Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan

KAP ANALYSIS 2004 – 2005

Mine Risk Education
Impact Monitoring
in Afghanistan

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Foreword

Mine Risk Education (MRE) is the cornerstone of mine action activities in Afghanistan and within mine-affected countries throughout the world. MRE was the first activity developed within the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) and has provided millions of Afghans with education and risk-reduction strategies over the past 16 years.

The MRE programme of Afghanistan has made significant changes to implementation methodologies over the years and is working in communities to encourage safe behaviors through volunteer liaison programmes, peer education, teacher training and the development of cross-media materials. Under the guidance of the United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (UNMACA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the MAPA strives to provide communities with effective MRE activities and encompasses a quality assurance programme that provides continual feedback and recommendations for improvement.

The MRE quality assurance programme was augmented by two phases of national survey activities, the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Survey (KAP) of 2004 and the Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Belief Survey (KAPB) of 2005. Together, these surveys enable MAPA's MRE team to strengthen its programme activities and implementation modalities by identifying knowledge gaps and underserved groups within target communities. The surveys also measure the impact of activities and provide key information regarding the effectiveness of MRE methods and activities.

This important document provides analysis and comparison of the two phases of survey and will help formulate new directions for the MRE programme in the years to come. The two surveys are just the beginning of the impact-monitoring process within the MAPA. The future KAPB surveys will allow the MRE programme to continue to grow and improve according to the needs and challenges faced within the Afghan communities impacted by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).

Susan Helseth
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARCS: *Afghan Red Crescent Society*

AREA: *Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy conservation in Afghanistan*

AREU: *Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit*

ATC: *Afghan Technical Consultants*

DDG: *Danish Demining Group*

DAFA: *Demining Agency For Afghanistan*

CBMRE: *Community Based Mine Risk Education*

HRRAC: *the Human Rights and Advocacy Consortium*

ICRC: *International Committee of the Red Cross*

IM: *Impact Monitoring*

INTERSOS: *International SOS, (Italian NGO)*

ERW: *Explosive Remnants of War*

KAP: *Knowledge, Attitude, Practice*

KAPB: *Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Belief*

LIS: *Landmine Impact Survey*

LMR: *Landmine Monitor Report*

MAPA: *Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan*

META: *Monitoring, Evaluation and Training Agency*

MRE: *Mine Risk Education*

MREL: *Mine Risk Education Level*

Nth: *Name selection Technique*

OMAR: *Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation*

UNDRO: *United Nations Office for the Relief Co-coordination*

UNICEF: *United Nations Children's Fund*

UNMACA: *United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan*

UXO: *Unexploded Ordnance*

Executive Summary

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project/program progresses. It is based on targets set and activities planned. Monitoring activities document progress, detects deficiencies, and tracks the timely implementation of corrective actions. The Impact Monitoring exercise for MRE in Afghanistan is comprised of three main steps. First is collecting data among people about the **Mine Risk Education Level (MREL)** Second, comparing the distribution of MREL with the number of men, women, boys and girls who attended MRE sessions: **the goal being the assessment of outputs** (MREL) **compared with inputs** (number of people attended MRE sessions). And third is the comparison of **the distribution of MREL with the distribution of number of casualties**.

This KAP Survey exercise represents the primary method used to gather data about Mine Risk Education Levels among the communities. The goal of KAP Survey is based on a quantitative strategy that collects numerical data about social phenomena. To achieve this goal, a series of people (sample) are interviewed using a sociological questionnaire of open and closed ended questions about mine risk.

The KAP questionnaire has two groups of questions: "informative" and "evaluative". Informative questions supply information about the social, cultural and economic background of each interviewee. Evaluative questions are based on external valuation methods used to analyze the level of Mine Risk Education.

The KAP Survey in 2004 and the KAPB in 2005 were implemented and the outputs (MREL) compared with inputs (number of people attended MRE sessions) were assessed along with the social effectiveness of MRE. The comparison between the KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005 show the following results:

Perception of Mine Risk

- The problem of mines is well-known by people surveyed in both KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005.
- The majority of people are fully aware of the dangers of mine risk and many people have had direct or indirect experiences of mine incidents.
- The perception of mine impact on everyday life is different within the two surveys. The KAP Survey 2004 shows a majority of people stated that mines and

UXO are not a problem for their own families and themselves however the 2005 survey indicates a majority of people stated that mines and UXO are a problem.

- Mine risk is perceived as a greater problem to those individuals with problematic social-economic status such as those who are unemployed and women.

Mine Risk Education Level:

- Respondents to both surveys know well the locations where mines and UXO are most likely to be found and which signs indicate the presence of mines and UXO.
- Three indexes of behavior analyze the actions of interviewees in three typical situations where people face mine risk. Situation A, "what would you do if you see a mine and you are in a safe area?" Situation B, "what would you do if you suspect you are in a minefield?" Situation C, "what would you do if one see a parent, relative or friend in a minefield?". In situation A, the majority of people from both survey samples knew they should tell the local authorities if they saw a mine. In situation B the MREL appears to be improved during 2005 as the majority answered, "stop, stand still and shout for help". In the previous year "retrace my steps carefully" (considered a dangerous behavior within the MAPA) received the majority of responses. In situation C, both surveys indicate a majority of people chose "get an expert\deminer" in this dangerous situation.

Inputs and outputs:

- An important similarity between the data regarding the inputs and outputs of 2004 and 2005 compared with MREL data point out a correlation between inputs and outputs. Thus concluding in both years that the majority of people who have attended MRE sessions are men and their MREL is higher than women. Additionally, the lack of Mine Risk Education among women (possibly due to social and culture structures) is the main reason for their low MREL.

Social effectiveness:

- Important similarities between the KAP Survey 2004 and the KABP Survey 2005 indicate a majority of victims of mine accidents are young men, a social group with the highest MREL. This leads to the conclusion that a lack of Mine Risk Education Level is not the only factor to explain dangerous behaviours. In general, social, culture and economic structures influence the way some socio-cultural groups behave when exposed to mine risk.

1. Introduction: Impact Monitoring Survey in Afghanistan

1.1 Background

The goal of achieving a mine free Afghanistan is an important priority for the Government of Afghanistan. Despite the progress made by the mine action community over the past 15 years, Afghanistan still remains heavily contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). This contamination has a devastating effect on the lives and livelihoods of Afghan people as mines and UXO continue to kill and injure approximately 100 people each month, 50% of whom are children. The affects of mines/UXO also constitutes a structural impediment to the development of the country. The elimination of this threat is a pre-condition for the economical raising of the country.

Mine Risk Education (MRE) has been the cornerstone of the Mine Action programming in Afghanistan since 1989. Over the years, the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) has aimed to provide quality MRE activities to a wide range and number of persons including over 4 million Afghan refugees returning to their homes. MRE programming in Afghanistan has continually changed over the years to serve the needs of the Afghan population both inside and outside the country.

According to the *Landmine Monitor Report of 2005*, from 1999 through December 2004, more than 10 million civilians attended Mine Risk Education sessions. In 2004, 2,094,801 (558,967 adult males, 319,924 adult females, 1,214,574 boys and girls, 1,336 foreigners) were provided with MRE.

MRE activities implemented, included community-based education, community liaison, mass communication and public information materials and emergency response. These combined with activities targeting returnees, internally displaced persons and aid workers provide a full accomplishment of MRE activities throughout the country. Additionally, MRE training was provided to school teachers for implementation through a program that began in late 2002 and was supported by the Ministry of Education, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children US (SC US) and Monitoring Evaluation and Training Agency (META).

Other organizations involved in MRE during the past two years (2004–2005) include: the

Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) [with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)], the British Broadcasting Coorporation (BBC) Afghan Education Project, Handicap International (HI), Danish Demining Group (DDG)**,** Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), Demining Agency For Afghanistan **(**DAFA)**,** Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy conservation in Afghanistan (AREA), HALO Trust, META, Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR), UNICEF and United nation Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (UNMACA).

Since 1990, a considerable amount of work has been carried out in Afghanistan, mainly by Afghan NGOs. Until 2002, the MAPA capacity to properly follow up on the various methodologies, curricula, messages and materials was limited by the constant attempt to meet the needs of the diverse socio-economical status and living conditions of the population affected by landmines. Efforts to systematize and homogenize the program have often collided with the unstable political situation and with the necessity to rapidly respond to the urgent needs of the most endangered populations.

Changes in the Afghan government in 2002 and the government's accession to the Ottawa Treaty facilitated the design of a long-term strategy in the field of Mine Risk Education and its integration into government, education, health, and community based infrastructures. This strategy included the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity within the MAPA aimed not only to measure the quantity but the quality of the MRE activities provided by different implementing agencies[1].

As a result, in 2003 M & E guidelines and tools were developed to carry out internal and external monitoring to guarantee quality assurance and management of the MRE activities. In 2004 MRE implementing partners were trained by UNMACA/UNICEF and META on the usage of these guidelines in order to support their **internal** monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Furthermore four quality assurance teams were recriutees, trained and deployed by UNICEF to start regular **external** monitoring and evaluation of MRE activities across the country. Within this framework, by the end of 2004, UNMACA and UNICEF planned the first implement an annual impact assessment exercise to measure the changing of attitudes and practices and the increased or decreased knowledge of the mine risk among the populations living in dangerous areas.

This research document analyses the results and comparisons of two years (2004 and

[1] An evaluation report released in July 2002 stated that MRE agencies neglected to measure the effectiveness and impact of their work in a systematic and regular way.

2005) of the impact assessment exercises. Primary and secondary data have also been used for the analyses. The source of primary data was the implementation of the KAP Survey. Secondary data came from the Afghanistan Landmine Impact Survey and from Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), ICRC Mine Victim Data Collection reports, Landmine Monitor Reports and UNMACA IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action).

1.2 Purpose of this study and assumptions

The purpose of this study is the assessment and the measurement of the effectiveness and impact of Mine Risk Education Programmes in Afghanistan during the years 2004 – 2005. Accurate sociological analysis always begins from conceptual and theoretical assumptions of the subject. In this specific case, the assumptions of the following analysis are represented by sociological characteristics of the Mine Risk.

Mine Risk: a sociological point of view

Social Risk can be defined as follows:

- an element of latent danger in a social system, which spreads its negative effects in two directions:

1. When it occurs, damaging the persons who are the direct victims;

2. As a cognitive element which induces, in local populations potentially at risk, a state of anxiety and insecurity that undermines the quality of life and the normal carrying out of daily activities.

Starting with the characteristics that belong to the widest category of the social risk, mine risk can be defined as follows:

A. latency of the danger which is delineated and diffused in the environment,
B. unceasing harmfulness;

C. victimization largely due to the use of the environment.

The main negative effects are:

a) continued dismantlement of the social structures;
b) sub-optimal allocation of economic resources.

Given these facts, we can therefore confirm that **Mine Risk** shall be defined as:

- a latent risk due to the widespread presence in the environment of antipersonnel mines and UXO, which perpetuate damaging effects.

Mine risk, as defined, does not act in a uniform way over the whole territory and population of the affected country. On the contrary, mine risk impact is bound to a specific territory and tends to be greater within certain segments of the civil society. It is therefore evident that victimization by mines and UXO assumes very strong characteristics, not always explainable on the basis of the different male and female activities.

Besides, mine risk is therefore a **typically non-metropolitan risk** and is associated with rural populations and transportation lines connecting the different regions of a country. The victims of mines are frequently residents of the affected rural or peripheral areas (local, refugees, returned and residents) or travelers.

In Afghanistan, the presence of mines and UXO is the consequence of 25 years of conflict, beginning with the Soviet and Afghan Mujahidin (1979–1992) conflict, followed by internal factional fighting (1993–1996) and finally against Taliban regime (2001). Mine risk is one of the dimensions of this series of complex political emergencies in Afghanistan. According to the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) data, 2,365 communities are impacted by Landmines and UXO, in an area totaling m² 997,942,858, including m² 307,015,043 of minefields and m² 690,927,815 of battlefield areas. Besides this, according to IMSMA data 828 new causalities are recorded in 2005, down from 848 recorded in 2004; of the total 828 new casualties, 21 were women and children under the age of 18 accounted for 413 new casualties. There is an extraordinarily high number of victims under the age of 18, compared to other countries.

LIS database reports that from the beginning of Mine Action activities in Afghanistan

from 1989 to January 2005 report, approximately 328 square kilometers of mined land and over 623 square kilometers of ERW contaminated land have been cleared. In the same period, more than 300,000 Antipersonnel Mines, 22,000 Antivehicle Mines and nearly seven million ERW were destroyed. Lastly during this time more than 11 million civilians attended Mine Risk Education sessions.

Monitoring and Impact Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project/programme progresses. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. Monitoring activities document progress, detect deficiencies, and track the timely implementation of corrective actions. In the MRE M&E guideline for Afghanistan, monitoring has a key role, as these guidelines are designed mainly in support of the MRE Quality Assurance Teams for external monitoring of the MRE activities carried out by the MAPA implementing partners. Evaluation is also a very important aspect of the programme cycle but consists of different and complex elements and analysis based on specific criteria.

Comprehensive evaluations of programme activities take considerable effort and financing and are better implemented by "outside" or specialized research institutes that work independently of the agencies involved. Because of this and in order to respond to the need to measure the effectiveness and impact of MRE activities in a systematic and regular manner, UNMACA and UNICEF decided to implement an impact assessment/monitoring exercise as an internal way of learning lessons to enhance programme planning and MRE activities. Impact Monitoring seeks to assess and measure the qualitative changes in people's lives brought about by exposure to MRE activities providing needed feedback for effective MRE methodologies and practice development and implementation.

The Impact Monitoring exercise foresees three main steps: first, collecting data about the **Mine Risk Education Level (MREL)** among people; second, comparing the distribution of MREL with the number of men, women, boys and girls that attended MRE sessions: **the goal is the assessment of outputs** (MREL) **compared with inputs** (number of people attended MRE sessions). And third, we must compare the distribution of MREL with the distribution of number of casualties

1.3 KAP Survey: general methodology and research process

The KAP Survey exercise represents the primary method used to gather data about Mine/UXO risky behaviors among the communities. In this type of social research, there are two kinds of **total survey design**, quantitative and qualitative: "Quantitative data is numerical in form – in the form of numbers…Questionnaires and structured interviews are the usual research methods…. Some researchers claim that unless human behaviors can be expressed in numerical terms, it cannot be accurately measured"[2].

"Qualitative data covers a range of material from the descriptions of social life provided by participant observation and unstructured interviews to information from written sources, such as diaries, autobiographies and novels. Some researchers argue that qualitative data provides greater depth, a richer more detailed picture of social life"[3].

Neither approach is perfect, however a quantitative approach allows the assessment to be clear, simple, and comparable with what others did in different periods (longitudinal comparison) and in different countries (cross national comparison). This KAP survey research project is based on the quantitative methodology in order to constitute the baseline for future researches and comparisons. Every research process based on a quantitative methodology is divided into two mutual linked parts: (1) development of the questionnaire and (2) sampling.

The questionnaire

The focus of quantitative research is the questionnaire. The questionnaire is based on a series of indicators focused on the problem to be investigated. Indicators are a "small set of data ... usually easy or cost-effective to collect highly correlate with other data, and from which much useful and trustworthy conclusions can be derived quickly" (UNDRO).

The Afghanistan MRE Impact Monitoring questionnaire – or KAP questionnaire - focused on the evaluation of MREL and is divided into three parts: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP). Each section has two kinds of indicators: "**informative**" and "**evaluative**". The first section is designed to find information about the social, economic and cultural context of interviewees. The second section evaluates the Mine Risk

[2] Taylor F. (1995) *Methodology of Social Science*, University Press, London p. 632
[3] Ibidem, p. 633

Education Level, on the basis of an "external standard" Knowledge, Attitude and Practice learned during the Mine Risk Education session and gauges the minimizing of Mine Risk. To evaluate correctly the level of MRE we need informative questions.

Sampling

Sampling methods are classified as either *probability* or *non-probability*. In probability samples, each member of the population has a known non-zero probability of being selected. Probability methods include random sampling, systematic sampling, and stratified sampling. In non-probability sampling, members are selected from the population in some non-random manner, including convenience sampling, judgment sampling, quota sampling and snowball sampling.

The advantage of probability sampling is that the sampling error can be calculated. Sampling error is the degree to which a sample might differ from the population. When referring to the population, results are reported plus or minus the sampling error. In non-probability sampling, the degree to which the sample differs from the population remains unknown.

Probability sampling types are defined below:

a. **Random sampling** is the purest form of probability sampling. Each member of the population has an equal and known chance of being selected. In very large populations it is difficult or impossible to identify every member within it making the pool of available subjects becomes biased;

b. **Systematic sampling** is often used instead of random sampling. It is also called Name Selection Technique (Nth). After the required sample size has been calculated, every Nth record is selected from a list of population members. The only advantage over the random sampling technique is simplicity. Systematic sampling is frequently used to select a specified number of records from a computer file;

c. **Stratified sampling** is a commonly used probability method that is superior to random sampling as it reduces sampling error. A stratum is a subset of the population that shares at least one common characteristic. Examples of stratums

may be males and females, or managers and non-managers. The researcher first identifies the relevant stratums and their actual representation in the population. Random sampling is then used to select a *sufficient* number of subjects from each stratum. "*Sufficient*" refers to a sample size large enough for us to be reasonably confident that the stratum represents the population. Stratified sampling is often used when one or more of the stratums in the population have a low incidence compared to the other stratums.

Non probability sampling is defined below:

1) **Quota sampling** is the non probability equivalent of stratified sampling. Like stratified sampling, the researcher first identifies the stratums and their proportions as they are represented in the population. Then convenience or judgment sampling is used to select the required number of subjects from each stratum. This differs from stratified sampling, where the stratums are filed by random sampling.
2) **Snowball sampling** is a special non probability method used when the desired sample characteristic is rare. It may be extremely difficult or cost prohibitively to locate respondents in these situations. Snowball sampling relies on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects. While this technique can dramatically lower search costs, it comes at the expense of introducing bias because the technique itself reduces the likelihood that the sample will represent a good cross section from the population.

In Afghanistan, probability sampling was not possible as there is no list of people to extract interviewees on the basis of the probable theory. As an alternative for the objectives of this study, a selection of interviewees was made based on a “quota method”. Quota sampling permits an obtainable cross-section or “cross quotes” analysis and a sufficient representative of the target-population.

The data collection for the KAP survey was conducted by the META MRE QA Teams supported and guided by an MRE advisor from INTERSOS and from the UNICEF MRE Coordinator. A researcher from the University of Roma 3 (Italy) supervised all the processes and analyzed the data cross checking them with data of secondary sources

resulting in this research report.

KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005

The following report is divided in two parts: in the first one, data about KAP Survey 2004 are described and analyzed, the **assessment of outputs** (MREL) **compared with inputs** (number of people attended MRE sessions) and **the assessment of the social effectiveness of MRE.**

In the other, data about KAPB Survey 2005 are taken into consideration, the **assessment of outputs** (MREL) **compared with inputs** (number of people attended MRE sessions) and **the assessment of the social effectiveness of MRE.** Finally data of KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005 are compared.

2. KAP Survey 2004

2.1 The questionnaire

The KAP questionnaire 2004 is made up of two groups of questions: "informative" and "evaluative". "Informative" questions supply information about the social, cultural and economic background of each interviewee. "Evaluative" questions are based on external valuation methods used to analyze the level of Mine Risk Education. The first group of questions provides fundamental information for a deeper analysis about the second group. In developing the questionnaire (see Annex 1) the key consideration was to keep the language as simple as possible so that all types of respondents would easily understand the questions. Once translated into Dari and Pashto, the questionnaire was field tested in Kabul. Respondents were chosen randomly at the village or urban district level, other than based on their ability or knowledge about the subject matter.

Informative questions of the questionnaire are structural requesting information with regards to the sex, age, occupation, and the residence of the interviewee.

Other informative questions are asked as follows:

In the "*knowledge*" section of the questionnaire the below information is asked:

A. Do you know what Mines and UXO are?
B. What can Mines/UXO do?
C. Are Mines/UXO currently a problem for you and your family, are they affecting your normal life?
D. From what source did/do you receive information about Mines/UXO?

In the "*attitudes*" section of the questionnaire, the following information is asked:

1) Are there Landmines/UXO in your village or in the surrounding areas?

2) How do you know?
3) Did Mine/UXO accidents occur in the past in or around your village?
4) Some people take Risks going into dangerous areas, according to you why does this happen?

Within the "*practices/habits*" section the following information is asked:

1) Have you changed your behavior in any way after a Mine awareness presentation?
2) Have you seen evidence of changes in behavior by other people around you directly as a result of a Mine Risk Education presentation?

The Evaluative questions are:

In "*attitude*" section of the questionnaire:

1) What would you do if you happen to see a Mine/UXO and you are in a safe place?
2) What would you do if you suspect you are in a Minefield?
3) If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?
4) Where are Mines and UXO most likely to be?
5) Which signs indicate that there are Mines or UXO in the area?

2.2 Sampling

In this research sampling was not random. Samples were taken from the advance criteria:

- 600 interviewees;
- 120 people in each of the following medium/high impacted regions: Kabul, Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar and Kandahar, which are indicated as such by the Landmine Impact Survey results;
- equal number of men and women in the sample;
- 120 people less than 14 years old and 480 people over 14 years old.

The actual number of people interviewed is 648; with the following tables showing the distribution of the sample by region, province, sex, education level and occupation:

Locations

Locations

	Frequency [A]	Percentage
Kabul	137	21.1
Nangarhar	120	18.5
Kandahar	119	18.4
Hirat	118	18.2
Balkh	64	9.9
Baghlan	35	5.4
Kunduz	24	3.7
Logar	16	2.5
Parwan	15	2.3
Total	648	100 %

A= *Number of respondents*

The locations of KAP Survey 2004 were chosen according to the following criteria:

- Province where both rural and urban population would be represented;
- in the province, medium/high Mine Risk areas where at least one section of MRE was held in the last year;
- finally, where security issues did not prohibit the conduct of survey activities.

Gender profile

Sex

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	323	49.8
Female	324	50.0
Unknown	1	0.2
Total	648	100 %

A= *Number of respondents*

The gender balance of the overall sample was 49.8% men and 50% women. Kunduz was the location where men were a larger proportion of the sample than women (65% men compared with 35% men for the other areas)

Education profile

Education profile

	Frequency [A]	Percentage
Illiterate	295	45.5
Read and write	9	1.4
Primary	144	22.4
Secondary	119	18.4
Intermediate	28	4.3
Unknown	53	8.2
Total	648	100 %

A= *Number of respondents*

The most striking feature of the sample relates to education levels: more than 45 % of interviewees had no education at all, of which just over 60 % were women.

Occupation profile

Occupation

	Frequency [A]	Percentage
Student	188	29.0
Jobless	134	20.7
Housewife	97	15.0
Farmer	79	12.2
Worker	35	5.4
Teacher	34	5.2
Shepherd	12	1.9
Mullah	3	0.5
Other	52	8.0
Unknown	14	2.2
Total	648	100 %

A= *Number of respondents*

The number of students is high (29%) as is the number of unemployed (20.7%) and housewives (15%). In general, more than 60% of the overall sample is unemployed, with women comprising just over 75%.

Age profile

Age

	Frequency [A]	Percentage
Less than 10	8	1.2
11 – 17	309	47.7
18 – 27	100	15.4
28 – 37	100	15.4
38 +	130	20.1
Unknown	1	0.2
Total	648	100 %

A= *Number of respondents*

The highest number of people interviewed (47.7%) were between the ages of 11 – 17 years age group. Significantly higher numbers of younger people were interviewed in Baghlan (55%) and Kunduz (51%) than in other locations.

Data Survey and Research Ethics

National NGO staff that conducted this Survey held a meeting in Kabul to standardize the interview procedures. Male and female Surveyors interviewed men and women in their homes: the interviewer read questions and ticked the items mentioned by subject. The surveyors tried to be as transparent as possible with the aims of the Survey. Some measures were established to ensure this:

- **confidentiality:** no names or addresses of interviewee were recorded;
- **informed consent:** people who participated in the Survey gave informed consent. The Survey interviewers explained the aim of the research and how the information would be used;
- **presentation of findings:** quotations used in this report are assigned a general location rather than naming a specific village or area.

The Main Bias

The majority of respondents were illiterate (45%) and many stated they had never been asked their opinions before on these types of issues. This is particularly true of the interviewed women. This may have had an impact on the data, giving a slightly more optimistic bias. The Surveyors thought that, in some cases, there were respondents who were unsure about the answer and in need of further explanation.

2.3 Informative question: Data analysis

This section gives analysis of the perception of Mine Risk; to achieve this objective two dimensions of analysis are involved:

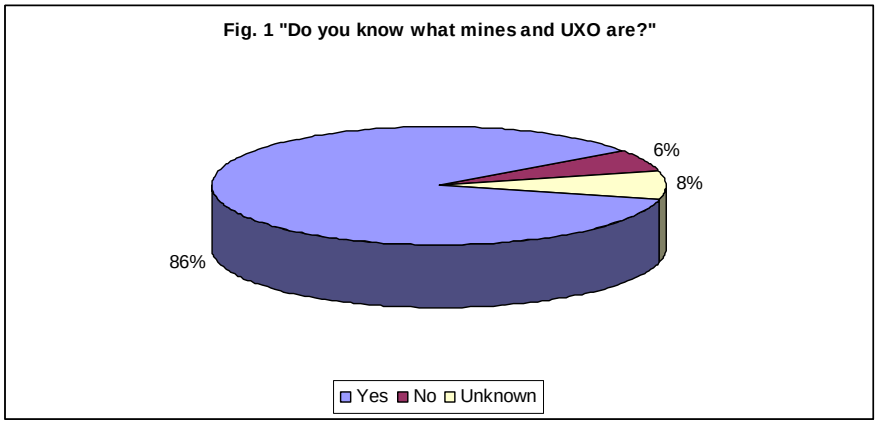
A. the general perception of what Mines and UXO are and their effects (questions 1 and 2);
B. the impact of Mines on every day life (questions from 3 to 7).

Additionally, two questions about the perception of Mine Risk Education (questions 8 and 9) and one question about sources of MRE information (question 10) were added to the analysis.

2.3.1 General Perception

Do you know what mines and UXO are?

This question is about the general level of Mine Risk knowledge and introduces the KAP questionnaire's subject.



The results show that Mine Risk is well known by most interviewees: approximately 86% of the interviewees know what Mines and UXO are. Also there were no significant differences due to sex, age, occupation and place of origin of the interviewees.

By using the open-ended question, the survey asks to describe mines. An overwhelming majority of sample have stated that "Mines are explosive things that kill humans and animals" and "they can be in different shapes and colors". As the description of mines has been carefully articulated, this indicates that people know well what mines are.

What can mines and UXO do?

This question indicates general Mine Risk knowledge.

Tab. 1 – "What can Mines and UXO do?"

Kill me	**97. 2 %**
Maim me	**85. 8 %**
Nothing	**_**
Don't Know	**1. 5 %**

This data shows that interviewees are fully aware of the gravity of Mine Risk and confirms the previous conclusion that mines and Mine Risk are well known by the interviewees, with no differences due to sex, age, gender, place of origin and occupation.

2.3.2 Impact on everyday life

Are there mines and UXO in the surrounding areas of your village?

This question provides information and a perception index of Mine Risk, given that interviewees live in medium/high-impacted areas. The following table shows how the sample is divided in two groups: more than 48% of interviewees stated that there are mines and UXO in the areas surrounding their villages.

Tab. 2 - "Are there Mines and UXO in the surrounding areas of your village?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	314	48. 5 %
No	334	51. 5 %
Total	648	100 %

There are no differences among the interviewees due to age, but there are some differences due to sex or place of origin. Most people coming from Baghlan and Kabul provinces answered "yes" that there are Mines in the surrounding areas of their villages, whereas the percentage of 'no" answers were very high in Kandahar province. Also, men answered "no" more often than women.

How do you know that?

This question provides a deeper analysis about the previous data.

Tab. 3 - "How do you know that?"

	Count	Responses	Cases
Others	311	29. 9	48. 1
Someone Said	196	18. 9	30. 3
Conventional marking signs	129	22	32
Directly seen Mines/UXO on the ground unmarked	112	19. 1	28. 3
Unconventional/unofficial marking signs	87	8. 4	13, 5
Total	*586*	*100*	*148*

This question was left unanswered more than any other within the Survey. In particular, of those answering "other", many (75%) did not clarify their answer. Nevertheless, a high

number of answers were for "some one said" and "directly seen Mines/UXO on the ground unmarked" shows that:

- the knowledge of presence of Mine is not based on an "objective point of view" (such as official marking signs) but may be based on other judgment standards, such as popular beliefs or experiences;
- the large number of answers for "directly seen Mines on the ground unmarked", shows there isn't sufficient presence of official signs in the territory. There are some differences due to province: people from Kabul and Kunduz indicate this response more often than the other respondents.

Did a Mine/UXO accident occur in or around your village?

According to the previous data, everyday life experience has an important role in perception of Mine Risk in Afghanistan; in same way, the memory of mine causalities is very strong. The following table shows that more than 85% of sample stated that there were accidents in the area they live in:

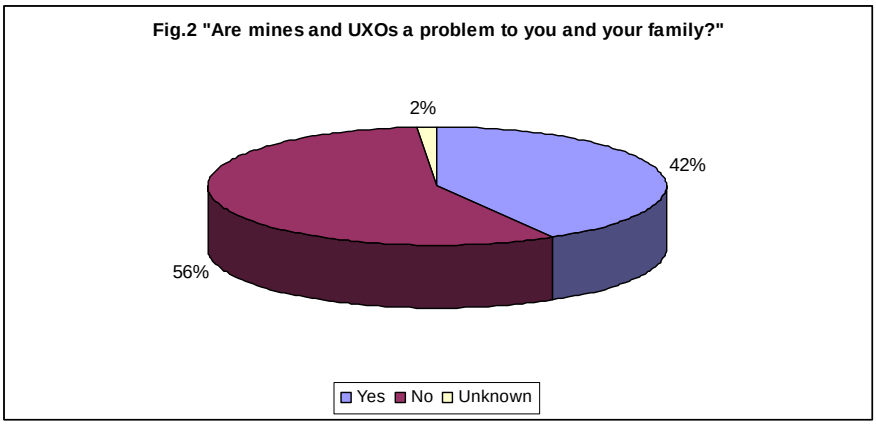
Tab. 4 – "Did a Mine/UXO accident occur in around your village?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	557	86 %
No	91	14 %
Total	648	100 %

This data shows that the majority of the sample has had, directly or indirectly, the experience of mine causalities; in particular, more than 55% indicates that there was a Mine incident in the past 5 years; in fact, according to LIS data – completed in November 2004 – there are 2,363 Mine Impacted Communities in 259 of the 329 districts of Afghanistan. It identified 4,514 suspected hazard areas in the affected communities, contaminating 715 square kilometers of territory; of the 4,514 suspected hazard areas identified, 844 are associated with Mine/ERW casualties. For this question there are no differences in the responses due to sex, age, occupation or place of origin.

Are Mines and UXO currently a problem for you and your family?

This question can be considered a perception index of Mine Risk.



The figure above shows that the sample is divided in two different groups. One group of people (less that 42% of the interviewees) thinks mines are a problem for their own families and selves. The analysis of answers of the open-end question showed that a mine is perceived as a block for social and economic activities (such as grazing cattle). The other group – the majority of the sample - does not believe mines are a problem. This is very interesting when one considers that every interviewee lives in a medium/high impacted area.

It is important to underline the correlation between this variable and that of question number 7 ("Are there Mines and UXO in your village?"). People who respond "yes" to this question, state mines are a problem more often than the others indicating the perception of Mine Risk is linked to everyday life experience. There are some differences due to gender, age and occupation that provide a deeper analysis about the previous correlation:

- most of men under the age of 21 and employed do not think mines are a problem; on the contrary, the majority of the unemployed and women think mines are a problem.

Probably everyday life experience of mines and the presence of mines in the village have a different effect on different social groups. We can state that people who have social and economic problems of livelihood like women, old people and unemployed consider

Mines and UXO a problem more often than the other interviewees.

Some people take risk and go to dangerous areas, why do they do so?

Analysis of ICRC casualty data reveals that in 2004 activities at the time of the incident included “tampering” (23%), “tending animals” (20%), “playing or recreation” (13%), “collecting wood”, “fuel or scrap metal” (8%), “farming” (8%), “incidental passing” (6%), “military activity” (4%), “traveling by vehicle” (4%), “traveling on foot” (3%), “demining” (2%) and “other activities or unknown” (9%). From this information we can suppose that the main activities associated with mine/UXO incidents are of economical nature.

Tab. 5 - “Some people take Risk and go to dangerous areas, why do they do so?”

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Others	285	21. 8	44. 0
Grazing cattle	221	16. 2	34. 2
To collect scrap metal	212	16. 2	32. 2
Collecting Firewood	206	15. 7	31. 8
Farming	163	12. 5	25. 2
Rebuilding homed	46	3. 5	7. 1
Don’t Know	117	8. 9	18. 1
Fetching water	34	2. 6	5. 3
Hunting	14	1. 1	2. 2
Marking a journey	11	0. 8	1. 7
Total	*1039*	*100*	*202. 3*

The table above shows the three main reasons why people take risks and go into dangerous areas: “grazing cattle”, “collecting firewood”, and “to collect scrap metal”. Within the “other” category, 45% of these people indicated “economic and financial problems” as the main reason for people to go into dangerous areas. This would indicate

that there is a need for or lack of economic resources available giving explanation for dangerous behaviors. There are no differences due to sex, age or occupation but there are significant differences due to the place of origin. In particular, among respondents living in Kandahar and Nagarhar, more than 55% suggests that "grazing cattle" and "farming" are the main reasons why people take risk.

2.3.3 Perception of Mines Risk Education

Have you changed your behavior in any way after mine awareness presentation?
And **Have you seen a change of behavior in other people after MRE?**

Tab. 6 – "Have you changed your behavior in any way after Mine awareness presentation?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	609	94 %
No	38	6 %
Total	648	100 %

Tab. 7 – "Have you seen a change of behavior in other people after MRE?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	584	90. 7 %
No	64	9. 9 %
Total	648	100 %

According to above tables we find that the level of Mine Risk awareness is very high among those who have had MRE; indeed, there are no differences due to sex, age, occupation, place of origin and education level.

2.3.4 Sources of MRE information

From whom did you receive information about Mines/UXO?

According to LIS data, among those impacted communities that had received some MRE – in November 2004, only 638 (27%) of the 2,368 impacted communities in 32 provinces of Afghanistan reported some form of MRE within the previous 24 months - the most commonly used methodology was community meetings organized by NGO (55%) followed by posters and signs (49%).

The question: “From whom did you receive information about Mines/UXO?” provides insight into the sources of MRE information in Afghanistan and which ones are most common, according to people’s opinion. There could be several answers to this question so an expanded statistical analysis was performed as is represented in the following four-column table. The first column (Name) includes the different answer options, the second column (Count) shows the number of answers for each option, the third column (Responses) shows the percentage of persons giving this answer and the last fourth column (Cases) represents the percentage ratio between the whole number of interviewees and their answers. This ratio is very important as it provides a brief estimation of the statistical weight of each chosen option the interviewees have.

Tab.8 “From whom did you receive information about Mines/UXO?”

Name	**Count**	**Responses**	*Cases*
NGOs	311	29. 9	48. 1
Parents, Relatives, Friends	196	18. 9	30. 3
School	134	12. 9	20. 7
Others	148	14. 2	22. 9
BBC	87	8. 4	13. 5
Community volunteers	48	4. 6	7. 4
No one	73	7. 0	11. 3
Total	*1039*	*100*	*160.8*

According to the table above, “NGOs”, “informal social networks” (parents, relatives and friends) and “schools respectively” are the main sources of MRE information.

In addition, **more than 90% of interviewees has received information from at least two sources:**

Tab. 9 – Number of sources

Number of sources	Frequencies	Percentage
0	57	8. 8 %
1	292	45. 1 %
2	235	36. 3 %
3	53	8. 2 %
4	10	1. 5 %
5	1	0. 2 %
Total	648	100 %

Details - number of information sources:

- Persons who reported only **one source** of information answered that **"**NGOs" (38.7% of cases) or "social networks" (20% of cases) provided MRE messages. Answers are very diverse for this question as there were many options;

- the respondents who reported **two** sources of MRE information answered that "NGOs" (63.8% of cases), "social networks" (39.6% of cases), and "schools" (30% of cases) provided MRE information. In these responses the NGO remains the main source for this group of people in conjunction with either social networks or schools;

- the people who reported **three** sources of MRE information answered that "NGOs" (96% of cases), "social networks" (80% of cases) and "schools" (60% of cases) were their main sources of MRE information.

Although there are no differences due to sex, age and occupation of the interviewees, there are differences due to their origin. People who received information from one source usually came from Baghlan province, and people stating two sources usually came from Kunduz and Kabul provinces. Interviewees who did not get any kind of information came from Kandahar province.

On the basis of this data, the analysis found that **NGOs play a key role in supplying information about Mine Risk.**

2.3.5 Perception of the Mine Risk

The data points in this section show that:

1) the problem of mines is well-known by the interviewees: they show good knowledge of mines and UXO and their effects; the majority of the sample has had a direct or indirect experience of mine causalities; and NGOs together with schools and social networks (relatives, parents, friends) have an important role in informing people about Mine Risk;

There is a significant relationship between social status and perception of Mine Risk. This is particularly evident among the majority of women and unemployed more than in other social groups. The same parallel happens among the people from Kandahar compared with others. A possible explanation should consider that the current Mine Risk in Afghanistan comes out of extraordinary, long lasting situation of war and is characterized by violent devastation and heavy losses at the collective and individual level leading to incredible disorders of the social structure and the social functions of Afghan society. The specific vulnerability of the social system is visible in all segments of the Afghan society today, and has had innumerable consequences on the lives of its people. This statement is particularly true for people who have more economic problems (unemployed), problematic social status (women) or live in an unsafe place (people from Kandahar).

2.4 Evaluative questions

Both knowledge and behavior is the object of a Mine Risk Education session. This section will provide assessment of the knowledge and behavior of interviewees towards Mine Risk. To achieve this three indexes of behavior and two indexes of knowledge have been utilized.

Three indexes of behavior analyze the actions of interviewees in three typical situations where people encounter Mine Risk: people see a mine but remain in a safe area (behavior 1); people stay where they are when they believe they are in a minefield (behavior 2);

what people do when they see a parents, relative or friends in a minefield (behavior 3). Two indexes of knowledge are focused on two important dimensions: the knowledge of signs that indicate the presence of mines and the knowledge of places where mines are most likely to be.

Behavior 1: What would you do if you see a Mine and you are in a safe area?

Tab. 10 "What would you do if you see a Mine and you were in safe area?" (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Go and tell the local authorities	321	27. 4	49. 6
Mark the spot in some way	257	21. 9	39. 7
Run away/Go back	200	17. 1	30. 9
Go and tell a friend	170	14. 5	26. 3

The analysis of the answers indicates the following typical behaviors among the interviewees:

1. "*Go and tell the local authorities"*

- Men
- Employed persons, especially teachers

2. *"Mark the spot in some way"*

- No differences

3 *"Run away/Go back"*

- Women
- Unemployed persons
- People from Kabul and Baghlan

Behavior2: What would you do if you think you are in a Minefield?

Tab. 11 - "What would you do if you think you are in a Minefield?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Retrace my steps carefully	403	42. 8	62. 4
Stop, stand still and shout for help	233	24. 8	36. 1
Go to a safe area	132	14. 0	20. 4
Don't know	89	9. 5	13. 8
Others	84	8. 9	13. 0
Total	*941*	*100*	*145. 7*

The typical behavior of men and the employed is to "retrace my steps carefully", while women, unemployed and farmers will "stop, stand still and shout for help".

Behavior 3: If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?

Tab. 12 - "If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Get an expert/deminer	329	33. 9	51. 0
Run away	194	20. 0	30. 1
Run to their assistance	189	19. 5	29. 3
Others	190	19. 6	29. 5
Don't know	69	7. 1	10. 7
Total56	971	100	150. 5

This table shows that main behaviors are: "get an expert/deminer", "run away" and "run to their assistance". Based on this information the typical behavior for the employed would be to "get an expert/deminer". Women, the unemployed and people from Kabul and Kandahar provinces would typically "run away".

Where are Mines and UXO most likely to be?

The following table shows that main answers are “trenches”, “military post” and “former battle areas”.

Tab. 13 - “Where Mines and UXO are most likely to be?” – (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Trenches	310	18. 0	51. 3
Military post	322	18. 7	53. 3
Abandoned house	238	13. 8	39. 4
Former battle areas	345	20. 0	57. 1

On the contrary, “river banks” and “water points” are not well-know by people: only 4% have indicated these items.

This question sets up a knowledge index as analyzed below.

Statistical index

Scores are:

- score 3: if interviewee identified three or more places;
- score 2: if interviewee identified two items;
- score 1: if interviewee identified one item;

- score 0: if interviewee identified no items.

As a result, the index range goes from 0 to 3.
The average score for interviewees is very high (2.3) and shows a high level of knowledge of those places where Mines and UXO are most likely to be. There are some differences among the interviewees due to sex and occupation. Women and the unemployed average scores are the lowest.

Which signs indicate to you that there are Mines and UXO in the area?

The following table shows that main answers were: "red signs", "piles of stones" and "painted stones".

Tab. 14 - "Which are the signs that indicate you Mine and UXO?" – (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Red signs	515	40. 5	80. 1
Piles of stones	191	15. 0	29. 7
Painted stones	191	15. 0	29. 7
Others	131	10. 3	20. 4
Red flag	110	8. 6	17. 1

On the contrary, "cans" and "skull and crossbones" are not well known by people: only 3% have indicated these items.
With this question a statistical index can be made.

Statistical index

Scoring as follows:

- score 3: if three or more items are indicated;

- score 2: if two items are indicated;
- score 1: if one item is indicated;
- score 0: if no items are indicated.

The index range goes from 0 to 3.

The average score (1.7) is quite low and shows a low level of knowledge of signs indicating Mines and UXO. There are some differences due to sex and occupation especially for women, the unemployed and people living in Baghlan and Balkh provinces, all scoring less than the average score.

3. KAP Survey 2004: Conclusions

3.1 The perception of Mine Risk and Mine Risk Education Level

The previous analysis shows that:

- the MREL increases if the number of "Mine Risk education sources" utilized by people increases too;

- the principal MRE sources available to people are NGOs, social networks and schools;

- there are some differences in knowledge due to gender, occupation, origin and age; in particular the MREL among women seems lower than men, it is low in Kandahar province, the MREL of the unemployed is lower than those who have employment; and MREL of young people (11 – 17 age group) is higher than old people;

- the low social-economic status of people correlates with decreased access to MRE information thus leading to a lower MREL.

3.2 Inputs and outputs

According to the *Landmine Monitor Report 2005*, in 2004 2,094,801 people attended MRE sessions across the country: 558,967 adult males (26.6%), 319,924 adult females (15.3%), 1,214,574 boys and girls (58%) – but some 25% of the overall sample were girls - and 1,336 foreigners (0.06%).

Previous data, compared with MREL data, point out a correlation between inputs and output: the majority of people who have attended in MRE session are men and their MREL is higher than women. So, **a lack of Mine Risk Education among women – also**

due to social and cultural structures – is the main reason for their low Mine Risk Education level.

3.3 Social effectiveness of the Mine Risk Education in Afghanistan

Analysis of ICRC casualty data reveals that, in 2004, activities at the time of the incident included "tampering" (23%), "tending animals" (20%), "playing or recreation" (13%), "collecting wood", "fuel or scrap metal" (8%), "farming" (8%), "incidental passing" (6%), "military activity" (4%), "traveling by vehicle" (4%), "traveling on foot" (3%), "demining" (2%) and "other activities or unknown" (9%). During this time, children under the age of 18 accounted for 449 new casualties (50%). Of the total 895 new casualties, 39 (4%) were women and 856 (96%) were men. New Mine/UXO casualties were reported in all 34 provinces in Afghanistan. The highest number of casualties was recorded in the provinces of Kabul (14%), Herat (11%), Parwan (10%), Kandahar (10%), and Nangarhar (10%). About 12% of casualties reported having received MRE before the incident occurred, and the majority of these people are young men.
These data indicates that:

- in Afghanistan, MRE is a fundamental factor to minimizing Mine Risk;

- most of the victims of mine/UXO incidents who have received MRE are young men, asocial group with a higher MREL while no women, social group with the lower MREL are included in this group. We can thus surmise that a lower level Mine Risk Education is not the only contributing factor explaining dangerous behaviours. In general, social, culture and economic structure influence risky behaviour when exposed to Mine Risk. Men expose themselves to Mine Risk more than women as the result of the fact in the Afghan society men work, venture outside the home and are more dynamic than women. The reasons behind the risk behavior of men, i.e., the *seeming* neglect of mine danger, are probably of economic nature, as the result of a necessity that forces an individual to *subconsciously* ignore danger to ensure survival of him and of their families. The results of the research emphasize the *seeming* character of neglect of mine danger,

as the respondents in risk areas are completely aware of the extent of mine/UXO danger. In contrast with this assumption, mine/UXO threat is also latent and somewhat concealed during the passage of time and specific to the vulnerability of the population when compared the breakdown of the environment as the result of war and events associated with it.

4. *KAPB Survey 2005*

4.1 Survey Methodology

The KAPB Survey 2005 was also conducted using a quantitative approach; however, based on the KAP Survey 2004 experience and lessons learned, changes in the questionnaire and sampling were made.

The Questionnaire

To improve the questionnaire questions regarding the beliefs and the role of fatalism in communities (see Annex 2, questions 10, 11 and 12) were added. In the KAP 2004 Questionnaire, no indicators showing cultural factors were included. These factors are important elements of individual perception of Risk. Additionally, some questions were deleted and others modified (see Annex 2). These modifications simplified language and improved the data processing.
The new questionnaire was reviewed by a consultative group of main stakeholders and interviewers followed by field testing in Kabul. The same research ethics and interviewer methods of the KAP Survey 2004 were employed. Both the KAP questionnaire of 2004 and KAPB 2005 used two groups of questions: "informative" and "evaluative" questions. Informative questions of the questionnaire are structural requesting information with regards to sex, age, occupation, and the residence of the interviewee.

In addition other informative questions are asked as follows:

In the "*knowledge*" section of the questionnaire, the following questions are asked:

1. Do you know what Mines and UXO are?
2. What can Mines/UXO do?
3. From whom did you receive information about Mines/ UXO?
4. Some people think Mines are a problem, other don't. Are Mines/UXO currently a

problem for you and your family, affecting your normal life?

5. Are there landmines/ UXO in your village or surrounding areas?
6. How do you know that?
7. Did Mines/UXO accidents occur in the past in/around your village?

In the *"attitudes"* section the following questions are asked:

10. Do you believe everything happens because of:
11. How do you feel when there is a Mine incident?
12. In your opinion, who is responsible for a Mine incident?

In the *"behavior"* section the following question is asked:

13. According to your opinion, why some people take risks going into dangerous areas?

Evaluative Questions are:

in the *"knowledge"* section:

1) Where are Mines and UXO most likely to be?
2) Which are the signs that show you that there are Mines or UXO in certain areas?

In the *"behavior"* section:

14. What would you do if you see a Mine/UXO and you are in a safe place?
15. What would you do if you suspect that you are in a minefield?
16. If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a minefield, what would you do?

Sampling

In the KAPB Survey 2005 also utilized the quota method. However, to improve social and territorial representations for the overall sample, the number of interviewees was increased to a total of 800 people surveyed. Furthermore, the KAPB Survey 2005 was conducted in 9 locations: Kabul, Jalalabad, Herat, Balkh and Kandahar, Kunduz, Laghman, Mazar, Nagarhar, Paktia. In each location people living in 5 different high and medium impacted areas (according to LIS data) were interviewed. Additionally, the number of Mullahs and female teachers interviewed was increased. As these two groups are considered "community opinion leaders" their opinions and MRE level was important to the data as these people are likely to influence behavior, attitudes and beliefs within their communities and with regards to Mine Risk.

Locations

Locations

	Frequency	Percentage
Bamian	100	12.5
Heart	100	12.5
Mazar	100	12.5
Kabul	100	12.5
Kandahar	100	12.5
Kunduz	100	12.5
Paktia	100	12.5
Nangarhar	87	10.8
Laghman	13	1.6
Total	800	100 %

The interviewed people were randomly chosen. The Surveyors interviewed men and women in their homes. In each location, half of the interviewees came from rural areas and half of them lived in urban areas.

Gender Profile

Sex

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	414	51.8
Female	386	48.3
Total	800	100 %

The gender balance of the sample was 51.8 % men and 48.3 % women within each location.

Education profile

Education profile

	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	371	46.4
Read and write	20	2.5
Primary	59	7.4
Secondary	172	21.5
Higher	79	9.9
College/University	39	4.9
Unknown	53	8.2
Total	648	100 %

As in the KAP 2004 the most striking feature of the sample is the education levels with more than 45% of interviewees having had no education at all with just over 65% being women.

Occupation Profile

Occupation

	Frequency	Percentage
Student	190	23.8
Jobless	150	18.7
Housewife	78	9.7
Worker	59	7.4
Farmer	56	7.0
Teacher	51	6.4
Mullah	40	5.0
Shepherd	19	2.4
Other	91	11.4
Unknown	66	8.3
Total	800	100 %

The number of students is very high (23.8%) as the numbers of jobless (28.5%). In general, more than 50% of sample overall is not employed, over 80% of those being women. However, more than 60% of the teachers and 80% of the doctors are women.

Age Profile

Age

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10	25	3.1
11 – 17	218	27.4
18 – 27	176	22.1
28 – 37	169	21.2
38 +	209	26.2
Unknown	3	0.4
Total	800	100 %

According to the above table, age distribution is balanced but the highest number of people interviewed (27.4%) were in the 11 – 17 years age group.

In conclusion, the data indicates that survey sample of the KAPB Survey 2005 is a more balanced sample than that of the previous year.

4.2 Informative questions: Data analysis

The objective of this section is the analysis of the perception of Mine Risk. To achieve this objective we have selected three dimensions in the analysis:

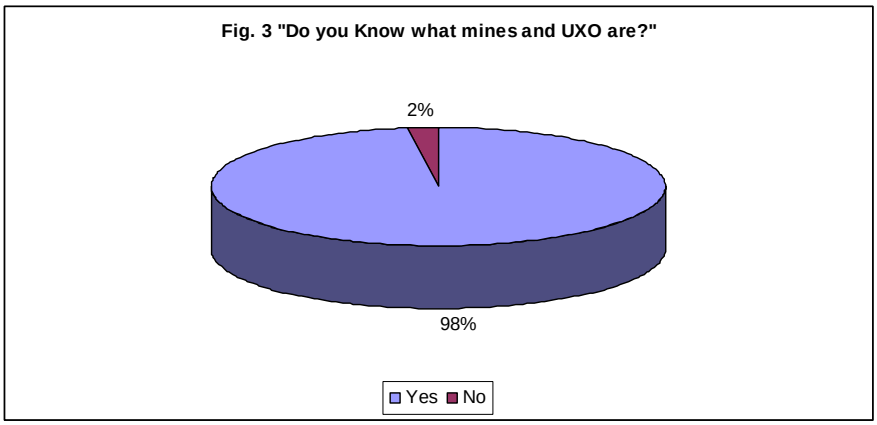
1. the general perception of what mines and UXO are and their effects (Questions 1 and 2);
2. the impact of mines on everyday life (questions from 3 to 7);
3. the casual attribution and feeling about mines/UXO(questions from 8 to 10).

We have also added one question about sources of MRE information (question 11).

4.2.1 General Perception

Do you know what Mines and UXO are?

The KAP Survey 2005 is opened by this question, which assesses the general level of Mine Risk knowledge.



98% of interviewees state to know what mines and UXO are. There are no important differences due to sex, age, occupation or place of origin of the interviewees. This data shows that mines are well known by interviewees. By following this questions with an open-end question asked to describe mines, an overwhelming majority of sample (53%) stated that "Mine is very dangerous thing will explode if touched". The description of mines was completed by 60% of people. They emphasized the negative effects of mines

on farming and grazing cattle. The data in this survey describes mines carefully and articulated showing that people know very well what mines are. There are no differences in the data due to sex, age, occupation or place of origin.

What can Mines/UXO do?

This question gives a general index of Mine Risk knowledge.

Tab. 1 – "What can Mines and UXO do?"

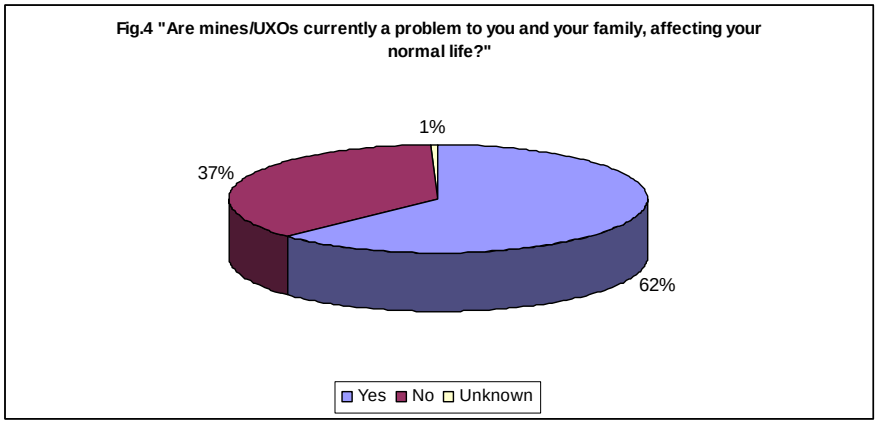
Kill me	**96. 6 %**
Maim me	**1. 5 %**
Nothing	**_**
Don't Know	**1. 5 %**

This data shows that interviewees are fully aware of the gravity of Mine Risks. This confirms the previous conclusions that mines and mine risk are well known to the interviewees. There are no differences in the data due to sex, age, gender, place of origin or occupation.

4.2.2 Impact on everyday life

Some people think mines are a problem, other don't. Are mines/UXO currently a problem for you and your family, affecting your normal life?

This question provides an index for the perception of Mine Risk.



The chart above shows that most of the respondents (62%) consider mines and UXO a problem for their own family and themselves. These sample groups state that mines are a problem because they obstruct normal life (such as economic activities and mobility). There are some differences due to occupation, place of origin and gender:

- a large majority of civil servants and Mullahs state that mines are a problem for Afghan families. Their points of view refer to the overall society rather than their own personal conditions. Additionally, the majority of jobless persons (59%) think that mines are a problem;

- Mazar and Kunduz have the highest number of respondents who do not consider mines as a problem. More than 70% of the respondents in Bamian and Kandahar answered "yes, mines are a problem for me and my family";

- more than 65% of women surveyed state that mines are a problem;

Are there Landmines/ UXO in your village or surrounding areas?

This question provides information on the perception of mine risk. Given that interviewees live in medium/high mine impacted areas it is interesting that just over 58% of people answer "yes":

Tab. 2 - "Are there Mines and UXO in the surrounding areas of your village?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	470	58. 8 %
No	215	26. 9 %
Don't Known	115	14. 4 %
Total	800	100 %

This data is very different when compared to the findings of the KAP Survey 2004 in which 51.5% of interviewees stated that there was **no** mines and UXO in their village or surrounding area. The distribution of answers among the interviewees is very similar to the 2004 survey as well. There are no differences due to age within the respondents but there are some differences due to place of origin. Most people coming from Bamian and Kabul provinces answered "yes" that there are mines in the surrounding areas of their villages, whereas the percentage of 'No" answers was very high in Kandahar province. If we consider that people coming from Kandahar state that mines and UXO are a problem for their own families, we can state that in Kandahar the perception of mine risk is influenced by the general security situation: in a HRRAC (*Human Rights and Advocacy Consortium*) survey from 2003 about Afghan opinions on rights and responsibilities, people from Kandahar are more insecure than people living in other parts of the country[4].

How do you know that?

This question provides a deeper analysis about the previous data seeking information about how people know if there are mines and UXO or not in or around their communities.

[4] Source: *Speaking Out: Afghan Opinions on Rights and Responsibilities,* Kabul, HRRAC 2003

Tab. 3 - "How do you know that?"

	Count	Responses	Cases
Others	266	29. 4	43. 5
Someone Said	212	23. 5	34,6
Conventional marking signs	242	26,8	39. 5
Directly seen Mines/UXO on the ground unmarked	106	11. 7	17. 3
Unconventional/unofficial marking signs	52	6. 5	39. 5
Total	*800*	*100*	*147. 7*

According to the survey data outlined in the above table, interviewees know if there are mines and UXO or not in their own villages, first from "other" sources of information, second from "conventional or official marking signs" and third from what "someone said", that is social network (parents, relatives, friends).

People who answered "no, there are no mines and UXO in my village" to this question claim to know it primarily from "other" sources of information, however more than 95% of these respondents did not specify what the other source is. "conventional/official marking signs" is the second source of information.

Interviewees, who answered "yes, there are mines and UXO in my village, claim to know this from "Conventional/Official marking signs" and from what "Someone said".

As in the KAP Survey 2004, this data points out that Knowledge about the presence of mines and UXO in one's own village is not based on an objective point of view but may be based on other judgment standards, such as popular beliefs ("someone said").

Did mine/UXO accidents occur in the past in/around your village?

The following table shows that more than 59% of the survey sample respondents stated that there were accidents in the area near where they lived:

Tab. 4 – "Did a Mine/UXO accident occur in around your village?"

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	476	59. 7 %
No	321	40. 3 %
Missing	3	0. 4 %
Total	800	100 %

The data shows that the majority of the respondents have had the experience of a mine incident in their community. There are significant differences due to place of origin: more of 83% of the interviewees from Kandahar and 74% from Paktia, stated that in the past a mine/UXO accident occurred in their village. Less than 35% of the people from Mazar and Kunduz provided an affirmative answer to the question.

To provide information on what the injured person was doing at the time of the causality, a follow on open-end question was asked. More than 55% of the respondents said that the victims were working, 25% stated that the victims were children injured while playing and 20% of interviewees said that the victims were walking.

Many of the interviewees have had, directly or indirectly, the experience of Mine causalities and the memory of this experience is often linked to work-related activities.

Some people take risks and go to dangerous areas, why do they do so?

Tab. 5 - "Some people take Risk and go to dangerous areas, why do they do so?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Others	367	21	46. 3
Grazing cattle	303	17. 3	38. 2
Farming	287	16. 4	36. 2
Collecting Firewood	286	16. 3	36. 1
To collect scrap Metal	138	7. 9	17. 4
Rebuilding homed	84	4. 8	10. 6
Don't Know	105	6. 0	13. 2
Fetching water	84	4. 8	10. 6
Hunting	27	1. 5	3. 4
Marking a journey	69	3. 9	8. 7
Total	*1039*	*100*	*202. 3*

The table above shows the three main reasons why people take risks going into dangerous areas: grazing cattle, farming and collecting firewood. Many people answered "other", with 60% of these respondents having indicated "economic and financial problem" as the main reason people going into dangerous areas.

In their opinions, the need for and the lack of economic resources are the main explanations for dangerous behaviors. As in the KAP Survey 2004 there are no differences due to sex, age or occupation but there are significant differences due to the place of origin. In particular, this opinion is widespread among people living in Kandahar and Bamian with more than 55% suggesting that grazing cattle and farming are the main reasons why people take risks.

4.2.3 Casual attribution and feelings

This section analyses the *attitude* of people toward mine risk. Within this analysis, an attitude can be defined as "emotional and evaluative" component of behavior linked with a possibility of causing detrimental events caused by a mine or UXO. In general there is no direct link between attitude and behavior; however, attitude represents a realistic indicator of behavior predispositions.

Attitude is the result of social impacts on an individual, including cultural, political, economic and other elements in human life. By measuring attitude, one can extrapolate the reasons that are most important for the understanding of human actions.

Questions number 8 and 9 focuses on the important cognitive dimension of "casual attribution", one of the main patterns on the basis of attitudes. Casual attribution is influenced by cultural and religious beliefs. We can distinguish four main casual attribution patterns:

1. individual responsibility, is the belief that everything happens because of personal choices;

2. social responsibility, is the belief that everything happens because of social, economic and political context;

3. doom force is the belief that everything happens because of individual fate; and lastly;

4. the belief that everything is based on **God's will**.

Question number 10 provides important data about how people feel about mine incidents which is the emotional component of attitude.

Do you believe everything happens because of:

This section provides analysis of the main beliefs among people with regards to why things happen including mine/UXO incidents.

Tab. 6 - "Do you believe everything happens because of?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Choice	22	1. 9	2. 8
Lack of knowledge	379	32. 7	48. 2
The destiny/Fate	273	23. 6	34. 7
God Will	325	28. 1	41. 3
Others	159	13. 7	20. 2
Total	*1158*	*100*	*147. 1*

According to the above table, the people interviewed believe that "lack of knowledge" and "god's will" is the main contributing factor causing events to happen. Few people think that everything happens because of "choice". The belief of "individual reasonability" is not widespread among the respondents.

There are some differences within this question due to occupation, education level and age as summarized below:

- the overwhelming majority of teachers, doctors and civil servants believe that everything happens because of "lack of knowledge". This belief is also typical among College/University graduate people and interviewees in the 11 – 17 age groups;

- the attitude based on "God's will" is typical among illiterate people and interviewees in the 30 – 40 and over 40 age groups.

In your opinion, who is responsible for a Mine incident?

According to the following table, interviewees attribute responsibility for mine incident to "other subject" rather than "the destiny", "the NGO" or "government":

b Tab. 7 – “In your opinion, who is responsible for a Mine incident?”

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Others	393	35.0	49.3
Yourself	188	16.7	23.9
God	182	16.2	23.1
The Destiny	151	13.4	19.2
The Government	125	11.1	15.9
Demining	84	7.5	10.7
Total	*1123*	*100*	*142.5*

The analysis of the relevant data on the “other” responses shows that 68% of the people who have answered “other” believe other people responsible for mine incidents such as “persons who are involved in the war”, in particular the “Soviets”, “Taliban”, and “Warlords”. This attitude is typical of people living in Kandahar and Bamian and respondents over the age of 21 and/or educated. More than 20% of those interviewed state that those who are responsible for mine incidents are “persons with lack of knowledge”.

This data reveals the belief of “individual responsibility” and is not widespread among people. On the contrary, the notion of “external forces” is very widespread, in particular among people over 30 years old. That said there is an emphasis from the young and College/University degreed people that indicates a “lack of knowledge” as opposed to a “fatalist” point of view which could indicate a belief that the current situation would change through educational policies and practices.

How do you feel when there is a Mine incident?

According to the following table, when there is a mine incident, the majority of the people feel sadness or fear.

Tab. 8– "How do you feel when there is a Mine incident?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Sadness	662	56. 8	83.0
Fear	295	25.3	37.0
Others	118	10.1	14.8
Anger	72	6.2	9.0
Resignation	15	1.3	1.9
Indifference	3	0. 3	0,4
Total	*1165*	*100*	*146.0*

"Fear" is a typical feeling among people in 11 – 20 age groups. This feeling has a significant correlation with the belief that everything happens because of "lack of knowledge".

"Sadness" is typical among people in 30 – 40 and over 40 age groups. This feeling is correlated with the belief that everything happens because of "God's will".

These different feelings between different age groups bring attention to the "trauma mechanism" that all persons experience. Trauma mechanisms create attitude based on the environment of risk. Extraordinary situations, such as war, raise collective stress to its highest level, characterized by devastating destruction and losses of such a scale, that they cause the upheaval of social structures and the social functions of society. Experiences show that war, suffering and the difficulty of those affected by war and its destruction, in any form, cannot be forgotten even when these people find themselves in a safe environment and the danger of war ceases. So, every mine causality stirs up again the trauma mechanism that influences feelings. In Afghanistan the old people who remember the long war experience and think life events derive from external forces are saddened and resigned whilst the young and educated who have less memory of the war think the situation can be changed through human action.

4.2.4 Sources of MRE information

From whom did you receive information about Mines/ UXO?

This question provides insight into sources for MRE information in Afghanistan and which ones are the most common.

Tab. 9 "From whom did you receive information about Mines/UXO?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
NGOs	399	28. 7	50. 1
Others	148	14. 2	22. 9
Parents, Relatives, Friends	168	12. 1	21. 1
School	160	11. 5	20. 1
BBC	175	12. 6	22
Community volunteers	59	4. 2	7. 4
No one	70	15. 5	27
Total	*1391*	*100*	*174. 7*

According to the above table key MRE sources are: NGOs, Mass Media (BBC radio, television broadcast), informal social networks (parents, relatives, and friends) and school, respectively. A high number of interviewees answered "other" (27%). This particular group received information in encashment centers (45%), had information from their own experience (25%), 15% of the respondents received information from children who received MRE at school, and 10% received information in Mosque.

More than 84% of interviewees have received information from two sources.

Tab. 10 – Number of sources

Number of sources	Number of Respondents	Percentage
0	47	5. 9 %
1	348	43. 5 %
2	281	35. 1 %
3	91	11. 4 %
4	27	3. 4 %
5	6	0. 8 %
Total	800	100 %

- People who reported only **one source** of information answered that NGOs (35%) or informal social networks (25%) provided MRE messages. The remaining answers are very diverse as there were many answer options to this question;
- people who reported **two** sources of MRE information answered that "NGOs" (67.3%), school (28.5%) and informal social networks (24.5%) provided MRE information;
- people who reported **three or more sources** of MRE information answered that NGOs (70.3%), Mass Media (54.9%) and schools (40%) provided MRE information.

These results are very similar to those of the 2004 KAP Survey and continue to indicate that NGOs are the main informative source for all people. However the role of Mass Media has increased.

The cross analysis of the tables shows some differences due to sex, age, occupation and origin of interviewees:

- children largely received information at school and utilize this information by providing it to their parents and relatives;

- interviewees who did not get any kind of information came from Kandahar province and most often women and the unemployed;

- the number of MRE information sources is higher in people with University/College degrees. In this group, followed by NGO sources, Mass Media is the main information source.

On the basis of this data the survey found that the more sources of information available to people the higher the level of knowledge among individuals is. Additionally, NGOs play a large role in supplying information about mine risk together with schools and social networks. The interaction between these last two MRE sources is interesting in those children who received information at school and afterwards gave information to their families providing the adults with a secondary source of information. Men and the employed receive information more often than women and unemployed persons.

4.2.5 The perception of the Mine Risk

On the basis of the previous data, it is possible to state the following:

- interviewees in the KAPB Survey 2005 know well the problem of mines and UXO: they show a deep knowledge of mines and UXO and their effects;
    - the majority of the survey sample has had direct or indirect experiences of mine causalities;
    - NGOs, together with schools, continue to have a key role in Mine Risk Education, with the importance of Mass Media increasing among those with higher educations.
- According to KAPB Survey 2005 data the perception of mine risk is linked with the respondents place of origin and age group:
    - similar to the KAP Survey 2004, in Kandahar the perception of Mine Risk is influenced by general security situation as confirmed by AREU research in 2004;
    - older people experience sadness and are more resigned to mine incident through actions beyond their control while young experience fear for safety including their own.

4.3 Evaluative questions

The objective of this chapter is to assess the knowledge and behavior of interviewees towards mine risk and the social effectiveness of MRE. To achieve these objectives three indexes of behavior and two indexes of knowledge were analyzed.

The three indexes of behavior analyze the actions of interviewees in three typical situations where people can run away from mine risk: what would you do if you see a mine and you are in a safe area? (behavior 1); what would you do if you suspect you are in a minefield? (behavior 2); what would you do if one sees a parent, relative or friend in a minefield (behavior 3).

Two indexes of knowledge are focused on two important dimensions: the knowledge of signs that indicate the presence of mines and the knowledge of places where mines are most likely to be found.

Both knowledge and behavior is the objective of Mine Risk Education session.

Behavior 1: What would you do if you see a Mine and you are in a safe area?

Tab. 11 "What would you do if you see a Mine and you are in a safe area?" (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Go and tell the local authorities	418	29	52. 4
Go and tell a friend	267	18. 5	33. 5
Mark the spot in some way	264	18. 3	33. 1
Run away/Go back	243	16. 9	30. 5

According to the above table the three main behaviors in this situation are: "go and tell the local authorities (Malik, Mullah, and UNMAPA)", "go and tell a friend/neighbors/parents" "mark the spot in same way" – respondents often mark both of these answers. Only a few people answered "take the Mine/UXO to authorities" and "take Mine/UXO home".

An analysis of the three main behaviors indicates that number or type of sources of MRE information do not influence the choice of behavior. Some differences however are seen in behaviors due to gender, age, place of origin and occupation particularly for the following typical behaviors among the interviewees:

A "*Go and tell the local authorities*"

- People from Paktia, Herat and Kandahar
- Mullahs and teachers (opinion leaders) and some Government servant
- Men

There are no differences due to education level.

B *"Go and Tell a friend neighbors/ parents"*

- People from Bamian and Kabul
- People less than 10 years old
- Women

There are no differences due to education level.

C *"Mark the spot in same way"*

- Doctors and military personnel

There are no differences due to gender, place of origin, education level and age.

Behavior 2: What would you do if you suspect that you are in a Minefield?

The following table shows that "retrace my steps carefully" and "stop, stand still and shout for help" are the main behaviors in this situation:

Tab. 12 – "What would you do if you think you are in a Minefield?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Retrace my steps carefully	384	33. 4	48. 4
Stop, stand still and shout for help	310	26. 9	39. 1
Go to a safe area	185	16. 1	23. 3
Others	147	12. 8	18. 5
Don't know	125	10. 9	15. 8
Total	*1151*	*100*	*145. 1*

The analysis of the two main behaviors shows a correlation with the number of sources of MRE information. People who utilize a higher number of sources choose both behaviors more often. In addition, the analysis indicates the following typical behaviors among the interviewees:

1 *"Retrace my steps carefully"*

- People from Herat and Kandahar
- Teachers, Mullahs and farmer
- Women

There are no differences due to education level and age.

2. *"Stop, stand still and shout for help"*

- People from Kabul
- Mullahs
- Men

There are no differences due to education level and age.

3 *"Don't know"*

- People from Laghman
- Women

Behavior 3: If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?

Tab. 13 - "If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?"

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Get an expert/deminer	354	31. 6	44. 4
Run to their assistance	334	29. 8	41. 9
Others	249	22. 2	31. 2
Run away	143	12. 8	17. 9
Don't know	40	3. 6	5. 0
Total	1120	100	140. 5

In this situation, according to the table above most interviewees stated they would "get an expert deminer" and "run to their assistance". Additionally, there is a relation between number of sources of MRE information and the choice of behavior that people utilize. A high number of sources are related to "get an expert" whilst "run to their assistance" is chosen more often by people who do not utilize any sources of information.
An analysis of the two main behaviors indicates the following typical behaviors among the interviewees:

A "*Get an expert deminer*"

- People from Kandahar
- Mullahs, teachers and civil servant

- Men

There are no differences due to age and education level.

B. "*Run to their assistance"*

- People from Paktia and Laghman
- Unemployed persons and Military
- Women

There are no differences due to age and education level.

Where are Mines and UXO most likely to be?

The following table shows that the main answers to question 5 are "trenches", "former battle areas" and "military post".

Tab. 14 - "Where Mines and UXO are most likely to be?" – (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Trenches	418	19. 1	53. 2
Former battle areas	391	17. 8	49. 8
Military post Abandoned houses	333	15. 2	42. 4

"River banks" and "water points" are not well known by people, only 7% of the respondents indicated these items.
A statistical knowledge index was established for this survey question as analyzed below.

The index ranges from a score of 0 to 3.

Scores are determined as follows:

- score of 3: if interviewee identified three or more places;
- score of 2: if interviewee identified two places;
- score of 1: if interviewee identified one place ;
- score of 0: if interviewee identified no places .

The average score for interviewees is very high at 2.2 indicating a high level of knowledge in regards to the places where mines and UXO are most likely to be found. The more sources of MRE information the statistical index score increases.
There are some differences among the interviewees due to sex, occupation and place of origin. Women, the unemployed and people from Kunduz average the lowest scores and mullahs and teachers average the highest scores.

Which are the signs that indicate you there are mines or UXO in a certain area?

Tab. 15 - "Which are the signs that indicate you Mine and UXO?" – (Main items)

Name	Count	Responses	Cases
Red signs	612	33. 9	77. 6
Piles of stones	316	17. 5	40. 1
Red flags	224	12. 4	28. 4
Others	131	10. 3	20. 4
Red flag	110	8. 6	17. 1

According to the above table the most common answers to question 6 are: "red signs", "painted stones" and "red flags". The indicators of "cans" and "skull and crossbones" are

not well –known by people indicated by only 5% of the respondents indicating these items.

A statistical knowledge index was established for this survey question as analyzed below. The index range is 0 to 3.

Scoring is determined as follows:

- score of 3: if three or more items are indicated;
- score of 2: if two items are indicated;
- score of 1: if one item is indicated;
- score of 0: if no items are indicated.

The average score for interviewees is 1.9 and shows an average level of knowledge with regards to the signs indicating mines and UXO. As with the previous statistical analysis, the greater number of sources of MRE information indicates a higher score within the statistical index. There are some differences among the interviewees due to place of origin and occupation; people from Kunduz and Paktia and those unemployed have the lowest average scores.

5. *KAPB Survey 2005: Conclusions*

5.1 The perception of the Mine Risk and Mine Risk Education Level

The analysis of KAPB survey 2005 data shows a number of interesting elements summarized below.

- *The perception of mine risk is linked to the respondent's place of origin and age group.* For example, in Kandahar the perception of mine risk is influenced by the general security situation. (AREU research done in 2004) The problem of mines and UXO is a further complication to the difficult living conditions and the general negative perception of the environment;

Additionally, experience shows that war is not forgotten even when affected people find themselves in safe environments and the danger of war ceases. Each mine incident stirs up a trauma mechanism that influences the perception of reasons of events such as mine accidents happen. In Afghanistan, there is a trend among older people who remember the long years of war experience to think that life events take place due to external forces rather than individual will. This leads to a "sadness" with regards to an event (mine incident) and could imply resignation to a situation out of their control. On the contrary, within the younger population in which the memory of war is weak, young persons feel their situations can be changed by human action. They have no sense of resignation but they are worried for their and others safety. Among people over 30 years old there is a more fatalistic attitude but among the young and educated persons there is a belief that social or economic practices, including risky behavior towards mines and UXO, can be changed through educational policies and practices.

- *The level of the Mine Risk Education in Afghanistan is generally above the average*. An overwhelming majority of the survey sample is fully aware of the gravity of mine risk and many people have had direct or indirect experiences of mine incidents. However, some dangerous behaviors continue among the

population despite the MRE lessons. Many people stated that to "retrace my steps carefully" is the best behavior if someone is in a minefield. This response is common for people from Herat and Kandahar and among women. It is also a widespread response among teachers and Mullahs, two social categories very important for the Mine Risk Education process. Additionally, 42% of the people stated that if they see a friend or family member lying injured in a minefield, they would "run to their assistance". This behavior response is frequent among women and the unemployed. However, it is important to note that people know locations where mines and UXO are most likely to be and know well the signs indicating the presence of mine and UXO.

- *Higher access to the MRE information sources improves the MREL of an individual*. According to the data, NGOs are the main MRE information source for most people in Afghanistan followed by the important role the mass media play. Interviewees who did not received MRE information from any source came from Kandahar province and are usually women or the unemployed. People with higher educations (university/college degrees) have a higher number of MRE information sources that include the primary and secondary sources of information of NGOs and mass media respectively.
- *Children largely received information at school and they know well the dangers of mine risk.* Problematic social-economic status of the unemployed, the non-literate and women correlates with less access to MRE information thus leading to a lower MREL.

5.2 Inputs and outputs

According to the IMSMA database, in 2005 1,450,006 people attended Community Based MRE[5] sessions across the country [311,642 adult males (21.4%), 250,730 adult females (17.3%), 499,800 boys (34. 3%) and 387,834 girls (26.7%)]. Using this data and comparing with MREL data, a correlation between inputs (MRE sessions delivered) and output (people that increased their MREL) shows that the majority of people who have

[5] Data available as of February 2005

attended the MRE sessions are men and boys whose MREL is higher than that of women and girls. This leads to the conclusion that **a lack of Mine Risk Education among women and girls (maybe due to social and cultural structures) is the main reason for their low Mine Risk Education level**.

5.3 Social effectiveness of the Mine Risk Education

ISMA data during 2005 reports children under the age of 18 years accounted for 413 new casualties (49.8%) among a total of 828. Of this total 64 (7.3%) were female and 764 (92.7%) were male[6].

On the basis of these data, it is possible to state:

- there is a correlation between MREL and variation of mine incident victims: in 2005, MREL is improved and the numbers of victims is decreased;

- most victims of mine incidents are men and boys, a social group with the higher MREL, indicating that Mine Risk Education Level is not the only factor to explain dangerous behaviours.

[6] Data available as of February 2005).

6. *Comparisons between KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005*

The comparison between KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005 shows that:

a. **Perception of Mine Risk.**

1. The problem of mines is well-known by people surveyed in both KAP Survey 2004 and KAPB Survey 2005;

2. overwhelming majorities of people are fully aware of the dangers of mine risk and many people have had direct or indirect experiences of mine incidents;

3. the perception of mine impact on everyday life is different within the two surveys. In the KAP Survey 2004 the majority of people stated that mines and UXO are not a problem for their own families and themselves however in 2005 survey the majority of people stated that mines and UXO are a problem[7];

4. Mine risk is perceived as a greater problem to those individuals with a problematic social-economic status. This can be explained remembering that the current mine risk in Afghanistan derives from a **war situation.** It is evident that this has led to incredible disorders of the social structure and the social functions of Afghan society. The specific vulnerability to the perceived threat of mines and UXO is particularly strong for those people who have economic problems (unemployed), problematic social status (women) or live in an unsafe place (people from Kandahar);

[7] It is important to read the data taking in consideration that they may be influenced by biases. Surveyors reported that in some cases interviewees who were unsure about the issues had a tendency to give the answers that they thought the surveyor wanted to hear i.e. yes. The majority of respondents are illiterate and many stated that they had never been asked their opinions in a survey before. Therefore it is possible that in 2004 some respondents answered "no" because they thought to favor the interviewer. The analysis of differences due to sex, age, education level and place of origin show significant similarity between the surveys of 2004 and 2005. In 2004 and 2005, the majority of women, unemployed and people from Kandahar think Mines and UXO are a problem for them and their families.

5. the KAP Survey 2005 analyzed the feelings people have in regard of mine incidents and the impact of the fatalism on the perception of mine risk. Experience shows that war, the affliction of those affected by war and the caused destruction is not forgotten. Every new mine incident brings out a trauma mechanism response that is different among the young and old Afghans. The older population remembers the long war and thinks that life events derive from external forces rather than individual will. Their reaction to mine/UXO incident is of "sadness" which implies a resignation to an event out of their control. On the contrary, young people who do not remember the war as strongly as them think these events or risky behaviors can be changed by human actions such as education.

b. **Sources of MRE information.**

There are important similarities between KAP survey 2004 and KAPB survey 2005. First, the data show that NGOs play a key role in supplying information about mine risk for most of the people. Second, the data show that children largely receive information at school and that they give information to their parents and relatives. Furthermore the number of MRE information sources is higher among people with university or college degrees. Data from both surveys shows that when more sources of information are available there is a higher level of knowledge among individuals. However, there is an important difference between the KAP Survey 2004 and the KAPB Survey 2005. The role of mass media as a MRE information source increased in 2005, in particular among people with university and college degreed persons.

c. **Mine Risk Education Level.**

In both surveys three indexes of behavior analyze the actions of interviewees in three typical situations in which people experience mine risk: what would you do if you see a mine and you are in a safe area? (situation A); what would you do if you suspect you are in a minefield? (situation C); what would you do if one sees a parent, relative or friend in a minefield (situation C). Two indexes of knowledge are focused on two important

dimensions: the knowledge of signs that indicate the presence of Mines and the knowledge of places where mines are most likely to be present.
The comparison of these indexes shows the following:

- Respondents to both surveys know well the locations where mines and UXO are most likely to be and the signs indicating the presence of Mines and UXO;

- similarly, the majority of people from both survey samples knew they should tell the local authorities if they had seen a mine (situation A);

- in situation B ("What would you do if you think you are in a minefield?") the MREL improved in 2005 "stop, stand still and shout for help" received 26.9% of the responses as opposed to the 24.8% in 2004. In 2004 the question "retrace my step carefully" (considered a dangerous behavior) received 42.8% of responses but in 2005 received only 33.4% indicating increased knowledge of safe behaviors. Unfortunately, many teachers and Mullahs, two very important social categories for the Mine Risk Education process, chose this behavior. This behavior was also a common choice among people from Herat and Kandahar and among women;

- in the situation C ("If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a minefield, what would you do?") both surveys indicate a majority of people choosing to "get an expert\deminer" in this situation. However, in the KAPB Survey 2005, the number of people indicating "run to their assistance" increased;

d. **Inputs and outputs.**

It is possible to state there are important similarities between the two surveys. Data about inputs and outputs in 2004 and 2005 compared with MREL data point out a correlation between inputs and outputs. In both years, the majority of people who have attended MRE sessions are men and their MREL is higher than that of women. Thus, a lack of Mine Risk Education among women (possibly due to social and culture structures) is the main reason for their low Mine Risk Education level.

e. **Social effectiveness:**

On the basis of data analysis, it is possible to conclude there are important similarities between the KAP Survey 2004 and the KABP Survey 2005. The majority of victims of mine incident are young men, asocial group with the highest MREL. Therefore, we can state that a lack of Mine Risk Education Level is not the only factor to explain dangerous behaviours. In general, social, cultural and economic structures influence the way of a certain socio-cultural category typically exposed to Mine Risk. This is particularly evident among men as they expose themselves to the Mine risk more than women. Above all in Afghanistan where men, more often than women do, are the breadwinners of a family and usually work outside the house. The reasons behind the risk behavior of men, the *seeming* neglect of mine danger, is probably of an economic nature as a result of necessity that forces an individual to *subconsciously* ignore danger to ensure his survival and that of his family. Here the emphasis is on the *seeming* character of neglect, as the results of this research shows that respondents in risk areas are completely aware of the extent of mine/UXO danger. Economic necessity leads to this *subconscious* ignoring of danger.

Annexes

Annex 1

KAP QUESTIONNAIRE 2004

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE – Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) on Mines and UXO

Interviewer name:	Date:
Location/village:	District:
Province:	

Indicate Mine action activities occurred/occurring in/around the community:
- Demining _____
- Survey _____
- MRE _____
- Fencing/ Marking _____

Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain: who you are, for which organization you work, purposes of this interview.
First of all, you ask some information about the person you are going to interview.
Explain that all information is confidential, and that his/her name will not be asked.

Age:	Sex: M F
Occupation:	
Education level:	

Start now the questionnaire. Use the instructions in italic to complete it. Whenever there is a ☑ *tick*
the appropriate answer.

1) Knowledge

1. Do you know what Mines and UXO are?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   If yes, can you describe them? _____

2. From whom did you receive information about Mines/ UXO?
   a. Community Volunteers
   b. NGOs
   c. Parents, Relatives, Friends
   d. School
   e. Brochure, books, posters
   f. BBC/radio
   g. No one
   h. Others(specify)_____

3. Are Mines/UXO currently a problem to you and your family, affecting your normal life?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   If yes, in which way? _____

4. What can Mines/UXO do?
   (Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
   a. Kill you
   b. Maim you
   c. Nothing
   d. Don't know
   e. Others(specify)_____

5. Where Mines and UXO are most likely to be?
   (Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
   a. Trenches
   b. Abandoned houses
   c. Military posts
   d. Destroyed bridges
   e. Riverbanks
   f. Water points
   g. Damaged vehicles
   h. Known previous accident sites
   i. Former battle areas
   j. I don't know
   k. Others (specify)_____

6. Which are the signs that indicate you that there are Mines or UXO in a certain area?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
   a. Red signs
   b. Red flag
   c. Cans
   d. Crossed sticks
   e. Piles of stones
   f. Skull and crossbones
   g. Painted stones
   h. Branches
   i. Others (specify)_____

7. Are there landmine/ UXO in your village or surrounding areas?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Don't know
   If yes, where they are?_____

8. How do you know that?
   a. Conventional/Official marking signs
   b. Unconventional/Unofficial marking signs
   c. Someone said
   d. Directly seen Mines/UXO on the ground unmarked
   e. Other _____

9. Did Mine/UXO accidents occur in the past in/around your village?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   If yes, how long ago and where?_____

2) Attitude

10. What would you do if you see a Mine/UXO and you were in a safe place?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
   a. Run away / Go back
   b. Continue my way
   c. Go and tell a friend / neighbors/ parents
   d. Go and tell the local authorities (Malik, Mullah, UNMAPA)
   e. Mark the spot in some way
   f. Take the Mine / UXO to authorities
   g. Take the Mine / UXO home
   h. Don't know
   i. Others (specify)_____

11. What would you do if you think you are in a Minefield?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
a. Stop, stand still and shout for help
b. Go to a safe area
c. Retrace my steps carefully
d. Don't know
e. Others (specify)_____

12. If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?
(Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a. Run to their assistance
b. Run away
c. Get an expert / deminer
d. Don't know
e. Others (specify)_____

13. Some people take Risk going into dangerous areas, according to you why it happens?
(Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a. Farming
b. Grazing cattle
c. Fetching water
d. Hunting
e. Collecting firewood
f. Rebuilding the house
g. To steal scrabble metal
h. Making a journey
i. Don't know
j. Others (specify)_____

3) Practice

14. How can you avoid a Mine/UXO accident?
(Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a. Walking on known used path
b. Asking locals about dangerous areas
c. Keep away from suspicious / marked areas
d. Don't know
e. Others (specify)_____

15. Have you changed your behavior in any way after a Mine awareness presentation?

a. Yes
b. No
If yes, in which way?_____

16. Have you seen evidence of changes in behavior of other people around you directly as a result of Mine Risk Education presentation?
    a. Yes
    b. No
    If yes, in which way?_____

The questionnaire is now finished. Thank the interviewee for his / her time and patience before moving on.

Annexe 2

KAPB QUESTIONNAIRE 2005

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE – Knowledge Attitude Practice Beliefs (KAPB) on Mines and UXO

Interviewer name:	Date:
Location/village:	District:
Province:	

Indicate all Mine action activities occurred/occurring in/around the community:
- Demining _____
- Survey _____
- MRE _____
- Fencing/ Marking _____

Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain: who you are, for which organization you work, purposes of this interview.
First of all, you ask some information about the person you are going to interview.
Explain that all information is confidential, and that his/her name will not be asked.

Age:	Sex: M F
Occupation:	
Education level:	

Start now the questionnaire. Use the instructions in italic to complete it. Whenever there is a ☑ tick
the appropriate answer.

1) Knowledge

1) Do you know what Mines and UXO are?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   If yes, can you describe them?_____

2) What can Mines/UXO do?
   (Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
   a) Kill you
   b) Maim you
   c) Nothing
   d) Don't know
   e) Others (specify)_____

3) From whom did you receive information about Mines/ UXO?
   a) Community Volunteers
   b) NGOs
   c) Parents, Relatives, Friends
   d) School
   e) Brochure, books, posters
   f) BBC/radio
   g) No one
   h) Others (specify)_____

4) Some people think Mines are a problem, other don't think so. Are Mines/UXO currently a problem to you and your family, affecting your normal life?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   If yes, in which way?
   If no, why is not a problem?
   _____

5) Where Mines and UXO are most likely to be?
   (Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)
   a) Trenches
   b) Abandoned houses
   c) Military posts
   d) Destroyed bridges
   e) Riverbanks
   f) Water points
   g) Damaged vehicles
   h) Known previous accident sites
   i) Former battle areas
   j) I don't know
   k) Others (specify)_____

6) Which are the signs that indicate you that there are Mines or UXO in a certain area?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
a) Signs
b) Red flag
c) Cans
d) Crossed sticks
e) Piles of stones
f) Skull and crossbones
g) Painted stones
h) Branches
i) Others (specify)_____

7) Are there landmine/ UXO in your village or surrounding areas?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I don't know
If yes, where they are?_____

8) How do you know that?
a) Conventional/Official marking signs
b) Unconventional/Unofficial marking signs
c) Someone said
d) Directly seen Mines/UXO on the ground unmarked
e) Other_____

9) Did Mine/UXO accidents occur in the past in/around your village?
a) Yes
b) No
If yes, what was injured people doing at that moment?_____

2) Attitude and believes

10) Do you believe everything happen because of:
(You can read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a) Choice
b) Lack of knowledge
c) The destiny/Fate
d) God will
e) Other (specify)_____

11) How do you feel when there is a Mine incident?
(You can read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a) Anger
b) Sadness
c) Fear
d) Resignation
e) Indifference
f) Other (specify)_____

12) In your opinion, who is responsible for Mine incident?
(You can read answers; tick what the person mentions)
a) Yourself
b) Demining organization
c) The government
d) The destiny
e) God
f) Others (specify)_____

3) Practice

13) What would you do if you see a Mine/UXO and you were in a safe place?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
a) Run away / Go back
b) Continue my way
c) Go and tell a friend / neighbors/ parents
d) Go and tell the local authorities (Malik, Mullah, UNMAPA)
e) Mark the spot in some way
f) Take the Mine / UXO to authorities
g) Take the Mine / UXO home
h) Don't know
i) Others (specify)_____

14) What would you do if you think you are in a Minefield?
(Wait for the response and tick the mentioned one. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)
a) Stop, stand still and shout for help
b) Go to a safe area
c) Retrace my steps carefully
d) Don't know
e) Others (specify)_____

15) If you see a friend or family member lying injured in a Minefield, what would you do?

(Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)

a) Run to their assistance
b) Run away
c) Get an expert / deminer
d) Don't know
e) Others (specify)_____

16) Some people take Risk going into dangerous areas, according to you why it happens?

(Do not read answers; tick what the person mentions)

a) Farming
b) Grazing cattle
c) Fetching water
d) Hunting
e) Collecting firewood
f) Rebuilding the house
g) To steal scrabble metal
h) Making a journey
i) Don't know
j) Others (specify)_____

The questionnaire is now finished.
Thank the interviewee for his / her time and patience before moving on.

Annexe 3

GLOSSARY

Anti-Personnel Mines (APM) a **mine** designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Note: Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person that

are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered APM as a result of being so equipped. [MBT]

Community liaison

Community mine action liaison with **mine/UXO** affected communities to exchange information on the presence and **impact** of mines and UXO, create a reporting link with the **mine action** programme and develop **risk reduction** strategies. Community mine action liaison aims to ensure community needs and priorities are central to the planning, implementation and **monitoring** of mine action operations.

Note: Community liaison is based on an exchange of information and involves communities in the decision making process, (before, during and after **demining**), in order to establish priorities for mine action. In this way mine action programmes aim to be inclusive, community focused and ensure the maximum involvement of all sections of the community. This involvement includes joint planning,

implementation, monitoring and **evaluation** of projects.

Note: Community liaison also works with communities to develop specific interim safety strategies promoting individual and community behavioural change. This is designed to reduce the impact of mines/UXO on individuals and communities until such time as the **threat** is removed.

Deminer

a person qualified and employed to undertake **demining** activities on a **demining worksite**.

Demining

humanitarian demining activities which lead to the removal of **mine and UXO hazards**, including **technical survey**, mapping, **clearance**, **marking**, post-clearance documentation, **community mine action liaison** and the **handover** of **cleared land**. Demining may be carried out by different types of organisations, such as NGOs, commercial companies, national **mine action** teams or military units. Demining may be emergency-based or developmental.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO). (CCW protocol V).

Impact

the level of social and economic suffering experienced by the community resulting from the **harm** or **risk** of harm caused by **mine** and **UXO hazards** and **hazardous areas**. Note: **Impact** is a product of: a) the presence of mine/UXO hazards in the community; b) **intolerable risk** associated with the use of infrastructure such as roads, markets etc; c) intolerable risk associated with livelihood activities such as use of agricultural land, water sources etc; and d) number of victims of **mine** and **UXO incidents** within the last two years.

IMSMA

the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)

Mine

Ammunition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle. [MBT]

Mine accident

an accident away from the **demining workplace** involving a **mine** or **UXO** hazard (c.f. **demining accident**).

Mine action

activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental **impact** of **mines** and **UXO**.
Note: Mine action is not just about demining; it is also about people and societies, and how they are affected by landmine contamination. The objective of mine action is to reduce the risk from landmines to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints
imposed by landmine contamination, and in which the victims' needs can be addressed. Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities:
a) MRE;
b) humanitarian demining, i.e. mine and UXO survey, mapping, marking and clearance;
c) victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration;
d) stockpile destruction; and
e) advocacy against the use of APM.
Note: A number of other enabling activities are required to support these five components of mine action, including: assessment and planning, the mobilisation and prioritisation of resources,

information management, human skills development and management training, **QM** and the application of effective, appropriate and safe equipment.

Mine awareness

see Mine Risk Education (MRE).

Mine clearance

the clearance of mines and UXO from a specified area to a predefined standard.

Mine incident

an incident away from the demining workplace involving a mine or UXO hazard.

Mine Risk

the probability and severity of physical injury to people, property or the environment caused by the unintentional detonation of a mine or UXO. [Adapted from ISO Guide 51:1999 (E)].

Mine Risk Education (MRE)

activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from mines/UXO by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change including public information dissemination, education and training, and community mine action liaison.

Mine Risk Reduction

those actions which lessen the probability and/or severity of physical injury to people, property or the environment. [Adapted from ISO Guide 51:1999(E)] Mine risk reduction can be achieved by physical measures such as clearance, fencing or marking, or through behavioural changes brought about by MRE.

Mine sign

a sign which, when placed as part of a marking system, is designed to provide warning to the public of the presence of mines.

Mined area

an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines. [MBT]

Minefield

an area of ground containing **mines** laid with or without a pattern. [AAP-6]

Monitoring

in the context of ***mine action****, the term refers to* ….. the authorised observation, inspection or assessment by qualified personnel of worksites, facilities, equipment, activities, processes, procedures and documentation without taking responsibility for what is being monitored.

Monitoring is usually carried out to check conformity with undertakings, procedures or standard practice and often includes recording and reporting elements. *The context of* ***MRE****, the term refers to* …the process of measuring or tracking what is happening. **Monitoring body**

an organisation, normally an element of the **NMAA**, responsible for management and implementation of the national monitoring system.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MENTA


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HUMANITARIAN AID ORGANISATION