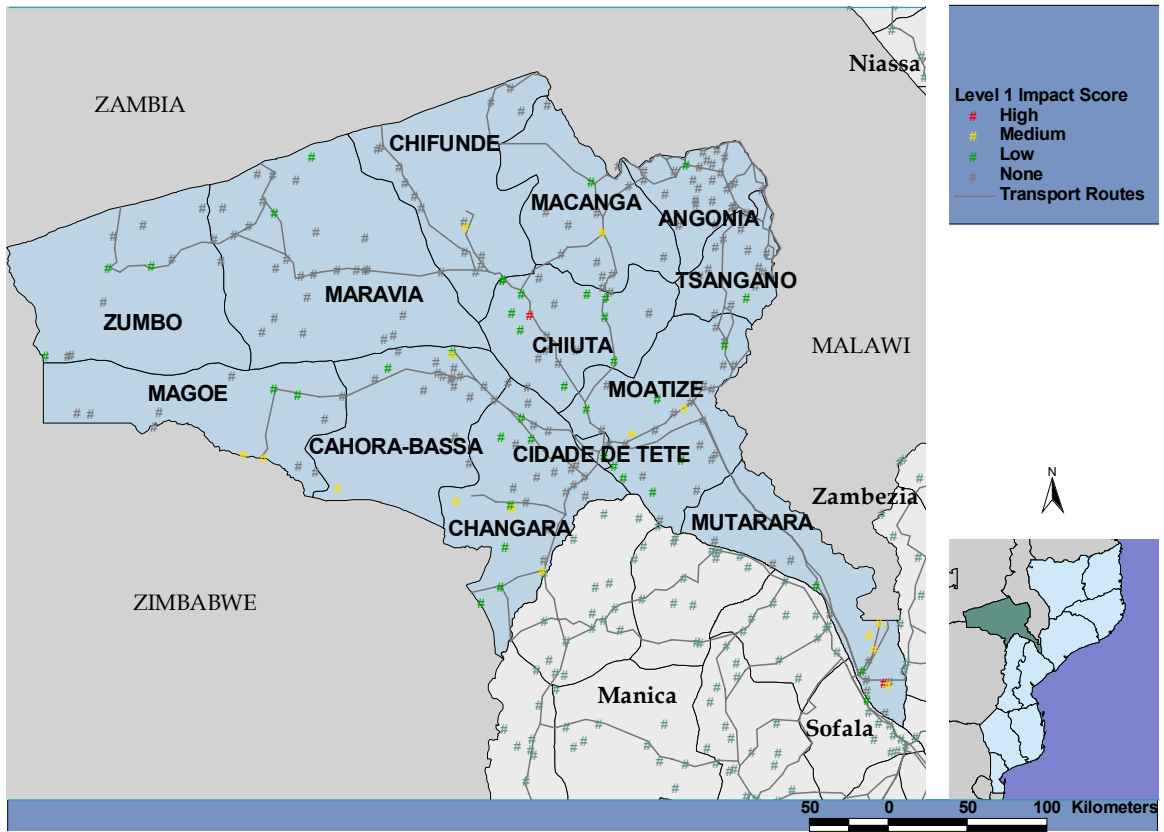


FIGURE 3.

MINE CONTAMINATION

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Figure 4 illustrates that landmine contamination appears generally concentrated around the District capitals of Moatize, Chiuta, Chifunde, Macanga and Mutarara. Considerable mine-laying appears to have been carried out along the border with Zambezia Province in the eastern part of Mutarara District, accounting for a great proportion of high- (1 of 2) and moderate-impact (4 of 16) villages.

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



FIGURE 4.

Of the 58 landmine-affected villages identified in Tete, 64% reported a single SMA and 33% reported two or three SMAs. Two villages, both in Changara District, identified four SMAs.

Information on the year in which landmines were first laid and the year in which they were last laid was reported for 44% and 38% of SMAs respectively. Landmines in SMAs were first reportedly laid in Tete as far back as 1968, with the creation of SMAs reported almost each year until 1992. The majority of mine-laying took place in 1986 and 1987, accounting for 28% of all SMAs. The landmines in 24% of SMAs were last laid between 1986 and 1987, and in 21% of SMAs during 1992, which was the last year in which mines were reportedly laid.

TERRAIN AND TYPES OF ORDNANCE

SMA were predominantly described as having a flat ground profile (52%). Mixed vegetation was reported as the most common vegetation cover, accounting for 61% of SMAs, followed by grasses accounting for 18% of SMAs.

Most commonly, SMAs were classified as being proximate to roads (20%) and trails (7%). Thirteen per cent of SMAs were classified as former military installations, and 11% were described as surrounding the village.

Most SMAs (58 of 89, or 65%) were reported to have no marking (signs or fences) that would indicate the area to be landmine-contaminated.

Of 58 landmine-affected villages, seven (12%) reported harbouring unexploded ordnance (UXO), and an additional eight (14%) reported harbouring both landmines and UXO. The remainder were reported to consist solely of landmines.

SIZE AND DISTANCE OF SUSPECTED MINED AREAS

Frequency histogram of various Suspected Mined Area sizes

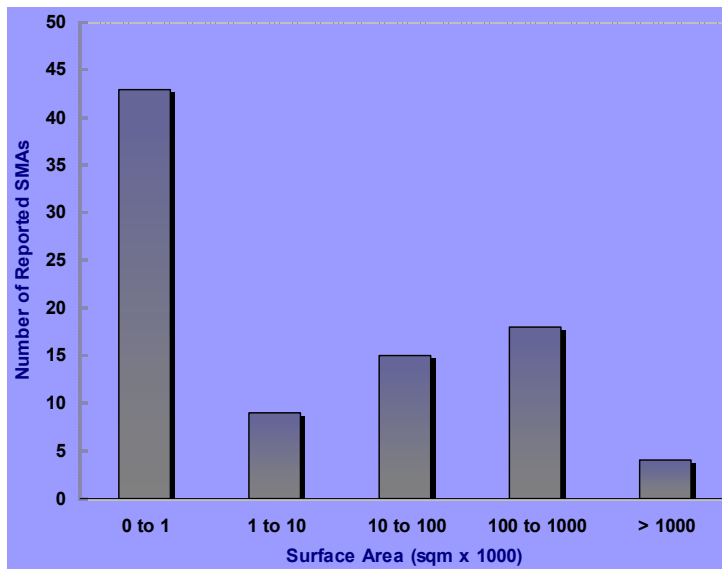


FIGURE 5.

A vast range of SMA sizes were reported, from several reports of single UXOs to SMAs covering several square kilometers. Figure 5 shows the range of size estimates for the reported SMAs in Tete. Forty-eight per cent of SMAs were reported to be less than or equal to 1000 m², many of which are mined infrastructure points.

Sixty-four per cent of SMAs were reported to occur within 4 km of the affected village, and 92% were estimated to occur within 10 km. The most distant SMA was reported

at a distance of 14.4 km from the affected village.

CONCLUSION

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

- The Districts of Changara, Chiuta, and Moatize reported the highest numbers of landmine-affected villages and SMAs and above-average numbers of victims. The District of Mutarara reported a high concentration of landmine-affected villages in the southeastern portion of the District and the highest number of victims (34% of total);
- Over 93,000 persons out of a total of 978,189 live in villages harbouring landmines, with over 85 reported victims, 16 of whom were reported within the two years preceding the MLIS;
- Two villages were considered highly impacted and 16 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 (53%), followed closely by non-agricultural land used for hunting, and gathering food, firewood, medicinal plants, and building materials (34%).

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	District	Villages	District	Villages
ANGONIA	CACHERE	MOATIZE	CAMBULATSITSE	CHANGARA	BIRIRA
	CASSIPE		CANHUNGUE		CACUNGU
	CATANDE		CAPANGA		CANCUNE
	CHABHUNI		CAPININGULE		CAPINGA
	CHABWALO		CAPIRIDZANJE		CHIPONDUE
	CHABWUA		INHANGOMA		CHIRODZI PONTE
	CHIFUMBE		MADAMBA		DZIMICA MONTANHA
	CHIOMBE		MECUNGA		MALEWANKANE
	CHIPALA		MINJOVA		MARARA CENTRO
	CHIPWIRO		MOATIZE		MATAMBO BRIDJE
	CHISWIRI		NDANDE		MATAMBO SEDE
	COLONDA		NHUMBAIA/MALATA		MESSUA
	DJANGLASSI		NKONDEZE(A.ALEGRIA)		MULATHO
	JARDANI		NSUNGO		NHACADENGA
	KAPENDA		NTUDZIA		NHALICUNE
	KUNKANGA		SAMOA		NHASANGA
	MAKWANGWALA	THUMBALANHUCHE	PACASSA		
	NAMICHIMBA 111	MUTARARA	CHIFUNDE	A FULU 111	
	NDUNDU			CHIGANGA	CAMWENTE
	NKONDA			CHIREMBE	CASSAMANDORA
	NTACHI			FORTUNA	GARANTIA
NTHUKWI	JUMAQUI			KODA (N1ZIWE)	
CAHORA-BASSA	CABVEWE			MAFUNGA	LUIA-PONTE
	CABVULATSIE	MPANE	MUALADZI-SEDE		
	CAHO	SAMARUCHA	MUCUMBUZI		
	CANDODO	SUCAMIALA	MULOWE		
	CANGUDZE	MARAVIA	N1SADZO PHIRI		
	CAWIRA 1A1		CACHOMBO	NKATHA	
	CAWIRA 1B1		CADUCU	NKOKA	
	CHINHANDA-NOVA		CAPHMGOMBE	PERECANE	
	CHIRODZI SANANGUE		CAPOCHE	THEQUESSE	
	DITHI		CARANGALA	CHIUTA	CAMULANTSI
	NHABANDO		CHIMATE		CHIGUBIDI
	NHAMIDZI		CHINTHIWI		CHIUTA-SERRA
	NHAMINHE		CHIOCO		KAUNDA
	TSANGANO		CHICAONDA		CHIPUNGO
CHIMARIZENE		CHUTUCA	MIZUNGA		
CHINTALI		KHUMBA	MWANA-WANGOMBE		
CHISSOCA/NKAN		MBWEDZI	NHAMIDIMA		
CHITAMBE		MOLOWERA	NTHAWIRA		
FUMOAKUTEMBA		MUALINDA	SUZE		
MANGALAMANO		NHACAEMBWE	MACANGA	CAMPALA	
MPHONERA		NHAMANZI		CATETE	
MPHULU		NHIMBE		CATONDO	
NDAPANDA		NTENDEZI		CHICUMBA	
NDIRANDA		PIRI-PIRI SEDE		CHIKASSE	
NHODOLA		ZUMBO		CHIMWANI	
NSANKHA			CAPIMBI	KADZOBWE	
TSANGANO-SEDE	CASSENGA		MAKWANGWAL		
MAGOE	CALUNGUE		CHAMBACHAMBA	MANJEREVO	
	DAQUE	CHICOCO	M'TEME		
	DEWETEWE	LISSICO	THIWI		
	MASSAWE/CAPAR	MINGA			
	NTHUVI	N1SUMBADZI			
	TAFE/ABREU	NTONDO			

LANDMINE-AFFECTED VILLAGES:

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
ANGONIA							
DOMUE							
		CALAMBO	720	1	0	0	Low
CAHORA-BASSA							
CHITIMA							
		CHIPALAPALA	1497	1	0	0	Low
SONGO							
		B.UNIDADE	2556	1	N/A	0	Low
		SONGO-SEDE	Unknown	1	N/A	3	Medium
CHANGARA							
CHIOCO							
		CHIOCO PIRORO	959	4	1	1	Medium
		NHANCUALACUA	659	3	1	0	Low
		CHIPEMBERE	1039	1	0	0	Medium
		CANGOLOLO	872	1	1	0	Medium
LUENHA							
		CHANGARA	5446	1	8	0	Medium
		CHINGUERE	68	4	0	0	Low
		MUDZE	173	1	0	0	Low
		CHINANGA	1314	1	0	0	Low
MAVARA							
		NHACAMBA	705	1	0	0	Low
		MARARA CACHEM	1879	3	0	0	Low
		MUCHAMBA	2602	1	0	0	Low
CHIFUNDE							
CHIFUNDE							
		CHIFUNDE-SEDE	842	3	N/A	0	Medium
		CHIRITSE	513	1	0	0	Low
CHIUTA							
KAZULA							
		NTINDIZA	1532	2	1	0	Low
		CHITHE	446	3	0	0	Low
		KAZULA	2007	2	0	0	Low
		MASSAMBA	493	2	0	0	Low
MANJE							
		BANGO (CRIRITSE)	446	1	0	0	Low
		CAPOMBA	376	2	0	0	Low
		CACHERE	463	1	0	0	Low
		MANGE	6088	1	6	4	High
		CHIPUNGA	337	1	0	0	Low
		N1FIGO	1126	1	2	0	Low
MACANGA							
FURANCUNGO							
		MCHIZA	1346	2	9	1	Medium
		NAMADENDE	1351	1	2	0	Low

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

District	Admin Post	Village	Village Population	Number of SMAs	Total Victims	Recent Victims	Mine Impact Score
MAGOE							
MAPHEENDE							
		MPHENDE	4030	1	2	0	Low
		INHANGOME	405	1	3	0	Low
MUKUMBURA							
		DOE	513	2	0	0	Medium
		MUCUMBURA	3333	2	6	1	Medium
		LUIA	1609	2	3	1	Medium
MARAVIA							
MOLOWERA							
		PEWA	302	1	N/A	0	Low
		NGOZA	744	1	0	0	Low
MOATIZE							
KAMBULATSITSI							
		MAMEME	1315	1	4	1	Medium
		DJEJE	126	2	0	0	Low
MOATIZE							
		MBONDZA	1020	2	2	0	Medium
		MONGA	425	1	1	0	Low
		BENGA	1730	1	1	0	Low
		NHAUTONDO	331	1	0	0	Low
		CATIPO	817	1	0	0	Low
		CATSANHA	781	2	1	0	Low
		CHIODZE	1148	1	0	0	Low
ZOBUE							
		CANGOMA	466	1	0	0	Low
MUTARARA							
CHARE							
		MANDUA	5435	1	2	0	Medium
		VILA N.	3384	1	7	0	Medium
		DEVO	1690	2	0	0	Medium
INHANGOMA							
		INHANGOMA	Unknown	2	10	2	Medium
		MKUMBUA	3415	1	3	2	High
		RABECA	213	1	N/A	0	Low
NHAMAYABUE							
		CAMBEMBE	3735	1	6	0	Low
		PANDUCANE	1228	1	1	0	Low
TSANGANO							
TSANGANO							
		MONEQUERA	1284	3	0	0	Low
ZUMBO							
MUZE							
		MUZE	750	1	0	0	Low
ZAMBUE							
		MAPUTO	1880	1	0	0	Low
ZUMBO							
		ZUMBO-SEDE	1347	3	N/A	N/A	Low