ERW Risk Education in Darfur

Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Beliefs (KAPB) Survey

Baseline study 2012

Final report
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Dangerous Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERW</td>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPDO</td>
<td>Friends of Peace and Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSMA</td>
<td>Information Management System for Mine Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAS</td>
<td>International Mine Action Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASMAR</td>
<td>Human Security Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAP</td>
<td>Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPB</td>
<td>Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE</td>
<td>Mine Risk Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTI</td>
<td>MineTech International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMAC</td>
<td>National Mine Action Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSG</td>
<td>National Technical Standards and Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Risk Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>Rocket-propelled grenade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAMID</td>
<td>United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODO</td>
<td>Ordnance Disposal Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UXO</td>
<td>Unexploded Ordnance</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Executive Summary

“Awareness of danger of UXOs needs to be increased” (Teacher interviewed)

As a legacy of the long conflict, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) continue to pose significant threats to the population in Sudan’s Western region of Darfur. Since 2007, the UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO) and its partners strive to reduce the risk of injury from ERW in Darfur through survey, clearance and risk education activities.

Aiming at establishing a baseline and orientation for the Risk Education (RE) programme in Darfur, the UNAMID ODO in close cooperation with the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), UNICEF, MTI and the two national NGOs, FPDO and JASMAR decided in 2011/12 to conduct the first Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB) survey since 2003.

In a two-stage cluster approach, with a structured questionnaire and under the supervision of the ODO and NMAC, a total of 1671 persons (893 female/778 male; 745 children/926 adults) of different subgroups (students, nomads/herders, farmers, teachers, community leaders, workers etc.) were interviewed between May and July 2012 in 29 different villages and IDP camps in North, South and West Darfur. The data collected was entered in June and July and the analysis and final reports were completed in July/August 2012.

After providing background information to the KAPB study and its methodology, this report gives insight into the findings, structured in six different sections following the order of the questionnaire. The first part provides an overview of the demographic/socio-economic information of the sample; the second part looks into sources of information, use of mass media and transfer of knowledge; the third section evaluates the level of knowledge the communities have on ERW; the fourth part is dealing with attitudes, reactions to ERW presence and risk-practices of the communities; the fifth part assesses the level and effectiveness of previous information received on ERW; and the sixth and last section is about ERW casualties and surveillance.

The findings show that the perception of ERW as being one of the main three problems faced by the community was highest among respondents in West Darfur and residents in general. People interviewed in IDP camps indicated to stay in the camps for long (6-10 years in average in the South) and did not seem to face major ERW threats in the camps. For this reason, respondents suggested to focus RE activities more on ERW affected villages than IDP camps.

Risk Education was considered as very useful by the communities and seemed to have an impact since most beneficiaries indicated a subsequent change of behaviour. Direct community and school presentations also were broadly accepted and considered to be appropriate ways for raising awareness. However, the study shows that there is still great potential for better outreach to at-risk communities and obtaining positive impact by building close links with community and religious leaders, and by disseminating more complete and precise awareness messages via the most popular radio stations amongst other channels.

The findings point out that the majority of the respondents, both adults and children, are mostly aware of the danger of ERW and know that its explosion may lead to death. Nevertheless, their level of knowledge in many cases does not suffice for full risk-minimisation. After having received awareness messages, many children and adults still did not know the most common events that cause an ERW to detonate and some believed it was safe to carefully pick up an ERW.
Besides unintentional exposure to the risk of UXO injury due to lack of knowledge, 14.9% of respondents also mentioned a whole series of voluntary exposure to the risk of UXO, in most cases probably motivated by economic necessity, as they mentioned the collection of UXO for future use or income generation or as a substitute for certain items, such as school bells, jewellery, bells for animals and agricultural tools.

The results also showed that boys constitute the primary group at-risk and are most involved in casualties. Accidents mostly happened while the boys were tampering with the UXO or herding/tending animals. Other subgroups exposed to risk are farmers and pastoralists, which are often out-of-school children. NGOs were only seldom directly informed about ERW accidents, which makes it all the more important to build strong links with the communities for better surveillance and victim assistance.

In brief, the comment of the teacher interviewed in Western Darfur mentioned at the beginning of this executive summary only partially proved its validity. People in Darfur may need more awareness of the danger of UXO, but most of all, they need to be provided with risk education activities that are better tailored to the local context, needs and reality on the ground, disseminated through appropriate channels and include more complete and targeted messages.
1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In Sudan’s Darfur Region, an area hosting approximately 7.5\(^1\) million people of different ethnic groups and covering about 493,180 sq km\(^2\), a civil war broke out in 2003, and still today, people in this region live in insecurity. As a result of persistent violence and fighting, many people fled their homes; the number of internally displaced people are estimated between 1.9 and 2.7 million\(^3\). Due to ongoing fighting, ERW continue to pose a significant threat to the safety and security of residents, displaced and returning populations.

In Darfur, the mine action work is largely focused on the disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The changing situation of the conflict in Darfur implies a high risk of recontamination wherever fighting reoccurs, regardless of previous clearance efforts. UXO such as mortars, rockets, aerially delivered bombs, and grenades pose a high risk to the individual in terms of casualty and lethality radius and in general cause injuries to several people because of the large amount of explosives and fragmentation effect. Previously reported UXO accidents have especially involved children, mostly boys. Effective and targeted risk education is therefore paramount for the reduction of casualties.

Since 2007, Risk Education teams of local NGOs (JASMAR and FPDO) have worked in Darfur under the coordination of the UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO)\(^4\), the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)\(^5\) and UNICEF. They work to raise awareness on the dangers of ERW among communities and displaced populations by providing community and school based RE. These activities of the teams are completed by other training and public information efforts.

Since Risk Education activities were first implemented as emergency measures, no comprehensive needs assessment had taken place in the past, but its importance was acknowledged by all RE stakeholders present in Darfur. For this reason, ODO started in September 2011 the initiative to develop and plan a KAPB survey for Darfur.

1.2 Purpose of the KAPB survey and expected results

KAPB survey stands for Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs Survey and is a method mainly used in mine action and public health programmes, where activities aim at achieving behavioural change. A good understanding of the different factors which influence the behaviour of the population at-risk is therefore vital to the success of the programme.

In essence, a KAPB survey in mine action looks generally at the following points:

- What is the current knowledge of people about ERW safety? (Knowledge)

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\(^1\) Key facts and figures for Sudan with a focus on Darfur, UN OCHA V3.2 (15 Jan 2012), [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/darfur_fact_sheet_v32.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/darfur_fact_sheet_v32.pdf). Accessed February 2012.

\(^2\) Idem


\(^4\) The Ordnance Disposal Office began its operations in El Fasher in 2005 and is since 2008 an integral component of UNAMID. It works in direct support of UNAMID priorities to create a safe environment for civilians, UN and non-UN humanitarian workers in Darfur. More information can be found on [www.darfurodo.org](http://www.darfurodo.org).

\(^5\) Sudan’s National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) was established through Presidential Decree No. 299 in December 2005 and adopted the Sudan Mine Action Bill in 2010. In 2012, the NMAC and UNAMID ODO signed a letter of cooperation and the NMAC started establishing offices in Darfur. See: [www.su-mac.org](http://www.su-mac.org)
- What leads to risk-taking behaviour? (Attitudes)
- What are the current practices with regards to ERW and ERW safety? (Practices)
- What are the current beliefs? (Beliefs)

The data gathered by a KAPB survey is essential for planning, implementing and assessing Risk Education activities and setting priorities. In Darfur, the last KAP survey was conducted in 2003. Given the big time-lapse between the two KAPBs and the different nature of the questionnaire design and focus\(^6\), the survey of 2003 could not be used to serve as baseline for current activities, and for this reason the KAPB survey 2012 has mainly an exploratory and informative purpose, providing a baseline and orientation for the current RE programme.

The information collected during this survey is expected to provide a better understanding of the way in which people experience the presence and danger of ERW, of current knowledge they have of ERW, how this is translated into action or not, as well as on their attitudes, practices and beliefs. The survey also aims at informing on the most effective communication channels/networks for the dissemination of awareness messages. It searches to identify risk-taking behaviours, or why aspects of “safe” behaviour promoted by RE programmes may not be adopted entirely. It also aims at assessing the impact of awareness messages provided and the surveillance mechanism for ERW casualties.

This understanding is expected to allow all RE stakeholders to subsequently adapt the methodology and implementation of the Risk Education activities to the local context and to overcome obstacles for achieving behavioural change.

2. Implementation of the Survey

2.1 Questionnaire design

The KAPB survey was developed by UNAMID ODO and MTI\(^7\), amended with valuable input from UNICEF and the former UNMAO MRE advisor, and approved by the operations and management of UNAMID ODO and NMAC.

Recommendations from the *IMAS Mine Risk Education Best Practice Guidebook 2 on Data-collection and Needs Assessment for MRE*\(^8\) and the *National Technical Standards and Guidelines for Mine Risk Education*\(^9\) (NTSG) were taken into consideration for developing the questionnaire. Due to the high need in baseline data, it was decided to adopt a rather broad approach to this KAPB survey and to include questions on knowledge transfer and surveillance.

The final KAPB questionnaire consists of 50 questions, each containing short instructions for the interviewers. The questions comprise both single and multiple choice questions for obtaining quantifiable data, but also enough space for individual additions (i.e. “Other, please describe”) as well as space for comments from the respondents for more flexibility and maximising the reliability of the data, by avoiding typical and normative answers.

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\(^6\)The KAP survey in 2003 was conducted by the Sudanese Red Crescent in El Fasher region only

\(^7\)The RE coordinator involved in this KAPB survey was seconded to UNAMID ODO by MineTech International


Once approved, the English version of the questionnaire (included in Annex A) was translated into Arabic, and pre-tested in different IDP camps in El Fasher with regards to format, language and content to eradicate any redundancy, misinterpretation or lack of clarity. The results from the pre-testing were used to finalize the questionnaire. The final Arabic questionnaire is included in Annex B.

The questionnaire was structured in six different sections:
- Section 1: Demographic/Socio-economic information
- Section 2: Communication/Transfer of knowledge
- Section 3: Knowledge of Explosive remnants of war (ERW)
- Section 4: Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs
- Section 5: Information received on ERW
- Section 6: Victims and surveillance

2.2 Sampling and population of survey
In Darfur, where there is only little known and reliable demographic data available and internal displacement is still ongoing, it becomes quite a challenge to find a suitable sampling method which provides representative data, and which at the same time is culturally acceptable and feasible with the difficult security situation and limited access to many locations.

In this research, sampling was done in a two-stage geographic cluster sampling approach, where in each of the three States (North, West, South) two big cluster areas was selected around task/DA locations, and from there, according to the number of bigger towns, middle and small villages and IDP camps a random selection of five clusters was made per big cluster and data-collection team, so that a total of 29 clusters in whole Darfur could be covered.

In Darfur, children represent one of the main groups at-risk and it is known that the population aged 16 or younger makes up a 47%\(^\text{10}\) of the population in Darfur. For these reasons, the interviewers were encouraged to include at least as many children as adults. Other sub-groups of interest for this study were men and women in general, boys and girls, religious or community leaders, teachers, nomads/herders, and farmers, but numbers were not predetermined since the selection needed some flexibility depending on probability proportional to size.

Targeting a sample size of 1,700 respondents, 40-60 interviews were to be conducted per cluster. The research tried to minimize possible bias by selecting clusters where the teams had not previously been working, by providing comprehensive training to the data-collection teams, and monitoring the whole process. However, it cannot be excluded that the survey includes some courtesy bias, in the sense that people give answers that they feel that are the right ones.

2.3 Data-collection

2.3.1 Survey teams
Due to restricted resources available, limited access to many locations and as a way of building capacities of the teams, the data-collection was conducted by the six RE teams of JASMAR and FPDO.

\(^{10}\) Key facts and figures for Sudan with a focus on Darfur, UN OCHA V3.2 (15 Jan 2012), http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/darfur_fact_sheet_v32.pdf. Accessed February 2012.
Prior to data-collection, all survey workers received a two-day training in data-collection for KAPB to standardise interview procedures, allow for practising and for a good understanding of the data-collection tool and purpose of the KAPB survey.

1) Introduction and background information on data-collection principles and KAPB survey
2) Data-collection teams, roles and responsibilities
3) Data-collection tool
   • Content and use of the questionnaires, materials and guide
   • Review of questions, incl. Skip patterns and special instructions
4) Implementation of KAPB in the field
   • Respondent selection procedures
   • Informed consent and confidentiality
   • Interview techniques and golden rules
   • Proper supervision and quality-control procedures in the field
   • IMSMA forms (Activity report, Victim, Accident, DA)
   • Planning
5) Practical interview exercises
   • Interview practise

2.3.2 Time and duration of data-collection

After the training, in beginning of May, a short pilot of two weeks was conducted in North Darfur in order to check the sampling method and if the data-collection fulfils the desired standards. Full data-collection was ongoing from mid-May up to end of June 2012.

2.3.3 Ethics

For confidentiality, the questionnaire remained anonymous and no names or addresses were recorded. All the interviewees gave their voluntary and informed consent and had the right to stop the interview at any given moment without any consequences.

Prior to the interview, the interviewees were explained the purpose and intent of the survey. After the interviews, the interviewees were provided with some RE materials and messages for debriefing to avoid that people are left behind with a misconception that might put them in danger. In many places, once the interviews were completed, the survey teams also provided full community RE presentations.

2.3.4 Locations

Data collection took place in North, West and South Darfur, in six different localities (El Fasher, Kass, Marshang, El Geneina, Sirba, Jebel Moon), shown in the map below. Within these localities, each team targeted to cover five clusters. A total of 29 clusters could be covered, see map below.

50% of all people in Darfur are living in the triangle El Fasher - Nyala - El Geneina\(^{11}\) and most clusters were concentrated in this area, but considering the high internal displacement rates in Darfur, the importance of the indication of a place where the interview took place becomes relative. The interviews in El Fasher ZamZam camp for example were conducted in the clusters of the new arrivals from ERW affected areas such as Shangil Tobay, Dar AlSalam, Tukumare etc. In this way, teams managed to gather information from a wider area than just El Fasher locality.

\(^{11}\) Including a radius of 30km. Key facts and figures for Sudan with a focus on Darfur, UN OCHA V3.2 (15 Jan 2012), http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/darfur_fact_sheet_v32.pdf. Accessed February 2012.
NORTH DARFUR

El Fasher rural
Survey conducted by Team FPDO 1
Duration: 4 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster location</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saili</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daba</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Simeima</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogogogo</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabarsy</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

El Fasher IDP Camp (ZamZam C)
Survey conducted by Team FPDO 4
Duration: 5 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster location</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangil Tobay cluster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukumare cluster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar AlSalam cluster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadad cluster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abudeleg cluster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEST DARFUR

Sirba / Jebel moon localities
Survey conducted by Team JASMAR 3
Duration: 5 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster locations</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goker</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramankol</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AboGabina</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aish Bara</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damied</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

El Fasher rural
Survey conducted by Team JASMAR 6
Duration: 5 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster location</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jealjeala</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kondabi</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jebat</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu remail</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arafa</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOUTH DARFUR

Kass locality
Survey conducted by Team JASMAR 5
Duration: 5 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster location</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dugo IDP Camp</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school boys</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denar IDP Camp</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elshimalia IDP Camp</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toor IDP Camp</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marshang locality
Survey conducted by Team JASMAR 3
Duration: 5 weeks
Number of trained staff: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster location</th>
<th>Nr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menwashei</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamadah IDP Camp</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Shorta IDP Camp</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Salam IDP Camp</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Interviews were conducted in ZamZam (C) IDP Camp since people there are organized in clusters according to their origin, allowing thus for interviewing new arrivals from ERW affected areas such as Shangil Tobay, Shadad, DarAlSalam etc, which are difficult to access for the teams.
2.4 Data-entry and analysis

A special KAPB Survey Access database was developed by the UNAMID ODO Information Management Officer. The data collected was entered in all three ODO sector offices and then centralized and completed by the end of July at UNAMID ODO headquarters. Throughout data-entry, several quality assurance checks were done.

Since the KAPB survey aimed at getting general orientation and baseline for the RE programme, analysis was done according to the different themes and sections of the questionnaire, cross-relation of questions as well as thorough content analysis of open questions.

For a first assessment of the effectiveness and gaps in risk education activities, the survey also looked at differences between groups that had never received information about the dangers of ERW and those that had received information of ERW dangers.

Since there were no equal quotas defined for the occupation profiles, subgroups were not systematically compared, but as the findings of this research indicated that boys in general, farmers and nomads/herders are the subgroups most exposed to UXO, the data for these subgroups were more closely analysed.

The data of the different States were also compared, but due to the limited sample coverage, the present study does not claim to be representative of the whole three States, but still give useful indications to the RE programme since the cluster locations were situated in typical task locations of RE teams.

Each question was cross-analysed according to:

- Gender
- Age cluster (Children/Adults; or more detailed 5-10; 10-18; 18-45; Above 45)
- ERW received/not received
- Education level
- Location
- Main at-risk groups
3. Survey findings

3.1 Survey sample and socio-economic/demographic data

3.1.1 Questions

1.1 Age?
1.2 Sex?
1.3 Number of people in household, above 18 and below 18?
1.4 Occupation/Main activity of respondent?
1.5 Education level of respondent?
1.6 If child, attending school?
1.7 How long have you been living in this area?
1.8 What are the three main problems you face in your village/area?

3.1.2 Findings

Total sample size: 1,671

In this first baseline KAPB survey (2012) in Darfur, 1,671 persons were interviewed. This section informs about the distribution of the sample by sector, area, gender, age, and education level. Interviews were conducted in North, West and South Darfur in 29 different villages/IDP camps (see 2.3.4).

### Age (Question 1.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-18</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-45</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 45</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

745 children and 926 adults were interviewed, distributed to the above age groups and gender profiles. Of the 745 children, 358 were boys, and 387 girls.

### Gender (Question 1.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sample consists of 893 female (53%) and 778 male (47%) respondents.
**Household size (Question 1.3)**

In Darfur, the average household size is said to consist of 6 members\(^{13}\). For this research, a household was defined as a group of people living together and sharing the same meals and/or sleeping under the same roof.

In this sample of the KAPB survey in Darfur, the findings show big households, with an average of 7 household members, which even rises to 8 for the survey population in the South. The findings also point out that in average there are 3-4 adults, and 4 children living in the same household.

**Occupation (Question 1.4)**

There were no quotas fixed for the different subgroups, for this reason, the various occupation profiles were only used for analysis whenever data for different at-risk groups needed to be looked at. Most people of the sample population were students/pupils (35.9%), farmers (22.1%), housewives (17.5%), workers (5.7%), and nomads/herders\(^{14}\) (4%). 2.6% of the sample population were key informants, such as community leaders/sheikhs/umdas and teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Of which children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student/Pupils</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeper/Housewife</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomad / Herder</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed / None</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant/Trader</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non school child</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^{15})</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freelancer</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Leader/Sheikh/Umda</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Worker</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government official</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Education (Question 1.5)**

The findings show an illiteracy rate of 38.8%. Put in relation with the number of respondents per State, the illiteracy rate was highest among the respondents in the West (57.7%) in comparison with the respondents from the North (34.1%) and South (25.3%). 50.2% of all women interviewed mentioned to be illiterate as well as 25% of all men.

---

\(^{13}\) WFP Sudan (2010)

\(^{14}\) During data-entry of the KAPB survey, it appeared that there was some confusion around the notions of nomad vs. pastoralist/herder and the Arabic words الرعاة والرحل. In the West, the data-collection teams were referring to the الرعاة as nomads while they were residential and working as pastoralist in an area. For this reason, there was no separation made and all the data analyzed under the category nomad/herder.

\(^{15}\) Butcher, Hunter, Restaurant owner, baker, civil servant, carpenter, community volunteer, employee, NGO worker, project coordinator, technician, veterinary assistant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read and Write</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic school</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysed according to job profiles, 92.5% of nomads/herders mentioned to be illiterate, as well as 76.4% of housekeepers/housewives, 73.7% of unemployed and 56.9% of farmers.

In general higher education level (secondary school and university) only made up a 10.1% of all respondents, and was highest among interviewees in the South.

School attendance (Question 1.6)

Of the 745 children interviewed, 588 or 78.9% said that they are attending school, whereas 157 or 21.1% are not attending school\(^{17}\). The number of children out-of-school is highest in the West where 106 out of 223 children interviewed (non school children included) were not going to school, many of them working as nomads/herders or farmers as shows the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Total number of children</th>
<th>Of which aged 5-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nomad / Herder</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None / Unemployed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non school child</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant/Trader</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeper/Housewife</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freelancer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{16}\) In Darfur, many people go to religious schools “Khalwas” where they learn to read and write.

\(^{17}\) This figure might include a few children below the schooling age of 6, since the age profiles were 5-10/10-18
The findings showed that the people interviewed in the West mostly had been staying there all their life (71.8%) whereas most of the people interviewed in the North mentioned to have been staying in the area for 0-2 years (54%) and in the South for 6-10 years (74%). Analysed according to the location IDP camp vs. villages, it becomes evident that the majority of people in the IDP Camps especially in the South (66.5%) tend remain there for up to 6-10 years whereas in the North most of the people in the IDP camps mentioned a duration of 0-2 years, but this also has to do with the fact that interviews were conducted with new arrivals in ZamZam IDP camp (C).

Three main problems faced by the community (Question 1.8 - Multiple choice)

As asked about the three main problems the people are facing in their area, the overall result showed that lack of water/food, poverty, poor health and education systems and fear of war seemed to be the major problems. ERW presence was only considered by 12.6% as one of the three main problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One of the three main problems faced by the community</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Percentage of whole sample</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Percentage of all children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water/food</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor health system</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of war</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor education</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERW</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough land/animals</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, describe(^{18})</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shows the above table, children mostly mentioned the same main problems as the adults.

From a geographical perspective, the percentage of those mentioning ERW as one of the main three problems, was highest among respondents from West Darfur (38.7%), especially in the clusters in Sirba/Jebel Moon localities (54.2%), where for example in Kondobe 94% of all

\(^{18}\) Other problems mentioned, included: Lack of plastic mats, Housing/Shelter, Don’t know, Lack of good roads/transport, No other problem, No market, Fear of tribal war, Lack of security, Lack of electricity, Lack of youth club, Kids are punished, Lack of firewood, Mosquitoes, School distance, Crimes, Discrimination, Lack of fuel, High prices in camp, Lack of toys, no mill
respondents considered ERW as one of their main problems. In South Darfur only 1.8% of the respondents in this State mentioned ERW as one of their main three problems and in North Darfur only 1%, mainly from El Fasher rural area (1.7%).

However, besides the real threat present in the cluster location, the perception of ERW as being one of the main three problems seemed also to be influenced by the information the knowledge the people had about ERW. Of those who mentioned ERW as being one of the main problems, 75.2% had previously received information about ERW, whereas for those who mentioned other problems the majority had not received any information about ERW.

For the main groups at-risk as further mentioned in question 3.3, ERW was seldom considered one of the main problems, even though this groups were said to frequently go to ERW affected areas.

- **Boys:** Only 4.4% of boys indicated ERW as being one of the three main problems, considering lack of water/food, poverty and poor health and education system to be bigger problems
- **Farmers:** Only 3.5% of farmers considered ERW as being one of the three main problems and mostly mentioned lack of water/food, poverty and poor health system as being the major problems.
- **Nomads/Herders:** This group mostly mentioned lack of water/food and fear of war, and 19.4% mentioned ERW to be one of the three main problems

**Information on explosive remnants of war received (Question 5.1)**

Although explored in Chapter 3.5, this data is mentioned already at this stage since it will be used to contrast certain findings between people having received awareness information and those having not previously received any messages about ERW, especially when analysing the level knowledge people have of ERW.

In this study, the majority of the people had not previously received any information about ERW (62.8%).

616 respondents (315 female/301 male) had received information about ERW and are from the following age groups:

- Children (5-10): 52 (34.2% of all children in this age group)
- Children (10-18): 207 (34.9% of all children in this age group)
- Adults (18-45): 296 (39.8% of all adults in this age group)
- Adults (Above 45): 61 (33.5% of all adults in this age group)
3.2 Sources of new information / transfer of knowledge

3.2.1 Questions

2.1 What is the main way you get new important information in your community, i.e. about health, agriculture etc.?
2.2 Who in your community receives new important information at first?
2.3 How do you personally prefer receiving new information?
2.4 How often do you listen to the radio?
2.5 Which radio station do you listen to most?
2.6 At what time do you mostly listen to the radio?

3.2.1 Findings

What is the main way you get new important information in your community, i.e. about health, agriculture etc. (Question 2.1 – Two choices)

In this question, interviewees were asked to mention the two main ways how the community get new important information. The result shows quite clearly that both adults and children in this study mainly receive new information mainly through:
- community leaders
- radio messages
- family and friends

For children, mainly in the North, training in school is also an important source of information and was mentioned by 20% of all children as one of the two main ways of getting new information. TV and newspaper are not used much as a main source of information and were only indicated by 7.8% or 2.7% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of information</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information given by community leaders</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio messages</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training in school</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information given at mosque</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experts going from house to house</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talks given by experts in public places</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice board or posters</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Paper</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional media forms</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who in your community receives new important information at first? (Question 2.2)

In line with the above question, results show that community leaders, sheikhs and umdas are mentioned by a vast majority of respondents (83.7%) to be the ones that generally receive information at first, followed by men and teachers.
How do you personally prefer receiving information? (Question 2.3)

A clear majority of respondents (63.9%), adults and children alike, prefer to get new information through presentations or public announcements.

- Illustration in pictures was the second choice of children (16.8% of children, 13.2% of whole sample) as well as of 13.5% of women
- Radio was generally more preferred among adults than children, especially by men
- Other: 49 interviewees or 5.1% of sample mentioned that they prefer getting new information through sheikhs.

For the at-risk groups: Boys in general preferred presentations (60.3%), Nomads/Herders preferred the illustration of the information in pictures (46.2%) and farmers favoured presentations (52.3%) followed by radio.

How often do you listen to the radio (Question 2.4)

The majority of all people interviewed (62.7%) (54.5% of children/69.2% of adults) mentioned to listen to the radio at different frequencies in all three States (West 55.4%, South 64.3%, North 66.8%). 28% of the respondents listen to the radio every day.

For targeting certain groups through radio messages, it is important to note that most non school children (84%) never listen to the radio, as well as most of the nomads/herders (56.7%).
Which radio station do you listen to most? (Question 2.5 – Open question)

People usually mentioned more than one station. For overall answers the ranking is the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio Station</th>
<th>Nr of hits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Omdurman</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dabanga</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. El Fasher</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. El Geneina</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nyala</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. London BBC</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sudan Radio FM 100</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Darfur 90.3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. AlSalam</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Afia Darfur</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. No station mentioned</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Tamazight</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. El Fourgan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Community radio</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP 5 per State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Darfur</th>
<th>South Darfur</th>
<th>West Darfur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- El Fasher radio</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Dabanga</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Omdurman</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- Darfur 90.3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5- Sudan FM 100</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At what time do you mostly listen to the radio? (Question 2.6)

Best times for broadcasting seem to be morning and evening. 45.1% of all interviewees mentioned to mostly listen to the radio in the morning, and 36.9% in the evening.

---

19 UNAMID radio broadcasts daily one hour over AlSalam radio and also has agreements to broadcast via El Fasher radio. According to the results of this study, AlSalam radio is not very popular.
3.3 Knowledge of ERW

3.3.1 Questions

3.1 Have you ever heard about ERW?
3.2 Do you think there are any ERW in your village?
3.2.1 If yes, where do you think they are?
3.3 If yes, who goes most to these areas in your village?
3.4 Would people mark an area that had ERW in it?
3.4.1 If yes, how would people mark those areas?
3.5 What makes a ERW explode?
3.6 If it explodes, what can ERW do to human beings?
3.7 Is it safe to pick up ERW and move it as long as you are careful?

3.3.2 Findings

Have you ever heard about ERW? (Question 3.1)

This question did not aim to find out if people had received awareness messages, but if they had an idea of what ERW is. Findings show that the majority of people (68.8%, 291 woman/229 men) had heard of ERW or in other terms, 65.3% of children and 83.5% of adults. This was clearest among respondents in the West where 84.7% replied with yes and where the ERW threat also seemed to be very present. Of the respondents in the North 67.9% replied with yes, and in the South 52.6%.

76.0% of all non school children interviewed had never heard of ERW before, as well as 35.3% of all students interviewed and 32.8% of farmers interviewed.

Do you think there are any ERW in your village? (Question 3.2) If yes, where do you think they are? (Question 3.2.1 – Open question)

In this question, 74% of the respondents from the West indicated that they think there are ERW in their village. In the South and North, this percentage dropped to 35.1% and 30.4% respectively. These results further confirm the findings from Question 1.8 where the highest percentage of people considering ERW as one of main problem came from West Darfur.

In question 3.2.1 people either gave general answers (military areas, fighting places etc.) or indicated concrete locations. For more details and maps, please see below as well as Annex C / D.

North Darfur

35.5% of the respondents in the North think that there are ERW in their village, but in case of the IDPs from ZamZam Camp the interviewees mostly referred to their former places of residence (see map). 23 people gave general answers, such as: abandoned houses, conflict areas, fighting area, forest, cultivation areas, checkpoints, mountain and street, farming areas, fields, military areas, wadi (seasonal watercourses); and 229 people mentioned concrete locations in the following areas: Shangil Tobay, Tabit, El Fasher rural, Abu Delek, Dar al Salam, Sag El Naam, Mellit, Tawilla.
South Darfur
30.4% of the respondents in the South answered that they think there are ERW in their villages, most of them also referring to villages outside the IDP camps. Asked where these ERW are located, 41 people gave general answers (Outside, remote, dangerous and unpopulated areas, forest, wadis, eastern and northern areas, farmland, fighting areas, nearby places and village etc.) and 95 mentioned concrete locations in the following areas: Kass, Sheieria, Abu Dangal, Menawashi, Labado, Khor Abeche, EdDaien.

West Darfur
Of all the respondents in the West, 74% think that there are ERW in their villages. Asked where these ERW are located, 310 people gave general answers (Anywhere, different locations, wadi, fighting areas, military areas, abandoned villages etc.) and 158 mentioned concrete locations in the following localities: Sirba, Jebel Moon, El Geneina, as shows the map, almost in all the locations where the interviews were conducted.
If yes, who goes most to the ERW affected areas in your village? (Question 3.3. – Multiple choice)

Nomads/herders, boys and farmers result to be the most exposed to UXO presence in ERW affected areas are. Respondents in North and West Darfur mostly mentioned that nomads/herders\(^{20}\) and boys are going to affected areas, in South Darfur mostly farmers.

![People going to ERW affected areas chart]

In 23 cases in the West, interviewees mentioned under option “Other, please describe” that all the community is at risk and goes to ERW affected areas, mostly in Armankul, Abu Gabina, and Goker.

Would people mark an area that had ERW in it? (Question 3.4) and if yes, how would people mark those areas? (Question 3.4.1 – multiple choice)

The findings show that marking does not seem to be very common in Darfur; 28.1\% of interviewees (307 female, 163 male) mostly in North Darfur would mark an ERW location. Surprisingly, in the KAPB survey locations in the West where a big majority mentioned that ERW are one of the three main problems (see 1.8), even less people (14.3\%) tend to mark ERW areas. Further investigation by the teams revealed that the most common local marking signs such as putting branches over the ERW tend to pose problems since these markings attract the attention of the children who then like to lit the branches on fire for doing fireworks. In the West, people tend not to mark, but to bury the ERW deep in the ground (see question 4.4) which bears a great risk of injury as have shown previous accidents\(^{21}\). Overall, the most common local forms of markings are branches and piles of stone, red warning signs did not result to be very common.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branches</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile of stones</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossed sticks</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Signs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, describe(^{22})</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal skeleton/bones</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted stones</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{20}\) Of the 67 interviewees mentioning to work as herder/nomad 47 were children (33 boys, 14 girls).

\(^{21}\) In June a farmer was killed in Gereida, South Darfur, when burying a UXO.

\(^{22}\) Other types of marking mentioned, included burying the UXO, bands/ribbons, branches with thorns, piles of sand, bales of straw, blue barrels/tanks, bushes.
What makes a ERW explode? (Question 3.5 – Multiple choice)

In this question where each of the answer could theoretically be chosen 1671 times, the results showed that many people were not aware of what exactly causes the ERW to explode, since for each possible answer the overall response rate was less than 40% of all interviewees.

Children aged 5-10 knew the least what causes an ERW to explode with 17.1% choosing “don’t know”. There was no big difference of knowledge between man and women and other age groups.

For the main groups at-risk:
- A majority of nomads/herders indicated that tampering (61.3%) and throwing things at the UXO (52.2%) leads to explosion.
- Among farmers, less than 30% indicated one of the common events that cause explosion
- Boys in general gave the following answers: tampering (38.3%), moving/shaking it (36%), Throwing things at it (33.2%), fire (16.5%), don’t know (11.2%) and stepping on it (7%)

Split into the profiles “ERW awareness messages received” vs. “ERW awareness messages not received”, the results showed that the people having previously received information about ERW did only knew a little bit better what makes an ERW explode as for example only 51% of those having received RE messages indicated tampering as a possible cause of explosion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of explosion indicated by people having received RE messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampering with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throwing things at it, i.e. stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepping on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving/Shaking it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This lack of knowledge after having received information about ERW is especially concerning for the children having received RE messages and not knowing the causes of ERW explosion:
- 83% of the children did not know that fire can lead an ERW to explode;
- 68% did not know that hitting an ERW with stones cause explosion;
- 57.9% did not know that moving/shaking it could cause an ERW to detonate;
- 48% did not know that tampering can lead to explosion;
If it explodes, what can ERW do to human beings? (Question 3.6 – Multiple choice)

The majority of the respondents (81.7%) indicated that an explosion of ERW may lead to death, being aware of the level of danger. However, of all the 616 respondents that had received messages about RE, only 41.2% indicated that ERW could maim as well. In survey locations where ERW accidents had happened, 91.4% of people indicated that ERW could “Kill” and 48.7% that it could “Maim”. There were no significant differences of knowledge level in the different states, gender, or age groups.

- Boys in general gave the following answers: kill (79.6%), maim (35.8%), Don’t know (5.3%)
- 89.6% of nomads/herders were aware that ERW can kill, but only 23.8% indicated that ERW could maim.
- For farmers the answers were: kill (78.9%), maim (33.6%), Don’t know (3.5%)

For “Other”, 13 people mentioned that ERW could cause burnings or that people could become deaf, lose their eyesight or get paralyzed.

Is it safe to pick up ERW and move it as long as you are careful? (Question 3.7)

Most people (78.5%) knew that picking up an ERW is not safe even if it is done carefully.

No major differences were observed according to level of education or gender. 16.8% of boys in general thought it was safe to move an ERW carefully, as well as 12.5% of farmers and 25.4% of nomads/herders. Small children between the age of 5-10 were most insecure with 26.3% replying “Don’t know”.

Rather concerning is that still 13.8% of those having received RE messages thought it was safe to carefully pick up an ERW and 4.6% were not sure about it. This was either due to the fact that some had received only incomplete information, via poster and leaflets, but 38 interviewees had received ERW info in a session/briefing, and 5 in a lesson in school, meaning that the information provided was not precise enough or not well understood.
3.4 Attitudes, practices and beliefs

3.4.1 Questions

4.1 Have you ever seen something like this in real (UXO)\(^{23}\) in the area where you live?
4.2 Do you think these objects are dangerous?
4.3 What was the first thing you did or that you would do when you saw such an object on your path?
4.4 What would you do when you saw friends or a member of your family carrying one of these?
4.5 If you saw such an object, would you inform anyone?
4.5.1 If yes, who would you inform?
4.5.2 If no, why you would not report it?
4.6 In your community do people collect ERW or use them for something?
4.6.1 If yes, what do people in your community use ERW for?

3.4.2 Findings

Have you ever seen something like this (UXO) in real in the area where you live? (Question 4.1)

Overall, 59.7% of all respondents had not seen an ERW before, 38.1% replied with yes, and 2.2% did not know. The percentage of people having seen a UXO in real was highest among respondents in the West (53.6%).

Do you think these objects are dangerous? (Question 4.2)

The majority of the respondents considered the ERW as dangerous (92.8%).

Of the 44 persons (24 children and 20 adults) who did not consider ERW as dangerous:
- 10 are working as farmers
- 33 had never seen a UXO before
- 10 persons had received previous information about ERW (posters, leaflets, presentations) and still thought that the items are not dangerous

\(^{23}\) The interviewers showed UXO posters to the interviewees to ask them if they had ever seen UXO in the area where they live.
What was the first thing you did or that you would do when you saw such an object on your path? (Question 4.3)

The results show that most people would turn back or find another path, and only a small percentage of respondents (2.7%) indicated a dangerous reaction by saying that they would take the UXO with them, move it or try to explode it. Those who mentioned “Marking” as first reaction were mostly from North Darfur and in majority female respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage whole sample</th>
<th>Totals Children</th>
<th>Percentage Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turn back</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find another path</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark the area</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep going</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand still and shout for help</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take it with me</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch it/move it</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to explode</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other responses included: reporting it (32), running away (7), staying away (4), burying it (2), or covering it (1), leaving it (1) and not touching it (1).

What would you do when you saw friends or a member of your family carrying one of these (UXO)? (Question 4.4)

Also in this question, the majority of respondents generally showed a good reaction and mentioned that they would tell the friend that it is dangerous and ask him to put it down (58.2%), but 14.3% of the whole sample population or 18% of children would tell the friend to throw it away as far as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Percentage whole sample</th>
<th>Totals Children</th>
<th>Percentage Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell the friend it is dangerous &amp; put it down</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell the friend to throw it away as far as possible</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take it away from them</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run away</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take the object and throw it away</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take it and bury it deep in the ground</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take the object and hide it in my house</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For “Other”, people mostly mentioned that they would report it (6), ask the friend about it (6), don’t speak to the friend (2), throw it away (2), or tell others (1).

The findings highlighted that the fact of having received information of ERW did not necessarily instil a better reaction. Of the 616 persons that had received awareness messages, 83 would tell the friend to throw it away as far as possible, 25 would take it away from them, 24 (mostly farmers) would take it and bury it in the ground, 14 would take the object and throw it away and 7 would take it and hide it in the house.
Of the 60 persons that mentioned that they would take it and bury it deep into the ground, 30 respondents were from the West where respondents also mentioned under other comments (see chapter 3.7) that burying UXOs is common.

If you saw such an object, would you inform anyone? (Question 4.5) If yes, who would you inform? (Question 4.5.1) or if no, why you would not report it (Question 4.5.2)?

94.1% of all people interviewed would report ERW presence.

Sheikh/Umda, family as well as military and police are the ones that are most informed about UXO presence by the interviewees. Children in the age of 5-10 would mostly inform their family, whereas the other age groups mostly inform Sheikhs and Umdas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh/Umda</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military/police</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends/neighbours</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School teachers</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other government officials</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not reporting UXO presence

Of the 71 respondents that would not inform anyone (35 children/36 adults), 21 refused to give a reason and the rest mentioned that they feared to speak about it (8), did not have a special reason (14), did not know the danger of the UXO (8), did not know to whom to report (5), had a personal interest in the UXO (4), was too far away (2), did not want to get involved (2) or simply saw no benefit in reporting it.

“We are afraid of speaking about it” (Student)
“They will ask where and why did you bring it” (Farmer)
“Will be hit by cable” (Student)

In your community do people collect ERW or use them for something? (Question 4.6) and if yes, what do people in your community use ERW for? (Question 4.6.1 – multiple choice)

“Children collect the UXO to put them in the fire, then they run away to see the explosion from far” (housewife)
“They use UXO as jewellery for animals” (Sheikh)

73.5% of the sample population indicated that they do not use ERW in their community, but 249 or 14.9% from 25 different cluster locations in all three States said that they do use ERW in their daily lives and indicated different forms of use and risk practices.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non response</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95 people mentioned that their community uses UXOs for selling, making money, 78 said that people collect them for future use, like fireworks, jewellery, toys for kids, school bells, kitchen pots, agricultural tools etc.

The use of UXOs as school bells was already known from previous trainings of teachers in West Darfur, but this study confirmed that this is also practiced in North and to a lesser extent in South Darfur.

New information was the indication of 15 persons (mainly from West Darfur), that UXOs, especially the warheads of RPGs are used as bells for animals and other parts for jewellery for animals, as well as responses given under “Other”: use of ERW as kitchen tools and pots (19 persons), agricultural tools (13 persons), bells and jewellery for animals (15 persons from West Darfur).

These risk practices were mainly mentioned in the following locations, but as in question 3.2 it is possible that IDPs might have referred to their former places of residence:

**West Darfur**: Abu remail, Kondabi, Jealjeala, Aish Bara, Armankul, Abu Gabina, Arafa

**North Darfur**: Saili, Daba, Um Simeima, Gogo, Dabarsy, ZamZam (Tukumare, Shangil Tobay, Shadad, DarAlsalam, AbuDelek clusters)

**South Darfur**: Tour IDP camp, Secondary school for boys, Elshimalia IDP camp, Dugo IDP camp, Denar Camp, Hamada Camp, Menawashei
### 3.5 Awareness information received

#### 3.5.1 Questions

5.1 Have you ever received any information from anyone about ERW – or seen or heard any information about the dangers?

5.2 What sort of information have you seen or heard about ERW?

5.3 Do you think the information was useful?

5.3.1 If yes, why?

5.3.2 If no, why not?

5.4 Because of this information, have you changed your behaviour?

5.4.1 If yes, in what way have you changed your behaviour?

5.5 Did you pass the information received to someone else?

5.5.1 If yes, to whom?

5.6 What in your opinion is the best way for raising ERW awareness among communities?

#### 3.5.2 Findings

**Have you ever received any information from anyone about ERW – or seen or heard any information about the dangers? (Question 5.1)**

The majority of people interviewed had not previously received any information about ERW (62.8%). Of the 616 respondents who had previously received information about ERW, 324 were from the West, 232 from the North and 60 from the South. In every cluster location there were a few people that had previously received information about ERW in different ways.

Of the 616 respondents (315 female, 301 male) that had received information about ERW, 123 are boys (or 34.6% of total nr of boys), 47 nomads/herders (70.2% of all nomads/herders), 101 farmers (27.4% of all farmers), distributed to the following age groups:

- Children (5-10): 52 (34.2%)
- Children (10-18): 207 (34.9%)
- Adults (18-45): 296 (39.8%)
- Adults (Above 45): 61 (33.5%)

**What sort of information have you seen or heard about ERW? (Question 5.2 – Multiple choice)**

![Graph showing ways of awareness messages received in different regions (North, South, West)].

- Television
- Don’t remember
- Lessons in school
- Other, describe
- Radio
- Discussions with friends and family
- Leaflets
- Public meetings/presentations
- Briefings from government officials/NGOs
- Posters
The 616 respondents that had received awareness messages, had mostly seen posters, or attended briefings and public meetings and presentations. Public presentation/briefings were mentioned 307 times. For “Other”, 50 people mentioned that they had received information about ERW from the military and police (30), Sheikh/Umda (10), family (9) and the community (1).

Do you think the information was useful? (Question 5.3) If yes, why (Question 5.3.1 – open question), if no, why not? (Question 5.3.2 – open question)

Of all the respondents that had received information about ERW before (616), 99.4% considered it as useful, mainly because of the following reasons:

“I now know it is more dangerous than expected” (farmer)
“I can protect myself from UXO thanks to the information (student)
“I became afraid of it and if I found it I will not touch (student)

The answers could be categorized into the following groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons why information was useful</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowing the danger and effect of ERW</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding ERW/dangerous areas/Staying away</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information is helping to protect the people</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming afraid of UXO</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowing not to touch</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising awareness</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowing how to deal with ERW</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing risk behaviour</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considering information as important and new</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling others / Warning</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowing the types of UXO</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No reason indicated</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying safe roads</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowing official signs/Marking</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results showed that those persons who had only received information via posters and leaflets often repeated the same messages printed on the posters/leaflets. For those who saw the usefulness of the information received in knowing the different types of UXO, it is important that the teams are clear in their messages that the posters do not show all the possible types of UXO, that UXOs come in many different shapes and that no strange object should be touched.

The three persons who considered the information as not useful, had received the information via posters and discussions with friends and family and replied that they did not receive enough information about UXO and its dangers and needed more clarifications.

Because of this information, have you changed your behaviour? (Question 5.4) And if yes, in what way have you changed your behaviour? (Question 5.4.1)

“I used to collect some scrap metal, but now I will not do that” (Worker)

The graph on the right shows quite clearly that the vast majority of respondents (99%) indicated a change of behaviour as a result of the information received. The interviewees indicated that they mainly changed their behaviour in the sense that they would now stay away from ERW (49.5%), avoid dangerous areas (42.8%), inform or warn others about the danger (4.4%), stop
collecting dangerous items (3.3%), start reporting ERW presence (0.2%) or other (0.2%). This is a good indication for the RE programme, however for this question in particular, a certain courtesy bias cannot be excluded as people might have felt that they needed to give this indication.

Did you pass the information received to someone else? (Question 5.5) and if yes, to whom? (Question 5.5.1 – Multiple choice)

94% of the respondents in this survey who had received information about ERW passed it on to somebody else, mostly to their family, friends and neighbours.

Given that the average household is said to be consisting of 6-7 persons, the number of indirect beneficiaries of RE messages can be high. However, this also bears the risk that wrong messages or misconceptions spread within communities and families.

What in your opinion is the best way for raising ERW awareness among communities? (Question 5.6)

Out of 1,671 beneficiaries, 1,127 or around 67%, adults and children alike, consider presentations to be the best way to raise awareness of ERW among communities, followed by materials (10.8%), discussion with community leaders (8.4%) and training of community volunteers (5.4%). Drama, songs and puppetry were mostly mentioned by children. Other ways mentioned by 76 people suggested mainly to involve the Sheikhs through training and letting them deliver the RE messages to the communities. However, the survey teams reported that since the possible answers were not read to the people, many seemed to be insecure and mentioned the ways that they best know.
3.6 Victims and surveillance

3.6.1 Questions
6.1 Do you know anyone in your locality who has been killed or injured by ERW?
6.2 If yes, who was killed/injured in this incident?
6.3 Do you know what they were doing at the time of the accident?
6.4 Has anybody been informed about this accident?
6.4.1 If yes, who has been informed?
6.4.2 If no, why nobody has been informed?
6.5 Did RE/Clearance teams visit the village soon after the accident?
6.5.1 If yes, what did they do?

3.6.2 Findings

Do you know anyone in your locality who has been killed or injured by ERW? (Question 6.1)
25.1% of the sample population knew about an accident, 71.6% was not aware of any ERW accident in their locality, 2.9% did not remember. In 28 of the 29 cluster locations accidents were mentioned by smaller or bigger numbers of respondents.

Of the 419 respondents that indicated to know about an ERW accident, 214 were from 9 different locations in West Darfur, 143 from 10 different cluster locations in North Darfur and 62 from 9 different survey locations in South Darfur.

If yes, who was killed/injured in this incident? (Question 6.2)
In line with the accident records in IMSMA, most victims/survivors of ERW accidents are boys. In this study, respondents mentioned that in 58.5% of all the accidents boys were involved, a figure which is probably even higher, since in the category “more than one victim involved” included also boys. This finding, together with the results from other questions confirm that boys are the main at-risk group for ERW casualties in Darfur.
Do you know what they were doing at the time of the accident (Question 6.3)

The results of this KAPB survey confirmed that most accidents happened while people were either herding/tending animals (35.8%) and/or tampering with the ERW (34.1%). This goes hand in hand with the finding from question 3.3 which shows that herders/nomads and boys are main groups at-risk that risk education should focus on since they are the ones mostly going to ERW affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herding/tending animals</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing with the ERW</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting wood</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working in the fields</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In their house</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting water</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to market</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to the market</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Has anybody been informed about this accident? (Question 6.4) And if yes, who has been informed (Question 6.4.1 – multiple choice), and if no, why nobody has been informed? (6.4.2 – open question)

In 73.1% of the accidents mentioned the accidents were reported mostly to military and police, sheikhs or umdas. In 24.5% of cases, the respondents did not know if somebody was informed and in 2.9% of cases nobody was informed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NGOs were only directly informed about accidents in 5 of the 419 cases, the UN in none of the accidents mentioned which makes it all the more important to build strong links with the communities. The 12 respondents that mentioned that no one had informed about the accident indicated that this had happened for the reason that there was either no sheikh, that the village was in war or that they do not remember the reason as the accident happened too long ago.
Did RE/Clearance teams visit the village soon after the accident? (Question 6.5) And if yes, what did they do (Question 6.5.1 – open question)

“They raised awareness and collected data about victims” (Driver)
“They exploded a lot of UXOs” (Sheikh)

Only in 53 cases (12.7%) and 12 different places did RE or clearance teams visit the village after the accident. In 35.5% of cases, the respondents did not know and in 53.1% of the cases, the village was not visited by an RE or clearance team.

Split according to the three States, it shows that the response rate was highest in the West where in 44.9% of the accidents happening in this region the village was visited by an RE or clearance team.

The 53 respondents that mentioned that the village was visited by an RE or clearance team after the accident indicated that the teams were mostly providing awareness sessions, collection of information about the victims/accident was not systematic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness session</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data-collection about victims</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Community leader</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non response</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Other comments and recommendations of the interviewees

Are there any other important information the respondent would like to give on the subject (special practices, beliefs in his/her community etc.)? (Question 7.1 – Open question)

This section provided a free space for respondents to add any additional information they wanted to give. 290 interviewees used this possibility for different purposes:

- **Request for clearance:** 79 respondents explicitly requested for clearance of the contaminated areas in Tukumare (Shangil Tobay – North Darfur), as well as in Sirba/Jebel Moon locality. Most requests came from Arafa (48% of the respondents in this area) Abu Remail (42%) and Geibat (25%), but also from people in Aramankul, Abo Gabina, Aish Bara, Damied and Jealjeala.
  “Please, the specialists should speed up and remove this dangerous things which killed and injured many of our children. We need you” (Umda)
  “Inform the people to come and to explode the remaining UXOs” (Farmer)
  “We request the responsible managers to come to the area and to see the dangers themselves (Worker)

- **Request for more risk education:** 60 people in all three States and almost all cluster locations requested for more risk education:
  “We need more RE because there are some people do not know about UXO (Sheikh)
• **Follow-up accidents/victims:** Furthermore, 9 persons in Geibat and Abu Remail mentioned that the UXOs killed and injured many of their kids. One man even spoke of 27 kids. The teams only managed to collect one victim report in Geibat due to time constraints. Follow-up on this would be strongly recommended.
   “We need more awareness, because our children died” (Merchant)

• **Risk practices:** 21 respondents in the West highlighted the answers given in question 4.6 regarding use of UXOs/risk practices and mentioned that they have the habit of burying the UXO, using the warheads for bells and jewellery for their animals, that children collect the UXO and put them into the fire and then run away
   “They use it as jewellery for the animals” (Sheikh)
   “People hide UXO in the ground” (Farmer)

• **Focus of risk education:** 15 interviewees mentioned that the focus of risk education should be put on children and some people in the South also mentioned that the focus should be more put on sheikhs as well as on delivering risk education in the villages outside the IDP and via radio.
   “The organization must visit the villages” (Worker)
   “Train sheikh and community volunteers” (Student)
   “You should have radio broadcasting RE presentation” (Farmer)

• **Other problems /needs:** 87 people in the West and 8 in the South mentioned their need for clean water, health centres, schools, security, food and education. Several people mentioned problems between nomads and farmers
   “We need basic things such as clean water, health centre and school” (Farmer)
   “The farmers face problems with the nomads” (Farmer)

• **Thanks:** 8 interviewees expressed their gratitude for the work done
   “Thanks for your care” (Housewife)

• **Other:** The remaining 12 respondents used the space to express their wishes to live in peace again
   “We hope to have peace and security, not war” (Housewife)
   “We want all places to be free of UXOs so we can live in peace” (Merchant)
4. Conclusions and recommendations

In summary, this baseline KAPB survey managed to provide a lot of information on knowledge, attitudes, practices, beliefs of the communities and has highlighted several gaps to be addressed by the RE stakeholders working in Darfur. The following conclusions and recommendations could be drawn from the previous analysis:

A. Focus of Risk Education

- Respondents in the cluster locations in West Darfur felt the worst affected. 38.7% considered ERW to be one of their main problems, most accidents and ERW affected villages were mentioned in West Darfur and people explicitly requested for clearance of their villages and surroundings. Risk Education efforts in the West need to be sustained.

- People in the IDP camps did not consider ERW as a big threat, tend to stay in the camps for a long time (especially in the South), mentioned ERW locations outside the camps and suggested that the teams should focus more on the villages. RE teams in South and North Darfur should therefore focus more on villages and residents than IDP camps.

- The figures for ERW victims indicated that boys are the primary group at risk. Other groups Risk Education should specifically focus on are nomads/herders and farmers which often are also children and are at-risk as they are most exposed to ERW in affected locations.

- Findings showed that there is quite a high number of children, especially in the West, which do not go to school and which are working, mostly as herders and farmers. For this reason, complementarily to school-based RE, the teams should provide targeted RE sessions to out-of-school youth.

B. Appropriate channels and methodologies for Risk Education

- People in Darfur, both children and adults, generally get new information through community leaders, radio, family and friends and circulate it widely within their communities, mostly among family, friends and neighbours. Direct presentations and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were considered as a very accepted and appropriate ways for raising awareness. However, due to rather high illiteracy rates, materials should consistently provide clear visual messages.

- Community and religious leaders, especially Sheikhs receive information at first and constitute one of the main two sources of information for the communities. They are widely trusted and therefore the ones that are most informed about ERW presence, accidents and victims. Some respondents mentioned that they would prefer to get awareness messages from Sheikhs/Umdas and suggested that the teams work more closely with them. Building strong links with community and religious leaders therefore results to be paramount for better integration of RE into the body of knowledge of the communities.

- Mass media: TV and newspapers are rarely used as a source of information, but around 62.6% of all respondents, except most nomads/herders, indicated to listen to the radio at different frequencies, mostly in the morning and evening. Overall, the most popular radio station in Darfur is Omdurman radio. El Fasher radio is the most popular station in North Darfur, Nyala radio in South Darfur and El Geneina radio in West Darfur. Dabanga is also very
popular in all three states whereas Al Salam Radio, the shortwave channel used by UNAMID radio is not very popular among the survey population. Possibilities should be further explored to use the most popular radio channels for dissemination of RE messages for better outreach to at-risk communities.

C. Content of Risk Education messages and level of knowledge

- A vast majority of people having received information about ERW through different means considered it as useful and indicated a change of behaviour as a result of the information received and mentioned to now mainly stay away from ERW and avoid dangerous areas. Despite possible courtesy bias, this is a positive sign and shows that current risk education messages had a positive impact.

- The majority of the respondents, both adults and children, males and females, are mostly aware of the danger of ERW and know that its explosion may lead to death, but the general level of knowledge does not allow for full risk-minimisation. A majority of children and adults, and even after having received awareness messages, did not know the most common events that cause ERW to detonate and some believed it was safe to carefully pick up.

- Awareness is an important prerequisite for change, therefore according to the results RE messages need to include more complete, clear and precise information on what causes an ERW to explode, what it can do to human beings, safe and dangerous behaviours and address common risk-behaviours.

D. Risk behaviours to be addressed

- The findings show that not only a lack of knowledge leads to dangerous risk practices. Also good-intended efforts to eliminate dangers for others by accepting risks and burying the UXO result in dangerous risk-taking practices. Furthermore, a number of persons also showed intentional exposure to UXO by collecting UXO for future use or for generating income, or by simply neglecting the level of danger and using ERW for distraction (firework, toys for kids etc) or as a substitute for certain items, such as school bells, jewellery, bells for animals and agricultural tools, in most cases probably motivated by economic necessity.

- When UXO become substitutes for everyday items and if everyday items are even available in the shape of ERW, traditional message-based approaches alone may not be sufficient to achieve behaviour change and should be completed by pertinent materials and a range of activities which address the underlying vulnerabilities.

- Despite known local marking signs and methods, the findings show that marking is not broadly practiced and that red warning signs are not commonly used. Especially in West Darfur, people mentioned that marking would rather attract people to the ERW than protect them from it. RE teams should address this issue by finding suitable marking methods with the communities to avoid that UXO are buried.

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24 In El Fasher markets, cigarette lighters in the shape of hand grenades were found in the period of data-analysis.
25 When discovering use of UXO as school bells out of economic necessity, UNAMID ODO has included school bells as part of the RE materials.
E. Surveillance/Victims

- The fact that accidents were mentioned in 28 out of 29 cluster locations confirms the assumption that the number of deaths and injuries from ERW is actually much higher than recorded in IMSMA and that it is a result of lack of reporting. People mostly informed the military, police, sheikhs, umdas, community leaders and families about the accident, but the NGOs working in Risk Education were only rarely informed the accident. Boys constitute the main group at-risk, they are most involved in casualties and accidents mostly happened while the boys were tampering with the UXO or herding/tending animals.

- In response to an accident, Risk Education teams were mainly conducting awareness sessions and not systematically collecting information about the accidents. Even in this KAPB survey, many accidents were mentioned, but only a few victim reports were collected. As part of their community liaison efforts and for the benefit of the other pillars of the mine action programme, risk education teams should put more emphasis on collecting information about DAs, accident and victims

“Thank you, you are the only one taking care of this important issue” (Merchant – West Darfur)
5. Annexes

Annex A: Final KAPB questionnaire in English

**KAPB SURVEY 2012**
Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Beliefs Survey

This questionnaire does NOT need the name and identity of the respondent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewer Name / Organization</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locality / Village</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material needed: UXO photos or posters

First of all, introduce yourself to the interviewee, explain who you are, for which organization you work, purposes of this interview. After getting verbal consent of the person, you start asking some information about the interviewee. Explain that all information is confidential, and that his/her name will not be asked.

**SECTION 1: Demographic /Socio-economic Information**

1.1 Age
   a) 5 - 10
   b) 10 - 18
   c) 18 - 45
   d) above 45

1.2 Sex
   a) Male
   b) Female

1.3 Number of people in household
   a) Adults (over 18)
   b) Children (0-18)

1.4 Occupation/Main activity of respondent ______

1.5 Education level of respondent:
   a) Illiterate
   b) Read and write
   c) Basic school
   d) Secondary school
   e) University

1.6 If child, attending school?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) not applicable

1.7 How long have you been living in this area:
   a) All my life
   b) 0-2 years
   c) 3-5 years
   d) 6-10 years
   e) more than 10 years

1.8 What are the three (3) main problems you face in your village/area (don’t read list)
   a) Poverty
   b) Fear of war
   c) Unemployment
   d) Not enough land/animals
   e) Poor education
   f) Poor health system
   g) Lack of water/food
   h) ERW
   i) Other (describe)
SECTION 2: COMMUNICATION / TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE

2.1 What is the main way you get new important information in your community, i.e. about health, agriculture etc. – (Read list, choose two options)
   a) Radio messages
   b) Television
   c) News paper
   d) Information given at the mosque
   e) Information given by community leaders
   f) Talks given by experts in public places
   g) Experts going from house to house
   h) Training in school
   i) Friends
   j) Family
   k) Notice board or posters
   l) Traditional media forms (drama etc)
   m) Other, describe ______

2.2 Who in your community receives new important information at first? (Do not read list, choose one)
   a) Community leaders
   b) Sheikh/Umda
   c) Teachers
   d) Men
   e) Women
   f) Other, describe ______

2.3 How do you personally prefer receiving new information? (Don’t read list, choose one)
   a) Public announcement/presentation
   b) Discussion in small groups
   c) Illustration of the information in pictures
   d) Information on the radio
   e) Other, describe ______

2.4 How often do you listen to the radio (read choices – choose one)
   a) Every day
   b) Often, around 3-5 times a week
   c) Sometimes, 3-5 times a month
   d) Never
   e) Don’t know

2.5 Which radio station do you listen to most: ______

2.6 At what time do you mostly listen to the radio? (read choices – choose one)
   a) Morning
   b) During breakfast
   c) Afternoon
   d) Evening
   e) All day
   f) No specific time

SECTION 3: KNOWLEDGE OF ERW (Explosive remnants of war)

3.1 Have you ever heard about ERW?
   a) Yes
   b) No

3.2 Do you think there are any ERW in your village?
   a) Yes
   b) No

3.2.1 If yes, where do you think they are? ______________________________

3.3 If yes, who goes most to these areas in your village? (Read list, choose maximum two options)
   a) Boys
   b) Girls
   c) Men in general
   d) Women in general
   e) Farmers
   f) Nomads
   g) People collecting water/wood
   h) Cattle
   i) Don’t know
   j) Other, please describe ______
3.4 Would people mark an area that had ERW in it?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

3.4.1 If yes, how would people mark those areas? (do not read list, tick all that apply)
   a) Red signs
   b) Pile of stones
   c) Crossed sticks
   d) cloth
   e) Animal skeleton/bones
   f) Painted stones
   g) Branches
   h) Don’t know
   i) Other, describe

3.5 What makes a ERW explode? (do not read list, tick all that apply)
   a) Tampering with it
   b) Throwing things at it, i.e. stones
   c) Fire
   d) Stepping on it
   e) Moving/Shaking it
   f) Don’t know
   g) Other, please specify

3.6 If it explodes, what can ERW do to human beings? (do not read list, multiple answers possible)
   a) Kill
   b) Maim
   c) Nothing
   d) Don’t know
   e) Other, please specify

3.7 Is it safe to pick up ERW and move it as long as you are careful?
   (Especially for this question, provide at the end a short feedback to interviewee to avoid that he/she
   puts himself/herself in danger)
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

SECTION 4: ATTITUDES, PRACTICES AND BELIEFS

4.1 Have you ever seen something like this in real in the area where you live? (Show different UXO
   posters)
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

4.2 Do you think these objects are dangerous?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

4.3 What was the first thing you did or that you would do when you saw such an object on your path?
   (Show poster of UXO. Do not read list. Choose only one option)
   a) Turn back
   b) Keep going
   c) Find another path
   d) Stand still and shout for help
   e) Take it with me
   f) Mark the area
   g) Touch it/move it
   h) Try to explode it
   i) Don’t know
   j) Other, describe
4.4 What would you do when you saw friends or a member of your family carrying one of these
(Show poster of UXO, Do not read list. Choose only one option)
a) Tell them that it is dangerous and put it down  

b) Tell them to throw it away as far as possible  
c) Take it away from them  
d) Take the object and throw it away  
e) Take the object and hide it in my house  
f) Take it and bury it deep in the ground  
g) Run away  
h) Don’t know  
i) Other, describe  

4.5 If you saw such an object, would you inform anyone?
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Don’t know  

4.5.1 If yes, who would you inform? (Do not read list. Choose only one option)
a) Friends/neighbors  
b) Sheikh/Umda  
c) Community leaders  
d) Military/police  
e) Family  
f) School teachers  
g) Other government officials  
h) Don’t know  
i) Other, describe  

4.5.2 If no, why you would not report it?  

4.6 In your community do people collect ERW or use them for something?
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Don’t know  

4.6.1 If yes, what do people in your community use ERW for? (tick as many as relevant)
a) To sell, make money  
b) To use it as a bell in schools  
c) To make fireworks  
d) As a toy for kids  
e) To use parts as bracelets, necklace  
f) Collecting them for future use  
g) Other, describe  

SECTION 5: INFORMATION RECEIVED ON ERW

5.1 Have you ever received any information from anyone about ERW – or seen or heard any
information about the dangers?

5.2 What sort of information have you seen or heard about ERW?
(read out list and tick as many boxes as relevant)
a) Posters  
b) Public meetings/presentations  
c) Discussions with friends and family  
d) Briefings from government officials/NGOs  
e) Lessons in school  
f) Radio  
g) Television  
h) Leaflets  
i) Don’t remember  
j) Other, describe  

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5.3 Do you think the information was useful?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

5.3.1 If yes: why

5.3.2 If no, why not?

5.4 Because of this information, have you changed your behaviour?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

5.4.1 If yes, in what way have you changed your behaviour? (Don’t read list, choose one)
   a) Avoiding dangerous areas
   b) Staying away from ERW
   c) Stop collecting dangerous items
   d) Informing/ warning others about the danger
   e) Starting to report ERW presence
   f) Other, describe

5.5 Did you pass the information received to someone else?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

5.5.1 If yes, to whom? (Don’t read list, multiple answers possible)
   a) Friends/neighbours
   b) Sheikh/Umda
   c) Community leaders
   d) Family
   e) School teachers
   f) Other, describe

5.6 What in your opinion is the best way for raising ERW awareness among communities? (Do not read list. Choose one)
   a) Presentation
   b) Material (Poster/Leaflets)
   c) Discussion with community leaders
   d) Drama, Songs, Puppet show
   e) Training of community volunteers
   f) Other, please describe

SECTION 6: VICTIMS AND SURVEILLANCE

6.1 Do you know anyone in your locality who has been killed or injured by ERW?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Do not remember

6.2 If yes, who was killed/injured in this incident?
   a) Man
   b) Woman
   c) Boy
   d) Girl
   e) Do not remember

6.3 Do you know what they were doing at the time of the accident? (Choose only one)
   a) Travelling
   b) Playing with the ERW
   c) Herding/tending animals

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d) Collecting wood
e) Collecting water
f) Working in the fields

g) In their house
h) Don’t know
i) Other, please describe

6.4 Has anybody be informed about this accident?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Don’t know

6.4.1 If yes, who has been informed? (Don’t read list, multiple answers possible)
a) Friends/neighbours
b) Sheikh/Umda
c) Community leaders
d) Military/police
e) Family
f) School teachers
g) Other government officials
h) NGO
i) UN agencies
j) Other, describe

6.4.2 If no, why nobody has been informed? 

6.5 Did RE/Clearance teams visit the village soon after the accident?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Don’t know

6.5.1 If yes, what did they do? 

SECTION 7: OTHER

7.1 Are there any other important information the respondent would like to give on the subject (special practices, beliefs in his/her community etc.)? 

Don’t forget to try and get in touch with the victims mentioned to collect the relevant IMSMA victim reports if possible.

Thank the respondent for their help and time and do not forget to ask if they have any questions they would like to ask you.

Provide the interviewees with a short debriefing to make sure they stay safe and do not put themselves in any dangers with regards to the ERW threat.
Annex B: Final KAPB questionnaire in Arabic

KAPB SURVEY 2012

فحص المعرفة، التوجهات، الممارسات والمعتقدات

هذا الاستبيان لا يحتاج إلى معرفة اسم الشخص الذي تجري معه الحوار.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>اسم من أجرى الحوار/المنظمة/فريق العمل:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>التاريخ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الوليد:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اسم المحلي/القرية:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

مواعيد المقابلة: صور الذخائر غير المنفجرة أو بوسترات للعرض.

ولا يجب عليك أن تعرف نفسك إلى الشخص الذي تجري معه الحوار، وضح له من أنت، ومع أي المنظمات تعمل، وما هو الهدف من المقابلة أو الحوار.

بعد الحصول على الموافقة الشفهية، أدا أسال عن بعض المعلومات عن الشخص الذي تود أن تجاوزه.

وضع المعلومات التي تجري مع الحوار إن المعلومات ستبقى وتحفظ بسرية كاملة، كما لا يُسال من أسمه/أسماء.

القسم الأول: دراسة إحصائيه للسكان/معلومات اجتماعية-اقتصادية:

1.1 العمر
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

1.2 النوع
- ذكر (a)
- أنثى (b)

1.3 كم عدد أفراد الأسرة؟
- كبار (وفق عمر البالغ) (a)
- أطفال (بين عمر 0 إلى 18) (b)

1.4 ما هي المهنة/الأنشطة الأساسية للشخص الذي تجري معه الحوار؟
- مهنة (c)
- استثمار (d)
- تجارة (e)

1.5 ما هو المستوى التعليمي للشخص الذي تجري معه الحوار؟
- أميل لا يعرف القراءة والكتابة (a)
- يجيد القراءة والكتابة (b)
- المرحلة الأساسية (c)
- المرحلة الثانوية (d)
- جامعي (e)

1.6 كيف تلقى التعليم؟ هل هو طالب مدرسة؟ (إذا الشخص الذي تجري معه الحوار ليست طفل قام باختيار الحرف (c))
- نعم (a)
- لا (b)
- غير قابل للتطبيق (c)

1.7 من متى وانت تعدق في هذه المنطقة؟
- كل عمري (a)
- 2-0 سنة (b)
- 5-3 سنة (c)
- 10-6 سنة (d)
- أكثر من عشر سنة (e)
1. ما هي الثلاث مشاكل الأساسية التي يعاني منها المجتمع في هذه القرية؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه)

- الفقر الصحي
- شح المياه والأكل
- بقايا مخلفات الحرب
- الفقر التعليم
- الخوف من الحرب
- البطاله
- عدم وجود رض من الكفاية/حيوانات

القسم: التواصل/ نقل المعلومات:

2.1 في المجتمع، ما هي المصدر الأساسي للحصول على معلومات جديدة مهمة مثل صحة، الزراعة ونحو ذلك...

- التدريب في المدرسة
- الصحف
- الرسائل الإخبارية
- البوسترات
- وسائل الإعلام التقليدية (الدراما، مسرح، ورسائل الأخبار)
- وسائل الإعلام التلفزيونية والراديوية
- عناوين الاعلانات أو البوسترات

ما هي المصدر الأساسي للحصول على معلومات جديدة مهمّة مثل صحة، الزراعة ونحو ذلك...

2.2 من هم أول الفئات التي تتلقى المعلومات المهمة؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم بإختيار واحد)

- الامام
- السيدة
- الأشخاص الذين يمرون بالمنازل
- رسائل الاحتراف
- التلفزيون
- الصحف
- المعلومات التي تعطى بالمسجد
- المعلومات التي تعطى بواسطة قادة المجتمع
- كلام الخبراء في الأماكن العامة
- كلام الخبراء الذين يمرون بالمنازل

2.3 بالنسبة لك شخصياً، ما هي الكيفية التي تفضل بها استقبال المعلومات الجديدة؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم بإختيار واحد)

- الرسائل الإخبارية
- النقاش في مجموعات صغيرة
- العروض المعلوماتية من خلال الصور
- المعلومات من الأذاعات
- الرسائل الإخبارية
- النشاطات الاجتماعية
- من خلال الرسائل الإخبارية
- إلخ

ما هي المصدر الأساسي للحصول على معلومات جديدة مهمّة مثل صحة، الزراعة ونحو ذلك...

3.1 هل سبق وسمعت عن مخلفات الحرب؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم بإختيار واحد)

- نعم
- لا

ما هي أفكارك حول وجود مخلفات حرب؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم بإختيار واحد)

- نعم (الإجابة الموصى بها)
- لا

ما هي أفكارك حول وجود مخلفات حرب؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم بإختيار واحد)

- نعم (الإجابة الموصى بها)
- لا
3.3 إذا نعم، من هم أكثر الناس ذهابا إلى هذه المنطقة في قريتك؟ (أقرأ القائمة أدناه واسمح للمساعد بالاختيار واحد)
- الأقاصي (f)
- الأطفال (g)
- الأشخاص الذين يطبخون الطعام/الطعام (h)
- من ليس يبيع (و) الماشية (i)
- لا أعرف (j)
أخرى، وضح

3.4 في حال وجود مخلفات حرب هل يستخدم الناس علامات تدل على وجودها؟
- (أصل السؤال 3.4.1) لو لا (النقل للسؤال 3.5) لا أعرف (c)
أخرى

3.4.1 إذا نعم، ما هي العلامات التي استخدمت في هذه المناطق؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه)
- طلاء الحجارة (f)
- علامة حمراء (g)
- فروع الأشجار (h)
- لا أعرف (i)
أخرى، وضح

3.5 ما هو الشيء الذي يجعل المخلفات الحربية تنفجر؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه)
- اللعب بها (e)
- تحريكها/هزها (f)
- لا أعرف (g)
أخرى، وضح

3.6 إذا انفجرت، ما هي الأشياء التي تسببها المخلفات الحربية للإنسان؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه)
- تقتل (a)
- تحرج (b)
- لا أعرف (c)
أخرى، وضح

3.7 هل تعتقد أنه أمناً اخذ وتحريك مخلفات الحرب أطول مسافة ممكنة مع الحرص والحذر؟ (خاصة هذا السؤال، بعد إجابته اعطه شرح وافي لتجنب المخلفات الحربية حتى لا يضعوا أنفسهم في الخطر)
- نعم (a)
- لا (b)
- لا أعرف (c)

القسم 4: التوجهات، الممارسات والمعتقدات:

4.1 هل سبق وأن شاهدت شيء كهذا في المنطقة التي تعيش فيها؟ (أعرض مختلف أنواع بوسترات الذخائر غير المنفجرة)
- نعم (a)
- لا (b)
- لا أعرف (c)

4.2 هل تعتقد أن هذه الأشياء خطرة؟
- نعم (a)
- لا (b)
- لا أعرف (c)

4.3 ما هو أو شيء يفعله أو سوف تفعله لو رأيت مثل هذا الشيء في طريقك؟ (أعرض بوستر الذخائر غير المتفجرة، لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، ثم اختر)
- المساحة/الحركة (g)
- أبلغ للجيش (h)
- اوقف الطريق آخر (i)
- أقف وأصخ طبا المساعدة (j)
أخرى

لا أعرف (c)

لا أعرف (f)
4.4 ماذا ستفعل لو رأيت احد اصدقائك أو أفراد اسرتك يحملون احد هذه الذخائر غير المنفجرة ؟ (أعرض بوستر الذخائر غير المنفجرة ، لا تقرأ القائمة)

1. أعرض بوستر الذخائر غير المنفجرة، لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه (أ)
2. قم باختيار واحد (ب)
3. تخبرهم انها خطرة ويجب وضعها ارضا (ج)
4. اخبرهم بان يرموها ابعد ما يمكن (د)
5. اخذه لمكان بعيد عنهم (ه)
6. اخذ الجسم واحفظه بالمنزل (ئ)
7. اخذ الجسم وأقوم بدفعه عميقا داخل بطن الأرض (ي)
8. اخرى، وضح (ب)

4.5.1 إذا رأيت مثل هذا الشئ هل سوف تخبر أي شخص؟

1. نعم (واصل السؤال 4.5.1.1) (أ)
2. لا (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2) (ب)
3. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2) (ب)

4.5.1.1 إذا نعم ، من هو الشخص الذى سوف تخبره ؟

1. اساتذة المدرسة (أ)
2. الادارات الحكومية الأخرى (د)
3. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2) (ب)
4. الاباء (ج)
5. الاصدقاء (إ)
6. الجيران (ج)
7. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2) (ب)
8. اخرى، وضح (ب)

4.5.1.2 إذا لا ، لماذا لا تبلغ ؟

1. هل يوجد في مجتمعك من يجمع مخلفات الحرب او يستعملها لشئ ما ؟

1. نعم (واصل السؤال 4.5.1.2.1) (أ)
2. لا (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2.1) (ب)
3. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2.1) (ب)

4.5.1.2.1 لو نعم ، في ماذا يستخدم الناس في مجتمعك مخلفات الحرب؟ (يحتمل تعدد الاجابات)

1. لبيع، للحصول على المال (أ)
2. لاستعمالها كأجزاء بالمدارس (ج)
3. تستعمل كأعمال ناريه (د)
4. كأدوات للطفل (إ)
5. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 4.5.1.2.1) (ب)

القسم 5: المعلومات المستلمة عن مخلفات الحرب:

5.1 هل سبق وان تلقبت أي معلومة من أي شخص عن مخلفات الحرب – أو رأيت أو سمعت أي معلومة عن خطر مخلفات الحرب؟

1. نعم (واصل السؤال 5.1) (أ)
2. لا (إنتقل للسؤال 5.1) (ب)

5.1.1 ما هو نوع المعلومات التي رأيتها أو سمعتها عن مخلفات الحرب؟ (أقرأ القائمة أدناه وأختر من امكانيه)

1. الوسائط (أ)
2. للإذاعة (إ)
3. التلفزيون (إ)
4. المناقشات (إ)
5. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 5.1) (ب)

5.2 هل تعتقد أن المعلومات التي تلقينها كانت مهمة؟

1. نعم (واصل السؤال 5.2.1) (أ)
2. لا (إنتقل للسؤال 5.2.1) (ب)
3. لا أعرف (إنتقل للسؤال 5.2.1) (ب)
5.1 لو نعم: لماذا

لا لو لا: لماذا

5.4 بسبب هذه المعلومات، هل تعتقد أنك غيرت سلوكك؟

نعم (a)
لا (b)
لا يعرف (c)

5.4.1 لو نعم، كيف/وبأي الطرق غيرت سلوكك؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه وما بي، قم باختيار واحد)

تجنب المناطق الخطرة (a)
ينقظ بعيدا عن مخلفات الحرب (b)
توقف عن جمع الأسلحة الخطرة (c)
خبر الأطراف الأخرى عن مناطق الخطر (d)
بدأت ترفع تقارير عن وجود مخلفات الحرب (e)
أخرى، وضح (f)

5.5 هل أخبرت أحد عن المعلومات التي تعرفها؟

نعم (a)
لا (b)
لا يعرف (c)

5.5.1 إذا كانت الإجابة نعم من أخبرت؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، وما بي، قم باختيار واحد (الإجابة))

الاصدقاء/الجيران (a)
الشيخ/العمود (b)
قادة المجتمع (c)
البلد (d)
القرارات المدنية (e)
آخرى، وضح (f)

5.6 في مجتمعك، ما هو رايك في أفضل الطرق لرفع التوعية بمخاطر مخلفات الحرب؟ (لا تقرأ القائمة أدناه، قم باختيار واحد فقط)

المحاضرات (a)
المواد (b)
مناقشة قادة المجتمع (c)
الدراما، الاغانى، مسرح العرائس (d)
تدريب متطوعين من المجتمع (e)
آخرى، وضح (f)

القسم 6: الضحايا والتأثير:

6.1 هل تعرف أي شخص في حيتك قتل أو جرح بمخلفات الحرب؟

نعم (a)
لا (b)
لا أذكر (c)

6.2 لو نعم من هم الذين قتلوا/جرحوا في هذا الحادث?

رجل (a)
امرأة (b)
ولد (c)
عمر (d)
لا أذكر (e)
هل تعرف ماذا كانوا يفعلون في وقت وقوع الحادث؟ (قم باختيار واحد فقط)

- يعملون بالحقل (f)
- يعيشون في منزلهم (g)
- لا يعرفون (h)
- آخر، وضح (i)

هل هناك شخص تم إخباره بهذا الحادث؟

- نعم (واصل السؤال 1.4.1) (a)
- لا (انتقل للسؤال 6.4.2) (b)
- لا أذكر (c)

هل زار فريق التوعية بمخاطر الذخائر غير المنفجرة، القرية فورا بعد وقوع الحادث؟

- نعم (a)
- لا (b)
- لا أعرف (c)

هل توجد أي معلومة أخرى مهمه يود الشخص مناقشه معه الحوار ان يذكرها في خصوص هذا الموضوع (خاصه الممارسات، السلوك، المعتقدات في مجتمعه/مجتمعه...الخ)

لا تنسى ان تكن على اتصال مع الضحايا الذين تم ذكرهم لملء المطلوبه إذا أمكن.

القسم 7: أخرى:

هل توجد أي معلومة أخرى مهمه يود الشخص مناقشه معه الحوار ان يذكرها في خصوص هذا الموضوع (خاصه الممارسات، السلوك، المعتقدات في مجتمعه/مجتمعه...الخ)
Annex C: Map of ERW Locations indicated by respondents
Annex D: List of ERW Locations indicated by respondents

Below is a list with detailed indications of the villages/places in the areas, with number of indications, GPS reference (whenever the location could be found on the Gazetteer), and other comments.

**North Darfur**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERW area</th>
<th>affected area</th>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shangil Tobay</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Generally in the area, the wadis, military camps, forest, farmlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asloh</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area (close to Shangil Tobay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebeldiya</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24.82825</td>
<td>13.72632</td>
<td>(farmland east of Heraiz mountain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balum Wadi</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lameina</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.96583</td>
<td>14.08472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hela Noor</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East of Shangil Tobay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelakela</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omha Shabana</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharfa/Sherifa</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabit</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25.08774</td>
<td>13.31014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukumare</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25.04858</td>
<td>13.24727</td>
<td>Close to Tabit, especially in the hills around, wadis and water well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabit</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explicit Request for clearance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dali</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25.04856</td>
<td>13.24865</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arosha</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25.08605</td>
<td>13.26761</td>
<td>South of Tabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Fasher</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jadeed ElSail military area and mountain, Galab area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaded Elsail</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Military area, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogogogo</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Police camp Arfanat Adam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallab area</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.99583</td>
<td>13.42167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Delek</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Especially in the farmlands, forest and village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar AlSalam</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dar Al Salam area and Barasham area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sag el Naam</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Um Ajaja farming areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Ajaja</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.04858</td>
<td>13.24727</td>
<td>Farming areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalma</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Near water pump</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Sector South/East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERW affected area</th>
<th>Nr</th>
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<th>Y</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kass area</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singita</td>
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<td>Gemeiza</td>
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<td>24.27100</td>
<td>12.19069</td>
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<td>Boronga</td>
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<td>23.98655</td>
<td>12.38403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zalataya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kass</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24.28546</td>
<td>12.50521</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fedwa</td>
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<td>24.48714</td>
<td>12.51462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huda</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daura</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morotoga</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24.16945</td>
<td>12.37221</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shataya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Marmandy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.06470</td>
<td>12.16403</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amar Gaded / Komba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.08455</td>
<td>12.43650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalu</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West of Kass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limo</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>North of Kass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mora</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North of Kass, Jebel Marra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Liona</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East of Kass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheieria</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheieria</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khazan Jadeed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dangal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125km NorthEast of Nyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menawashi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamada</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabour Area</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labado</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khor Abeche</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EdDaien</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um La’ota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.48583</td>
<td>12.00588</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other villages mentioned, but that could not be identified are the following:
Arow, Boumass, Broma, Domandolo, Gareddo, Gogo, Kaileck, Marawi, Rokero, Saffrah, Takarou, Tuwa, Zalbaneh
### Sector West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERW affected area</th>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sirba/jebel Moon</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abu Remail</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22.78731</td>
<td>13.79947</td>
<td>North of Abu Remail, mostly in the mountains</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Request for clearance (42%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kondobe</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22.49647</td>
<td>13.65139</td>
<td>In the Western part of the mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arafa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.70578</td>
<td>13.87456</td>
<td>West of Arafa, mostly in the Wadi and east of the village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Request for clearance (48%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geibat</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.84886</td>
<td>13.76622</td>
<td>Around the village, especially north, mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Request for clearance (25%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jealjeala</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.58450</td>
<td>13.92139</td>
<td>Around the village, West areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jebel Dengai/dangra</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<td>North of the Dengai mountain, near Gergigergi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gergigergi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Near gergigergi mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Geneina area</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goker village</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22.46997</td>
<td>13.23019</td>
<td>In the wadis, east of village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramankul</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.15986</td>
<td>13.76759</td>
<td>Around the village, especially in North direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Request for clearance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Gabina</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22.30519</td>
<td>13.64961</td>
<td>Around the village and forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Request for clearance</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other locations mentioned, but that could not be identified are the following:
Darwah mountain (7 persons), Nahla village
Annex E: List of participants of survey

Interviewers

Abdallah Elsiddig Ahmad  Dauod Abdallah Adam  Mohammed Abdallah Mohammed
Abdalrhman Hassan Ahmed  Ekhlass Abdelrahman Mohamed  Mohammed Abdulmoniem Ragab
Abdellateef Saeed Abdallah  Elhadi Abdalla Adam  Mohammed Zakaria
Adam Ali Abdallah  Elwaleed Ibrahim Hassan  Nafisa Ali Altahir
Adam Mohamed Adam  Entisar Ahmed Elrahama  Omelkhir Momen Bera
Adnan Osman Hassan  Hamama Matar Musa  Osman Adam Elhaj
Almouez Ahmed Mohamed  Hisham Abdarahim A.  Salwa Alshafee Mohamed
Badawi Suliman Mohammed  Mohamed Ibrahim Alhag  Yahya Ahmed Alim

Translation

Higazi Ibrahim, UNAMID ODO
Shaza Ragab, UNAMID ODO
Ahmed Nour, UNAMID ODO

Information Management and KAPB survey database development

Mustafa Bawar, Information Management Officer UNAMID ODO

Data-entry

Beatrice Winkler, RE Coordinator MTI/UNAMID ODO
Hassan Alhag Mohammed, Data-entry Assistant UNAMID ODO
Mohammed Ali, Data-entry Assistant UNAMID ODO
Shaza Ragab, RE Assistant UNAMID ODO

Advisors

Leonie Barnes, Programme Manager, UNAMID ODO
Insaf Nizam, MRE Senior Representative UNICEF
Boutros Hobeika, MRE Associate, former UNMAO
Mustafa Bawar, Information Management Officer UNAMID ODO

Survey Coordination, Analysis and Final Report

Beatrice Winkler, RE Coordinator, MTI/ UNAMID ODO
Shaza Ragab, RE Assistant, UNAMID ODO
Faterrahman Gangari, Head of MRE, NMAC