

Mine Action Activities

KAPB+ survey 2009-2010



Mine Clearance & Mine Risk Education
Impact Monitoring in Afghanistan



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Foreword

KAP survey has been done three times in Afghanistan. The surveys have evolved from being singularly a Mine Risk Education (MRE) tool to one that is now aimed at addressing the mine action needs of all Afghans: women, girls, boys and men to more fully meet the needs of impacted communities.

In late 2009 after piloting a new KAPB+ survey, the MACCA implemented its third national KAPB+ that includes questions about mine clearance activities and specifically ensures women and girls make up 50% of the respondents. This new survey, although based on previous Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) surveys also includes beliefs and will inform the MACCA better with regards to a woman's perspectives on MRE, mine action prioritization, and the value of MRE and other mine action activities.

KAP survey questionnaires set out to answer two groups of questions: "informative" and "evaluative". Informative questions supply information about the social, cultural and economic background of each interviewee. Evaluative questions are used to analyze the level of Mine Risk Education and attitudes towards risk and mine action activities.

KAPB+ surveys have been used to mark the merits of MRE as we can tell from the survey that MRE messages are being received through the projects that are supported by donors to MAPA implementers. We found that when people have been exposed to MRE, they understand the dangers, warning signs and they say the information influences their behaviors. MRE should be implemented in timely, effective and efficient ways. KAPB+ survey can help develop the tools to do just this.

Afghanistan is an excellent example of this. Clearance operations have been going on for more than 20 years. Some 15,000 hazards have been removed from the country. Within this great accomplishment, 500,000 AP mines have been removed and destroyed, more than 2 million ERW have been collected and destroyed and over 2000 AT mines have been destroyed. This is extraordinary. But there is more to be done. And the doing needs to be prioritized and reprioritized to meet the needs of a growing country in terms of population and economic need.

This new KAPB+ survey will help guide us in setting clearance priorities, gauge the benefits of mine clearance and its sufficiency, it will also help steer us towards better community involvement in mine action activities. 6000 hazards remain, and approximately 2100 communities are still impacted by mines and ERW. Each year hazards are removed, but additional hazards are found. At the current funding levels at least another 5 years will be required to remove all the known hazards.

Periodic KAPB+ surveys can assist in ensuring MRE targets the most at risk populations and clearance activities are implemented according to community priorities and needs. We hope that the results of this survey will be used by mine action stakeholders, educators, and donors to remain informed of the changing environment in Afghanistan and work towards even better methodologies of community engagement and risk education.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMAS: *Afghanistan Mine Action Standards*
 AMAC: *Areas Mine Action Centre*
 AP: *Anti Personnel Mines*
 AT: *Anti Tank Mines*
 ATMA: *Attitudes towards Mine Action*
 ARCS: *Afghan Red Crescent Society*
 AREU: *Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit*
 ATC: *Afghan Technical Consultants*
 DMC: *Department of Mine Clearance*
 DAFA: *Demining Agency for Afghanistan*
 CBMRE: *Community-based Mine Risk Education*
 ICRC: *International Committee of the Red Cross*
 IM: *Impact Monitoring*
 IPs: *Implementing Partners*
 ERW: *Explosive Remnants of War*
 IMSMA: *Information Management System for Mine Action*
 KAP: *Knowledge, Attitude, Practice*
 KAPB: *Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Belief*
 LIS: *Landmine Impact Survey*
 LMR: *Landmine Monitor Report*
 MA: *Mine Action*
 MAC: *Mine Action Centre*
 MACCA: *Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan*
 MAPA: *Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan*
 META: *Monitoring, Evaluation and Training Agency*
 MOE: *Ministry of Education*
 MRE: *Mine Risk Education*
 MREL: *Mine Risk Education Level*
 NSP: *National Solidarity Programme*
 OMAR: *Organisation for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation*
 UNICEF: *United Nations Children's Fund*

Executive Summary

After over 30 years of conflict, the problem of mine/ERW contamination still exists throughout the country of Afghanistan. Much has been done, through the coordination of MAPA, through MACCA and DMC, to clear hazardous zones and educate local populations on avoiding hazardous areas in order to reduce risk of death or injury. In Afghanistan, teams of Mine Clearance specialists and Mine Risk Educators are working through implementing partner organizations to achieve the target of eradicating the impact of mine contamination.

A number of indicators for effectiveness of mine action in a country are used. At the most simple level is a quantitative scale of contaminated areas cleared or number of accidents reduced. However, using such figures gives very little insight into more detailed information about the thoughts and expectations of those most affected by landmines – people in the affected communities. An important tool in the field of mine action worldwide is the KAP survey, which measures the *knowledge, attitudes and practices* of the target group. Such a survey was first conducted in Afghanistan in 2004 and a second time in 2005. This report is the culmination of the results of the third KAPB+¹ survey for 2009-10 which analyses the contamination, demining, MRE and Victim Assistance fields. The aim of the survey is not only to evaluate the current knowledge, attitudes and practices of the communities, but more importantly to assess the impact of mine action services delivered to date and determine how best to prioritise future mine action in Afghanistan.

The surveys were carried out across 10 provinces of Afghanistan (areas assessed by MACCA to have a high or medium level of contamination) - Balkh, Bamyan, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Konduz, Nangarhar, Paktia and Parwan – and included 1600 persons with an equal division of males and females. 600 people came from areas where no mine action interventions took place and the remainder from areas that received these services. The surveying was carried out under the supervision of MACCA in October, November and December 2009, with data entry being undertaken in February and March 2010 and a specialist consultant was hired during April – July 2010 to analyse the findings and write the final report.

The report findings are separated into three areas; findings related to impact of mines on the community; findings relating to the specific activity of mine clearance; and findings related to the specific activity of Mine Risk Education.

The findings have showed that mines have had a tangible impact on a significant proportion of the communities who were interviewed with almost 1/3 of respondents reporting that they have had a family member or relative had been either killed or injured by a mine/ERW accident. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the highest proportion of impact indicators came from Kandahar, Parwan, Konduz and Paktia provinces, which remain amongst the most unstable in the country. The findings show also that much work needs to be done with regard to orthopaedic treatment, physical rehabilitation and vocational training for victims. As the findings are based on a relatively low number of answers, they need to be validated via a specific survey on victim assistance.

There was indication too that the impact on the communities of ongoing contaminations goes beyond casualty figures. More than one person in two considers mines/ERWs contamination to be a

¹ The “B+” refers to additional questions surrounding beliefs and interviewee recommendations which go slightly beyond the scope of traditional KAP surveys and were incorporated in this study.

problem affecting their daily lives and a barrier to social and economic activities. More than half of the interviewees considered that mines and ERWs had an impact on their daily lives with restrictions to agricultural activities, being one of the most commonly cited obstacles. The construction of new roads and access to schools were also cited as being limited in some areas by the ongoing issue of mine and ERW contamination.

With regards to demining activities, there was an overwhelming perception from the respondents that these activities are saving lives. However, the majority of respondents also stated that more needs to be done and that the activities currently being implemented are not sufficient. Paktia and Kandahar again were the provinces where this was felt the most. Positively, there is a perception that those demining activities which are taking place are set up according to the right priorities and that areas with civilians are prioritised to be cleared first.

The findings also show that the high-level of mine contamination throughout Afghanistan has a negative impact on a wide range of Afghan people: those living in high-risk communities where mine action is being concentrated, but perhaps more strikingly, also on people living outside these communities. For example, in areas where there is currently no demining activity underway (not the highest-risk areas), more than a third of the people interviewed had a relative who had been injured or killed in a mine-related incident.

In addition to assessing the impact of mines and mine action, this survey also attempted to determine whether the population can participate in mine action. Due to cultural issues, it was expected that few people would seek to participate. However, the findings show that 39 % of people living in areas where mine action activities are currently underway would be willing to participate somehow. Most of the respondents were in favour of setting up their own community-based MRE and mine clearance programmes

People recommended further development of MRE programmes and would like to see more coordination with the communities. MRE teams should train and involve people from the communities, choosing one MRE advisor in each village, for example, or for each group of returnees. There were also requests for female MRE teams (in particular in Paktia) to provide awareness for women and visit women in their home, as many are not allowed to go outside and to mix with men.

Finally, the survey asked for people's thoughts on how to improve mine action in Afghanistan. Although most people felt that the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan has set the right priorities, they also felt that more mine clearance is needed, as well as more Mine Risk Education, particularly for women and children.

1. Introduction: Mine Action Impact Monitoring in Afghanistan

1.1 Background

In spite of the progress made in mine action by the mine action community over the last twenty years, Afghanistan still remains one of the most mine-polluted countries in the world. The country has been repeatedly contaminated by landmines, Explosives Remnants of War (ERW) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) during three decades of continuous conflict, starting with the decade-long war of resistance after the Soviet invasion of 1979, and followed by the 1992-1996 internal armed conflict, the Taliban regime 1995-2001, the United States-led coalition's intervention in late 2001 and today's on-going insurgency.

An overview of the situation carried out at the end of December 2009 revealed that there are a remaining 6351 hazardous areas, with 630 square kilometres of contaminated land, impacting 2,130

Afghan communities throughout the country². Seventy-five percent of the affected communities are found in 12 of the country's 34 provinces. However, these figures are changing all the time due to the mine action operations in progress.

This contamination has a devastating effect on the lives and livelihoods of Afghans, as landmines and explosives remnants of war (ERW) continue to kill and injure mostly civilians. The vast majority of the victims are male, and almost 50% of them are children/teenagers (under 19). According to the Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA) fact sheet released on 13th January 2010, a total of 471 landmines and ERW casualties were recorded in IMSMA during 2009, indicating a casualty rate of 40 persons per month on average³. However, the actual rate might be higher, as the Landmine Monitor reported 811 casualties in 2007 and the IMSMA database only 750⁴. According to the MACCA report on mine/ERW victims for the period of January to March 2010, a total of 182 additional casualties have been recorded in IMSMA (over 60 victims per month), indicating a significant increase into the casualty rate⁵.

Continuing landmines/explosive remnants of war casualties explain the growth in the country's disability rate, which currently stands at 2.7% of the whole population. Disability caused by landmine and ERW accidents accounts for around 8.6% of this total⁶. Landmines and ERW not only threaten Afghans with physical harm, they also rob farmers of their livelihoods, are a barrier to housing and resettlement, and constitute a structural impediment to the development of the country. The impact of disability on economic participation is substantial, impoverishing survivors and their families, putting the government and health care systems under considerable strain, and limiting economic growth and poverty reduction.

In response to this problem in Afghanistan, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA set up by the United Nations in 1989) and the national/ international Implementing Partner Organisations, working together as one huge mine action programme, have delivered comprehensive mine action services during the past twenty years in Afghanistan with the aim of reaching the *Baseline* (70% reduction of landmine/ERW contaminated land by 31st March 2011), the *Benchmark* (clearance of all known anti-personnel landmines by 1st March 2013) and of achieving the *vision* of the Government of Afghanistan:

*"[...] a country free from landmines and explosive remnants of war, where people and communities live in a safe environment conducive to national development, and where landmine and ERW survivors are fully integrated into society and thus have their rights and needs recognized and fulfilled"*⁷.

The MAPA operations, jointly coordinated by MACCA and the Department for Mine Clearance (DMC), cover all the different mine action pillars: Advocacy, Demining (survey, marking and clearance), Stockpile Destruction, Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Victim Assistance (VA).

*By the end of April 2010, MAPA had achieved 56% of the Afghan Compact and 39% of the Clearance of All Known Mined Areas*⁸.

² According to the MAPA Fast Facts report 13 January 2010

³ MACCA fact sheet from 1/1/2009 to 31/12/2009

⁴ Landmine Monitor Report

⁵ MACCA report on the mine/REW victims January – March 2010, circulated by letter Ref 122

⁶ National Disability Survey in Afghanistan (NDSA), 2005

⁷ The Way Ahead, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Saur 1385 (May 2006)

⁸ MAPA Operations' presentation dated 5th May 2010

The government of Afghanistan has destroyed all known stockpiles of the anti-personnel landmines under its jurisdiction or control to fulfil its obligation under article 4 of the OTTAWA convention (more than half a million anti-personnel landmines have been destroyed⁹), although one thousand more anti-personnel landmines were discovered and destroyed after the announcement in October 2007.

1.2 Purpose of the KAP survey

A KAP survey is the main method used for gathering data about Mine/ERW at-risk behaviour in the communities.

It is a method first used by the WHO in the '80s on HIV evaluation programmes that assesses:

- People's **knowledge** of mine/ERW risks (current knowledge of mines and ERW safety);
- People's **attitude** towards mine/ERW risks (what leads to risk-taking behaviour);
- People's **practices** with regard to mine/ERW risks (current practices with regard to mine/ERW safety, the impact of previous MRE activities and whether communities have changed their behaviour since the implementation of MRE activities).

A KAP survey is a means of collecting information on how interviewees experience the presence of mines/ERW, and more specifically on their knowledge of the danger and how/whether this knowledge is translated into action. The KAP survey brings to light knowledge levels, existing practices and cultural beliefs, thereby improving understanding of the setting and allowing appropriately-adapted action to be taken to overcome obstacles to reducing the number of mine or ERW-related accidents. It can also help explain the reasons for “bad” behaviour and certain attitudes, as well as the thinking and methods behind certain mines/ERW-related practices.

In this type of social research, there are two kinds of **total survey design**, quantitative and qualitative: “Quantitative data are numerical in form. Questionnaires and structured interviews are the usual research methods used. Some researchers claim that unless human behaviour can be expressed in numerical terms, it cannot be accurately measured”¹⁰.

“Qualitative data cover a range of material from the descriptions of social life provided by the participant’s observation and unstructured interviews to information from written sources, such as diaries, autobiographies and novels. Some researchers argue that qualitative data provide greater depth, a richer and a more detailed chart of social life”¹¹.

Neither approach is perfect, however a quantitative approach makes the assessment clear, simple and comparable with what has already been done at different periods (longitudinal comparison) and in different countries (cross-national comparison).

This KAP survey research project is essentially based on quantitative methodology in order to constitute a baseline for future research and comparison. Carrying out the survey and, at a more general level, disseminating its findings, has provided us with an occasion to work with all the different local stakeholders involved in mine action (local and international NGOs, government, Mine Action Centres (MACs), associations and communities). The collected data will enable these stakeholders to:

- Create a database on MRE knowledge levels and measure resulting changes,

⁹ Landmine Monitor Report

¹⁰ Taylor F. (1995), *Methodology of Social Science*, London, p. 632

¹¹ *Ibidem*, p. 633

- Set mine action priorities (to work on the most prevalent problems or to identify specific sub-groups whose prevention needs differ from those of other groups),
- Estimate the resources required for the different activities,
- Select the most effective communication networks and messages,
- Highlight the scope of the problem, and thereby raise awareness about the need for resources.

1.3 Background to the Afghanistan KAP survey

Mine Action Centres (MACs) around the world aim to establish a programme based on realistic needs and priority populations. The Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices survey is an activity that allows them to focus on the operational framework of mine action and factor in the recommendations of affected communities. The KAP questionnaire sought answers to 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 evaluation methods used to analyse the level of Mine Risk Education and attitudes towards risk and mine action activities.

MACCA has already carried out two KAP surveys, one in 2004 and the other in 2005. The information from these surveys confirmed the positive impact of the MRE carried out by the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan's implementing partner agencies, determined knowledge levels of risk and also identified the most appropriate information dissemination mechanisms. In 2009, MACCA conducted a pilot survey on attitudes towards Mine Action: An Afghan Women's Perspective in 2009 (ATMA). This provided MACCA with women's perspectives on MRE and helped determine mine action prioritisation and the value of MRE and other mine action activities.

As follow-up to both the above-mentioned surveys, MACCA has now designed a combined survey called the Mine Action KAPB+ (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs). The objective of this new survey is to extend the ATMA survey to all gender and age groups (men, women, girls and boys), gather information that will influence the future planning of demining and MRE activities and also to follow up on the previous KAP surveys.

1.4 Objective of the Afghanistan KAPB+ survey 2009-2010

The purpose of this survey is to obtain and study the communities' ideas and perceptions, especially those working and living in mine-/ERW-affected areas, to raise awareness within MACCA, MAPA partner NGOs and governmental counterparts on mine-action issues, to help bring about a change in attitudes and create safe national and social institutions.

The overall scope of this survey covers the situation within Mine/ERW-affected communities and the effectiveness and impact of demining and MRE programmes on affected people in Afghanistan as measured against the targets set, available resources and the opportunities and constraints linked to the changing programme environment. In the absence of relevant baseline information, this survey seeks to obtain a first level of specific information about the target populations' perceptions of demining and mine-risk education activities and to better assess the effectiveness of these activities, as well as any changes in behaviour in the Afghan population brought about as a result of demining and MRE action.

The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- To assess the impact of demining and mine-risk education activities on the affected communities,
- To collect data on the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of Afghans working and living in highly-impacted areas with regards to mine action,
- To identify and recommend strategies for enhancing the effectiveness and the impact of demining and mine-risk education activities within mine action programmes in Afghanistan,
- To learn lessons and identify gaps in order to improve the effectiveness of demining and mine-risk education activities and factor the thoughts/perceptions of the communities into programme planning and data collection.

2. Survey implementation

MACCA oversaw all aspects of the survey activity:

- Questionnaire design
- Sampling
- Selection and training of interviewers
- Data collection monitoring
- Data entry
- Data analysis and report writing

MACCA involved different mine-action organisations across Afghanistan in carrying out these activities. The findings presented in this report are based on the analysis of the data collected (November-December 2009) and the data entered (February-May 2010) prior to the arrival of the KAP analysis consultant (April 2010). The methodology used in carrying out the survey (see below) was determined by the consultant during an earlier visit to Afghanistan.

2.1 KAPB+ survey questionnaire design

The questionnaire used was developed by the MACCA MRE Projects Coordinator and reviewed and approved by the operations and MACCA management. The questionnaire consisted of 30 simply-framed questions put to the interviewees in the local language (Dari or Pashto). The English version of this questionnaire is included as Appendix A (P 65).

The focus of the quantitative research is the questionnaire. The questionnaire is based on a series of indicators centred on the problem to be investigated. Indicators can be defined as a “small set of data ... usually easy or cost-effective to collect, easily correlated with other data and from which many useful and reliable conclusions can be rapidly derived”.

Unlike in the previous KAP questionnaires in 2004 and 2005, mainly designed to assess the Mine Risk Education Level (MREL), the Afghanistan mine action impact monitoring questionnaire – or KAPB+ questionnaire- seeks to establish how mine action activities are perceived by the

communities. The questionnaire is divided into two parts, one focusing on demining activities and the other on Mine Risk Education.

Each section has two kinds of indicators: “informative” and “evaluative”:

- The first section (informative) is designed :
 - o to obtain information about the social, economic, and cultural context of the interviewees
 - o to assess the communities' perception of local mine action activities.
- The second section (evaluative) evaluates the MREL using an external Knowledge, Attitude and Practices standard and gauges the extent to which Mine Risk is minimised.

The informative questions in the questionnaire are structural, requesting information on the sex, age, occupation, and residence of the interviewee.

The other informative questions are as follows:

In the “questions on demining” section of the questionnaire, the following information is sought:

1. Do you know anything about demining/mine clearance? (Q.1)¹²
2. Do you think that the mine clearance activities being implemented are sufficient? (Q.2)
3. What are the benefits of demining to the population, and to you in particular? (Q.3)
4. Do you think that the current demining activities process is set up according to the right priorities? (Q.4)
5. In your opinion, priority should be given to clearing which areas? (Q.5)
6. Have mines prevented your community from conducting a NSP project? (Q.6)
7. Do you think that mines/ERW create problems for you and your family that affect your daily lives? (Q.7)
8. In your opinion, what is the main problem caused by the existence of mines or ERWs? (Q.8)
9. Would you like a community-based programme to be established in your valley to conduct MRE and mine clearance? (Q.9)
10. What support can you provide to this programme? (Q.9.1)
11. Have any of your family members or relatives been maimed or killed in a mines/ERW accident? (Q.10)
12. If so, who? (Q.10.1)
13. Where did they receive medical care? (Q.10.2)
14. How long did it take reach help (distance from site of accident to hospital)? (Q.11)
15. How were they transported? (Q.12)
16. Are they receiving additional care? (Q.13)

¹² the number in brackets corresponds to the order of the questionnaire questions'

17. Are they able to work or go to school? (Q.14)
18. Do you believe that the mine accident happened because of any of the following points: (Q.15)
19. In your opinion, who is responsible for the mine incident? (Q.16)
20. Can you participate in or otherwise assist with the mine-action activities? (Q.17)
21. What do you recommend for improving demining activities? (Q.18)

In the “questions on Mine Risk Education” section of the questionnaire, the following information is sought:

1. Have you attended any MRE sessions? (Q.19)
2. Who usually attends MRE sessions in your community? (Q.20)
3. How are MRE awareness messages delivered in your valley? (Q.21)
4. Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in your village? (Q.24)
5. Some people run the risk of entering dangerous areas even though they are aware of the dangers. Why do you think they do this? (Q.28)
6. To what extent have MRE activities been useful to you? (Q.29)
7. What do you recommend for improving MRE activities? (Q.30)

The Evaluative questions are just in the “questions on Mine-Risk Education” section of the questionnaire:

1. Where are mines and ERW most likely to be found? (Q.22)
2. What are the signs that tell you that there are mines/ERWs in a certain area? (Q.23)
3. Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in your village? (Q.24)
4. What would you do if you saw a mine/ERW and you were in a safe place? (Q.25)
5. What would you do if you thought you were in a minefield? (Q.26)
6. If your friend or family member were injured in a minefield, what would you do?(Q.27)

2.2 KAPB+ survey Sampling

Sampling methods are classified as either probability or non-probability samples. 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.

In Afghanistan, probability sampling is not possible as there is no list of people from which to extract interviewees on the basis of the probability theory. As an alternative, for the purposes 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 sufficiently broad representation of the target-population.

In this research, sampling was not random and based on the KAPB+ survey plan. 1600 persons were targeted for interviews (1000 in locations where mine action services were provided and 600 in the locations where no mine action services were implemented). Equal representation of interviewees in terms of gender and age (adults and children/teenagers (under 19)) was sought in each province.

Samples were taken from the advance criteria:

➤ **1600 interviewees:**

➤ 1000 interviewees where mine action was taking place;	➤ 600 people in locations where no mine action was taking place;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equal number of men and women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 500 females ○ 500 males ➤ Equal number of adults and children/teenagers (under 19): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 500 adults ○ 500 children/teenagers ➤ 100 people in each of the 10 medium/highly- impacted provinces¹³: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balkh, ○ Bamyān, ○ Herat, ○ Kabul, ○ Kandahar, ○ Kapisa, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equal number of men and women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 300 females ○ 300 males ➤ Equal number of adults and children/teenagers (under 19): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 300 adults ○ 300 children/teenagers ➤ 60 people in each of the 10 medium/highly- impacted provinces¹⁴: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balkh, ○ Bamyān, ○ Herat, ○ Kabul, ○ Kandahar, ○ Kapisa,

¹³ indicated as such by the 2005 Landmine Impact Survey results and the IMSMA system

¹⁴ Ibid.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Konduz, ○ Nangarhar, ○ Paktia, ○ Parwan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Konduz, ○ Nangarhar, ○ Paktia, ○ Parwan
<p>➤ For each province :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Places where both rural and urban populations would be represented ○ Places where security issues did not prevent survey activities from being conducted. 	

2.3 KAPB+ survey data collection

This survey was conducted in Afghanistan during the last quarter of 2009 by Ministry of Education (MoE) teachers and child protection officers (CPO), ARCS female MRE trainers in health clinics, MRE teams of ARCS and Handicap International CBMRE male/female teams where security allowed.

The survey process was monitored by representatives of MACCA and DMC assigned to each region, and coordinated by each Area Mine Action Centre.

No.	Province	Date	survey implementation	survey conducted by	No. of trained staff	Monitored by
1	Nangarhar	05-11 Oct 09	one week	ARCS 3, OMAR 3, MoE 1 persons	7	MACCA 2, MoE 1, ARCS 1 persons
2	Kunduz	06-11 Oct 09	one week	ARCS 4, MoE 3 persons	7	MACCA 1, MoE 1, DMC 1 persons
3	Mazar e Sharif	22-28 Oct 09	one week	ARCS 3, MoE 4 persons	7	MACCA 1, MoE 1, DMC 1 persons
4	Herat	28 Oct-03 Nov 09	one week	ARCS 3, MoE 5 persons	8	MACCA 2, MoE 1, DMC 1, ARCS 1 persons
5	Bamyan	16-22 Nov 09	one week	ARCS 3, MoE 4 persons	7	MoE 1, DMC 1 persons
6	Kabul, Parwan and Kapisa	first week of Nov	three week	ARCS 4, OMAR 4, AMAC 2 persons	8	AMAC 2 staff and ARCS/OMAR 2 Supervisor
7	Kandahar	06/10-12/10/2009	In 7 districts, IDP camp, Kochie	HI-CBMRE 16 educators	20	MACCA 1 (Qasim Popal), 4 supervisors of HI
8	Paktia	25 Oct - 10 Nov	one week	ARCS 3 persons	3	2 AMAC and 1 ARCS staff

The national NGO staff who conducted this survey organised training to standardise interview procedures. Measures were established to ensure:

- Confidentiality: no names or addresses of interviewees were recorded
- Informed consent: people who participated in the survey gave informed consent
- The interviewers explained the purpose of the research and how the information would be used.

2.4 KAPB+ survey analysis

MACCA approached Handicap International to analyse the collected data and prepare a final report on the KAPB+ survey because of its experience in running KAP projects¹⁵. The data were analysed using EPI-info and MODALISA, two software programs for data processing.

This KAPB+ survey aims to contribute towards improving the effectiveness of demining and MRE operations in Afghanistan by measuring the impact on the affected populations of the mine action implemented to date in the communities of Balkh, Bamyan, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Konduz, Nangarhar, Paktia and Parwan provinces. The survey was conducted partly among communities where demining was underway and partly among communities where no demining activity was currently taking place. The findings are grouped according to theme and differences between the two parts of the survey are highlighted.

As the survey looked at two ‘types’ of communities, those living where mine action was underway and those living where no mine action was currently underway, it compares and contrasts the findings from both types of communities. Referring to them as ‘types’ of communities in this report is simply for ease of reference. The community living “where no mine action was underway” is called the “Control group”. Control groups are very important for assessing the possible effects of MA. The knowledge, attitudes and practices of people living in places where no mine action is currently taking place are compared to those of people living in places where any kind of MA, such as mine clearance, marking, mine survey and MRE sessions, is underway. The differences can be attributed to the effects of MA and MRE activities.

As the sample was not designed to obtain an equal quota on age, occupation and education levels, there are no specific findings for these criteria. Nevertheless, each of the 30 questions was cross-analysed according to:

- Gender profile
- Age profile (under and over 19 years old)
- Province profile
- Mine action was underway/ no mine action was underway” (Control group”)

As the locations were chosen independently by each data collection team, some provinces may have more/less mine contamination than others and more/fewer urban/rural areas than others. This may have had an impact on the data giving a slightly more optimistic attitude toward mine action activities. Quotations used in this report are assigned to a general location rather than to a specific village.

¹⁵ In Iraq (2008), Somaliland (2002, 2007), Angola (2002, 2005), Senegal (2002), and Ethiopia(2000)

As the interviewers were different in each province, the questionnaires haven't been completed in exactly in the same way, and some interviewees' answers may have been more influenced than others.

3. Survey findings:

The following report is divided into three parts. The first part (3.2) provides and analyses data about the perception/impact of contamination. In the second part (3.3), data about the perception of mine clearance activities (informative questions) are described and compared with the first part. In the last part (3.4), data about MRE are considered and informative questions and evaluative questions are described and analysed.

3.1 Sample

Section 3.1 shows the distribution of survey respondents. The actual number of people interviewed is 1600, with the following tables showing the distribution of the sample by province, sex, age, education level and occupation:

Location (Provinces) profile

	Mine action underway	No mine action Underway	Total
Balkh	100	60	160
Bamyan	100	60	160
Herat	100	60	160
Kabul	100	60	160
Kandahar	100	60	160
Kapisa	100	60	160
Konduz	100	60	160
Nangarhar	100	60	160
Paktia	100	60	160
Parwan	100	60	160
Total	1000	600	1600

10 provinces and around 70 villages/sites (between 41 and 91 sites, depending on the province) were surveyed in each province (Appendix C. p 65), with an equal balance in each province of 100 interviewees where mine action was underway and 60 interviewees where no mine action was underway (control group).

Gender profile

	Male	Female	Total
Balkh	50	50	100
Bamyan	50	50	100
Herat	50	50	100
Kabul	50	50	100
Kandahar	50	50	100
Kapisa	50	50	100
Konduz	50	50	100
Nangarhar	50	50	100
Paktia	50	50	100
Parwan	50	50	100
Total	500	500	1000

	Male	Female	Total
Balkh	30	30	60
Bamyan	30	30	60
Herat	30	30	60
Kabul	30	30	60
Kandahar	30	30	60
Kapisa	30	30	60
Konduz	30	30	60
Nangarhar	30	30	60
Paktia	30	30	60
Parwan	30	30	60
Total	300	300	600

Population (1000)

Control group (600)

The gender balance of the overall sample was exactly 50% men and 50% women, even for the control group.

Age profile

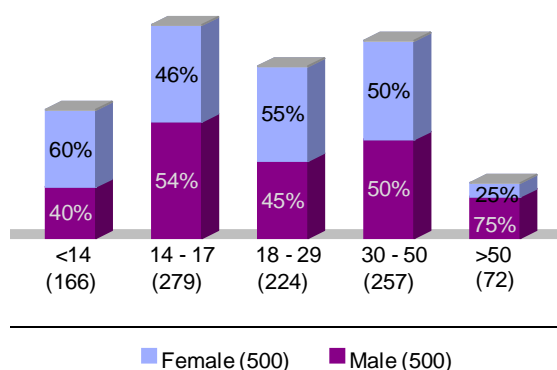
	Numbers	%
Unknown	2	0,2%
<14	166	16,6%
14 - 17	279	27,9%
18 - 29	224	22,4%
30 - 50	257	25,7%
>50	72	7,2%
Total	1000	100,0%

	Numbers	%
	1	0,2%
<14	75	12,5%
14 - 17	182	30,3%
18 - 29	154	25,7%
30 - 50	144	24,0%
>50	44	7,3%
Total	600	100,0%

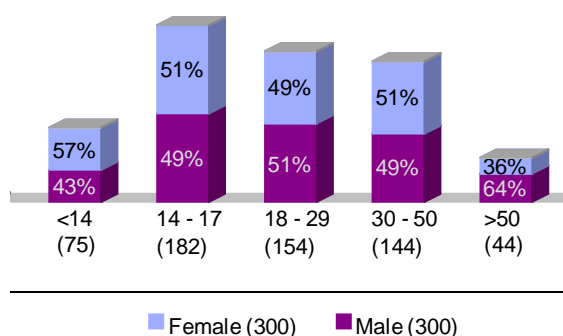
Population (1000)

Control group (600)

Age profile by gender



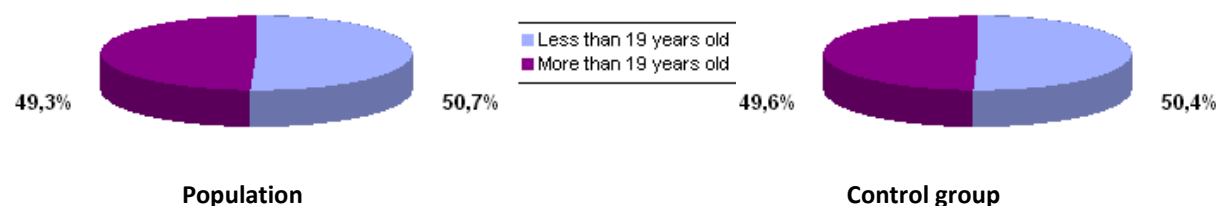
Population (1000)



Control group (600)

Around 60 % of the people under 14 were girls, and around 70% of those over 51 were male.

Age profile by “children/teenagers (under 19)” & “Adults (over 19)”



	Less than 19 years old	More than 19 years old	Total
Balkh	50	50	100
Bamyan	57	43	100
Herat	50	50	100
Kabul	42	57	99
Kandahar	51	49	100
Kapisa	50	50	100
Konduz	48	51	99
Nangarhar	51	49	100
Paktia	53	47	100
Parwan	54	46	100
Total	506	492	998

Population

	Less than 19 years old	More than 19 years old	Total
Balkh	30	30	60
Bamyan	36	24	60
Herat	31	29	60
Kabul	27	33	60
Kandahar	31	29	60
Kapisa	30	30	60
Konduz	27	33	60
Nangarhar	30	30	60
Paktia	30	29	59
Parwan	30	30	60
Total	302	297	599

Control group

The only criteria that could be used for the analysis was “Children/teenagers (under 19) and Adults”, as in both communities (population and control group) there was (almost) an equal number of adults and children/teenagers (under 19).

Education profile

	Numbers	%
Unknown	81	8,1%
Non educated	300	30,0%
Primary school (1 to 6th class)	201	20,1%
Secondary school (7th to 9th class)	166	16,6%
High school (10th to 12th class/Baccalaureate)	193	19,3%
University (13th to 19th class)	44	4,4%
Religious study	15	1,5%
Total	1000	100,0%

Population (1000)

	Numbers	%
Unknown	66	11,0%
Non educated	184	30,7%
Primary school (1 to 6th class)	80	13,3%
Secondary school (7th to 9th class)	96	16,0%
High school (10th to 12th class/Baccalaureate)	134	22,3%
University (13th to 19th class)	31	5,2%
Religious study	9	1,5%
Total	600	100,0%

Control group (600)

The most striking feature of the sample relates to education levels: more than 30 % of interviewees declared having no education, of which just over 60 % were women and housewives.

Occupation profile

	Numbers	%
Student	359	35,9%
Unemployed (+Home worker)	260	26,0%
Worker	129	12,9%
Teacher	81	8,1%
Employee	61	6,1%
Farmer	54	5,4%
Driver	18	1,8%
Unknown	16	1,6%
Shepherd	8	0,8%
Community elder	6	0,6%
Others	5	0,5%
Mullah	3	0,3%
Total	1000	100,0%

Population (1000)

	Numbers	%
Student	191	31,8%
Unemployed (+Home worker)	190	31,7%
Worker	76	12,7%
Employee	42	7,0%
Teacher	37	6,2%
Farmer	25	4,2%
Unknown	15	2,5%
Shepherd	9	1,5%
Driver	7	1,2%
Mullah	5	0,8%
Others	2	0,3%
Community elder	1	0,2%
Total	600	100,0%

Control group (600)

The number of students was high (32-36 %), as was the number of unemployed (26-31%) of which just over 90 % were women.

There were not enough people in each occupation category to use “occupation profile” in the analysis.

3.2 Analysis of the mines/ERW contamination impacts

3.2.1 List of questions

This section gives an analysis of both communities' perception of mine and ERW contamination in each province; communities where MA was taking place in the vicinity and communities where no MA was taking place (control group). The analysis focused on the problems caused by mines/ERW and the impact of their presence on every day life.

8 informative questions:

- 1/ Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in your village? (Q. 24)
- 2/ Have any of your family members or relatives been maimed in a mine/ERW accident? (Q. 10)
- 3/ Where did they receive medical care? (Q. 10.2)
- 4/ Are they receiving medical care? (Q.13)

5/ Do you think that mines/ERW create problems for you and your family that affect your daily lives? (Q. 7)

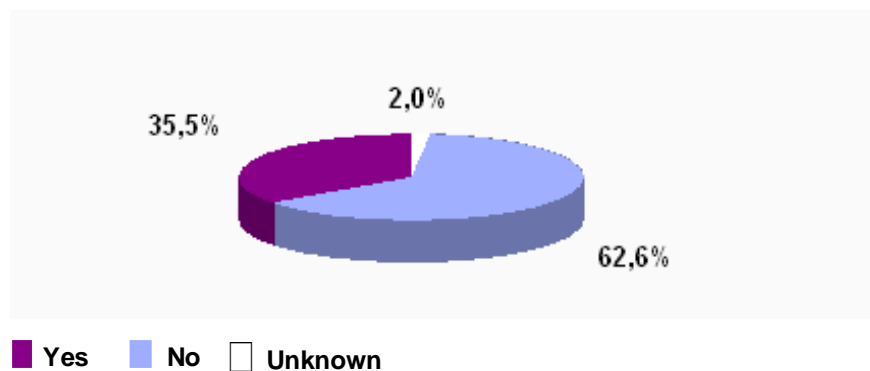
6/ In your opinion, what is the main problem caused by the existence of mines or ERWs ? (Q.8)

7/ Have mines prevented your community development council from conducting NSP projects? (Q. 6)

8/ If so, what type of projects has been prevented? (Q. 6.1)

3.2.2 Findings

1/ Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in or near your village? (Q.24)



35.5 % of sample respondents stated that there were mine/ERW accidents in the area where they lived. There were significant differences due to gender. This dropped to 24.8% for female interviewees and rose to 46% for males (in the Parwan interviewee group, this dropped to 18% for women and rose to 78% for men). There were also significant differences due to place of origin, which dropped to 0% in Balkh, 19% in Kapisa, 20% in Paktia and reached more than 40% in Herat, Kabul and Parwan, 57% in Nangarhar and 62% in Kandahar.

In the control group, 33.3% of respondents said that mine/ERW accidents had occurred in or near their village. This dropped to 0% in Balkh, 5% in Herat, 10 % in Kabul and 20% in Nangarhar and reached more than 66% in Kandahar, Parwan and Kapisa.

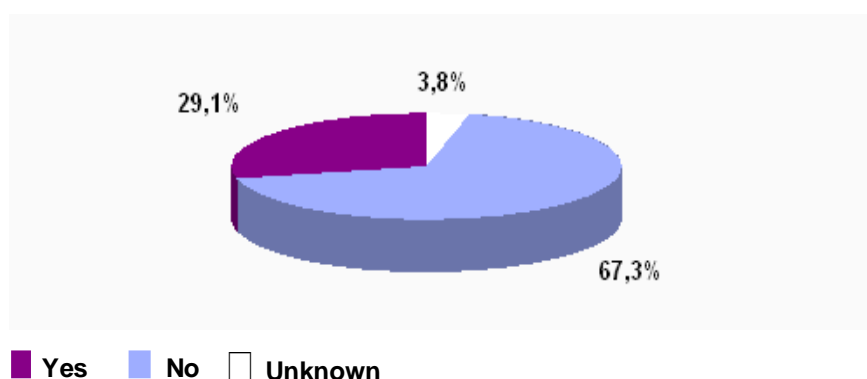
Overall the findings show that:

- More than 1/3 of the interviewees (554 persons) state that a mine/ERW accident has occurred near to their home
- Kandahar is the province where most interviewees (62-66%) stated that local mine/ERW accidents had occurred
- In localities where mine action was taking place:
 - More men (46%) than women (24.8%) stated that mine/ERW accidents occurred in their community
 - More interviewees living in localities where mine action was taking place (35.4%) stated that mine/ERW accidents occurred near their community than in the control

group (33.3%). This fact was highlighted in Herat (41% and 5% in the control group), Kabul (46% and 10% in the control group) and Nangarhar (57% and 20% in the control group) communities. This would seem to indicate that mine action is well prioritized or that where mine action is taking place the communities are more aware of the incidence of mine accidents.

- Fewer interviewees living in localities where mine action was taking place stated that mine/ERW accidents occurred near their community: Paktia : 20% against 31.7% in the control group; Kapisa: 19% against 66.7% in the control group; and Parwan : 48% against 68.3% in the control group.

2/ Have any of your family members or relatives been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident? (Q.10)



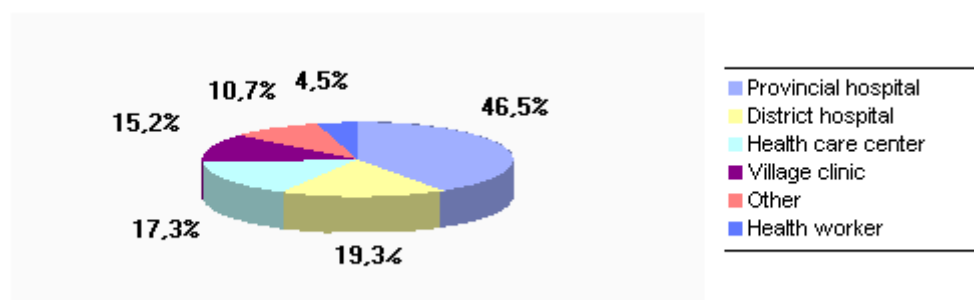
29.1 % of respondents said that they had family members or relatives who had been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident. This dropped to 2% in Balkh and less than 18% in Kabul and Konduz and reached 38% in Herat and more than 44% in Kandahar, Nangarhar and Parwan.

In the control group, 32% of respondents said that they had family members or relatives who had been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident. This dropped to less than 15% in Balkh and Kabul, 22 % in Herat, 23% in Nangarhar and reached more than 45% in Kandahar, Parwan and 57% in Kapisa.

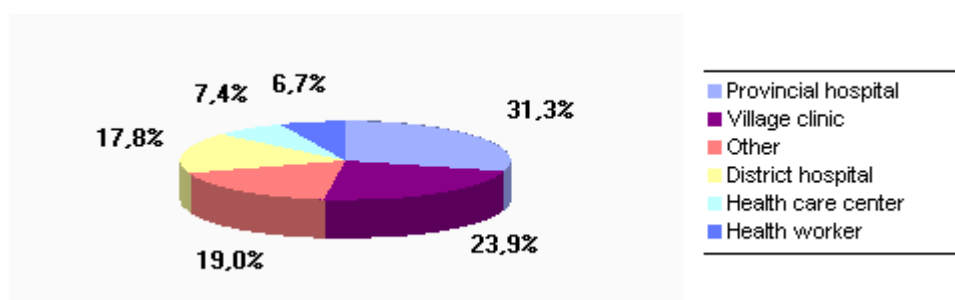
The findings show that:

- Almost 1/3 of interviewees (483 persons) stated that a family member or a relative had been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident.
- In Kandahar and Parwan, interviewees had more relatives maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident than those in other provinces.
- More family members or relatives of respondents had been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident where no mine actions were taking place (except for Nangarhar and Herat communities). This would seem to indicate that mine action activities are well prioritized.
- A slightly larger number of people who had a family member or relatives maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident were male, especially in Parwan, in Nangarhar where mine action activities were taking place, and in Kapisa where no mine action activities were taking place.
- The family member or relative concerned was more frequently a man.

3/ Where did they receive medical care? (Q. 10.2)



Population (1000)



Control group (600)

46% of the relatives or family members of the respondents (113 persons) received medical care in the provincial hospital after being injured by a mine/ERW. Some were transferred to the district hospital (17%), to health care centres (17.3%) or to the village clinic (15.2%). Others received medical care in a private hospital, were moved to Pakistan or died before receiving medical care (8 persons).

There were some differences due to the place of origin:

- More respondents from Nangarhar (27 persons), Kandahar (19 persons), Herat (18 persons), Parwan (16 persons), Paktia (13 persons) and Konduz (9 persons) replied "provincial hospital"
- More respondents from Bamyan (15 persons) replied "health care center"
- More respondents from Kapisa (10 persons) replied "district hospital"

31.3% of relatives or family members of the control group (51 persons) received medical care in the provincial hospital after being injured by a mine/ERW, and 23.9% in a "village clinic" (39 persons). The others received medical care in the district hospital (29 persons), 16 persons died before receiving medical care, and the others were cared for in a "healthcare centre" (12 persons) or by a "health worker" (11 persons). 7 persons received medical care in a private hospital.

There are some differences due to the place of origin:

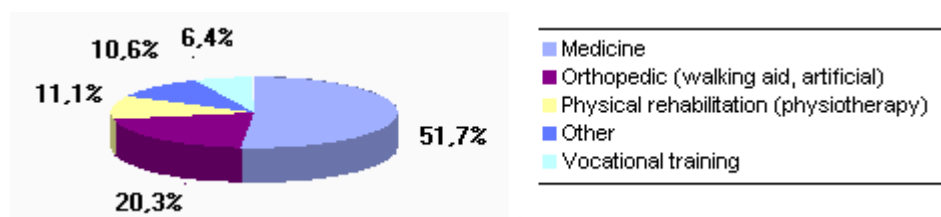
- 16 relatives/family members of respondents from Kapisa and 10 from Parwan received medical care in the "village clinic"
- 11 relatives/family members of respondents from Nangarhar received medical care in the provincial hospital

The results would seem to indicate that:

1/ After a mine/ERW accident more people received medical care in the "provincial hospital" than in the other places, in particular in localities where mine action was taking place and in Nangarhar province.

2/ Where no mine action was taking place, more people received medical care in the “village clinic” after a mine/ERW accident.

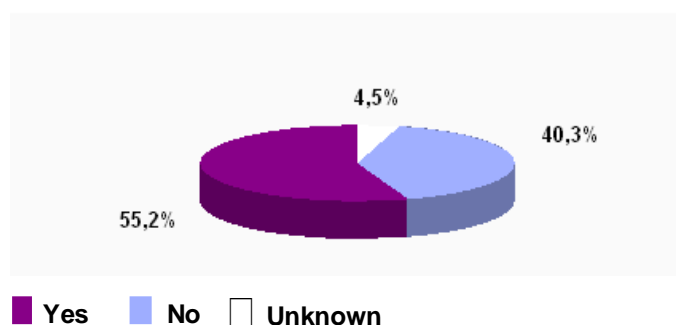
4/ Are they receiving medical care? (Q.13)



Responses to the question on medical care were similar both communities for both communities. More than 1/2 of respondents (186 persons, and 126 persons in the control group) said that their relatives or family members injured in a mine accident were still receiving treatment. 1/5 replied “orthopaedic treatment” and around 1/10 of interviewees replied “physiotherapy”. Just 1/15 and 1/20 of interviewees replied “vocational training”.

The findings show that much work needs to be done with regard to orthopaedic treatment, physical rehabilitation and vocational training for victims. As the findings are based on a relatively low number of answers, they need to be validated via a specific survey on victim assistance.

5/ Do you think that mines/ERW create problems for you and your family that affect your daily lives? (Q.7)



The above figures show that the sample is divided in two different groups. One group of people (more than 55 % of the interviewees) considered that mines were a problem for their family and themselves. The other group, the minority, did not believe mines to be problem. The same trend was observed in the control group, 60 % said “yes” and 35.5 % said “no”.

It is important to stress the correlation between this variable and that of question 24 (“Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in or near your village? “). People who replied “yes” to this question, stated mines were a problem more often than the others, indicating that the perception of mine risk is linked to everyday life experience and traumas.

There are some differences due to place of origin that tend to confirm the previous correlation:

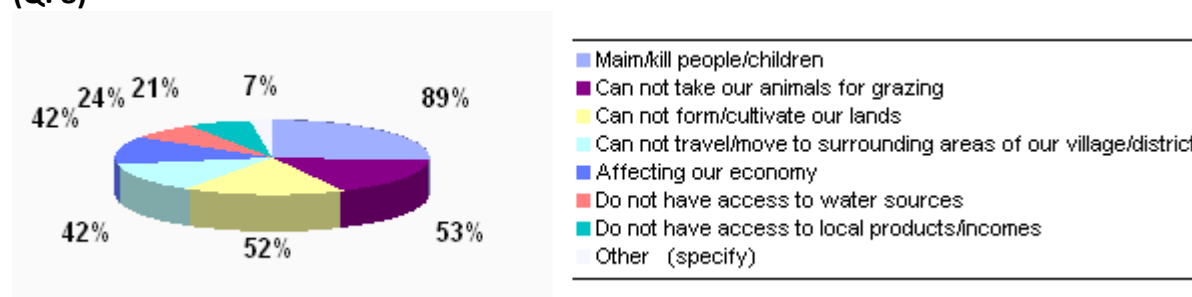
Whereas in Kapisa and Balkh less than 9% of the interviewees stated that mines/ERW were currently a problem, the figure reached more than 80% in Nangarhar, Konduz, Parwan, Paktia and Kandahar.

In the control group, at least 30% of the interviewees in each province said that mines/ERW were currently a problem for them and their family that affected their normal life. This rose to 77% in Kapisa and more than 98% in Kandahar, Parwan and Paktia.

The findings show that:

- More than half of the interviewees (912 persons) considered that mines/ERW were a problem affecting their daily lives.
- Kandahar, Parwan and Paktia communities considered that mines/ERW were a problem more often than the others.
- Mines/ERWs were much more often seen as a problem affecting normal life in localities where no mine action was taking place, particularly in Kapisa.
- People who have social and economic problems, such as women, old and unemployed people considered mines/ERW to be problem more often than the other interviewees.

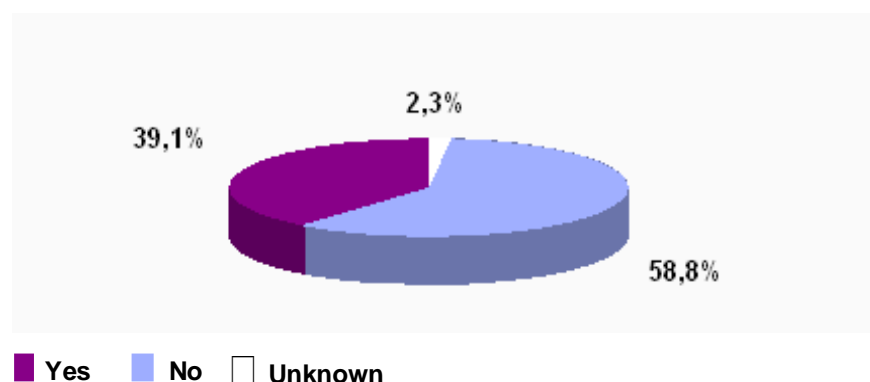
**6/ In your opinion, what is the main problem caused by the existence of mines or ERWs?
(Q. 8)**



The perceived effects of the presence of mines/ERW were very similar among both communities. The main reason, identified in both kinds of community, was to “Maim/kill people/children. The analysis of the other main answers showed that mines/ERWs were perceived as an obstacle to social and economic activities. The other main reasons included “Can not take our animals for grazing “, “Can not farm/cultivate our land “, “Can not travel “, “Affecting our economy “, “Do not have access to water sources “, “Do not have access to local products/income”, “Other” (“we fear mines”, “we feel the threat of mines”)

For this question, there were no significant differences in the responses due to gender, age, occupation or place of origin.

7/Have mines prevented your community development council from conducting National Solidarity Programmes (NSP) ? (Q.6)



39.1 % of respondents said that mines prevented the community development council from conducting a National Solidarity Programme. This dropped to below 11% in Balkh and Herat and rose to 69% in Paktia and 77% in Konduz.

In the control group, 42% of respondents said that mines prevented the community development council from conducting National Solidarity Programmes. This dropped to 13 % in Herat and 25% in Bamyar and rose to 57% in Konduz, 63% in Paktia and 72% in Parwan.

The findings show that:

- More than 2/5 of interviewees (640 persons) perceived mines as an obstacle to conducting a National Solidarity Programme.
- More respondents stated that mines prevented their community development council from conducting a NSP project in localities where no mine action was taking place (39% to 42%), especially in Parwan (54% to 77% in the control group). This was not the case in Bamyar (32% to 25%) Konduz (77% to 56.7%) Nangarhar (35% 23.3%) and Paktia (69% to 63.3%).
- Most people from Paktia and Konduz provinces stated that mines prevented community development, whereas fewer people were of this opinion in Balkh and Herat. 2/3 of interviewees claimed this to be the case in Paktia, 3/4 in Konduz where mine action was taking place and 3/4 in Parwan where no mine action was taking place.

8/ If so, what type of projects is prevented? (Q. 6.1)

	Agriculture	Roads	Schools	Water irrigation	Hospitals clinics	Electricity	Others (specify)	Total
Balkh	7	3	3	4	2	2		21
Bamyar	20	20	18	13	17	9	6	103
Herat	13	13	12	13	12	12		75
Kabul	17	7	22	14	25	10	8	103
Kandahar	22	34	28	15	21	9	26	155
Kapisa	23	24	21	24	19	20		131
Konduz	34	41	36	25	16	5	17	174
Nangarhar	10	36	23	30	13	18	12	142
Paktia	42	19	6	19	5	7	5	103
Parwan	44	20	21	16	18	10	7	136
Total	232	217	190	173	148	102	81	1143

Population (1000)

	Agriculture	Schools	Roads	Water irrigation	Hospitals clinics	Others (specify)	Electricity	Total
Balkh	12	14	7	2	12	1	5	53
Bamyar	7	4	7	4	5	10	5	42
Herat	6	7	7	4	6	2	4	36
Kabul	7	19	11	10	15	21	6	89
Kandahar	14	20	23	8	9	11	5	90
Kapisa	19	12	10	9	17	5	3	75
Konduz	27	21	24	21	6	3	2	104
Nangarhar	9	12	14	13	8		12	68
Paktia	23	2	9	12	1	2	2	51
Parwan	45	29	19	19	22	8	3	145
Total	169	140	131	102	101	63	47	753

Control group (600)

The main project prevented, identified in both kinds of community, was “Agriculture”. Analysis of the other main answers showed that mines/ERWs were perceived as an obstacle to “Roads”, “School”, “Water irrigation” and “Hospitals/clinics” project development. The other main project hindered was “Electricity”.

The findings show that:

- More than 1/3 of interviewees stated that mines/ERWs were an obstacle to agriculture (NSP programme) in Konduz, Paktia and Parwan
- Where mine action was taking place, more than 1/3 of interviewees stated that mines/ERWs prevented road projects (NSP programme) in Kandahar and Nangarhar. Where no mine action was taking place, more than 1/3 interviewees in Kandahar and Konduz and ¼ of interviewees in Nangarhar stated that mines/ERW prevented road projects (NSP programme).
- Around 1/3 of interviewees stated that mines/ERW prevented schools projects (NSP programme) in Kandahar (48 persons) and Konduz (57 persons). 1/2 of interviewees (29 persons) stated the same in Parwan where no mine action was taking place.
- Where mine action was taking place, around 1/4 stated that mines/ERW prevented water & irrigation projects (NSP programme) in Kapisa, Konduz and Nangarhar. 1/3 stated the same in Konduz and Parwan where no mine action was taking place.

3.2.3 Conclusion

- According to the findings of the survey, for more than 1 in 3 people a mine/ERW accident has occurred near their home and a family member or a relative has been maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident. More than one person in two considers mines/ERWs to be a problem affecting their daily lives and a barrier to social and economic activities.
- As the survey was conducted in high- and medium-impacted areas, we can conclude that mines and ERWs continue to be perceived as an obstacle for many communities in Afghanistan, preventing them from living a normal life, injuring people and preventing the development of their community.
- According to the results of the survey, the provinces where the communities feel most impacted are:
 - Kandahar
 - Parwan
 - Konduz
 - Paktia
- The impact of mines/ERW contamination seems to be more perceptible to the communities in areas where no mine action was taking place. A larger part of the population which has had a friend or a relative maimed or killed in a mine/ERW accident considers that mines and ERW affect their normal lives (biggest percentage in question 10, 7 and 7.1) and prevent their community from developing.

- Where mine action was taking place more people stated that mine/ERW accidents occurred. We can suppose that where mine action was taking place, the programme made people more aware of the accidents occurring in their area. It is also possible that where mine action was underway, interviewees referred back to less recent accidents.

3.3 Findings on mine clearance activities

3.3.1 List of questions

This section analyses how mine clearance activities are perceived in each province by communities where MA is taking place in the proximity and by communities where no MA is taking place (control group). The analysis focused on the presence, efficacy, and need for demining activities in high- and medium-impacted areas of Afghanistan.

9 informative questions:

- 1/ Do you know anything about demining/mine clearance? (Q.1)
- 2/ What are the benefits of demining for people, and for you in particular? (Q.3)
- 3/ Do you think that the mine clearance activities being implemented are sufficient? (Q.2)
- 4/ Do you think that the current demining activities process is set up according to the right priorities? (Q.4)
- 5/ In your opinion, priority should be given to clearing which areas? (Q.5)
- 6/ Would you like a community-based programme to be established in your valley to conduct MRE and mine clearance? (Q.9)
- 7/ What support could you provide to this programme? (Q. 9.1)
- 8/ Can you participate in or otherwise assist with the mine action activities? (Q.17)
- 9/ What do you recommend for improving demining activities? (Q.18)

3.3.2 Findings

1/ Do you know anything about demining/mine clearance? (Q.1)

	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Unknown				
Kapisa		5,0	95,0	100,0
Herat		2,0	98,0	100,0
Kabul	1,0		99,0	100,0
Konduz		7,0	93,0	100,0
Bamyan		23,0	77,0	100,0
Parwan	7,0	1,0	92,0	100,0
Nangarhar		15,0	85,0	100,0
Balkh		30,0	70,0	100,0
Kandahar		17,0	83,0	100,0
Paktia		74,0	26,0	100,0
Total	0,8	17,4	81,8	100,0

Population (1000)

	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Unknown				
Kapisa		1,7	98,3	100,0
Herat	1,7	1,7	96,7	100,0
Kabul		3,3	96,7	100,0
Konduz		10,0	90,0	100,0
Bamyan		18,3	81,7	100,0
Parwan	15,0	6,7	78,3	100,0
Nangarhar		35,0	65,0	100,0
Balkh		41,7	58,3	100,0
Kandahar		58,3	41,7	100,0
Paktia		80,0	20,0	100,0
Total	1,7	25,7	72,7	100,0

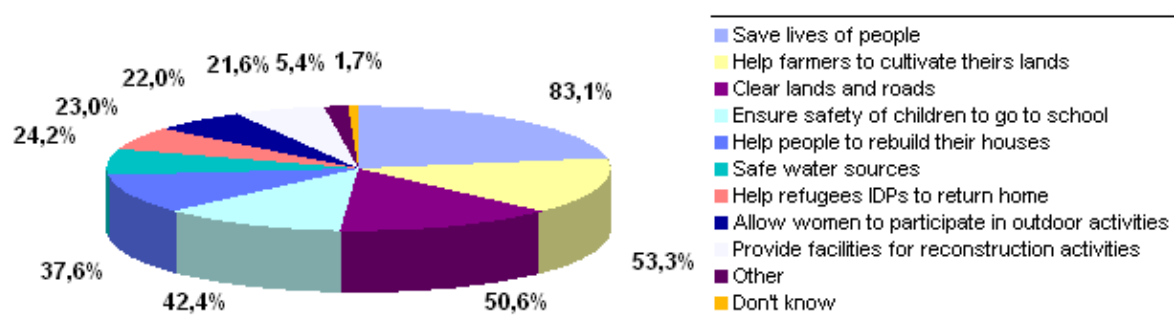
Control group (600)

As the purpose of this part of the questionnaire was to assess people's attitude towards mine clearance, the interviewers aimed to select people who understood the concept of mine clearance. Interviewees only filled in the questionnaire if they knew about demining/mine clearance.

The findings show that this point was only fully respected in Kabul province (99%); 17.4 % of the total number of interviewees did not know about demining/mine clearance (30 % in Balkh and 74% in Paktia) and this figure rose to 25.7% in the control group (41,7% in Balkh, 58,3% in Kandahar, 80% in Paktia).

When they were asked to describe what they knew about demining, the interviewees said that « mines are a danger/enemy device »; « mines can kill/maim »; demining/mine clearance was to « clear/ take out mines » and « to sign/mark mined area ». They also said that were able to « recognize the signs » of mines presence¹⁶ and identify different kinds of mines/ERWs. They were informed about the danger of mines by deminers and knew that they « should not touch them » and should « inform expert/deminers » if they find a mine.

2/ What are the benefits of demining for people, and for you in particular? (Q.3)



¹⁶ As example, one interviewee said that « the white stones are the sign of clean area, red stones are the sign of mines and the blue stones are the sign of ERW »

The biggest perceived benefit of mine clearance identified in both kinds of community was simply to « Save lives of people » (83.1% and 85.3% in the control group).

The other main reasons included:

1. To « help farmers to cultivate their land » (53.3% and 47.2% in the control group)
2. To « clear land and roads », (50.6% and 53.8% in the control group)
3. To « ensure the safety of children going to school » (42.4% and 36.9% in the control group),
4. To « help people to rebuild their houses » (37.6% and 38.9% in the control group),
5. For « safe water sources » (24.2% and 20.8% in the control group),
6. To « help refugees/ IDPs return home » (23 % and 23.8% in the control group)
7. To « allow women to participate in outdoor activities » (22% and 19.4% in the control group)
8. To « provide facilities for reconstruction activities » (21.6% and 22.9% in the control group)
9. Other (5.4%) examples: “It allows nomads/people to take their sheep to graze”, “we can carry out our activities in safety” and “adults/children can go/play everywhere”.

People felt that it was more beneficial to « Clear land and roads » than to « Help farmers to cultivate their land » in both communities for Nangarhar, Herat and Kandahar (around 3/4 of interviewees).

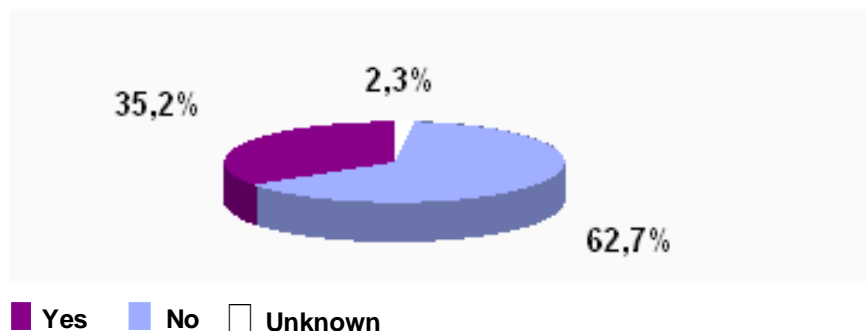
More people in Nangarhar than in the others provinces stated that one of the benefits of demining is having « safe water sources » (around 1/2 interviewees).

More people in Kabul than in the other provinces stated that one of the benefits of demining is to « Ensure the safety of children/young going to school » (around 1/2 interviewees).

The findings show that:

- 1/ People see demining activities as a benefit (in each province interviewees' first answer was that demining activities save people's lives)
- 2/ Demining activities help a majority of people to cultivate their land and to have clear roads and land.
- 3/ Demining activities are linked to community development, as they allow children/teenagers to go school and people to rebuild their houses

3/ Do you think that the mine clearance activities currently being implemented are sufficient? (Q.2)



The majority of respondents (62.7 %) saw the mine clearance activities as not sufficient. They are not sufficient for 1/3 of interviewees in Kapisa (32 persons) and Nangarhar (42 persons), 3/4 in Bamyan (72 persons) and 9/10 in Kandahar, Paktia and Herat (92 persons).

In the control group, 77.3% of respondents said that the mine clearance activities were not sufficient; 53 % in Kabul and in Nangarhar, and more than 70% in all the other provinces (with 90% in Kandahar, Kapisa, Parwan and Herat).

By using an open-ended question, the survey asked people to say why they thought mine clearance was/was not sufficient.

Why sufficient? :

- In both communities, interviewees explained that there were no mines in the locality or that « all the mines have been cleared ».

Why not sufficient? :

- In both communities, an overwhelming majority of the sample stated that it was not sufficient because :
 - “there are still mines all over Afghanistan”, “we hear about mine explosions in the media everyday”
 - “all the villages need to be cleared/not just the urban areas” (Herat, Kabul, Kapisa)
 - “mines/ERWs remain” (Konduz, Kandahar, Bamyan and Kapisa in the control group)
 - “there are still mines in our area” (Paktia) “there are still mines in our area but demining groups do not come here because of the security problems” (Kandahar (Panjwaie and Arghandab districts)
 - “there are still mines in our village”/ “should come to our village”¹⁷(Parwan control group communities), “they should extend their programme up to our village”¹⁸ (Kapisa province), “there is no demining programme now in our village”(Paktia province)¹⁹, “they should operate in our village”²⁰ (Kandahar)

¹⁷ Interviewees said they came from Parwan communities where no mine action was taking place (we can give the following examples : Ko-e-safi district (Korotoi village), Salang district (Shekarga village, Ko-e-e badam bagh village, Sar- e soof e- taghma village, and Qala e tak village), Shenwary district (Chenarak village)

¹⁸ Reply from interviewees in Nejrab district (baba sat village); Kapisa province

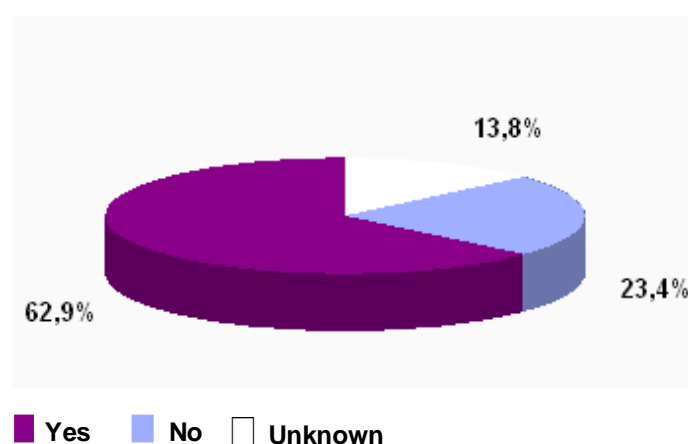
¹⁹ Reply from interviewees in Sayed karam district (Osman khail village),Paktia province

- “there is no demining” (Bamyan, Yakawlang district; Paktia, Ahmad Abad district, Mirzaka district and Zurmat district)
- “Still the mines are cultivating/placed” mines are cultivated/placed newly (Konduz, Khan abad district, Khigal bashee village, Quargaz village)

According to the findings of this survey:

- More needs to be done in each province, especially in Kandahar and Paktia provinces (in both types of communities).
- More needs to be done where no mine action was being implemented, especially in Kapisa (32% to 92% in the control group), Kandahar and Parwan.

4/ Do you think that the current demining activities process is set up according to the right priorities? (Q.4)



	Unknown	No	Yes	Total
Unknown				
Balkh	39,0	34,0	27,0	100,0
Bamyan	3,0	35,0	62,0	100,0
Herat	5,0	8,0	87,0	100,0
Kabul	2,0	18,0	80,0	100,0
Kandahar	13,0	57,0	30,0	100,0
Kapisa	57,0	7,0	36,0	100,0
Konduz	2,0	10,0	88,0	100,0
Nangarhar	1,0	9,0	90,0	100,0
Paktia	7,0	34,0	59,0	100,0
Parwan	9,0	22,0	69,0	100,0
Total	13,8	23,4	62,8	100,0

62.9 % of respondents thought that the current demining activities process was set up according to the right priorities. The activities were set up according to the right priorities for 4/5 of interviewees in Kabul, Herat, Konduz and Nangarhar.

1/2 of the interviewees in Kandahar and 1/3 of the interviewees in Balkh, Bamyan and Paktia stated that there were not set up according to the right priorities.

In the control group, 61.5% of respondents said that mine clearance activities were set up according to the right priorities. 4/5 interviewees stated that they were set up according to the right priorities in Nangarhar, Konduz and Kabul.

Almost 3/4 of interviewees in Kandahar and 1/2 of interviewees in Balkh and Parwan stated that the process of demining was not set up according to the priorities.

Interviewees stated that the activities were set up according to the right priorities because:

- “they clear mines according to the needs of the population”,
- “they clear the important places/ civilians areas first”,
- “they conduct surveys before clearing”,
- “they clear mines and raise awareness”.

²⁰ Reply from interviewees in Panjwaie district (Regi village) and in Dand district (Taimorian village: stream water), Kandahar province

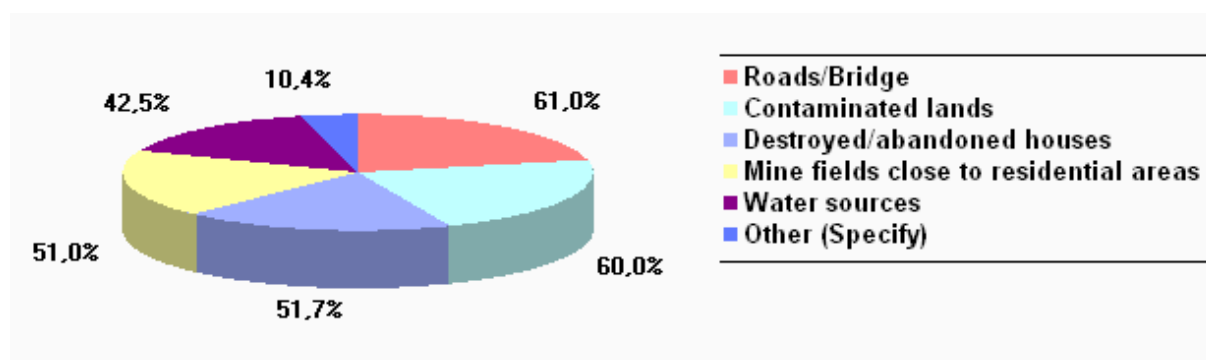
Interviewees stated that mine clearance was not set according to the right priorities because:

- “areas were not cleaned”,
- they “do not have a demining team (in their locality)”/ “no demining operations in our village (Kandahar & Parwan in the control group)²¹
- “demining teams should involve, share, train people during their activities” (Bamyan, Nangarhar, Paktia and Bamyan in the control group).
- In Balkh and Kandahar, a majority of the people who said that demining activities were not carried out according to the right priorities because they “are not made aware” also replied that they did not know anything about demining/mine clearance.
- “Nobody has cleared our area” (Konduz, Khan abad district)
- “They should clear the pastures”

The findings show that:

- The current demining activities process is set up according to the right priorities, especially in Kabul, Konduz, and Nangarhar and, in Herat where mine action was taking place. People consider it to be set up according to the right priorities because it is set up according to the needs of the population and starts with the most important places.
- Overall, there is more of a perception that mine clearance activities are not set up according to the right priorities in the control group. This fact is highlighted in Kandahar where 71.2 % (compared to 57%) said that the mine clearance activities were not set according to the right priorities where no mine action was underway. It was not set up according to the right priorities because no demining was taking place in these high- and medium-impacted areas or because when it was being implemented there was no coordination with the community.
- Many communities still need demining activities, especially in areas where no mine activities were being implemented.

5/ In your opinion, priority should be given to clearing which areas? (Q.5)



When asked about priority areas for mine clearance, both communities had fairly similar views, only a few more people replied “Contaminated land” (65.7%) and “Other” (13.8 %) in the control group.

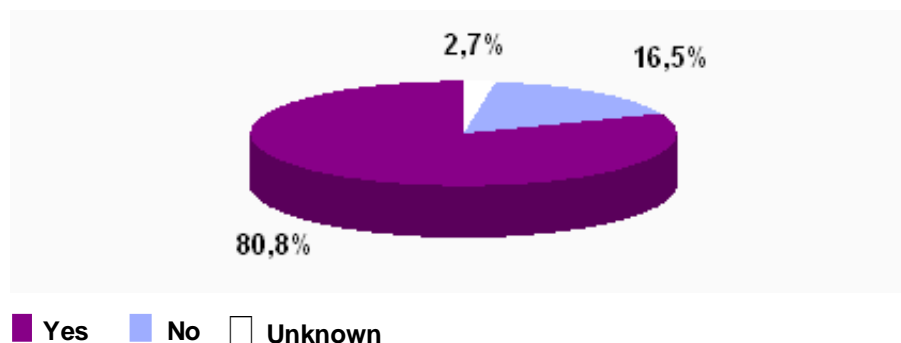
²¹ Panjwaie district (Demrasi village and regi village) in Kandahar province, Salang district (Hahangaran takhta pul village and Sar- e soof e- taghma village and Qala e tak village), Sourkh parsia district (waner village) and Shenwary district (Chenarak village) in Parwan province

Among the "other" priority areas, interviewees mentioned “ schools ” (especially in Kapisa), “ graveyards ” (especially in Kandahar), “ deserts, mountains and forest ”, “ pasture” , “clinics”, “masjids”.

The findings show that:

- Clearance activities should give priority to “Contaminated land”, “Roads/bridges”, “Destroyed/abandoned houses”, “Mine fields close to residential areas”, and “Water sources”.
- More than 2/3 of interviewees in Kandahar and Nangarhar and in Paktia (control group) said that the priority should be “Roads and bridges”.
- More than 2/3 interviewees in Bamyan and Kabul where no mine action was taking place said that the priority should be “Water sources”, and most of the interviewees who replied “Water sources” were women (58.8 % and 60.4% in the control group).

6/ Would you like a community-based programme to be established in your valley to conduct MRE and mine clearance? (Q.9)



80.8 % of respondents replied yes. This dropped to 65% in Balkh, 61% in Herat and rose to 88% in Kabul and Konduz, 90% in Bamyan and 97% in Kandahar.

In the control group, 83.5% of respondents replied positively. This dropped to 63% in Herat and 67% in Kabul and rose to 92% in Parwan and 97% in Bamyan and Kapisa.

The findings show that:

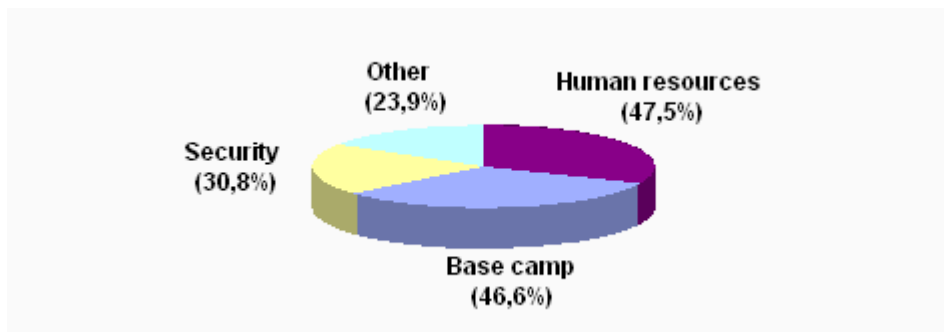
- Most of the respondents were in favour of setting up their own community-based MRE and mine clearance programmes
- More interviewees were willing to have a community-based programme in the control group than in the other community (except in Kabul (88% to 67%) and Kandahar (97% to 83%)).
- Most of the people who said they didn't want a community-based programme in their valley were men (62% and 59.8% in the control group) and were from Herat (37% said “no” in both

communities), Kabul (33.3% said no in the control group) and Balkh/Paktia (29%/28% said “no” where mine action activities were taking place).

- The question of why people wanted/did not want a community-based MRE and mine clearance programme” was not asked in the questionnaire. The interviewees were asked about the type of support they could provide to this programme. Some interviewees who said they didn't want this type of programme explained that:

- It is difficult for the villagers to run the programme by themselves. Demining should be done by experts/professionals; the government should do this (Parwan)
- There are no more mines in the area (Kabul province, District 9)
- The Taliban do not allow demining groups to clear mines (Kandahar)

7/ What support could you provide to this programme (Q. 9.1)?



All the interviewees who said they would like a community-based programme in their valley were also willing to support the programme by providing Human Resources (47.5%), a base camp (46.6%), and security (30.8%). Where no mine action activities were taking place, more interviewees offered to provide a “base camp” (52.2%) than “Human Resources” (43.2%)

In the category “Other” (23.9%) the interviewees offered “Any kind of support”, “Fetch/encourage/motivate the villagers to come to meetings/participate in the programme”, “Indicate the mines field”, “Inform/distribute materials to the others villagers after MRE training”, “provide food and tea”.

There were no big differences between genders and places of origin, except where “security” was concerned:

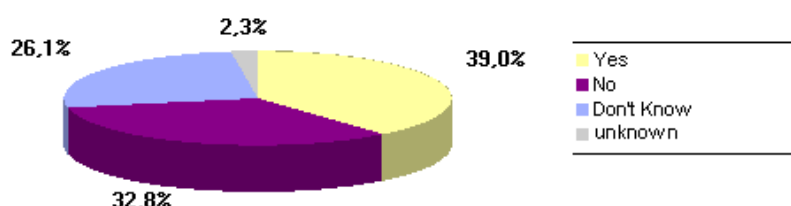
- More men than women said they could provide support in the form of security for this programme
- Kandahar was the province where the fewest interviewees said they could provide security to the programme (7%)

The findings show that:

- Mine clearance and mine-risk education awareness teams would receive help from the communities
- The communities would provide them with human resources (essentially manpower) and a base camp (living accommodation and a meeting room).

- It would be difficult for some communities to provide security for the mine clearance and mine risk education awareness teams.

8/ Could you participate in or otherwise assist with the mine action activities? (Q.17)



	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Female	30,1	36,3	33,6	100,0
Male	49,5	30,8	19,7	100,0
Total	39,8	33,5	26,7	100,0

39% of respondents said they could participate in and/or otherwise assist the mine action activities. This rose to 47% in Kandahar and Parwan and 72% in Nangarhar. 32.8% of the interviewees replied that they could not participate in and/or assist with the mine action activities. This rose to 69% in Konduz. 26.1% of the respondents said that they didn't know whether or not they could assist. 44% in Kapisa, 47 % in Paktia and 56% in Balkh said they didn't know.

In the control group, 41% of the interviewees said they could participate in and/or assist with mine action activities. This rose to 62% in Paktia and Bamyar and 72% in Nangarhar. 35% of the respondents replied that they could not participate in and/or assist with the mine action activities. This figure rose to 62% in Kabul. 22% of the respondents said that didn't know, although this figure rose to 45% in Kapisa.

Mainly men said they could participate in and/or assist with mine action activities, and mainly women said they didn't know or couldn't do so. There are no differences due to age.

When they were asked how they could help the mine action activities, replies included:

- "indicate mines/contaminated areas", "inform deminers if there is a mine"
- "inform people about the dangers of mines"
- "help them with any kind of support" (to mobilise villagers)
- "participate" if they are in the village when the mine action activities are being carried out.

Some interviewees said that they could not participate in and assist with mine action activities because they were not allowed to go outside/ to do such work (women and children/teenagers). Other people said that they couldn't help because they had their own job to do or were too busy (most of them are men) and also because they didn't know anything about mine or didn't know what to do.

The findings show that:

- Men are more willing than women to participate and assist the mine action activities
- Communities in Nangarhar are more willing to participate in and assist with the mine action activities than the communities in the other provinces.

- If the mine action teams want to involve the communities in their programme they need to communicate and clearly explain the kind of help they are looking for.

9/ What do you recommend for improving the demining activities? (Q.18)

To this open-ended question interviewees replied that demining activities should:

- Increase/extend and improve their activities (programmes and number of deminers) (this was mentioned in each province)²²
- Clear all mines/ all contaminated areas (this was mentioned in each province, most particularly in Kandahar and Balkh)
- Provide mine awareness to all the people
- Government and United Nations should support demining activities and try to prevent the cultivation/placing of mines

Interviewees said that the deminers:

- should have modern equipment to clear all the mines (at least 30 respondents in Kapisa, and 15 in Kabul and Parwan)
- should work more/carefully/ and not leave any mines behind
- should work with people, show good conduct and seek help from villagers to work effectively. The villagers would show them where there are mines (this was mentioned in all the provinces, but more particularly in Kabul province)
- should come to their village/area/district (Kandahar, Paktia (Zurmat district) and Parwan)
- clear the mined areas quickly/as soon as possible (especially in Kandahar and Nangarhar)
- need to come back (“As more mines have been placed, we requested that these programmes start again”) (Konduz)
- should ask the people who placed the mines about the minefields, as this information would make their work easier
- should clear mountains and pasture as well
- should train one person/one group in each village to clear the whole village
- should work in the summer in Kabul (Paghman district), as mines could not be found in winter.

3.3.3 Conclusion

The general population would appear to be familiar with demining activities, which are perceived across the country as saving lives. By clearing land, demining activities are seen as a means of reducing the impact of mines on economic activity (especially in Konduz, Nangarhar and Kabul). The

²² One interviewee said « they (deminers) should be given a good salary because they burn like candles and give light to the others »

population wants demining activities to be strengthened (particularly in Kandahar and Paktia) and for them to be implemented in Kapisa, Parwan and Kandahar where nothing has been done recently. People generally hope that clearance activities will be extended to all areas: to rural areas once urban areas have been cleared, to pasture land and main roads once civilians/living areas have been cleared, and to the villages where no mine action activities have been carried out or where the war is still raging. Enabling communities to implement mine clearance and MRE activities might be a good way of protecting impacted communities from the dangers of mine, but would seem to be difficult given the current state of insecurity in some provinces and without the presence of experts to train people. However, the communities seem willing to help with clearance activities by providing human resources and base camps. The communities want demining activities to be implemented in coordination with the local population which is willing to assist deminers in identifying priority areas for clearance. Women also seem willing to assist but have little opportunity to do so in a culture that prohibits them from undertaking certain activities outdoors, especially if they have to mix with men.

If demining programmes wish to involve the people, it is important to consider all the cultural issues and communicate clearly on how they can contribute towards demining activities.

3.4 General findings on Mine Risk Education

3.4.1 List of questions

3.4.1.1 List of informative questions

This section gives an analysis of information concerning mine-risk education activities and their impact in each province obtained from communities where MA activities were taking place and communities where no MA activities were taking place (control group). The analyses focused on how these activities are perceived by the communities (need and effectiveness of the programmes), how they are implemented (target groups, sources/ ways of disseminating MRE messages), and on people's attitudes towards the danger of mines (behaviour and attitude of the people facing danger):

1/ Have you attended any MRE session? (Q. 19)

2/ Who usually attends MRE sessions in your community? (Q.20)

3/ How are MRE awareness messages delivered in your valley? (Q. 21)

4/ To what extent have MRE activities been useful to you? (Q. 29)

5/ Some people run the risk of entering dangerous areas even though they are aware of the dangers. Why do you think they do this? (Q.28)

6/ What was the injured/killed person doing at the time (Q.24.1)?:

7/ What do you recommend for improving the MRE activities? (Q. 30)

3.4.1.2 List of evaluative questions

The objective of this section is to assess both the knowledge and behaviour of interviewees towards mine risk and the social effectiveness of MRE. Three behavioural indexes and two knowledge indexes were analysed.

The three behavioural indexes analyse the actions of interviewees in three typical situations in which people can escape from a mine risk:

- Behaviour 1/ What would you do if you saw a mine and you were in a safe place? (Q.25)
- Behaviour 2/ What would you do if you thought you were in a mine field? (Q.26)
- Behaviour 3/ If a friend or family member were injured in a minefield, what would you do? (Q.27)

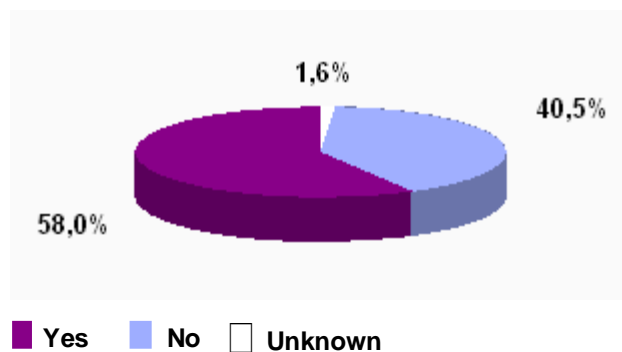
The three knowledge indexes are focused on three important dimensions: knowledge of signs indicating the presence of mines, knowledge of the places where mines are most likely to be found and knowledge of mine accidents:

- Knowledge 1/ What are the signs that tell you there are mines/ERW in a certain area?
- Knowledge 2/ Where are mines and ERW most likely to be found? (Q.22)

3.4.2 Findings

3.4.2.1 Findings from the informative question on MRE awareness activities

1/ Have you attended any MRE sessions? (Q. 19)



A majority of respondents (58%) replied that they had attended MRE sessions, most of them were men (56% - 324 persons). 54% of the respondents who had attended MRE session were under 19. There was no difference due to age with male respondents, but there was a slight difference with female respondents, as 57 % of those who had attended MRE were under 19. There were differences due to the place of origin, in particular Kabul (77%), Nangarhar (91%) and Kandahar (91%) where many more respondents had attended MRE sessions. Balkh (87%), Kapisa (68%) and Paktia (67%) were the provinces where a large majority of the respondents hadn't attended MRE sessions.

In the control group, a majority of respondents (57%) replied that they had attended MRE sessions and 54.4% of them were female (in Balkh the figure rose to 90%). 63.6 % of the people who hadn't received MRE were over 19 and most of them were female (72% of females over 19 years old hadn't received any MRE). There are differences due to the place of origin, in particular in Herat (62%), Kabul (67%), Konduz (73%) and Bamyān (82%) where many more respondents had attended MRE

sessions. In Balkh (68%), Parwan (72%), Paktia (75%) and Kandahar (100%) many more respondents said they hadn't attended MRE sessions than in the others provinces.

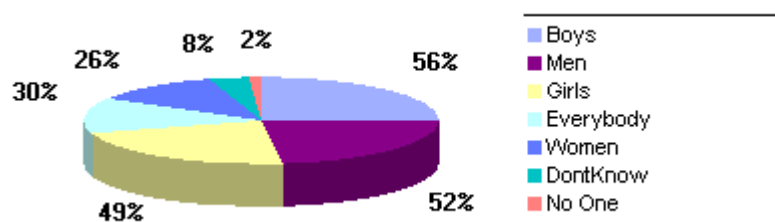
The respondents declared having received MRE at school, in their village, at the mosque, at the hospital/clinic, in relatives' houses and from the radio/TV or other media, and when they "came back to Afghanistan" (from Iran or Pakistan). In the control group more people received MRE at school, through the media and radio/television and at the hospital/clinic than in the other community. Some women mentioned that they couldn't attend MRE sessions because there were no "female teams" (Nangarhar province, Khogiani district (Chamtala village) and Behsood district (Koshgambad village).

The respondents said they had learned the signs indicating the presence of mines and the meaning of the coloured stones, as well as the type/shapes of mines, the danger of mines, the importance of keeping away from mines/not touching them and how to save their life.

The findings show that:

- People received less MRE in areas where no mine action was taking place
- More men than women had attended MRE sessions
- The women received more MRE before the age of 19 than after.
- Most of the people who had attend MRE session were under 19, especially in Bamyan (63.6%) and Kapisa (86.7%) where mine action was taking place
- Most of the people who had not attended MRE session were over 19 years old, especially in Kapisa (65%) and Kandahar (89%) where mine action activities were taking place and in the control group communities from Herat province (74%).
- The findings would seem to indicate that school is the best way to reach people under 19 (73%).

2/ Who usually attends MRE sessions in your community?

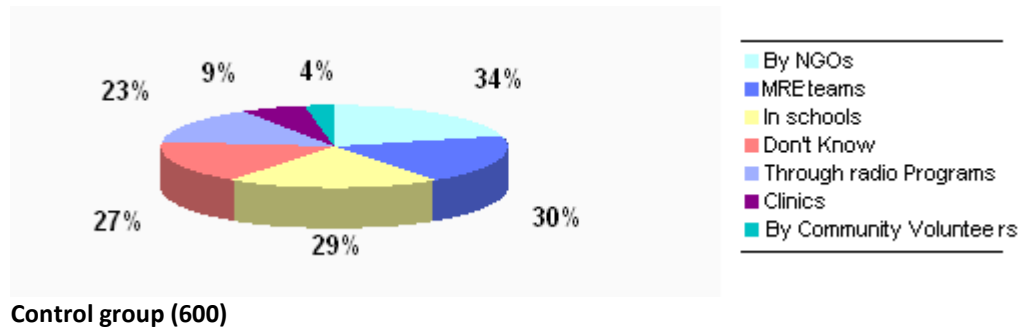
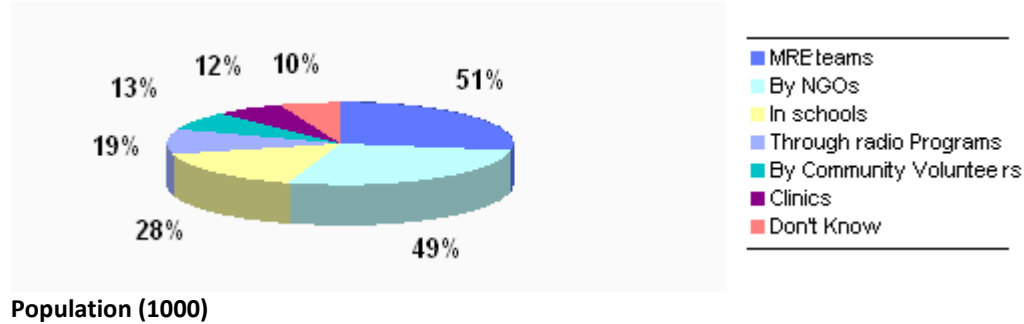


The findings are quite similar to those from the previous question:

- More children/teenagers than adults attended MRE sessions
- More males than females attended MRE sessions
- People didn't know who attended MRE sessions in the control group communities from Kandahar province (where no-one from the sample attended MRE sessions)
- More females in both communities replied that the people who attended MRE sessions were "women".

As children/teenagers and men are the more at-risk target group, mine-risk education seems to be well-prioritized in accordance with the needs and the possibilities of the people.

3/ How are MRE awareness messages delivered in your valley? (Q. 21)



Half of the respondents said that MRE is delivered by MRE teams and by NGOs. The other ways of receiving MRE was through “schools” (28%), “through radio programmes” (19%), “by community volunteers” (13%) and through “clinics” (12%). 10 % of the interviewees didn’t know how MRE messages were delivered in their valley (85 % of the people who didn’t know hadn’t attended MRE sessions). More females than males said that MRE was provided by “schools” (55.4%) and “clinics” (72.6%). There were some differences due to the place of origin:

- “MRE teams” were more often mentioned by Kabul respondents
- “By NGO” were more often mentioned by Nangarhar and Paktia respondents
- “School” was more often mentioned by Herat respondents
- “By community volunteers” was more often mentioned by Kandahar respondents
- “Through radio programmes” was more often mentioned by men from Parwan province
- “Clinics” was more often mentioned by women from Herat, Kabul and Parwan

In the control group, the responses were almost the same for “NGOs” (34%), “MRE teams” (30%) and “schools” (29%). A significant proportion of the sample (27%) didn’t know how MRE messages were delivered (94.5% of the people who didn’t know hadn’t attended MRE sessions). The other ways mentioned for receiving MRE were “through radio programmes” (23%) (63% said that they hadn’t attended MRE sessions), by “clinics” (9%) and “by community volunteers” (4%). There were some differences due to the place of origin:

- “By NGOs” was more often mentioned by Nangarhar and Konduz respondents and female respondents from Paktia

- “MRE teams” was more often mentioned by female respondents from Kabul and by male respondents from Bamyan and Nangarhar
- “School” was more often mentioned by Herat respondents and male respondents from Kabul
- “Through radio programmes” was more often mentioned by respondents from Parwan and by female respondents from Kapisa province
- “Clinics” was more often mentioned by female respondents from Kabul.

The findings show that:

- people were more aware of MRE sources in the communities where mine action was taking place than in the control group
- the most usual way of delivering MRE messages was by MRE teams in Kabul province, by NGOs in Nangarhar and Paktia, by school in Herat, by radio programmes in Parwan, and by clinics in Kabul
- the most usual way of delivering MRE awareness to females is by clinics; in particular in Kabul, Herat and Parwan
- people also received MRE messages in the mosque, by TV, through family member s(brother, father) and through the interviewers.

4/ To what extent have MRE activities been useful for you? (Q.29)

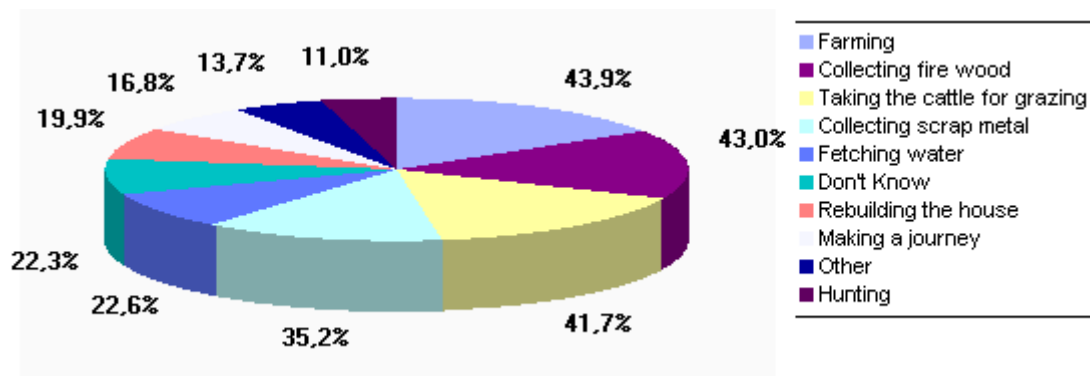
Replies:

- “MRE informs people about the danger/ risk of mines”,
- “MRE makes life easier”,
- “People can learn about the different types of mines”,
- “People can learn to recognise mined areas”,
- “People can learn how to protect their children”.
- “The level of awareness has risen”

5/ Some people run the risk of entering dangerous areas even though they are aware of the dangers. Why do you think they do this ? (Q.28)

An analysis of Landmine Monitor Report (2009)²³ casualty data reveals that in 2008 the most common activity at the time of the incident was “making a journey” (20%), “tending animals” (19%), “playing/recreation” (18%), “unknown” (15%), “collecting wood, food, water” (13%), “demining” (6%), “tampering”(5%), and “military activity” (5%). From this information we can deduce that mine/ERW incidents often occur as are people carrying out livelihood-related activities.

²³ Landmine Monitor Report 2009 : <http://www.the-monitor.org/lm/2009/countries/pdf/afghanistan.pdf>



The table above shows four main reasons why people risk going into dangerous areas: « Farming » (44%), « Collecting fire wood » (43%), « Taking cattle to graze » (42%) and « Collecting scrap metal » (35%). Respondents also gave « fetching water » (23%), « rebuilding the house » (20%), « making a journey » (17%), « economical and financial problems », « not being aware of the danger of mines » (from the Other category (14%)), and « hunting » (11%) as other reasons why people go into dangerous areas.

There were significant differences due to gender, with male respondents more often giving “Taking cattle to graze” and “hunting” as reasons, and female respondents “fetching water”; and due to place of origin, in particular among respondents living in Kandaha where “making a journey” was the main reason why people take risk. In Nangarhar; “taking cattle to graze” and “collecting scrap metal” were the main reasons why people took risks.

More than 40% of the interviewees from Balkh, Kapisa and Paktia communities where mine action was taking place said that they didn’t know why people took risks going into dangerous areas (an overwhelming majority also said that no mine/ERW accidents had ever occurred in the locality).

The findings would seem to indicate that a lack of economic resources available goes some way to explaining dangerous behaviour²⁴. This highlights the fact that MRE must be combined with a determined effort to clear mines, as even after mine risk education many people will often feel the need to take risks if their livelihoods depend on it.

6/ What was the injured/killed person doing at the time (Q.24.1)? :

The injured/killed person was:

- Fetching/collecting fire wood/grass
- Farming
- Taking cattle to graze
- Collecting scrap metal
- Playing with/touching a mine/ERW
- Rebuilding their house
- Driving car/tractor
- Making a journey
- Taking out the explosive/hitting with hammer
- Playing in the mountains

These are some of the answers given by interviewees when they were asked what the person who was injured or killed was doing at the time of the accident:

²⁴ An interviewee said that “they provide food for their children by collecting scrap metal (in a dangerous area)”

“they were playing and put the unexploded device in the fire; it exploded and they were all killed”, “a man was killed by a mine while he was loading his truck with stones”, “a woman injured her hand when she threw a piece of unidentified plastic in the fire”, “a number of boys were playing with a tank missile. They were trying to take out the explosive and use it for fishing when it suddenly exploded. One of them died and two of them were injured.”, “he threw his ball into a mined areas and went to fetch it”, “he was taking the gunpowder out of the bullets”, “my mother injured her hands and face in an explosion while she was cooking bread in the oven”.

Whereas question 5/ was a question about perception, this question (based on real events) allowed a deeper analysis revealing that economic problems were the main reason why adults take risks and lack of knowledge were the main reason for children/teenagers taking risks.

Casual attribution

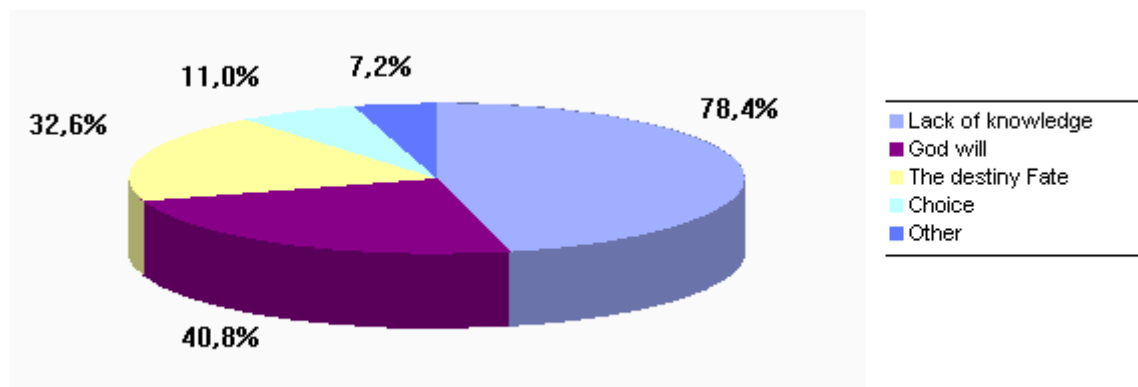
This section analyses people's attitude towards mine risk. In this analysis, an attitude can be defined as an “emotional and evaluative” component of behaviour, related to the possibility of causing detrimental events by means of a mine or ERW. In general, there is no direct link between attitude and behaviour; however, attitude is a realistic indicator of behavioural predispositions.

Attitude is the result of social impact on an individual of cultural, political, and economic factors. By measuring attitude, one can extrapolate on the reasons for people's actions.

2 questions focus on the cognitive dimension of “casual attribution”. 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 the social, economic and political context;
3. Doom force is the belief that everything happens because it is a person's destiny;
4. The belief that everything is based on God's will

7/ Do you believe that mine accidents happens because of: (Q.15):

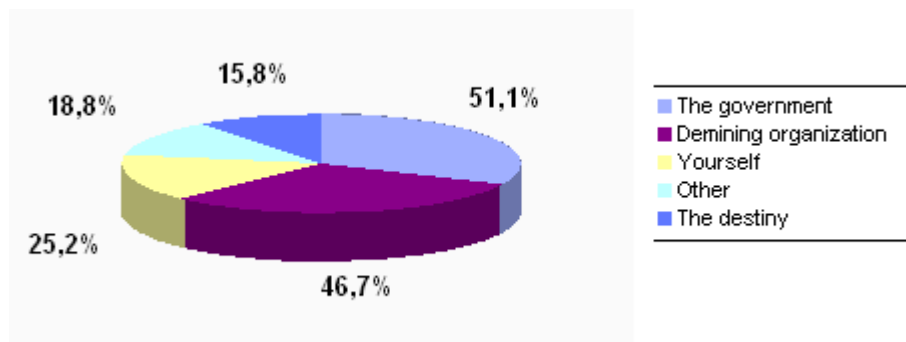


According to the above chart, 78.4% of the people interviewed believed that “Lack of knowledge” was the main factor contributing to events. But for over a third of the sample interviewed, the main reasons was “God's will” (40.8% to 37.8% in the control group) and “destiny/fate” (32.6% to 41.4%).

Few respondents saw “Individual responsibility” as being the cause and few believed that everything happens because of “choice”. The majority of these are women (57.9%) from Paktia and Konduz provinces.

There are no significant differences here due to occupation, education level, age or place of origin.

8/ In your opinion, who is responsible for mine incidents? (Q. 16)



In both communities, interviewees attribute responsibility for mine incidents to the “government” (51.1% and 53.3% in the control group) and to “demining organisations” (46.7% and 47% in the control group), rather than to themselves (25.2% and 17.7% in the control group) or to fate (15.8% and 15.3% in the control group). The analysis of relevant data on the “other” responses shows that the majority of those who replied “other” believe other people responsible for mine incidents such as “persons who are involved in the war”, in particular the “Russians”, “Taliban”, “Americans” and “Warlords”

There are some differences due to gender and place of origin:

- “The government”
 - o Kabul (78%), Balkh (76%) and Parwan (61%) in both communities
- “Demining organisations”
 - o Paktia (76%), Herat (61%)
- “Yourself”
 - o Nangarhar (60%)
- “Other”/“people who make/set mines”
 - o Kandahar (28%) (First reason gave by respondents)
 - o Male (67.3%)
- “Other”/“enemies of the Afghan people”
 - o Kabul (15%) and Kapisa (13%)
 - o Female (78%)
- “Fate”
 - o Kapisa (25%)

This data reveals that belief in “individual responsibility” is not widespread, except in Nangarhar. On the contrary, the notion of “external forces” is very widespread. Believing that fate is responsible is less common in each province than other beliefs but, nonetheless, 1/7 interviewees still consider “fate” to be responsible for mine incidents.

Recommendations

9/ What do you recommend for improving MRE activities? (Q. 30)

Half of respondents said that the MRE programme should be extended (teams, budget, materials, and sources) and implemented in all villages and for all the people. Respondents also mentioned that all mines should be cleared and that the government should be involved. Some people thought that the villagers should be enabled to carry out MRE activities, that volunteers should be trained and that the activities should be coordinated with the communities. Some asked for MRE activities to be

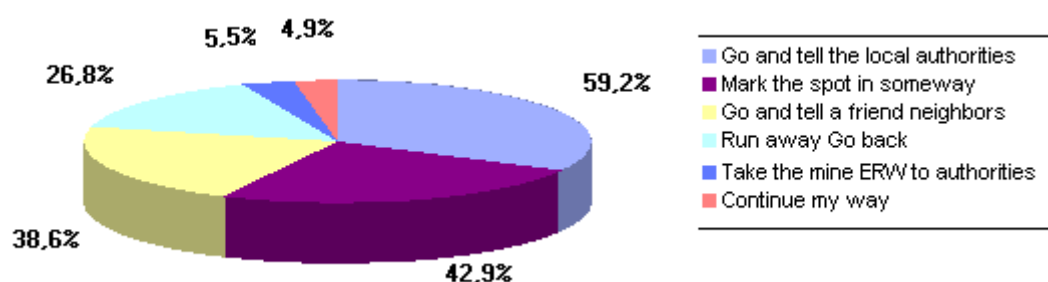
implemented in their own village, MRE activities to be conducted by female teams and specific programmes to be developed for returnees. Some people suggested that MRE activities be conducted more regularly (each month) or over longer periods (10 days) in each location, in the villages, in Madjib, at school or through tape-recorded MRE messages.

There are some differences due to place of origin:

- People replied “Increase/extend programmes(teams/materials/budgets)” in every province
- People replied “demining programmes should be strengthened” in Parwan and Bamyan provinces in particular
- More people replied “MRE should involve people, work with people, coordinate with people” in Kabul
- More people replied “MRE should have more female teams” in Paktia
- More people replied “MRE should be taught regularly, over a longer period (and tape-recorded MRE messages should be made available)” in Kandahar
- More people replied “develop specific programmes for returnees” in Nangarhar
- More people replied “MRE teams should work in the remote areas” in Herat
- We suggest they increase their activities in each village and district and design both practical and theoretical programmes.

3.4.2.2 Findings of evaluative questions on MRE awareness activities

Behaviour 1/ What would you do if you saw a mine and you were in a safe place? (Q.25)



The three main types of behavior in this situation were : “Go and tell the local authorities”, “Mark the spot in some way” and “go and tell friends/neighbours/parents. Only a few people replied “take mine/ERW to authorities” and “continue on my way”.

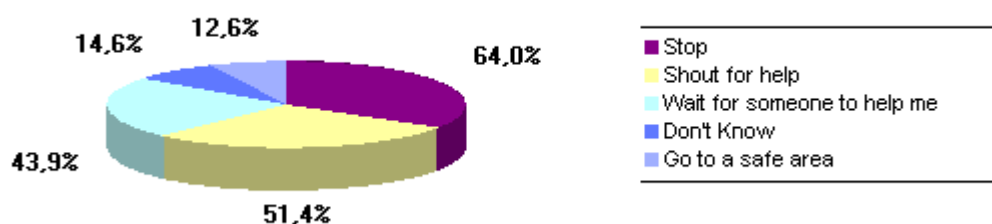
An analysis of the three main types of behaviors revealed that having attended MRE sessions influenced the choice of (“correct”) behavior. There were some differences in behavior due to gender, age and place of origin, particularly for the following typical behavior among the interviewees:

- “Go and tell the local authorities”
 - o 79% of the people from Konduz, Herat, and Parwan
 - o First answer given by respondents from Paktia
- “Mark the spot in some way”
 - o 69% of respondents from Parwan and Nangarhar
 - o Men
 - o Males from Herat
- “Go and tell friends/neighbours/parents”
 - o 53% of people from from Herat
 - o Male from Kapisa
 - o Female from Herat
- “Run away, go back”
 - o People from Kapisa
- “Take the mine to authorities”
 - o Male
 - o Female between 14 and 17 years old
 - o Male from Parwan and Nangarhar

In the control group, the findings were largely the same, only most people would “run away, go back” (28.8%).

The findings have revealed that if people were to see a mine/ ERW and were in a safe place, approximately a quarter of respondents in both types of communities would run away or go back the way they had come. However, in areas where no mine action activities were taking place, one in four men would take the mine to the authorities.

Behaviour 2/ What would you do if you thought you were in the mine field? (Q.26)



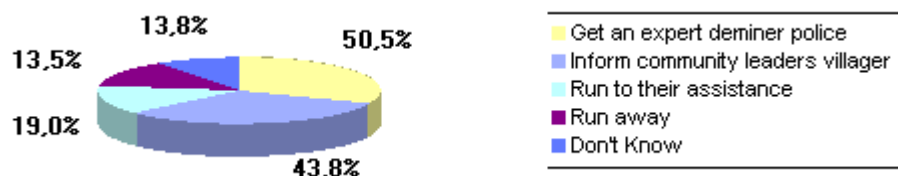
“Stop”, “shout for help”, “wait for someone to help me” were the main reactions in this situation. The analysis of the three main types of behaviour revealed that having attended MRE sessions influenced the choice of (“correct”) behaviour. People who had attended MRE adopted this behaviour more often and a large proportion of the respondents who hadn't received MRE replied “don't know”. The analysis also revealed the following typical behaviour among the interviewees:

- “Stop”:
 - o More than 74 % of respondents from Konduz, Parwan, Nangarhar and Kandahar
- “Shout for help”:
 - o 81% of respondents from Nangarhar
- “Wait for someone to help me”:
 - o 66% of the respondents from Nangarhar and Parwan
- “Don't know”
 - o 39% of the respondents from Balkh and 42 % from Paktia
 - o 61 % were women (a majority has 30 to 50 years old)
 - o 80% hadn't received MRE

In the control group the same trends were observed, but fewer people knew what to do if they thought they were in the minefield : “Stop” (56%), “Shout for help” (45,7%), “Wait for someone” (36%), “go to a safe area” (21%) .

The findings reveal that if respondents thought they were in a minefield, similarly, half would stop and shout for help. However, 15% didn't know what to do in such a situation.

Behaviour 3/ If your friend or family member were injured in a minefield, what would you do? (Q.27)



In this situation, interviewees replied they would “get an expert/deminer” and “inform the community leaders”. Having attended MRE sessions influenced the choice of (“correct”) behaviour, in particular in Konduz (45%), Kandahar(45%), Parwan (58%) and Nangarhar (73%)

There are some differences due to gender and place of origin:

- “get an expert/deminer”
 - o Nangarhar (89%), Parwan (74%), Konduz (59%) and Kandahar (56%)
- “inform the community leaders”
 - o Kabul (78%), Herat (74%)
- “run to their assistance”
 - o Bamyan (39%)
 - o Female
- “run away”
 - o Bamyan (34%), Kapisa (31%)

- “don’t know”
 - o Balkh (48%)
 - o Female (79/130 persons)

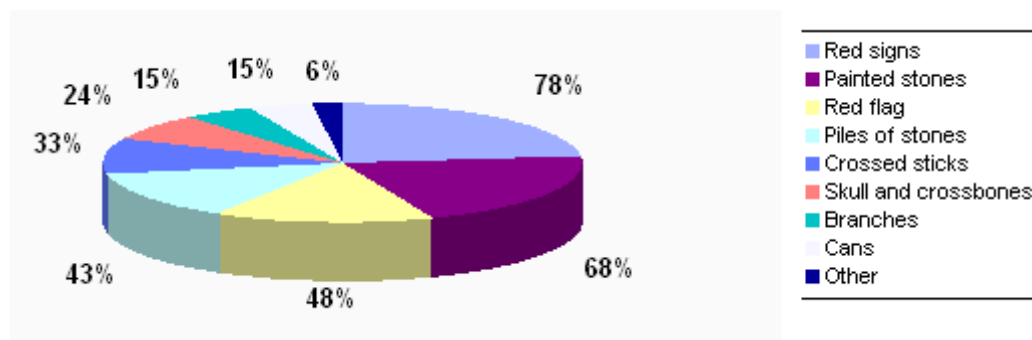
In the control group, the respondents stated they would inform the community leaders” (43%) and “get an expert/deminer” (40%). Having attended MRE sessions influenced the choice of (“correct”) behaviour.

There are some differences due to gender and place of origin:

- “get an expert/deminer”
 - o Nangarhar, Konduz
- “inform the community leaders”
 - o Kabul, Herat, Parwan
 - o Female
- “run to their assistance”
 - o Balkh
- “run away”
 - o Bamyān (34%), Kapisa (31%)
- “don’t know”
 - o Kandahar
 - o 2/3 of respondents are female

The findings reveal that if respondents were to see someone lying in a minefield, many would have run to their assistance: 20% in areas with mine activities, 22% in areas without. On the other hand, a large percentage would inform the local authorities: 28% in areas with mine action, 29% in others.

Knowledge 1/ What are the signs that tell you there are mines/ERW in a certain area? (Q.23)



The most common answers to this question were “red signs”, “painted stones” and “a red flag”. Little mention was made of “cans”, “skull and crossbones” and “branches”. Respondents from Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Kabul and Parwan gave around three items, Bamyān, Kapisa, Konduz gave two items, Balkh and Paktia gave one item.

There are some differences due to place of origin:

- 78 % said Red signs
 - o 40 % in Balkh
 - o 95 % in Nangarhar, Herat, Parwan
- 68 % said Painted stones (Female)
 - o 36 % in Balkh
 - o 85 % in Nangarhar, Kandahar

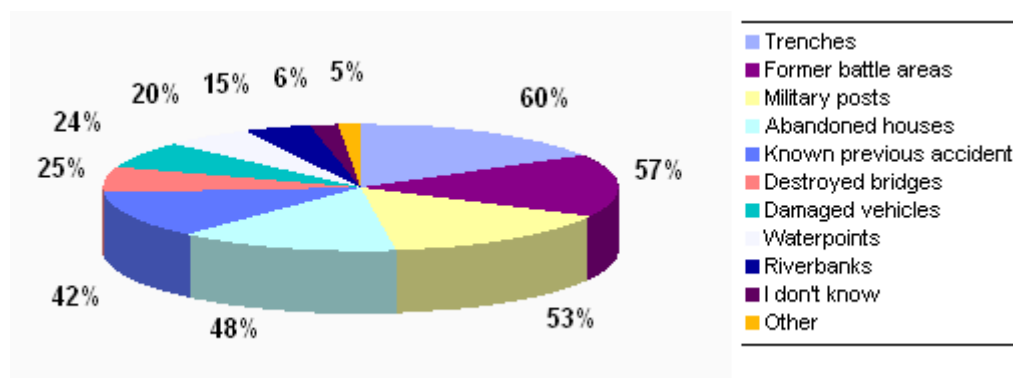
- 48 % said Red flag
 - o 23 % in Paktia
 - o 77% in Kandahar
- 43.1 % said Piles of stones
 - o 7 % in Balkh
 - o 70 % in Nangarhar
- 33.2 % said Crossed sticks
 - o < 11% in Balkh, Paktia
 - o 50 % in Herat, Kabul
- 24,7 % said Skull and Cross bones (Male)
 - o 3% in Konduz and Paktia
 - o 36 % in Herat (32% in Balkh)

The findings on mines or ERW indicators were fairly similar in both communities with the most popular response being 'red signs'. The level of knowledge is lower for the other signs indicating a danger of mines.

The findings show that:

- respondents had a good MREL in Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Kabul and Parwan,
- respondents lacked knowledge in Paktia, Balkh, and Konduz and Kapisa.
- MREL is higher for people who had attended a MRE session.
- More women (52.9%) replied painted stones than men, and more men replied "skull and cross bones" (58% and 60% in the control group) than women.

Knowledge 2/ Where are mines and ERW most likely to be found? (Q.22)



Both communities produced fairly similar results. The main places where it was thought mines and ERW were likely to be found were given as "trenches", "former battle areas" and "military posts". Less mention was made of "river banks" and "water points". Other places where respondents felt mines and ERW were most likely to be found were deserts/mountains and jungle areas, "former mujahidin camps" and near the airport.

There are some differences due to gender:

- More males said "Destroyed bridges" and "Damaged vehicles"
- More females said "Water points"

There are no significant differences due to the place of origin except in Balkh and in Kandahar (control group) where 1/6 interviewees replied “Don’t know”.

The findings show that:

- The level of mine risk education was slightly higher in Nangarhar, Herat and Kandahar, as respondents here gave more possible locations than in the others provinces.
- The lack of knowledge of mine risk education was slightly higher in Paktia, Balkh, Konduz and Kapisa
- MREL was higher for people who had attended a MRE session

3.4.3 Conclusion

MRE informs people about the danger of mines and helps them to recognise the danger signs and protect themselves. MRE activities are appreciated and sought after by much of the population. People like to receive MRE and wish that MRE activities could be continued and extended to reach the areas most impacted. It was felt that children/teenagers were in particular need of MRE.

Human presence (NGO and MRE teams) is essential for disseminating messages and conducting MRE sessions, even if the media can reach certain areas for activities that are difficult to implement for security reasons. School would seem to be a good way of reaching people, especially children/teenagers. People also get information at the clinic (women) at the mosque and from their families.

Men and children/teenagers seem to have received the most MRE (except in Kapisa and Nangarhar), showing that MRE activities are well targeted at the most at-risk group. Women are able to receive MRE messages at home from the men.

Risk-taking is linked to economic need, especially for men. Women take more risks in household tasks, such as fetching water.

People believe that mine incidents are due to a lack of knowledge and because it is “God's will”. Those responsible for setting and hiding mines are perceived as enemies of the Afghan people, and the government and demining teams are asked to help them by clearing the mines.

People recommend further development of MRE programmes and would like to see more coordination with the communities. They want to be told when the MRE teams are coming and would like them to stay longer, come more regularly or let them have MRE materials such as tape-recordings so they can carry out their own prevention activities until the MRE teams arrive. People recommend that MRE teams should train and involve people from the communities, choosing one MRE advisor in each village, for example, or for each group of returnees. There were also requests for female MRE teams (in particular in Paktia) to provide awareness for women and visit women in their home, as many are not allowed to go outside and to mix with men.

Knowledge and practices:

-the population seems to have a good level of knowledge and sound practice with regard to mine risk, in particular when people have received MRE training.

- Konduz, Herat and Parwan would seem to have the best MREL.

-Parwan, Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar would seem to have the best knowledge of MRE (except for Kandahar where no mine action activities were taking place).

-Kunduz, Parwa and Herat seem to have the best practice with regard to mine risk.

-Kandahar and all the women and men from Parwan would seem to be where good practice is the most lacking.

-Respondents from Balkh and Paktia lack understanding of what to do when confronted with a mine risk.

4. Conclusions:

In conclusion, this survey has highlighted the significant impact that mine and ERW contamination has on people throughout Afghanistan. The people are afraid of mine accidents and consider that mines hinder their movements. More than one in two people think mines/ERW are a problem that affects their daily lives and a barrier to social and economic activity.

According to the findings of the survey, the provinces where the communities feel the worst-affected are:

- Kandahar
- Parwan
- Konduz
- Paktia.

Afghan people are generally satisfied with current priorities for mine clearance in the country, but feel that more needs to be done. This means increased efforts to clear mines and also more Mine Risk Education, focused particularly on women, children/teenagers and returnees, and delivered through the mass media as well as through schools and NGOs. People notably highlighted the Government's role in mine action. The communities want to see demining activities implemented in coordination with local people who are willing to assist deminers in identifying priority areas for clearance.

It is important to bear in mind that the data might be influenced by a certain bias. Interviewers reported that in some cases interviewees who were unsure about what to say tended to give the answers they thought the interviewer 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.

The previous analysis also showed that:

1. The people surveyed are well aware of the problem of mines;
2. The overwhelming majority of people are fully aware of the dangers of mines and many people have had direct or indirect experience of mine incidents;
3. Mine risk is perceived as a greater problem by people with a difficult social-economic status. This can be explained by the fact that mine risk in Afghanistan is a result of a series of conflicts that have caused huge disruption of the social structure and the social functions of Afghan society. Vulnerability to the perceived threat of mines and UXO is particularly high among those people who have economic problems (unemployed), problematic social status (women) or live in an unsafe place (people from Kandahar);
4. Afghan women would like more female MRE teams, mostly in health centres;
5. The principal sources of MRE available to people are NGOs, social networks and schools;
6. There are some differences in knowledge due to gender and age; in particular the MREL among women seems to be lower than in men, and the MREL among adults seems lower than in children/teenagers;
7. The majority of people who have attended MRE sessions are men and their MREL is higher than that of women. So, a lack of Mine Risk Education among women – also due to social and cultural factors – is the main reason for their low Mine Risk Education level;
8. In Afghanistan, MRE is a fundamental factor in minimising mine risk. Most of the victims of mine/UXO incidents who have received MRE are young men, a social group with a higher MREL, whereas no women, a social group with a lower MREL, are included in this group. We can thus surmise that a lower level Mine Risk Education is not the only factor contributing towards dangerous behaviour.

In general, social, culture and economic structure influence at-risk behaviour. Men are more exposed to mine risk than women because in Afghan society men work, venture outside the home and are more active than women. The reasons behind men's at-risk behaviour, i.e. their *seeming* to ignore the dangers, would seem to be largely due to economic reasons. Necessity forces an individual to *subconsciously* ignore danger in order to cater to his basic needs and those of his family.

The findings of the research highlight the extent to which mine/ERW danger only seems to be ignored, as the respondents in at-risk areas are in fact aware of the extent of the danger. In contrast to this assumption, the mine/ERW threat is also latent and somewhat concealed by 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.

5. Recommendations from the provinces:

- Respondents from Balkh, Kapisa, Bamyan seem to have a less pronounced perception of the impact of mines.
- Respondents from Nangarhar, Parwan and Paktia seem to be the worst-impacted by the presence of mines and asked for their roads to be cleared.

- Demining activities allow women to participate in outdoor activities in Parwan, provide safe water sources in Nangarhar and enable children/teenagers to go to school in safety in Nangarhar and Kabul.
- Demining activities do not seem to be sufficient in all provinces and need to be prioritized in Paktia and Kandahar. Herat respondents asked for contaminated land and remote areas to be cleared.
- The respondents want to help and participate in demining activities in all the provinces and they are especially willing to participate in Nangarhar. Women think they could pass awareness messages on to others and men want to help the deminers to identify contaminated land.
- The main beneficiaries of MRE activities would seem to be children/teenagers and men and, according to the Landmine Monitor, they are the most at-risk. The level of MRE in Nangahar, Kandahar and Parwan, which are the more impacted areas, is better than in the other provinces. The level of MRE is lower for women and people over 19, and many people from Bahlk didn't know how to behave in the presence of mines.
- People from Kabul mainly receive MRE from MRE teams, people from Nangarhar and Kandahar mainly receive MRE from NGOs; people from Herat mainly receive information from schools, the people from Parwan by radio and the people from Kandahar via community volunteers.

6. Appendices:

Appendix A. Questionnaire (English version)

MINE ACTION KAPB SURVEY 1388/2009

Knowledge Attitude Practice and Beliefs (KAPB) on Mines and ERW impact

Individual Questionnaire

Interviewer name:	Date: / /2009
Location/village:	District:
Province:	

Indicate all mine action activities completed/occurring in/around the community:

Demining _____

MRE _____

Survey _____

Victim Assistance _____

Fencing/ Marking _____

Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain who you are, for which organisation you work and the purpose of this interview.

First of all, ask for 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:	Male	Female
Occupation:			
Education level:			

Start the questionnaire now. Use the instructions in italics to complete it. Whenever there is a ☒, tick the appropriate answer

a) QUESTIONS ON DEMINING

1. Do you know anything about demining/mine clearance?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, can you describe what you know?

2. Do you think that the mine clearance activities being implemented are sufficient?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, please explain? If not, then why?

3. What are the benefits of demining for the population, and for you in particular?
(Do not read the options; tick what the person mentions)

- ☐ Save lives of people
- ☐ Clear land and streets
- ☐ Help people to rebuild their houses
- ☐ Help farmers to cultivate their land
- ☐ Help refugees/IDPs to return home
- ☐ Ensure safety of children/young people on the way to school
- ☐ Provide facilities for reconstruction activities
- ☐ Safe water sources
- ☐ Allow women to participate in outdoor activities
- ☐ Don't know

Others (specify) _____

4. Do you think the current demining activities process is set up according to the right priorities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, please explain, if not, then why?

5. In your opinion, priority should be given to clearing which areas?
(Do not read options; tick what the person mentions)

- ☐ Water sources
- ☐ Destroyed/abandoned houses
- ☐ Contaminated land
- ☐ Mine fields close to residential areas
- ☐ Roads/bridges

Others (specify) _____

6. Have mines prevented your community from conducting NSP projects?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, what type of projects?

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Water/irrigation
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Hospitals/clinics
- ☐ Electricity system

Other (specify) _____

7. Do you think that mines/ERW create problems for you and your family that affect your daily lives?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, how?

8. In your opinion, what is the main problem caused by the existence of mines or ERWs?

- ☐ Maim/kill adults/children
- ☐ Can not travel to the areas surrounding our village/district
- ☐ Can not farm/cultivate our land
- ☐ Affecting our economy
- ☐ Do not have access to local products/income
- ☐ Can not take our animals for grazing
- ☐ Do not have access to water sources
- ☐ Others

(specify) _____

If not, why is it not a problem?

9. Would you like a community-based MRE and mine clearance programme to be established in your valley?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, what support could you provide to this programme?

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

- ☐ Human resources
- ☐ Base camp
- ☐ Security

Others (specify) _____

10. Have any of your family member or relatives been maimed or killed in a mines/ERW accident?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, who?

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

- ☐ Husband
- ☐ Son
- ☐ Daughter
- ☐ Brother
- ☐ Sister
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Wife
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

If so, where did they receive medical care?

- ☐ Health care centre
- ☐ Village clinic
- ☐ District hospital
- ☐ Provincial hospital
- ☐ Private hospital
- ☐ Health worker
- ☐ Other _____

11. How long did it take to reach help (distance from site of accident to hospital)?

- ☐ Four hours
- ☐ Three hours
- ☐ Two hours
- ☐ One hour
- ☐ 30 minutes
- ☐ Other _____

12. How were they transported?

- ☐ Ambulance
- ☐ Private car

- ☐ Animal
- ☐ Local transport
- ☐ Walk
- ☐ Other _____

13. Are they receiving additional care?

- ☐ Medicine
- ☐ Physical rehabilitation (e.g. Physiotherapy)
- ☐ Orthopaedic care (e.g. walking aid, artificial limb)
- ☐ Vocational training
- ☐ Other _____

14. Are they able to?

- ☐ Work
- ☐ Go to school

15. Do you believe that the mine accident happened because of any of the following points:

(You can read the options; tick what the person mentions)

- ☐ Choice
- ☐ Lack of knowledge
- ☐ Destiny/fate
- ☐ God's will
- ☐ Other (specify).....

16. In your opinion, who is responsible for the mine incident?

(You can read the options; tick what the person mentions)

- ☐ Yourself
- ☐ Demining organisation
- ☐ The government
- ☐ Destiny
- ☐ Others (specify).....

17. Can you participate in or otherwise assist with the mine action activities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

If so, how and which activities can you participate in?

If not, why?

18. What do you recommend for improving demining activities?
Please describe?

b) QUESTIONS ON MINE-RISK EDUCATION

19. Have you attended any MRE sessions?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, where, when and what did you learn?

20. Who usually attends MRE sessions in your community?

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

- ☐ Men
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Boys
- ☐ Girls
- ☐ No one
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Everybody

21. How are MRE awareness messages delivered in your valley?

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

- ☐ Through schools
- ☐ By NGOs
- ☐ MRE teams
- ☐ Through radio programmes
- ☐ Clinics
- ☐ By community volunteers
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

22. Where are mines and ERW most likely to be found?

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

- ☐ Trenches
- ☐ Abandoned houses
- ☐ Military posts
- ☐ Destroyed bridges
- ☐ Riverbanks
- ☐ Water points
- ☐ Damaged vehicles
- ☐ Known previous accident sites
- ☐ Former battle areas
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

23. What are the signs that tell you there are mines/ERWs in a certain area?
(Wait for the response and tick accordingly. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)

- ☐ Red signs
- ☐ Red flag
- ☐ Cans
- ☐ Crossed sticks
- ☐ Piles of stones
- ☐ Skull and crossbones
- ☐ Painted stones
- ☐ Branches
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

24. Have mine/ERW accidents ever occurred in your village?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If so, what was the injured/killed person doing at that moment?

25. What would you do if you saw a mine/ERW and you are in a safe place?

(Wait for the response and tick accordingly. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)

- ☐ Run away / go back
- ☐ Continue on my way
- ☐ Go and tell a friend / neighbour/ parent
- ☐ Go and tell the local authorities (Malik, Mullah, MAPA)
- ☐ Mark the spot in some way
- ☐ Take the mine /ERW to authorities
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

26. What would you do if you thought you were in a minefield?

(Wait for the response and tick accordingly. DO NOT READ OPTIONS!!!)

- ☐ Stop
- ☐ Go to a safe area
- ☐ Shout for help
- ☐ Wait for someone to help me
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

27. If your friend or family member were injured in a minefield, what would you do?
(Do not read options; tick what the person mentions)

- ☐ Run to their assistance
- ☐ Inform community leaders/villagers
- ☐ Run away
- ☐ Get an expert / deminer /police
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

28. Some people run the risk of entering dangerous areas even though they are aware of the dangers. Why do you think they do this?

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

- ☐ Farming
- ☐ Taking the cattle for grazing
- ☐ Fetching water
- ☐ Hunting
- ☐ Collecting firewood
- ☐ Rebuilding the house
- ☐ Collecting scrap metal
- ☐ Making a journey
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

29. To what extent have MRE activities been useful to you?

30. What do you recommend for improving MRE activities?

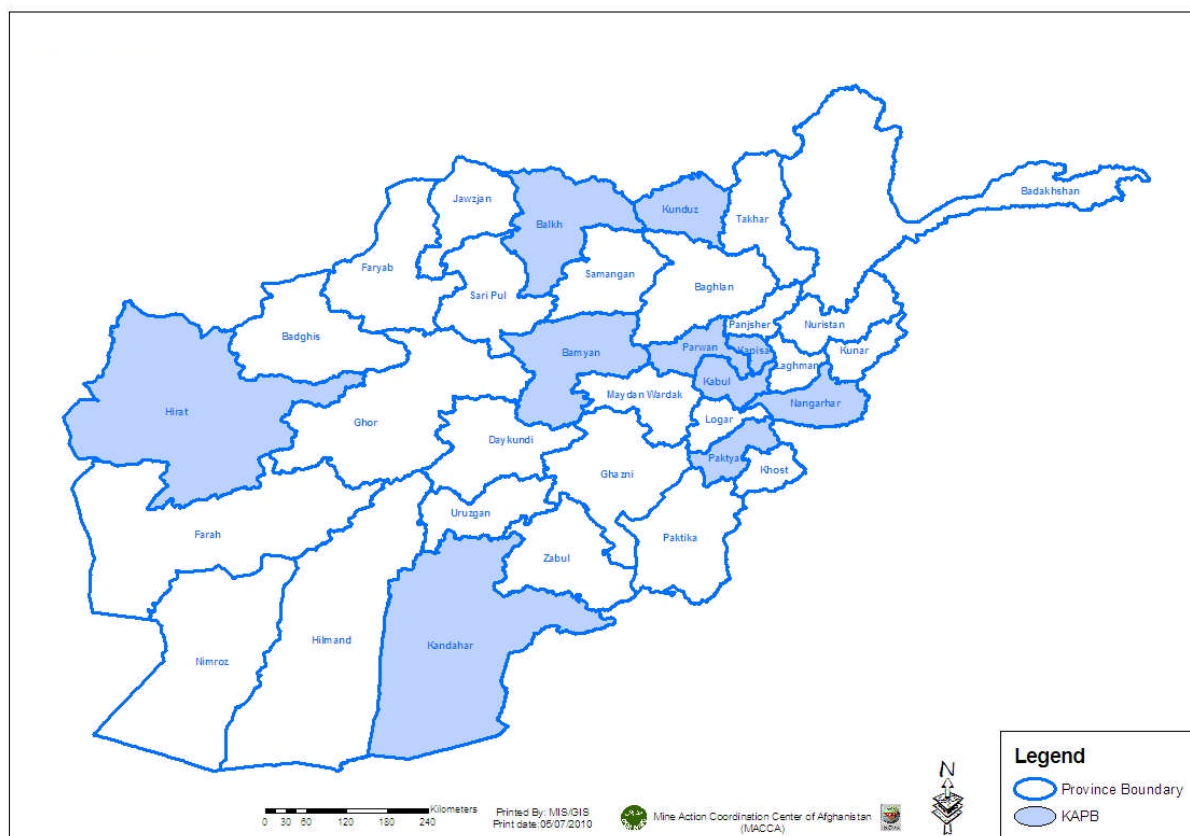
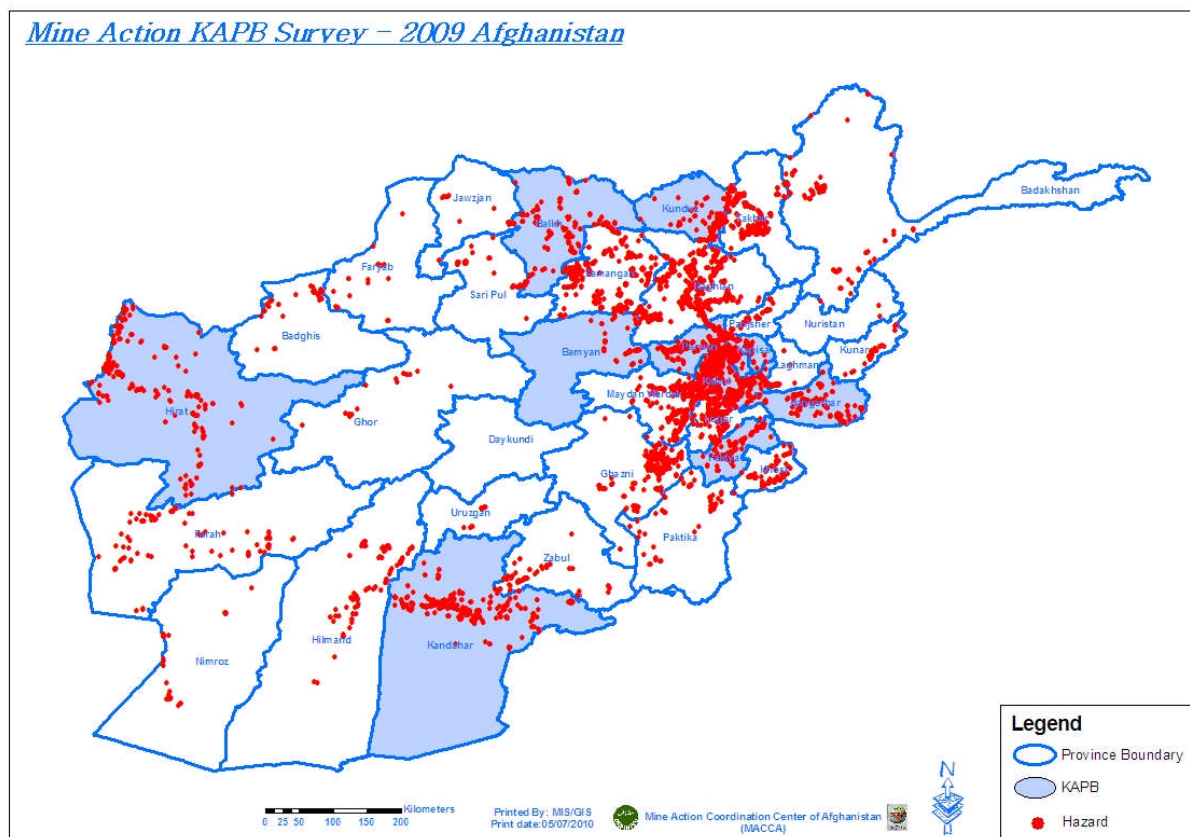
Please describe

The questionnaire is now finished.

Thank the interviewee for his/her time and patience before moving on.

Appendix B. Map showing the 10 provinces surveyed with the Afghanistan hazardous areas

Mine Action KAPB Survey – 2009 Afghanistan



Appendix C. List of the KAPB Survey location (Name of the Provinces, Districts and Number of villages)

Provinces name	Districts name	No. Villages in each District
Balkh	Unknown	8
	1 st	1
	2 nd	2
	3 rd	5
	4 th	6
	5 th	2
	6 th	1
	7 th	5
	9 th	1
	Ankhowy	1
	Center	1
	Chimtal	1
	Dihdadi	3
	Hairatan	1
	Khulm	17
	Sharak Hairatan	1
	Sholgara	4
<i>Balkh Total</i>	17	60
Bamyan	Unknown	3
	Center	34
	Kahmard	9
	Kahrar	2
	Koh Band	5
	Sayfan	3
	Sayghan	13
	Shewar	1
	Shibar	9
	Yakawlang	11
<i>Bamyan Total</i>	10	90
Herat	Unknown	1
	1 st	1
	3 rd	1
	5 th	6
	6 th	2
	8 th	6
	9 th	4
	Balamahal	1
	Guzara	1
	Injil	10
	Karukh	6
	Pashtun Zarghun	1
	Payen mahala krokh	1
<i>Herat Total</i>	13	41
Kabul	Unknown	3
	1 st	1
	10 th	9
	12 th	2
	4 th	2
	5 th	1
	6 th	4
	7 th	3
	8 th	4
	9 th	6

	Babo	1
	Kaj dara	1
	Khwaja musafir	2
	Mosahi	7
	Paghman	19
Kabul Total	14	65
Kandahar	Unknown	3
	6 th	1
	7 th	2
	9 th	2
	Ahmad Shah baba licee	1
	Arghandab	5
	Daman	8
	Dand	7
	Kandahar	5
	Maiwand	2
	Panjwayi	4
	Shaga	3
	Spin Boldak	9
	Zhari	1
	Zhari Dasht IDP Camp	3
Kandahar Total	15	56
Kapisa	Unknown	1
	1 st part of kohistan	6
	2 nd part of kohistan	12
	center	25
	Deh baba ali	1
	Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan	2
	Kapisa	2
	Koh Band	7
	Kohistan	10
	Kohistan number 2	2
	Mahmudi Raqi	2
	Mohamad dami	2
	Nijrab	4
	Tagab	5
Kapisa Total	14	81
Konduz	Unknown	14
	1 st	5
	14 th	1
	2 nd	5
	3 rd	15
	4 th	21
	5 th	2
	6 th	1
	Aliabad	1
	Archi	1
	Center	6
	Imam sahib	4
	Khanabad	14
	Said ramazan	1
Konduz Total	14	91
Nangarhar	Unknown	1
	3 rd	1
	5 th	2
	7 th	1
	Bihsud	8
	Ghani Khail	2
	Khogiani	1

	Surkh Rod	4
<i>Nangarhar Total</i>	8	20
Paktia	Ahmad Abad	5
	Chamkani	2
	Dand patan	1
	Gardiz	46
	Kochi khail	1
	Laja Ahmad Khail	1
	Mirzaka	8
	Mosa Khail	3
	Sayed karam	6
	Zadran	1
	Zazi Aryub	1
	Zurmat	3
<i>Paktia Total</i>	12	78
Parwan	Unknown	18
	1 st	1
	2 nd	2
	3 rd	6
	Aourkh parsa	1
	Bagram	8
	Chaharikar	29
	Jabalussaraj	5
	Kohi Safi	8
	Parwan	3
	Salang	12
	Shinwari	10
	Surkhi Parsa	6
<i>Parwan Total</i>	13	109
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>691</u>