

## STUDY REPORT

### Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behaviour (KAPB) Baseline Survey on Explosive Remnants of War and landmines Galmudug and Puntland States of Somalia



Report prepared by Ipsos Limited, Kenya for:

Submitted on: February 2018

Ipsos Limited  
Acorn House, 97 James Gichuru Road, Lavington  
P.O. Box 68230 – 00200 City Square,  
Tel: +254 20 3862721-33. Nairobi, Kenya

For queries or clarifications in this report, please contact:  
**Hilda Kiritu**- [Hilda.Kiritu@ipsos.com](mailto:Hilda.Kiritu@ipsos.com)  
**Gerald Njoroge**- [Gerald.Njoroge@ipsos.com](mailto:Gerald.Njoroge@ipsos.com)

## Table of Contents

---

<b>1</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	STUDY BACKGROUND AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH .....	8
1.2	STUDY FINDINGS .....	9
1.2.1	<i>Demographic Information.....</i>	9
1.2.2	<i>Knowledge and Awareness of ERW/ Landmines.....</i>	9
1.2.3	<i>Practices and Behavior on ERWs/Landmines.....</i>	10
1.2.4	<i>Attitude on ERWs/Landmines .....</i>	10
1.2.5	<i>Sources of Information and Future Communication .....</i>	10
1.2.6	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations.....</i>	11
<b>2</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY.....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AND ITS OBJECTIVES .....	13
2.1.1	<i>Study Setting and Objective .....</i>	13
<b>3</b>	<b>STUDY APPROACH .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY METHODOLOGY .....	14
3.1.1	<i>Sampling Approach.....</i>	14
3.2	STUDY MANAGEMENT.....	17
3.2.1	<i>Pre-Study Implementation Activities.....</i>	17
3.2.2	<i>Study Implementation Activities .....</i>	18
3.2.3	<i>Post Study Implementation Activities: Data Cleaning, Data analysis. Data Security and Storage</i>	19
3.3	RESEARCH ETHICS ADHERED TO DURING IMPLEMENTATION .....	20
3.4	DATA COLLECTION CHALLENGES.....	21
<b>4</b>	<b>THE STUDY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1.1	<i>Geographic, Age and Gender Representation .....</i>	23
4.1.2	<i>Education level and Status of School Attendance Within the Household. ....</i>	24
4.1.3	<i>Duration of Stay in Current District.....</i>	25
4.1.4	<i>Marital Status of the Respondents .....</i>	25
4.1.5	<i>Main Source of Household Income .....</i>	26
4.2	SOMALIS' KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ERWS/ LANDMINES .....	28
4.2.1	<i>Level of Awareness on ERWs/Landmines.....</i>	28
4.2.2	<i>Proportion of Respondents that Have Seen an ERW/Landmine .....</i>	31
4.2.3	<i>Types of ERWs/Landmines Respondents Have Seen.....</i>	32

4.2.4	<i>Level of Awareness on the Triggers of an ERW/Landmine.</i>	33
4.2.5	<i>Level of Awareness on the Dangers of an ERW/Landmine</i>	34
4.2.6	<i>Places where ERWs/Landmines Explosion are frequently found</i>	35
4.2.7	<i>Sources of Information About ERWs/Landmines</i>	36
4.3	<b>SOMALIS’ PRACTICES AND BEHAVIOURS TOWARDS ERWS/ LANDMINES</b>	38
4.3.1	<i>The second objective of this study was to assess the practices and behaviours towards ERWs/Landmines. Engagement in Activities That Endanger Respondent Lives</i>	38
4.3.2	<i>Safety Measures Towards Suspect ERWs/Landmines</i>	39
4.3.3	<i>Social Support Mechanisms when Explosions Occur</i>	42
4.3.4	<i>Individual Respondent Practices When Explosions Occur</i>	45
4.3.5	<i>Action Respondents Would Take if they Saw Someone Holding a Suspect Object</i>	45
4.4	<b>SOMALIS’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS ERWS/ LANDMINES</b>	47
4.5	<b>FUTURE COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION</b>	47
4.5.1	<i>Awareness on Agency/Person Involved in Preventing ERW/Landmine Explosion</i>	48
4.5.2	<i>Possibilities for Awareness Creation</i>	48
4.5.3	<i>Level of Awareness on ERW Campaigns Already On-going</i>	49
4.5.4	<i>Sources of Information for the Respondents</i>	50
4.5.5	<i>Preferred Sources of Information and Awareness Creation Platforms for ERWs</i>	50
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>52</b>
5.1	CONCLUSION	52
5.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	53
<b>6</b>	<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>55</b>
6.1	DATA COLLECTION TEAM RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES	55
6.2	DATA COLLECTION TEAM TRAINING PROCEDURES:	55
6.3	CAPI DATA COLLECTION PLATFORM	56
6.4	DATA TABLES	58

## List of Tables

Table 1: Household sample distribution. ....	15
Table 2: Key informant sample .....	17
Table 3: Focus Group Distribution .....	17
Table 4: Respondent Demographics .....	23
Table 5: Duration of Stay in the Current District. ....	25
Table 6: Main Source of Household Income .....	26
Table 7: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines .....	28
Table 8: Warning Signs and Clues Indicating Presence of ERWs/Landmines. ....	30
Table 9: Ever Seen an ERW/Landmine .....	31
Table 10: Types of ERWs/Explosives aware of .....	33
Table 11: Level of Possible Exposure to ERW. ....	39
Table 12: Action to be Taken When an Attractive Gadget or Metal is Found on the Ground. ....	40
Table 13: Whom to Inform After Seeing an ERW/Landmine Left Anywhere. ....	40
Table 14: Action to be Taken After Being Warned of a Contaminated Road/Route. ....	41
Table 15: Action to be Taken After Seeing a Warning Sign of a Contaminated Area. ....	42
Table 16: Who Rescued the Victims of the Explosion? .....	44
Table 17: Action Taken by the Person Who Has Ever Stopped an ERW/Landmine Explosion from Occurring. ....	47
Table 18: Agree or Disagree Statements; Attitude Toward ERWs/Landmines .....	47
Table 19: Basic Requirements for Field Team Recruitment. ....	55
Table 20: Research Training Content .....	56
Table 21: Main Sources of Information on ERWs/Landmines and Districts .....	64
Table 22: Main Source of Information and Age .....	65
Table 23: Types of ERWs/Explosives and District .....	67
Table 24: Actors/ Stakeholder currently Involved in Preventing ERW/Landmine Explosion in the Area .....	70
Table 25: Preferred Source of Information on Safe Behaviours Towards ERWs/Landmines and Districts. ....	70
Table 26: Preferred Source of Information on Safe Behaviours Towards ERWs/Landmines and Age .....	71

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Age Distribution of the Respondents .....	23
Figure 2: Education Level of the Respondents .....	24
Figure 3: Reasons for not Attending School.....	25
Figure 4: Marital Status of the Respondents.....	26
Figure 5: Pressing Problems Affecting the Community.....	27
Figure 6: How Problems Affect the Community Daily Life.....	27
Figure 7: How Respondents Define ERWs /Landmines.....	29
Figure 8: Where People Have Seen ERWs/Landmines.....	32
Figure 9: Triggers of Explosions and ERWs/Landmines.....	34
Figure 10: What Happens When an ERW/Landmine Explodes.....	35
Figure 11: Places Where ERWs/Landmines are Frequently Found.....	35
Figure 12: Main Victims ERWs/Landmine Explosions.....	36
Figure 13: Main Sources of Information.....	37
Figure 14: Ever Received Awareness Information on Risks of ERWs/Landmines.....	37
Figure 15: Sources of Information on The Risks of the ERWs/Landmines.....	38
Figure 16: Ever Seen a Suspect ERW/Landmine.....	39
Figure 17: If You Saw an ERW/Landmine Placed/Left Anywhere, Would You Inform Anyone?.....	40
Figure 18: Reason for Not Reporting an ERW/Landmine.....	41
Figure 19 ERWs/Landmines Incidents or Explosions Occurrence in Your Area/Village.....	42
Figure 20: Close Relatives or Friend Who Have Been Victims of an ERW/Landmine Explosion.....	43
Figure 21: Ever Witnessed a ERWs/Landmine Explosion and How Long Ago?.....	43
Figure 22: Impact of the Explosions on the Victims.....	44
Figure 23: Reaction of Respondents Towards Explosion.....	45
Figure 24: Action to Take if You Saw Someone Touching/Handling a Suspect ERW/Landmine?.....	46
Figure 25: Know Anyone Who Has Ever Stopped an ERW/Landmine Explosion from Occurring.....	46
Figure 26: Who is Currently Involved in Helping to Prevent ERW/Landmine Explosion in the Area.....	48
Figure 27: Intervention to Reduce the Number of People Who Suffer or Lose Their Lives Due to ERW/Landmine Explosions.....	49

Figure 28: Aware of risk education Initiatives on ERW/Landmine in the Area .....	49
Figure 29: Awareness campaigns/activities/initiatives received.....	50
Figure 30: Main Source of News for the Households.....	50
Figure 31: Preferred Source of Information About ERWs/ Landmines. ....	51
Figure 32: Language of the Interview the Respondents are Comfortable With.....	51
Figure 41: CAPI data collection platform.....	57
Figure 34: Age , Gender and Region .....	58
Figure 35: Level of Education and Age.....	59
Figure 36: Level of Education Completed and District .....	60
Figure 37: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines and Districts .....	61
Figure 38: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines and Age.....	62
Figure 39: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines, Gender and Education Level .....	63
Figure 40: Ever Seen an ERW/Landmine - Districts and Gender .....	66
Figure 41: Ever Received Awareness on the Dangers of ERWs/landmines and Districts .....	68
Figure 42: ERWs/ Landmines Incidents or Explosions Ever Occurred in Your Area and Districts.....	69

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

**UNMAS** - United Nations Mine Action Service

**UNFPA**- United Nations Population Fund

**KAPB** – Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Behavior

**ERWs** – Explosive Remnants of War

**FGDs** - Focus Group Discussions

**KII** - Key Informants' interviews

**IEDs** - Improvised Explosives Device

**IDP** – Internally Displaced Persons

**SNA** – Somali National Army

**SPF** – Somali Police Force

**NISA** – National Intelligence and Security Agency

**PSU** - Primary Sampling Unit

**SSU**- Secondary Sampling Unit

**RTA** – Refuse to Answer

**RDDO** - Ramadan Demining and Development Organization

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

### *1.1 Study Background and Implementation Approach*

Somalia has lived through two decades of civil war since the collapse of the Said Barre regime in 1991. These wars left behind ERW/landmines that hamper development prospects, restrict access, and limit economic opportunities to the population. The existence of explosive hazards for communities living in these areas poses a risk of potential loss of life, serious injuries and/or disability and is an impediment to the stability and security for the people of Somalia.

UNMAS Somalia is mandated to implement and coordinate mitigation activities on threats of the explosive remnants of war and mines. In line with this, UNMAS Somalia needed understand the Knowledge Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KABP) of civilians with regards to the effects of ERW/landmines.

The study took a cross-sectional approach and comprised of both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative interviews were conducted at the household level and the qualitative component included: in-depth interviews (IDIs) with key informants and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male and female members of the community. Due to lack of recent census data in Somalia, the household sample design was determined using United Nations Population Fund (2014) population statistics. In total, 600 households' interviews were conducted together with 15 in-depth interviews with the key informants and 6 FGDs, 3 males and 3 females.

All the data collection tools were drafted by Ipsos through the use of literature materials provided by UNMAS. The final tools were reviewed and approved by UNMAS before being used for data collection. Data was collected by a team of interviewers and supervisors, who were trained by the field manager and field coordinator from Ipsos. The field coordinators and supervisors accompanied the data collection team during fieldwork and provided oversight and support throughout the process to ensure that data of an excellent quality was obtained. Data from the quantitative study was collected electronically using the Ipsos CAPI platform, while FGD and KIIs were recorded using a Dictaphone and later transcribed and translated to English.

Data processing for the quantitative data was carried out by Ipsos and involved data entry, checking and cleaning i.e. logic checks based on questionnaire flow and removal of invalid cases. A descriptive analysis and cross-tabulation of variables of interest was then done using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for purposes of writing this report. Verbatim

quotes from the KIIs and FGDs were incorporated to the quantitative data.

## ***1.2 Study Findings***

### ***1.2.1 Demographic Information***

The study was carried in two states and with randomly selected respondents, and by the end of fieldwork the respondents interviewed were gender inclusive with 50% male and 50% female. Majority of the respondents were young 18 to 24 years (24%), 25 to 30 years (21%) and 12 to 17 years (15%) and this reflects the demographic profile of the population living in these areas. In Galmudug, majority of the respondents were aged between 18 to 24 years (25%) while in Puntland majority were 25 to 30 years (28%). A significant percentage (35%) of the interviewed respondents had no formal education, a majority of whom were women (39%). About 76% of the respondents have lived in their current district for a period of more than 5 years and therefore seemed to understand their localities well. Majority of the respondent between the age of 25 and above were married; with the never married/single concentrated between the age of 12 to 24 years. Casual labour (26%) and livestock and livestock product sales (24%) were recorded as the most common sources of income for majority of the households within the two states. A significant 44% of the respondents have children not attending to school; due to lack of school fees and lack of schools nearby. Most pressing problem faced by the two states are inter-clan animosity/ leadership in-fighting (33%) and of key interest, the issue of landmines (29%).

### ***1.2.2 Knowledge and Awareness of ERW/ Landmines***

From the study findings, ERWs/landmine awareness is high across the two states. Of the total interviewed respondents, 84% claimed that they have heard about ERWs/landmines, 56% correctly defined and 65% have seen them. Majority of the respondents knew the places to find an ERW, however, about 9% did not know any type of ERW/landmines. Majority of the respondents were aware of what triggers an ERW, and majority noted that civilians (especially children) were the main victims of explosions of ERWs/landmines. In terms of sources of information on ERW/landmines, more than half of the respondents acknowledged receiving information mainly from the radio (57%). From the qualitative component of this study, it was noted that the information from the radio and other media was limited to news of explosive incidences rather than creating intensive awareness of ERWs/Landmines. The local population is aware of the warning signs for ERWs/landmines, but this causes them to live in fear, and unable to engage in economic activities in some areas.

### ***1.2.3 Practices and Behavior on ERWs/Landmines***

From the findings it is clear that the local population has positive behavior traits if they were to get in contact with a suspected ERW/landmines, though these behaviours would need to be reinforced and improved. Majority (51%) of those who had seen a suspect ERW mentioned that they would report it to family members (39%), and inform community leaders (13%). On the other hand, about 11% would not take any action, while others, would engage in risky behaviour such as going to places that are likely to be contaminated with ERWs/landmines, for instance abandoned vehicles (53%), abandoned military fields (49%) and abandoned buildings (48%). More than half have had an explosion within their area, with 14% of them being actual victims of such explosions, while 44% have had their family/relatives injured or maimed. Majority of the respondents during such explosions run away (55%) while others run to the scene (41%) to rescue the victims respectively. After such explosions, rescue of the victims was done by community members who rushed the victims to the nearby health centers. Further, the respondents understand the triggers to such explosions, for example, tampering with the devices either by touching, moving or shaking the explosive device. Children are the main victims, since in most cases they tamper with devices by picking, playing with them and some carrying them home not knowing of the dangers that they pose.

### ***1.2.4 Attitude on ERWs/Landmines***

The attitude of the local population towards ERW is good but would need to be reinforced toward better approaches. Majority of the respondents mentioned that they would report an incident, if they saw an ERW/landmine left anywhere (90%) while only a few would not report (10%) due to fear of victimization, but would confide in someone that they trust. If warned that an area is contaminated, majority of the respondents mentioned that they would avoid going into the contaminated area and go ahead to warn others or put up a warning sign and a barrier around the ERW/landmine. Majority of the respondents are not aware of who is currently involved in raising awareness and mitigating the threats of ERW/landmine explosions within their area and this could be an area where public awareness needs to be actioned. They feel that creation of awareness through campaigns (85%), education on dangers of ERW (54%) plus mapping, mine sweeping, demining and putting up of warning signs should be done.

### ***1.2.5 Sources of Information and Future Communication***

From the finding across, radio remains as the main source of information. Majority of the respondents claimed that they are aware of campaigns against ERWs/landmines within their area

with most getting such information from the radio. However, during the FGDs it was observed that communities get awareness after an ERW/landmine incident is reported or broadcasted on the local media. Majority of the respondents in Galmudug would prefer humanitarian organizations (46%) to carry out the sensitization activities and awareness campaigns on ERWs/landmines, while in Puntland majority preferred clans and village elders (33%). During the FGD’s majority of the respondents in Galmudug noted that the government agencies within their area lacked equipment to sweep the mines and most of the time, all they did was place warning signs or fences around the suspect ERW. With such responses from the government, the respondents felt that humanitarian organisations would do better in terms of carrying out sensitization and raising awareness on ERWs/landmines. In Puntland the preference for clans/village elders in creating awareness on ERWs/landmines was said to have been as a result of continuous engagement activities between clan/village elders and the community, and the community meetings during which such interaction takes place can be made use of to create awareness. In this case they feel that the elders would be more effective in sensitizing and creating awareness within the community.

### ***1.2.6 Conclusions and Recommendations***

In conclusion, we have noted risk education and other interventions are needed to reduce risks and in saving lives. Specifically, the following areas need attention:

Category	Recommendations
<b>Risk Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage education of children to make them able to read signs. With the illiteracy level observed for school aged children, reading of signs is a problem.</li> <li>• Have pictorial signs erected at the dangerous zones for those who cannot read.</li> <li>• Have more intentional communication to educate the communities on how to spot an ERW, the different forms that ERWs present, what to do with it, who to report to and what to do if it explodes in their area.</li> <li>• Educate more on response mechanisms when an ERW explodes.</li> <li>• Complement interpersonal information sharing approaches, through community leaders and community activations using the with mass media approaches through radio.</li> <li>• Use radio to complement the interpersonal activations and frame messages in the Somali language in these regions.</li> <li>• Map and put warning signs through community members who are aware of</li> </ul>



NEEDS  
DRIVEN.  
PEOPLE  
CENTRED.



Category	Recommendations
	<p>the terrain and contaminated areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have a communication approach through the schools and through school teachers to target the children with information on the subject.</li></ul>
<b>Other Interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support the government authorities with resources and the information on how to handle reports of ERWs, and how to deal with them. There is need for a more open reporting channels for the community members when they come across an ERW/landmine.</li><li>• Enhance the community links between the general public, the community elders and government authorities to enable joint response to ERWs.</li><li>• Removing the ERWs/Landmines from the communities. Mine sweeping activities would be required.</li></ul>

## 2 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

---

### 2.1 *General Description of the Study and its Objectives*

The Ogaden war, also known as the Ethio-Somali War between 1977 and 1978 over the disputed region of Ogaden lasted almost nine months. This war left behind the border region contaminated with explosive hazards such as landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Thereafter Somalia has lived through two decades of civil war since the collapse of the Said Barre regime in 1991. The inter-clan conflicts, foreign military interventions and AMISOM support to FGS in fighting against anti-government insurgents continued in South Central Somalia. The warring sides are still exacerbating the explosive hazards contamination in Somalia.

The existence of ERW/landmines hampers development prospects, restricts access, and limits economic opportunities for much of the population. The existence of explosive hazards for communities living in these areas pose a risk of potential loss of life, serious injuries and/or disability and is an impediment to stability and security for the people of Somalia

UNMAS Somalia is mandated to protect civilians. In line with this, UNMAS Somalia wanted to better understand the Knowledge Attitudes, Practice and Belief (KABP) of civilians regarding the effects of ERW/landmines, with a view of determining the level of risks affecting how communities compensate risks of explosive hazards and the interventions that could reduce those risks and influence protection of lives and livelihoods.

#### 2.1.1 *Study Setting and Objective*

The KABP study was carried out in Galmudug and Puntland States in Somalia. The main aim of the study was for UNMAS Somalia to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of the civilians in these two states regarding ERW/landmines, with a view of determining what, if any risk education or other interventions is needed to reduce risks and influence casualty reduction.

To better understand the perceptions the following key parameters were assessed:

- Civilians' knowledge about ERW/landmines.
- Civilians' attitudes towards explosive hazards, specifically ERW/landmines.
- Civilians' practices and beliefs towards explosive hazards, specifically ERW/landmines; how they respond to ERW/landmines.

### 3 STUDY APPROACH

---

#### 3.1 *Description of the Study Methodology*

The KAPB study took a mixed method approach and comprised of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The primary data was collected through household interviews, key informant's interviews and FGDs within the two regions of Galmudug and Puntland in Somalia.

##### 3.1.1 *Sampling Approach*

There is currently no available recent census data and for this reason, Ipsos relied on various population estimates from reputable organizations, such as the United Nations Population Fund (2014)<sup>1</sup>, to calculate and allocate the sample for this survey. The first level to determine the target number of interviews to be done was region where the sample distribution was done proportionate to population estimates. This was then stratified by rural, urban and IDP sample categories. Based on administrative units of Somalia, the district was the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) and the location/village was the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSUs). The Primary Sampling Units (district) were selected using a probability proportion to size (PPS) approach, where all the districts were listed with their respective population. The sample in each region was distributed across all district proportionally and the same sample was stratified by urban, rural and IDPs. The location/village formed the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) or the sampling points. In each of the PSUs selected, corresponding SSUs were listed and selected randomly. The number of villages in each district varied, with some districts having more villages than others. The number of interviews allocated to each village was dependent on the number of interviews allocated in their respective districts (proportionate to population size at the district level).

Ipsos in designing the sample within the two regions of Puntland and Galmudug relied on the United Nations Populations funds (UNFPA) population estimation survey of 2014. Three regions of Galgaduud, Mudug and Nugaal were selected and the sample was drawn using a probability proportion to size stratified by Urban, rural and IDPs setting. Further breakdown was done to locations/villages within the 6 districts. Location selection was done in consideration of the location settings and the sample distribution within the district. The below table shows the UNFPA population estimates and sample breakdown.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>

**Table 1: Household sample distribution.**

State	Region	District	Total Population				Sample Distribution					
			UNFPA 2014 Total population	UNFPA 2014 Urban population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	UNFPA 2014 IDP Population	Location/Village	Category	Total Sample Size	Urban	Rural	IDP
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Balanbal	141,199	77,509	49,423	14,267	Balanbal	Urban/IDP	60	51	0	9
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Balanbal					Jiicle	Rural	11	0	11	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Balanbal					Oodaale	Rural	11	0	11	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Balanbal					Bare	Rural	11	0	11	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cabuudwaq	101,959	46,328	43,463	12,168	Abudwaq	Urban/IDP	39	31	0	8
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cabuudwaq					Dhabad	Rural	10	0	10	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cabuudwaq					Herale	Rural	9	0	9	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cabuudwaq					Bali Howd	Rural	10	0	10	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cadaado	129,588	50,099	52,489	27,000	Adado	Urban/IDP	51	33	0	18
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cadaado					Hanaanbure	Rural	12	0	12	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cadaado					Ban geele	Rural	12	0	12	0
GALMUDUG	Galgaduud	Cadaado					MiirJicley	Rural	11	0	11	0
GALMUDUG	Mudug	Galkacyo	194,598	135,326	36,111	23,161	Glakacyo South	Urban/IDP	104	89	0	15
GALMUDUG	Mudug	Galkacyo					Docol	Rural	8	0	8	0
GALMUDUG	Mudug	Galkacyo					Wargalo	Rural	8	0	8	0
GALMUDUG	Mudug	Galkacyo					Lankadawo	Rural	8	0	8	0
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Galkacyo					Galkacyo North	Urban/IDP	98	90	0	8
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Galkacyo					Bacadweyn	Rural/IDP	15	0	8	7
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Galkacyo					Beerdehaxtuur	Rural	8	0	8	
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Galkacyo					Buuryaqab	Rural	8	0	8	
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Goldogob					Baliguban	Rural	10	0	10	0
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Goldogob					Dorancad	Rural	11	0	11	0
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Goldogob	Xero-jaale	Rural	11	0	11	0				
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Goldogob	Bashka	Rural	10	0	10	0				
PUNTLAND	Mudug	Goldogob	BaliyadaTaangiga	Rural	11	0	11	0				
PUNTLAND	Nugal	Burtinle	64,963	31,193	33,770	0	Burtinle	Urban/IDP	22	22	0	0
PUNTLAND	Nugal	Burtinle					Beer	Rural	10	0	10	0
PUNTLAND	Nugal	Burtinle					Balidacar,	Rural	11	0	11	0
Total			711,902	382,209	253,077	76,616			600	316	219	65

### ***The Household Survey***

The target population on this survey covered urban, rural and internally displaced persons settings with an overall sample of 600. The target respondent age was 12 years and above. A simple random method was used, creating an equal probability in selection of a respondent and a household within a sampling point.

***In an Urban Setting:*** Once at the sampling point, an interviewer identified a landmark (e.g., a school, mosque, police post, chief's camp, shop etc.) and did a random walk using a date score approach. The first household was identified using a date score i.e. summing the day's date of data collection, for instance on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2017 two digits identifying the date are summed up (2+4). The summation identified first household to be sampled i.e. the 6<sup>th</sup> household from the landmark. A random walk was done using the left-hand rule, where an interviewer had to keep left as he walked from one household to the other. After a successful interview on a selected household, four household were skipped to the next potential household. In case of unsuccessful interview an interviewer proceeded to the next household until a successful interview was accomplished.

***In the Rural settings:*** An interviewer walked 500 meters into the sampling point, identified a land mark and walked 200 meters away from the landmark to select the 1<sup>st</sup> household. A routine walk was done to the next household after a successful interview, maintaining the left-hand rule: i.e. always keeping left when doing a random walk on household selection.

***Selecting a Respondent:*** After a successful household identification process, a random selection of the respondent was done using an inbuilt kish grid on the data collection instruments. An interviewer listed all the occupants aged 12 years and above in the household and the programmed platform (CAPI) randomly selected a member of that household to be interviewed. The randomization created an equal chance for any member of the household to be selected. If the selected respondent was below 18 years, consent was first sought from the parent/guardian before the interviewing process commenced. Where a selected respondent was not available at the time of call, three call backs were made to find the respondent. If the respondent was totally unavailable, a substitution was made by moving to the next eligible household (in terms of the stipulated household identification process).

### ***Key Informant's Interviews***

A purposive sample approach was used in the selection of the target respondents for a one on

one in-depth interview. The list of target respondents was drawn from various stakeholders: local authorities, religious leaders, teachers, health officials and development organisations within the two states. Only willing and available respondents were interviewed. In the event of a refusal, the next available and willing respondent was approached and invited to participate in the study. Table 2(below) shows a list of the interviewed key informants for this KAPB survey.

**Table 2: Key informant sample**

Position within the Society	Sample
State Mine Action National Authorities	1
local authorities	1
Village or Town elders	3
Medical professionals	1
Women and Youth groups	2
Mine Action and other Humanitarian workers	1
Mine Action Non Government Organisations (NGO) consortium (State level)	1
Security actors	1
Business people/Truck owners	1
Teachers of Schools/Madrassa	2
Mine and ERW Survivors	1

### ***Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)***

The sample was distributed across the three regions within the 2 states, where participants of the FGD were sourced from the households. Due to cultural considerations that guide the interaction of male and female participants, the 3 FGDs were divided into 6 mini groups (3 with female and 3 male participants) FGDs were held in the targeted regions as summarized on Table 3 (below).

**Table 3: Focus Group Distribution**

Region/Province	Sample
Nugaal - Puntland	2
Mudug - Puntland	2
Galgaduud - Galmudug	2
Total	6

## **3.2 Study Management**

The survey was implemented on the following 3 processes.

### **3.2.1 Pre-Study Implementation Activities**

This stage of the study comprised of carrying out preliminary activities as follows:

***Inception meeting*** - An initial meeting was held between the Ipsos and UNMAS . The meeting ensured common understanding on study objectives, methodology, deliverables, timelines and

anticipated risks during study implementation. The meeting identified communication lines and introduced key contacts and lead persons managing the study from both parties. After this meeting, Ipsos prepared an inception report capturing the discussion and the way forward, which was shared and agreed to by UNMAS. The report acted as collateral agreement to the next phase of the project implementation.

***Instrument design and localization*** - UNMAS shared literature for Ipsos team to review and familiarize themselves with the subject survey. The literature covered previous similar surveys and this content analysis helped in developing the research tools. Ipsos designed the instrument/questionnaires that were used for household, KIIs and FGDs data collection. This was done in consultation with the UNMAS team whose comments and recommendations were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate. The final approval of household questionnaire, KIIs and FGDs guides was done by UNMAS. The final instruments were translated to Somali for data collection and joint review by Ipsos and UNMAS team to ensure data quality and original meanings were not lost in translation.

***Instrument scripting***- The approved version of the household survey questionnaire was programmed to be compatible with Ipsos electronic data collection system i.e. Computer Aided Personalized Interviewing (CAPI) Platform: iField.

### ***3.2.2 Study Implementation Activities***

This stage comprised of carrying out the following activities:

#### ***Data Collection Team Recruitment and Training***

Ipsos engaged a qualified team of data collectors with vast experience in the research industry during the implementation of this survey. Local teams from Puntland and Galmudug states were recruited for this surveys. Training comprised of two days of questionnaire review and other pertinent topics of important to the process coupled with one day of role play followed by a debriefing session. Topics that were covered during the training are highlighted in the Annex section. Role play exercise was aimed at testing the validity of the questions with real respondents, testing the flow of the questionnaire and checking the accuracy of translations.

Please see more details of the team recruitment and training activities in the Annex Section

#### ***Data Collection Processes***

**Household interviews:** Following the successful completion of the training phase, data collection was rolled out in the targeted districts. Data collection was carried out in the month of

December 2017 and took a period of one week to complete. Only interviewers and supervisors who had successfully undergone the training were engaged during the data collection. Each interviewer worked closely with the assigned supervisor and communicated on any issues experienced daily. The supervisor then cascaded any issues that needed extra attention to the field manager for resolution. If the issue raised required technical assistance, the same was cascaded to the project management team.

The interviewers were not authorized to make any decisions regarding the survey on their own without approval from the project management team. CAPI technology ensured the application of quality control procedures; where interviews were remotely monitored and data checked routinely as it streamed into the Ipsos servers. Additionally, the supervisors also back-checked the interviews carried out and accompanied some of the interviewers during the data collection process. The project manager who was on the ground at the beginning of data collection also carried out routine spot checks for some of the interviews as a measure of quality control. Please see more details on the CAPI technology in the annex section.

***In Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):*** Appointments were scheduled with the targeted respondents for the data collection to be done at a time and place of their convenience; and this enhanced their participation levels. The interviews were carried out through a one on one interaction at the agreed venue. Discussions were led by a trained interviewer using a discussion guide with a pre-determined semi-structured instrument.

***In Focus Group Discussions:*** This was done through an interactive session with members of the communities in a group setting. Participants were recruited by a team of trained interviewers and invited to participate in the FGDs. Due to gender and cultural intricacies, each group had 4 participants composed of the same sex, formed into mini-groups. The discussions were conducted in 6 mini group across the 3 districts by trained and experienced moderators and guided by the pre-determined discussion guides that had been agreed upon.

### ***3.2.3 Post Study Implementation Activities: Data Cleaning, Data Analysis. Data Security and Storage***

Following the completion of the data collection processes, the following applied:

The household interviews were carried out using the CAPI Platform. The protocols of data cleaning such as skip routines, single and multiple coding responses to critical questions (the system bars an interviewer from proceeding unless a question has a response) and logic control

were set during the scripting process of the survey instrument. This enabled a relatively clean set of data from the field. The data streaming was directly accessed through an Excel / SPSS platform which made it ready for analysis; and which made it easy to conduct quality checks. Upon completion of the data collection process, all data was automatically downloaded from the Ipsos server for cleaning. After cleaning, the Data Processing Instructions (DPI) were shared with the data processing executives, with step by step instructions on how to conduct further checks.. Data cleaning was done through SPSS with any inconsistencies addressed in consultation the project manager.

After data collection Ipsos did a crosstabulation analysis on various data variables. Analysis included providing information on the respondent demographics, the knowledge; attitudes; practices and beliefs and communications of the participants regarding ERWs and landmines incidents. More details from the study findings are presented in the sections below.

All soft copy data was kept under password protected files accessible only to the authorized survey personnel. As per Ipsos Limited policy, data was backed up every day using disks and at the end of each week the week's data is backed up and the disk is stored offsite. Data for this study will be accessible for up to two years upon delivery of the final report.

### ***3.3 Research Ethics Adhered to during Implementation***

All team members involved in this study were trained on research ethics. Informed consent was sought from all potential study participants before interviews were administered. Data collectors explained to eligible participants the basic purpose of the study, including confidentiality, procedures and the right to refuse or withdraw at any time. For all data collection activities, interviewers were required to verify that informed guardian/parents' consent was obtained for participants below the age of 18 years, before participating on the survey. This procedure was done using electronic devices, rather than paper. There was no physical risk and very minimal social risk to participants in this study. We collected personal and household information; however, no identifying information was collected from the participants to avoid the risk associated with unintentional disclosure of these details. Data was presented in aggregate in all reports with no reference directly to the respondents. Names of all participants were removed from all datasets prior to analysis. All study participants were assigned coded ID numbers, which were used on all study and consent documents. Additionally, GPS of selected households was only used for quality control purposes and was not included in analysis as part of the confidentiality processes for protecting the identities of participating respondents. Participation

in the study was voluntary and there was no compensation for participation in this study.

### ***3.4 Data Collection Challenges***

The following challenges were experienced during the study's implementation:

#### ***Sampling Frame***

No accurate recent census data existed in Somalia during the implementation process to inform the design on the sample for this study. To overcome this challenge, the study team relied on statistical estimates from reputable institutions that had carried out surveys in Somalia. The sample was drawn from the UNFPA Population Estimation Survey of 2014.

#### ***Security Concerns***

Interclan tension within the study areas presented a security concern during the data collection. The team had to be vigilant prior to and during data collection processes. The Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) officials supported the Ipsos team through the selection and allocation of interviewers. Interviewers were assigned sampling areas that had the clans they conform with, to ease their presence in an areas and increase community level of participation.

#### ***Topic Sensitivity***

The implemented study was investigating a sensitive topic, which focused on explosive weapons and due to this, some of the interviewed participants were unwilling to provide the requested information due to fear of the kind of publicity this topic attracts. As a result, communities are careful/had reservation on whom they provide information to, on security matters. In most of the areas covered during the study, the community avoid relaying any military information to avoid them being labelled as informers to the insurgents or to the government. To overcome this challenge, several approaches were adopted including reassuring the participants of the confidentiality of the information collected at the onset, exclusion of their contact details and identities.

#### ***Poor Infrastructure***

The data collection team faced movement difficulties due to the distance across the districts and poor state of roads. This was especially pronounced in Oodale, Herale and Bare in Galmudug and Dorancad, Xero Jaale and Beer Dhagaxtuur in Puntland. However, the SEMA team advised on the best routes and the best vehicle to use to ease the movement that led the team to closing fieldwork on time.

#### ***Poor Network Challenges***

A CAPI mode of data collection was used in this study, where data was collected electronically and uploaded on a central server. The network connection in most of the remote areas was poor or in some instances, had no network connectivity at all. Interviewers were uploading the data once they reached networked zones. Such areas where we faced this challenge included Docol, Wargalo, Langadaawe, Oodale, Dhabad, Bali-Howd, Herale and Bare in Galmudug and Dorancad, Xero jaale, Bashka, Baaliyada Tangiyada, Buryaqab, Bacadwayn and Beer Dhagaxtuur in Puntland.

### ***Social-Cultural Nuances***

Noting the cultural context during data collection, where women are not free to voice their opinions in the presence of men/the elderly and where men are barred from directly interacting with women, unless they are family members, measures were taken to ensure their participation. The data collection team comprised of experienced female interviewers, the interviews were carried out in privacy and in the absence of third parties. Consent was also sought from the heads of households. Focus group discussions were conducted in mini groups divided across the gender lines to allow women participation.

### ***Harsh Climate***

The weather in the study areas throughout the period of data collection was hot, and the elevated temperatures created some difficulties for the interviewers moving across study areas as they did household random walks. The teams were encouraged to carry enough water and drinks to reenergize themselves as well as protect themselves from direct heat.

## 4 THE STUDY FINDINGS

This section presents survey findings from the quantitative survey: household interviews and qualitative surveys done through KIIs and FGDs. This analysis has been disaggregated based on two states (Puntland and Galmudug). Further analysis is provided in the Annexes section where further analysis of how factors such as age, gender, education level and socio-economic status amongst the target population vary against the KAPBs. The FGDs and KIIs analysis draws the general picture of the two regions and three districts; Nugaal - Puntland, Mudug-Puntland and Galgaduud - Galmudug.

### 4.1.1 Geographic, Age and Gender Representation

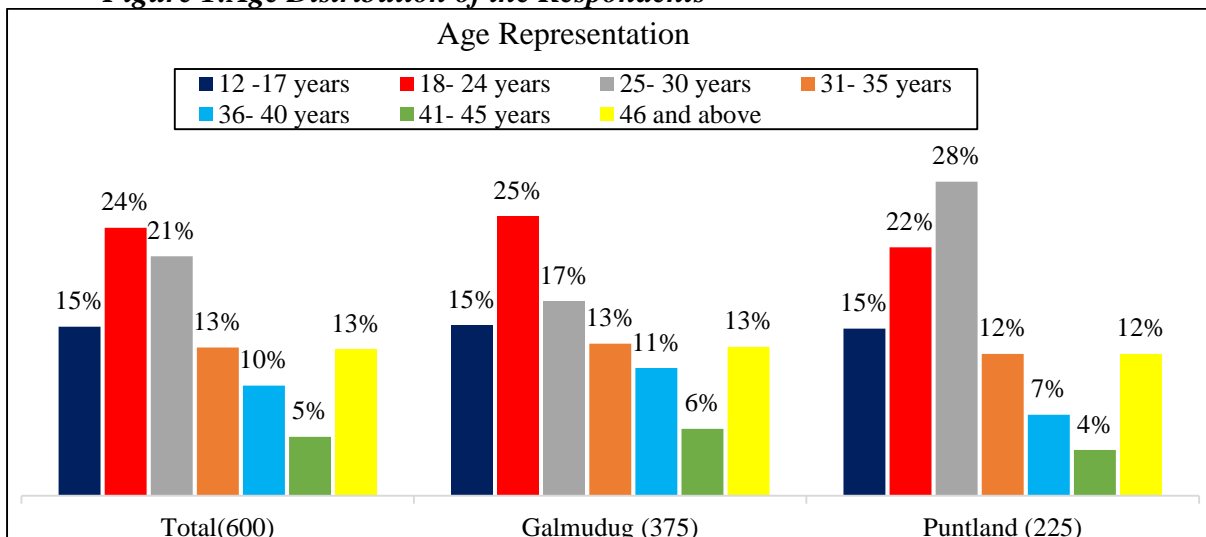
Out of the survey 600 people that were interviewed at the household, 62% were from Galmudug and 38% from Puntland as shown below. The survey shows a good distribution of the sex categorisations, with a split of 50:50 on males: females respectively. This shows the survey was not dominated by one sex category and the opinions shared cut across various demographic groups

**Table 4: Respondent Demographics**

States		Galmudug		Puntland	
Regions	Total (600)	Galgaduud (247)	Mudug (128)	Mudug (182)	Nugal (43)
Total	100%	41%	21%	31%	7%
Male	50%	47%	58%	49%	49%
Female	50%	53%	42%	51%	51%

Majority of the respondents interviewed were young, with most falling within the age group of 12 to 30 years; which is in line with Somalia demographic distribution in terms of age.

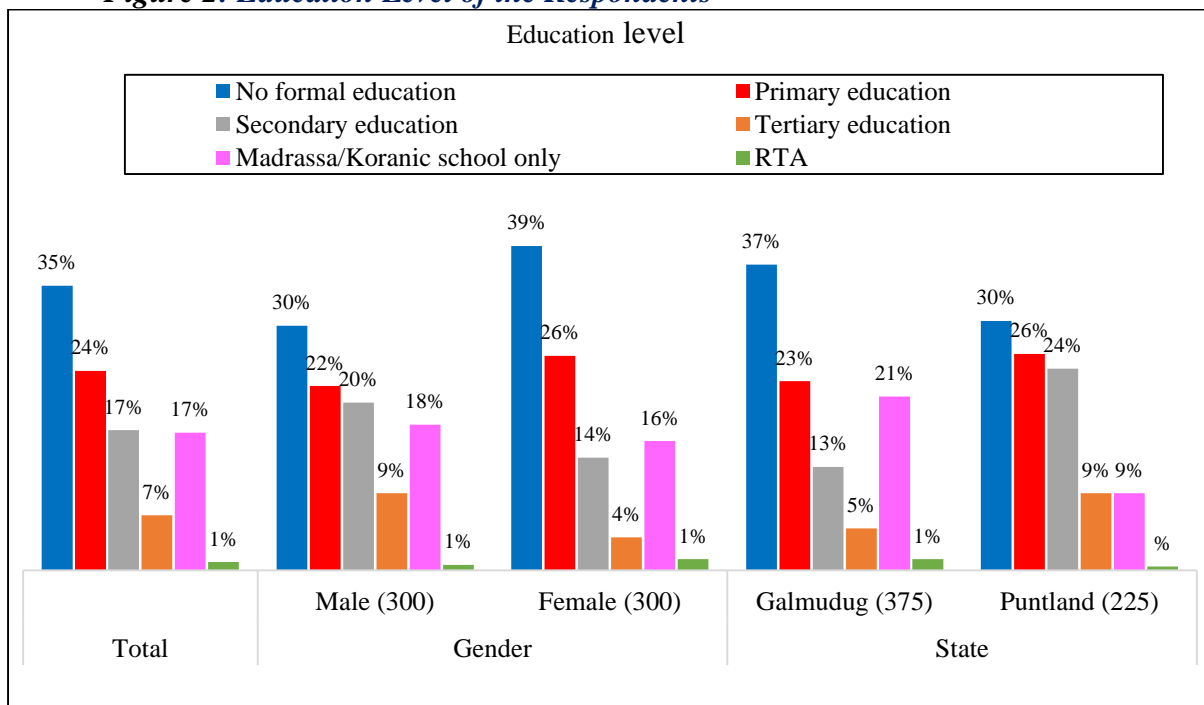
**Figure 1: Age Distribution of the Respondents**



#### 4.1.2 Education level and Status of School Attendance Within the Household.

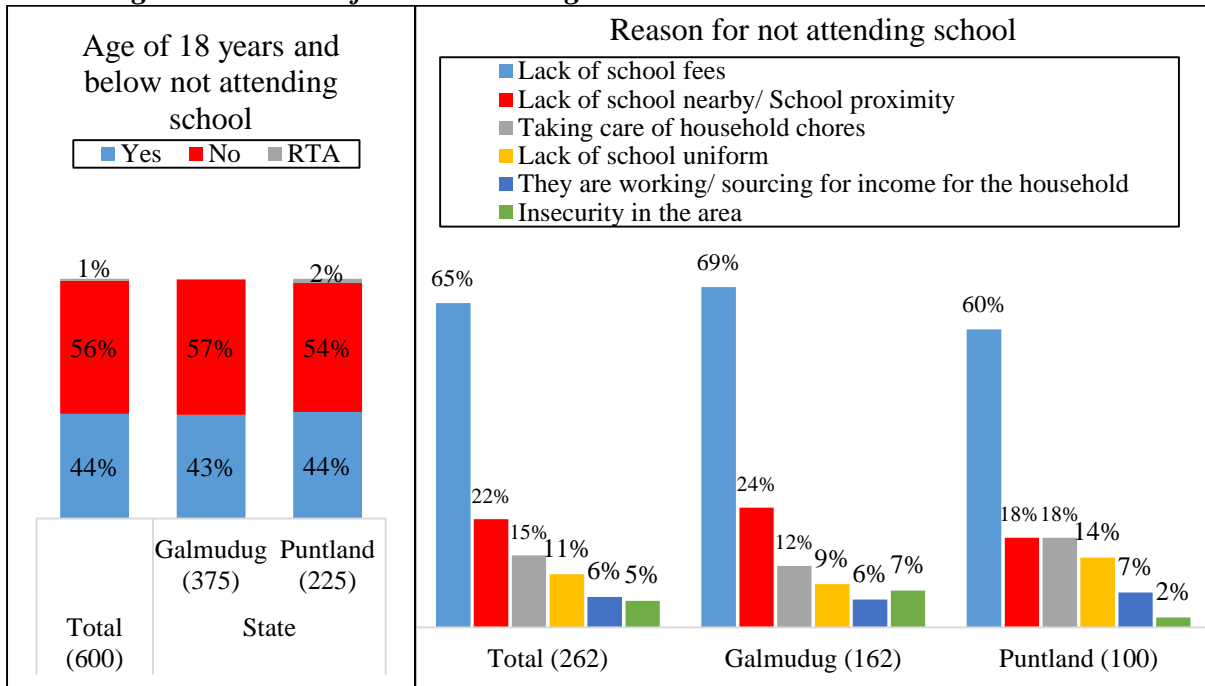
From the study findings, a third of the interviewed respondents had no formal education. Galmudug had a significant lower number of people with formal education (primary, secondary and tertiary) in comparison with Puntland. The number of females with no formal education was higher than that of males with a difference of 9%. However, the 26% of those aged between 12 to 17 years had no formal education despite them having attained a school going age.

**Figure 2: Education Level of the Respondents**



About 44% of the interviewed respondents confirmed that they had a household member below 18 years not attending school, and this is seen across the states. Majority mentioned the lack of school fees as the main reason for not attending school (65%), followed by lack of a school nearby (22%). However Galmudug had a higher percentage (7%) in comparison with Puntland (2%) who mentioned insecurity in their area as the main reason for not attending school.

**Figure 3: Reasons for not Attending School.**



#### 4.1.3 Duration of Stay in Current District

Around 76% of those interviewed had stayed in their districts for a period of over 5 years. This showed the respondents have a better knowledge of their environment and the history of the areas they lived in.

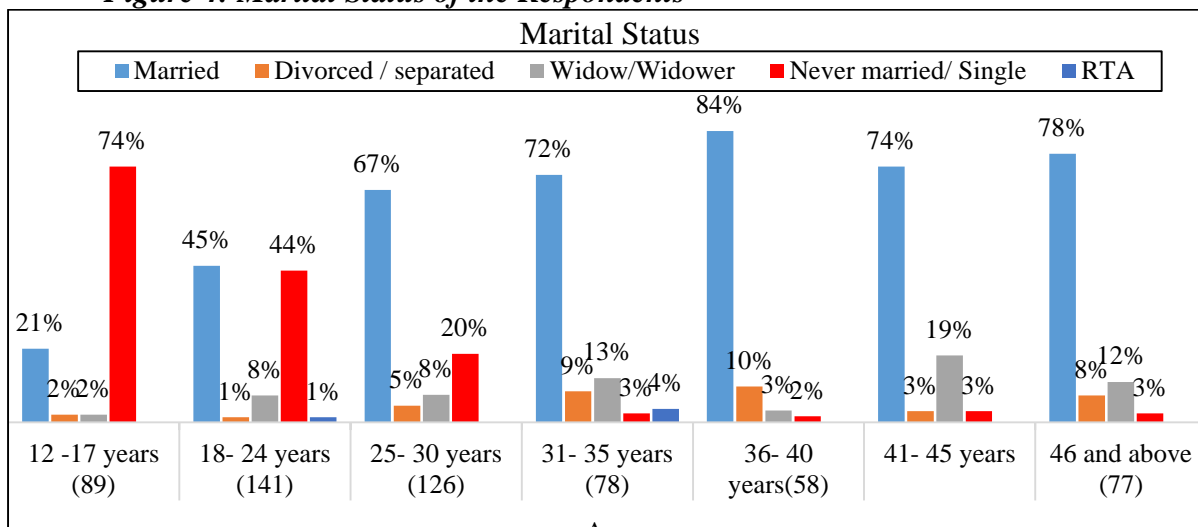
**Table 5: Duration of Stay in the Current District.**

Duration	Total (600)	District						
		Balanbal (93)	Cabuudwaq (68)	Cadaado (86)	Galkacyo - Galmudug (128)	Goldogob (53)	Burtinle (43)	Galkacyo-Puntland (129)
Less than 6 months	1%	-	-	5%	2%	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	2%	-	1%	12%	1%	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	11%	8%	13%	9%	10%	15%	5%	15%
4 to 5 years	10%	3%	10%	9%	10%	4%	2%	19%
More than 5 years	76%	89%	75%	63%	77%	81%	93%	67%
RTA	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-

#### 4.1.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Majority of the respondents between the age of 25 and above were married with most of the single respondents being concentrated on age between 12 to 24 years which is expected.

**Figure 4: Marital Status of the Respondents**



#### 4.1.5 Main Source of Household Income

The main source of income for most of the households was employment in casual labour, sales of livestock and livestock products and engaging in small businesses/shops. Majority of the respondents in rural areas generated income by engaging in business activities such as the selling of livestock and livestock products ( Galmudug - 49% and Puntland - 38%), while in urban areas most of the respondents engaged in casual labour and operating small businesses/shops. All the same, we note that 21% of urban and 13% of rural respondents in Puntland attributed their household income to remittances and gifts from family and relatives; which was higher than the trend seen in Galmudug.

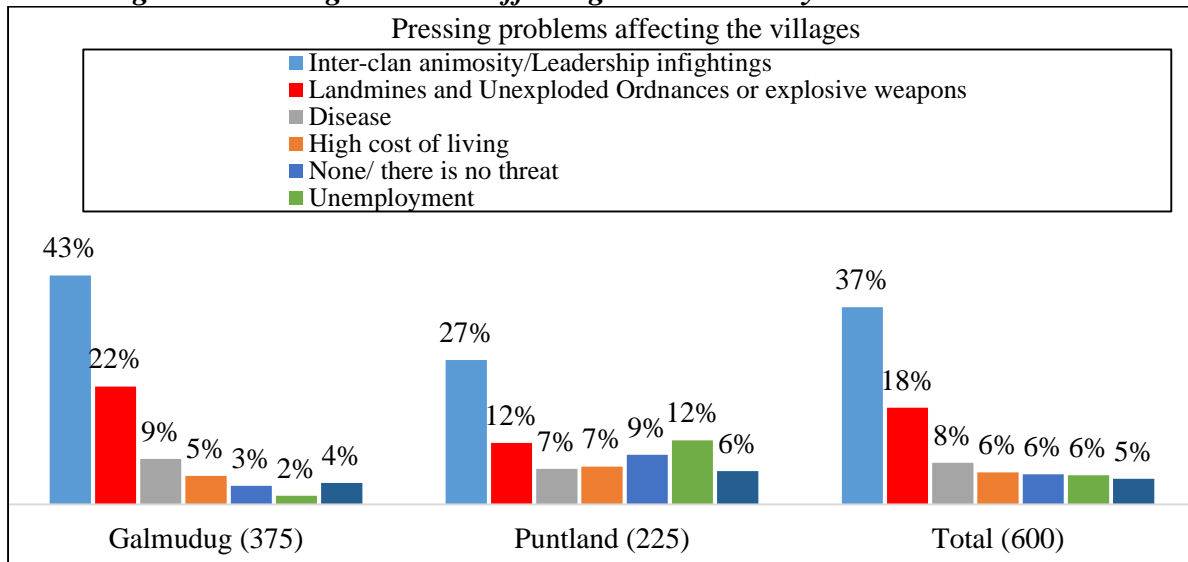
**Table 6; Main Source of Household Income**

Location Status	Galmudug (375)			Puntland (225)		
	Urban (228)	Rural (97)	IDP (50)	Urban (123)	Rural (87)	IDP (15)
Livestock and livestock product Sales	22%	49%	12%	3%	38%	-
Casual labour	22%	26%	54%	27%	17%	27%
Small business/Shop	21%	3%	2%	17%	13%	7%
Petty trading (e.g. sale of firewood, charcoal, poles, thatch, wild greens, food aids, crafts. etc)	11%	7%	6%	11%	5%	27%
Skilled Labour (Artisan)	11%	2%	4%	10%	3%	-
Formal employment	8%	-	4%	5%	1%	-
Remittances and/or gift from family/relatives	3%	2%	2%	21%	13%	-
Begging, assistance, aid/relief	1%	3%	6%	-	-	-
Government Allowance (Pension)	-	-	-	2%	-	-
Farming: vegetables	-	-	-	1%	2%	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	1%	-
Others	2%	6%	8%	2%	7%	40%
RTA	-	1%	2%	1%	-	-

Overall, 37% of the respondents mentioned inter-clan animosity and leadership infighting as the

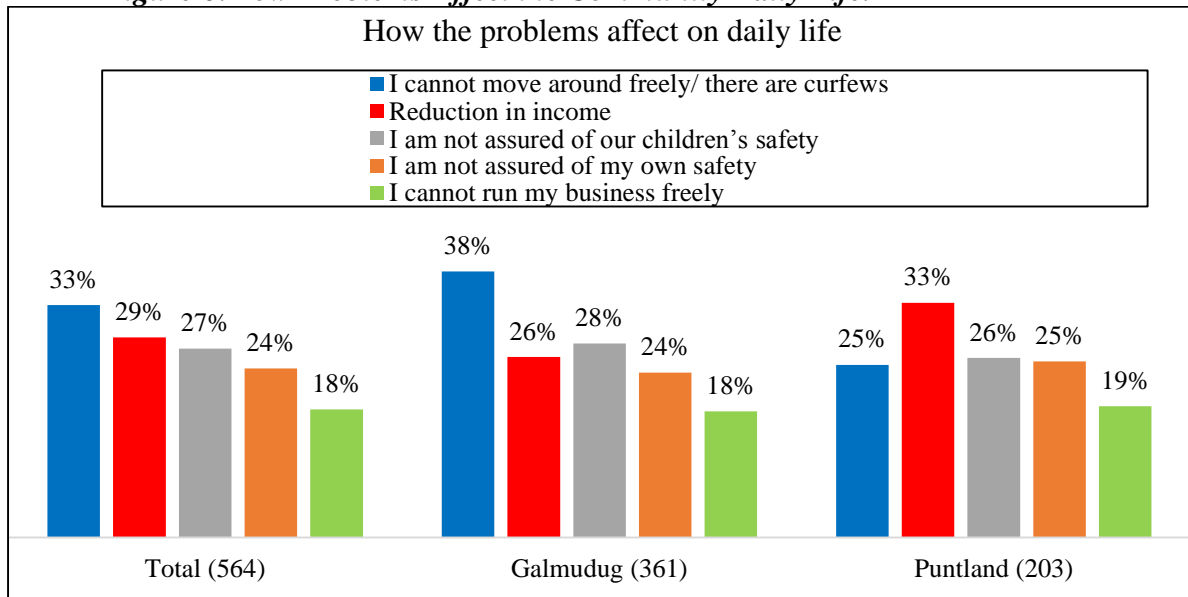
most pressing problem. In Galmudug a significant number of respondents compared to Puntland mentioned landmines as their most pressing problem. Puntland flagged unemployment as a major issue which can be traced to higher number of people with tertiary and secondary education who were possibly seeking for employment.

**Figure 5: Pressing Problems Affecting the Community.**



Most of the problems were security related and this was in relation to the effect this issue had on the community by limiting their movement (33%), reducing their income (29%) and creating fear for their own lives and that of their children.

**Figure 6: How Problems Affect the Community Daily Life.**



## 4.2 Somalis’ Knowledge and Understanding of ERWs/ Landmines

### 4.2.1 Level of Awareness on ERWs/Landmines

About 84% of the respondents had heard of ERWs/landmines and this trend was consistent across the states. Awareness across the gender categories was also good and consistent. It is worth mentioning on the other hand that more respondents in Puntland have never heard of ERWs/landmines as compared with those in Galmudug.

**Table 7: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines**

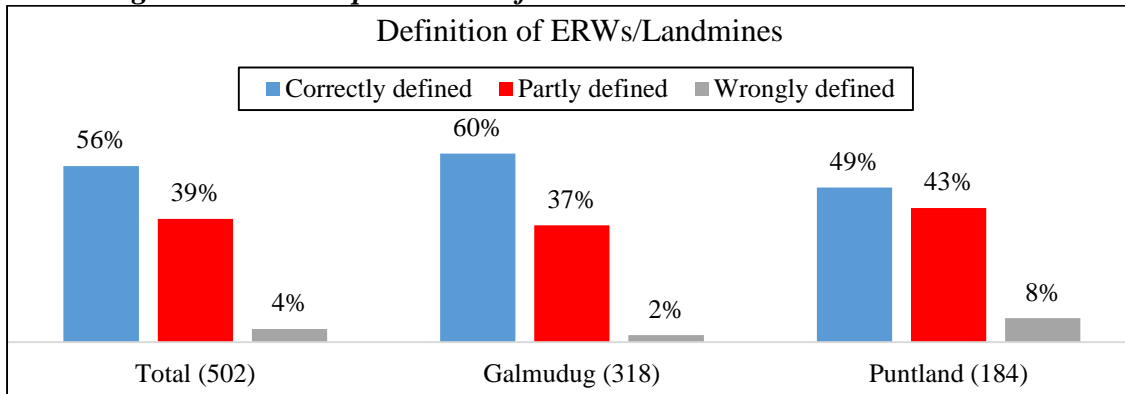
State	Galmudug (375)			Puntland (225)		
	Urban (228)	Rural (97)	IDP (50)	Urban (123)	Rural (87)	IDP (15)
Yes	85%	89%	78%	73%	95%	73%
No	15%	10%	22%	23%	5%	27%
RTA	-	1%	-	4%	-	-

This resonates well with the findings from the FGDs where most of the respondents indicated that they have heard about ERWs/landmines which is widely shared across the two states. The same was observed from the KII, where all respondents mentioned that they had heard and were aware of ERWs/ landmines and that communities living around them were also aware. Respondents associated ERWs/landmines with Somali-Ethiopian 1977 wars.

*“They are leftovers of weapons; deadly weapons that were left behind by various actors who fought in our lands. 1977 was the worst when militia and clan wars contaminated the region with those deadly weapons. Of the weapons are those that got hidden in the land and causes heavy damage to humans and their animals. These are the explosive that are remnants of war.” SEMA Director Galmudug.*

Of the respondents who have ever heard of ERWs/landmines, only 56% were able to correctly define what ERWs/landmines are and this shows that further awareness raising is required. Respondents in Galmudug had mentioned landmines as one of the most pressing problem and this correlated with the number of respondents that could correctly define what ERWs/landmines (60%) as compared to those in Puntland (49%).

**Figure 7: How Respondents Define ERWs /Landmines**



KII showed that majority of the respondents mentioned that there is little to no awareness raising about ERWs/landmines in their communities. The awareness level is usually created by the fact that the states have ERWs/landmines which explodes and the presence of survivors within the area who narrate their experiences. The local community often tend to learn from experience and remote villages are disadvantaged as most of the awareness raising activities and seminars are usually hosted in urban areas.

*“I would say that the awareness level isn’t enough for the people. I know of many organizations that did awareness for example Halo trust and UNMAS but some areas have not been reached due to insecurity and movement of people. Others live in remote areas far from town all this makes them unreachable. So, I would say the awareness is there but isn’t enough to reduce or eradicate the threat of the ERWS/Landmines.” SEMA Director, Galgaduud - Galmudug.*

*“People know the existence of ERWs/landmines. Nobody taught them about it but they were made aware of it by the circumstances they have been living in throughout their lives.” ERW Survivor Nugaal - Puntland.*

*“The target population with the awareness is very small in number and in most cases awareness seminars are held in towns while the major effects of mines are felt by the inhabitants of the rural villages who receive no awareness. All the seminars were done in the town and do not reach the target population. The awareness level is low.” Teacher Galgaduud – Galmudug.*

Of the total respondents interviewed majority were aware of signs and features that act as warnings within the community. Clear marking signs on contaminated area can be identified with a danger/skulls and bone signs (29%). Identification of contaminated areas is also identified through evidence left by previous explosions such a visible shell casing/metals (16%), damaged/abandoned vehicles (14%), deserted field (14%) and destroyed or burnt vegetables (10%). Some respondents identified features within the environment as clues to show an area is contaminated

for instance pile of stones (25%), barbed wire covering an area (24%), trenches and dykes (15%) and sand walls (6%). More people in Galmudug were aware of these signs which attributes from the above findings that shows landmines as major pressing problem.

**Table 8: Warning Signs and Clues Indicating Presence of ERWs/Landmines.**

	State		
	Total (600)	Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
Danger/skulls and bones signs	29%	29%	30%
Pile of stones or circles of rocks	25%	27%	22%
Barbed wire covering an area	24%	21%	30%
Don't know	22%	21%	23%
Visible shells casing/ protruding metals	16%	22%	4%
Trenches, dykes, bunkers or battle Positions	15%	22%	4%
Damaged/abandoned/ destroyed civilian and military vehicles	14%	20%	4%
Deserted areas	14%	18%	6%
Ropes or tapes, usually coloured either yellow, red or blue around a place	13%	8%	22%
Destroyed or burnt up vegetation/forest/fields	10%	14%	3%
A red triangle, sometimes with a black dot or the word "mine".	10%	7%	15%
Sand walls	6%	9%	1%
A concrete or wooden post, painted red and white.	5%	5%	4%

The same trend is observed from the FGDs where majority of the respondents from the three regions acknowledged the presence of warning signs within the community. Piles of stones and tree branches were some of major warning signs put up by the local population. The stones are often laid next to the landmine or around the landmine to a create barrier from the community. Tree trunks and logs are also used to fill the landmines pits, wells and trenches, and this act as a warning sign. Due to the pastoral activities, these signs also act as a barrier for the animal to walk through and they are clearly visible to the herders and travelers since they are most commonly used warning signs. However, other features such as protruding metals, landmine pits, pieces of metals and car wrecks provide clues to the local population. It was observed that weather conditions cause the signs to fade and thus, there is need for continued and frequent maintenance of warning signs in some cases.

*“Marking of stones with red and white ink as warning sign was done long time ago, now most of them have faded up, they are had been rained for a long duration people might not recognize the signs.” Male FGD Nugaal - Puntland.*

The respondents acknowledge that the warning signs are well known by the local population, once they spot a sign they can avoid going into the contaminated area or change the route. It was further noted that the local population alerts other members of the community once they see a warning signs. Due to the low literacy levels in some areas, many people are not able to read and

write, hence interpretation of written warning signs becomes a problem. This might mean an adoption of pictorial signages as compared to fully written signages. Written warning sign fade due to weather, thus the reason why people opt to use available local resource to mark contaminated areas. However, children most of the time are unable to interpret the warning sign and may walk into contaminated area or even pick explosives as toys and risk education needs to be emphasized, together with the simplification of the warning signs.

Clues such as burnt vegetation and/or presence of ashes also alerts them of impending danger. In addition to that, the presence of untouched green vegetation, open landmine pits, abandoned roads and feeder routes signifies the area is contaminated with ERWs/landmines

*‘Abandoning of roads and feeder routes that are also suspected to have ERWs/landmines. Areas that are black or have some ashes and black colour trees and building are also suspected to be military camps where they used to detonate the shells. Abandon settlement also form some suspicious.’ Community officer RDDO, Galgaduud - Galmudug.*

#### **4.2.2 Proportion of Respondents that Have Seen an ERW/Landmine**

In addition to establishing if participants had seen an ERW/landmine, a clear definition of what ERWs/landmines entails was given to all the participants to refer to the same definition for consistency in the data. After the definition, 65% confirmed having seen, however 67% of the IDP’s in Puntland mentioned that they had never seen an ERW. These shows more people in Galmudug, compared to Puntland, have heard about ERW/landmines but have not seen one in reality. More people in rural areas have seen an ERW compared to those in urban areas, this resonates with the people who have ever heard of ERW/ landmine (Table7). The places as shown in ( Figure 14) below of where people have seen an ERW are mostly in rural areas and in strategic places that are away from the urban disruptive activities.

**Table 9: Ever Seen an ERW/Landmine**

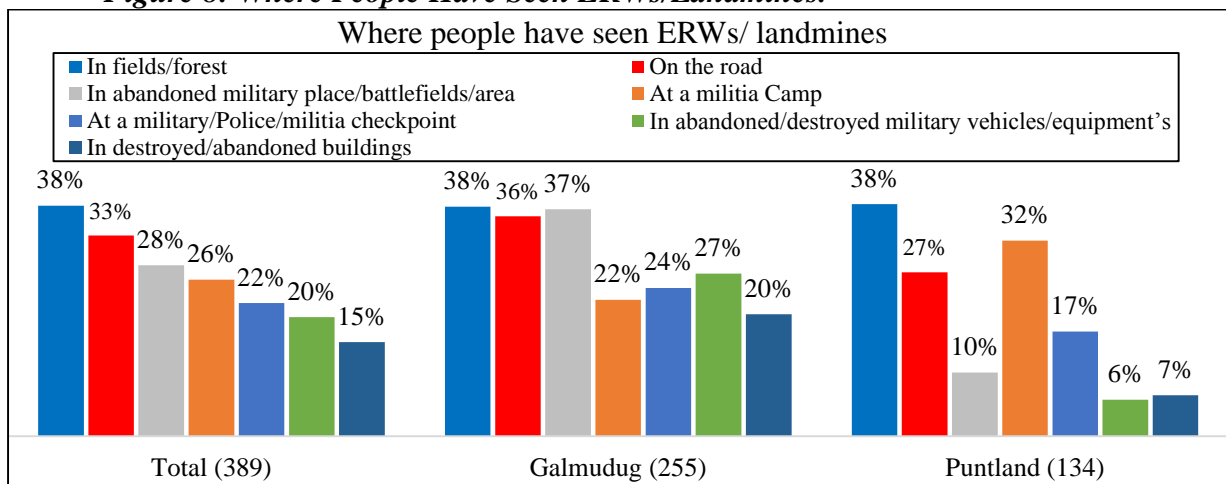
	Total (600)	Galmudug (375)			Puntland (225)		
		Urban (228)	Rural (97)	IDP (50)	Urban (123)	Rural (87)	IDP (15)
<b>Yes</b>	65%	69%	70%	58%	52%	75%	33%
<b>No</b>	34%	30%	30%	42%	46%	25%	67%
<b>RTA</b>	1%	1%	-	-	2%	-	-

This information was consistent with that obtained during the FGDs, where it was observed that most respondents in Mudug-Puntland have never seen an ERW/ landmines, while in Galgaduud - Galmudug, all the respondents who participated in both male and female FGD’s acknowledge of having seen ERW/landmine. In Nugaal - Puntland, we observed that all the male respondents

in the FGD had seen an ERW, while on the other hand, a few women had seen one.

From those who have seen an ERW/landmine, majority have seen them in forest (38%), on the road (33%), and in military related fields/areas. In Galmudug, the presence of ERWs/landmines on the road (36%), in abandoned military place/battle field (37%), military check points, abandoned destroyed military vehicles and abandoned building was higher than in Puntland. This shows that Galmudug was once or is still a place that has had military combative activities and people in this state are more exposed to ERWs/landmine; and would require more attention than the other regions.

**Figure 8: Where People Have Seen ERWs/Landmines.**



From the qualitative findings, we noted that in Galgaduud - Galmudug, a number of female respondents had seen an ERW/landmine being carried by their/other children and relatives. In male FGDs on the other hand, majority of the respondents had seen an ERWs/landmines on the abandoned battlefields, on the road side and dumping site.

A similar trend was also observed from KIIs, where ERWs/landmines were mentioned as mostly found in abandoned battlefields and military bases that were owned and used by government. Government storage facilities such as underground tunnels were used to hide stock pile ammunition during the Ethiopia-Somali wars and were said to be present in the 3 regions.

#### **4.2.3 Types of ERWs/Landmines Respondents Have Seen**

Further, we noted that more respondents in Galmudug were aware of different types of ERWs/landmines that can be found than in Puntland; and this shows the impact and the exposure that these devices had to them. It means that communication and advocacy in Puntland would need to cover this as compared to what communication in Galmudug would need to cover.

**Table 10: Types of ERWs/Explosives aware of**

	Total (600)	Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
Landmines	61%	67%	52%
Small arms ammunition	42%	45%	36%
Fuses	38%	43%	31%
Hand Grenades / bombs	33%	36%	29%
Abandon rockets/missiles/Tanks artilleries projectiles /aircraft bombs	22%	25%	16%
Anti-personnel landmines	16%	18%	13%
Tripwire initiated landmines / bombs	12%	13%	9%
Others	1%	1%	-
Don't Know	9%	11%	5%
RTA	1%	1%	1%

Majority of the respondents in FGDs were aware of different types of ERWs/landmines. This is seen in Galmudug and Puntland for instance, more female respondents in Galmudug are aware of hand grenade, shells and anti-tanks. In Puntland female FGD only a few respondents were aware of mortar shell, while on male FGD majority were aware of shells, mortar, anti-tank missiles and grenades.

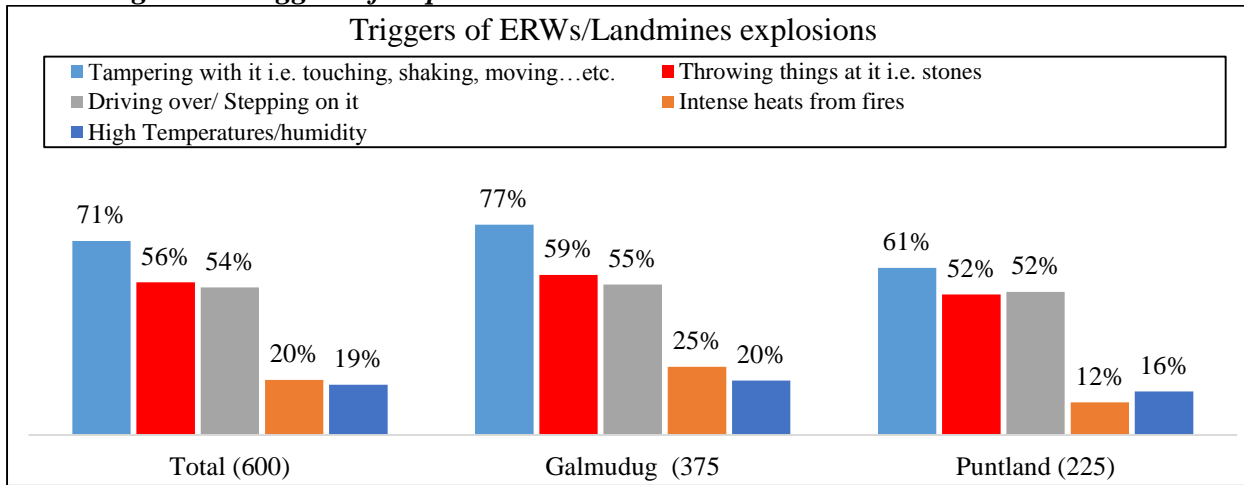
*ERWs/landmines are the remains of military equipment's and may include all sorts of weapons. Hand missiles, grenades, Russian shells and mortars are the most common types here in our region: Male FGD Nugaal - Puntland.*

From the KII, we noted that majority of the respondents are aware of different landmines that are likely to be found within their communities for instance antitank, shells, long missiles, hand missiles ammunition, rifles and hand grenades. More informants in Galmudug are aware of different types of landmines in comparison with the KII from Puntland.

#### **4.2.4 Level of Awareness on the Triggers of an ERW/Landmine.**

The study also sought to confirm if the respondents were aware of what triggers an ERW/landmine explosion. Majority relate that the triggers are human initiated and take the form of tampering with the device (71%), throwing things at it (56%) and driving over or stepping (54%). Education is needed to enlighten them on the dangers of these activities.

**Figure 9: Triggers of Explosions and ERWs/Landmines.**



The FGDs indicate a similar trend; where majority of the population is aware of the ERW/landmine triggers. Additional insights presented included having ERWs/landmines being triggered when weight is exerted on them by driving or stepping on them; hitting, moving and shaking or when they are exposed to high temperatures. This displays a good understanding of the triggers.

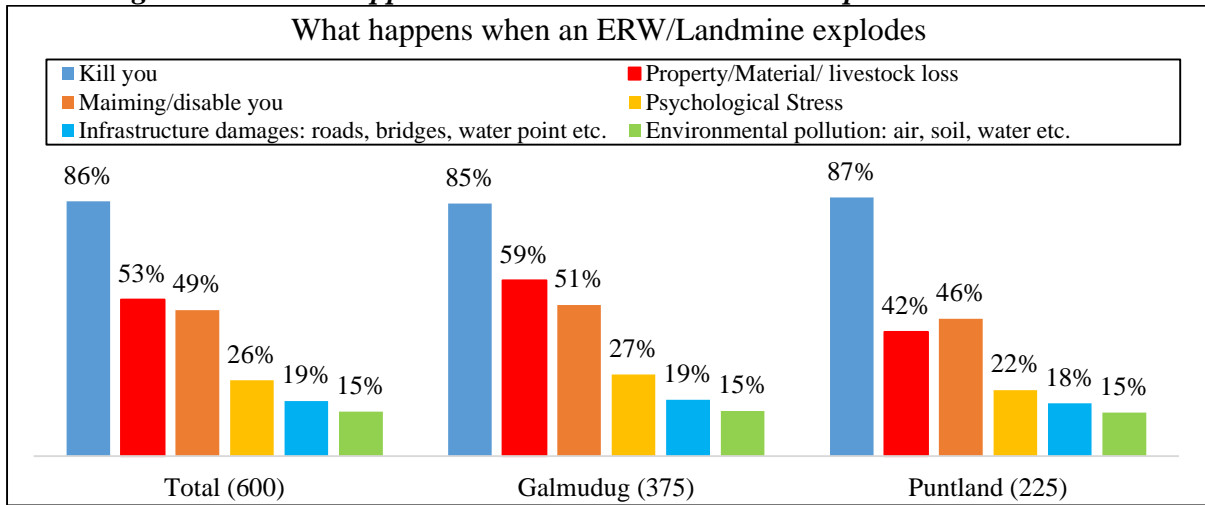
*It explodes when something heavy is put over it or thrown into fire or when you hit them with object. Female FGD Galgaduud - Galmudug.*

*Apart from weight exerted on it, fire also makes it explode. The moment it gets heated a bit, then it's off and explodes. Male FGD Nugaal - Puntland.*

#### **4.2.5 Level of Awareness on the Dangers of an ERW/Landmine**

More than three quarters of the respondents were aware of the fatal danger that an ERW/landmine explosion had on them and the environment around them. Majority of the respondents cited death (86%) as one of the major results of an explosion. About 53% of the respondents mentioned property and livestock loss. As noted through the study animals are likely to trigger explosive during grazing and in most cases, they die, injure and/or kill the herders or other animals. About 15% mentioned environmental pollution: air, water, soil this can contribute to gas, liquid or powder that may be emitted by the explosive.

**Figure 10: What Happens When an ERW/Landmine Explodes.**

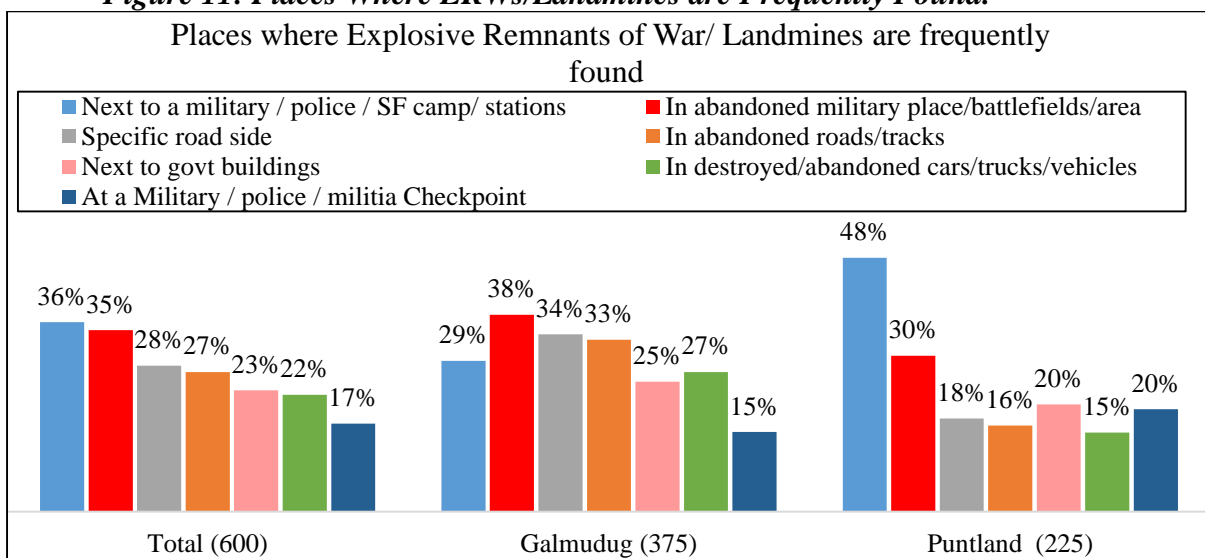


The loss of lives, the maiming and property/livestock loss remain as the top 3 major impacts after an ERWs/landmines explosion, even from the FGDs. Psychological stress was also seen on the victims and survivors of such accident, who were left with scars and/or left disabled. Respondent mentioned that in instances where a breadwinner dies or is disabled then the whole family is psychologically stressed.

#### 4.2.6 Places where ERWs/Landmines Explosion are frequently found

With regards to the areas commonly experience ERWs/explosions, 36% of the respondents mentioned military/police/SF camps and 35% abandoned military area/battlefield, with the former being higher in Puntland and the latter in Galmudug.

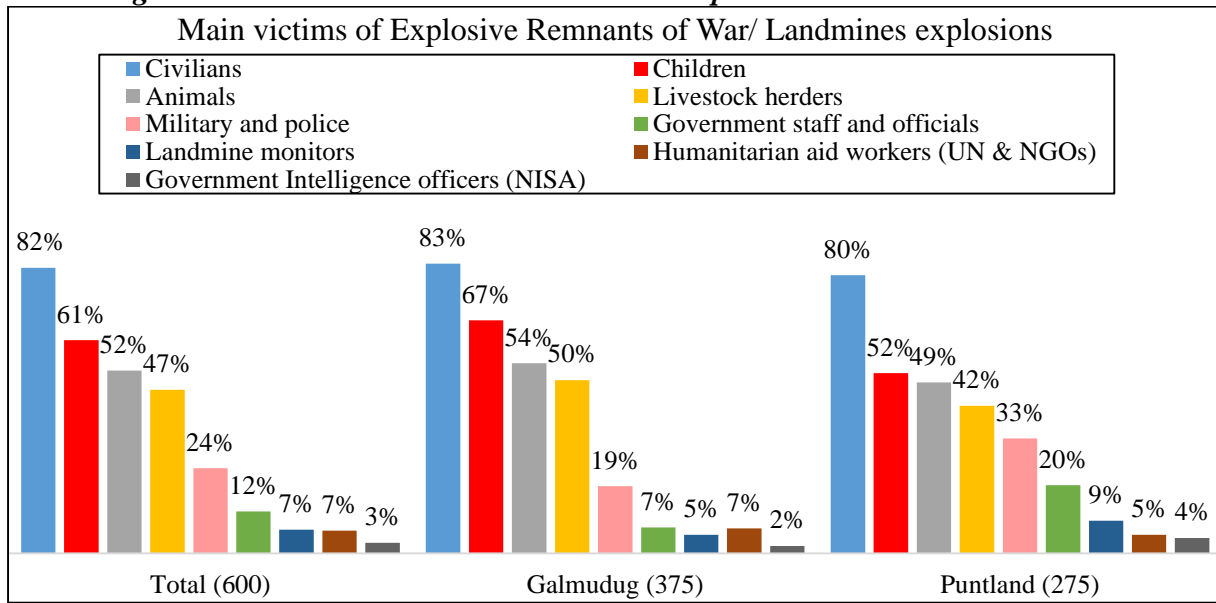
**Figure 11: Places Where ERWs/Landmines are Frequently Found.**



It's therefore obvious that civilians are the main victims of explosion as mentioned by 82% of

the respondents. Observing the pastoral nature of the community, animals (52%) and livestock herders (47%) are also victims of such explosions. Children (61%) unknowingly and innocently are likely to pick and play with ERW/landmine and in the process of they risk and pose danger to themselves and those around them.

**Figure 12: Main Victims ERWs/Landmine Explosions.**



This information was consistent with what emerged during the FGDs and the main cause was that children and animals are usually unaware of the dangers of ERW and are unable to read or interpret warning signs and clues.

*It so because the animals don't have the same senses as human beings... they just step on the ERWs or the landmines, while the children knock with object that results in detonation. I remember the children of late..... were killed because they knocked the unexploded shells with a stick and that killed them. Male FGD, Nugaal - Puntland*

Sometimes children are aware of the dangers but get excited with playing with these objects all the same.

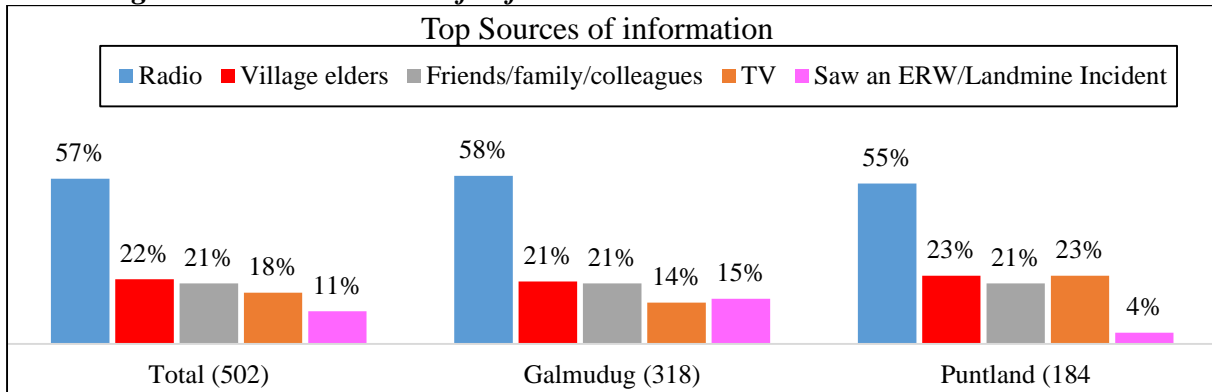
*To me the main victims are children. They even hide from the elders. They want to get a big bang sound so they hit the explosives with something or light a fire around it. Female FGD Galgaduud - Galmudug.*

#### **4.2.7 Sources of Information About ERWs/Landmines**

More than half of the respondents mentioned radio as a main source of information on the subject, and this was consistent across the two states. The village elders play a key role when it comes to

the source of information and this was mentioned consistently. We further note that 15% of the participants in Galmudug mentioned incidents of ERW/Landmine explosions as their source of information of the occurrences and its dangers; indicating a gap in information availability.

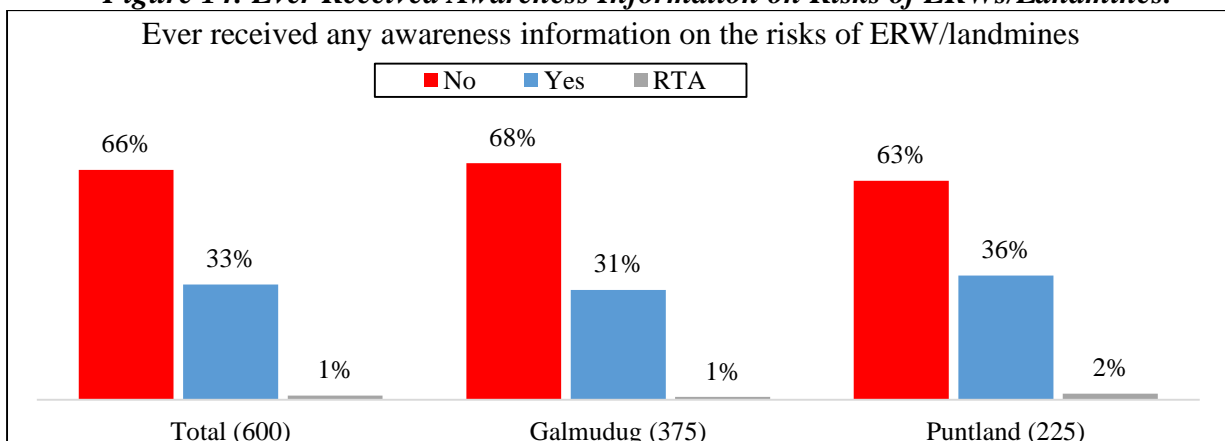
**Figure 13: Main Sources of Information.**



From the FGDs, radio, elders, friends and relatives are mentioned as the key sources of ERW/landmine information, and this was consistent with the quantitative findings. However, we notice differences in the sources of information across the different gender categories, where women majorly get ERW/landmine information from the radio, while the men majorly obtain information through word of mouth i.e. elders, social centers, friends and family members. This can be attributed to the gender roles within the community where men are mostly around their public circles and women are more into domestic chores, with household accessible source becoming preferred.

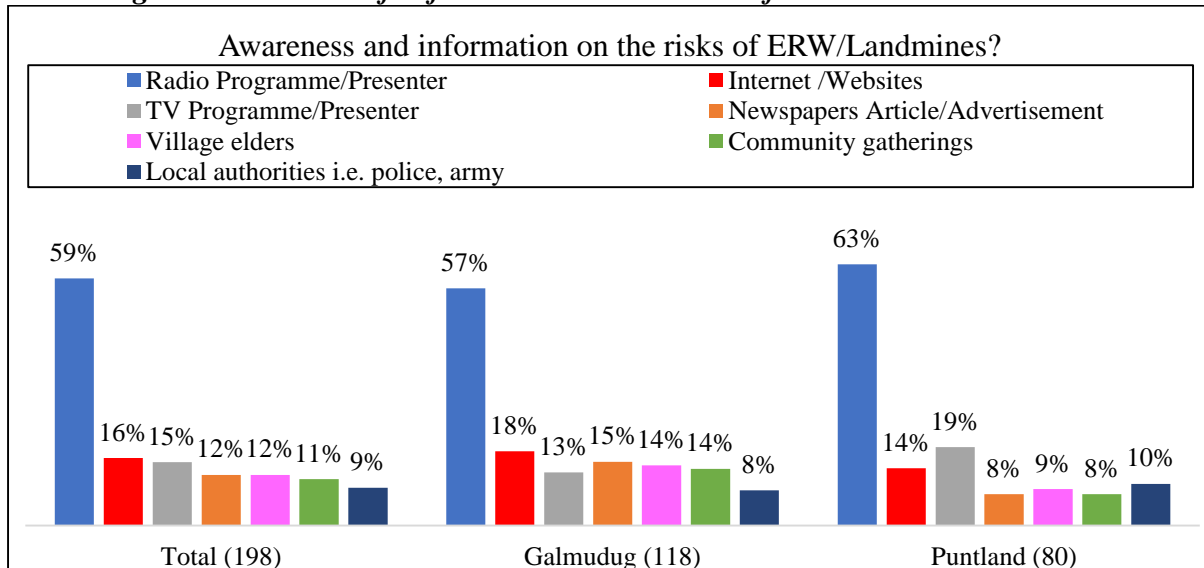
About 66% of the respondents had received awareness information on the risk of landmines; with Galmudug having 5% more than those in Puntland. This more than half of the local population are aware of the danger of ERWs/landmines.

**Figure 14: Ever Received Awareness Information on Risks of ERWs/Landmines.**



More than half of the respondents mentioned of being aware of ERWs/landmines from the radio. The number people in Galmudug with access to ERW/landmine information through internet, newspaper, village elders and community gatherings are higher compared with Puntland. The radio remains as the main source of news/information as well as source of awareness on the risks of ERWs/landmines.

**Figure 15: Sources of Information on The Risks of the ERWs/Landmines.**



From the FGD, majority of the respondents mentioned of not having received awareness information on the risk and danger of ERW/landmines. It is observed that ERW information was mostly obtained when an incident is being reported on the local media, which most of the information being shared termed as insufficient. The information shared on the media are news and they do not go to an extent of doing extensive explanations on the ERWs/Landmines.

### 4.3 Somalis’ Practices and Behaviours towards ERWs/ Landmines

#### 4.3.1 The second objective of this study was to assess the practices and behaviours towards ERWs/Landmines. Engagement in Activities That Endanger Respondent Lives

The findings show that more respondents engage in practices that increase their exposure to the risk of ERW/landmine; which is worrying. About 53% have been in contact with abandoned cars, 49% in abandoned military grounds, 48% have gone to abandoned buildings and 47% have collected scrap metals from the wild without recognizing the dangers that lurk from these places and objects. Furthermore, a significant portion of the respondents have engaged in more risker practices, such as touching abandoned exploded /unexploded ERW/landmines or IEDs, and

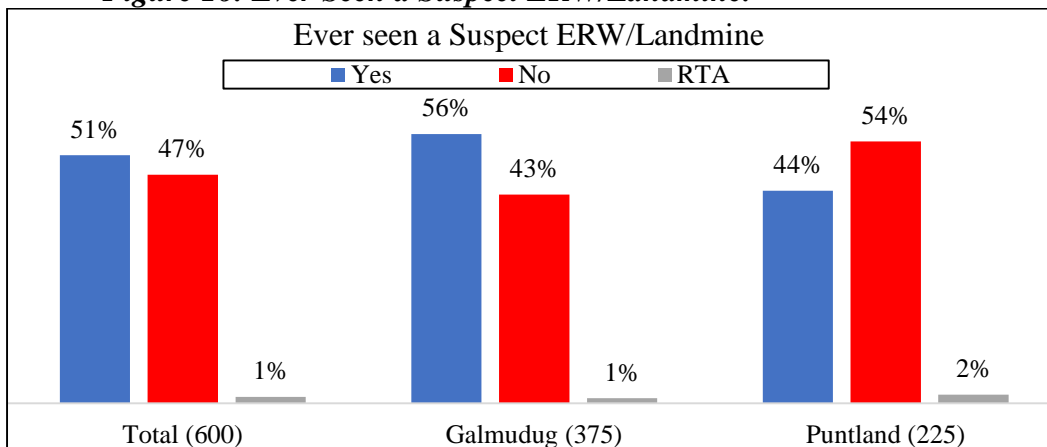
others have gone into contaminated areas ignoring the warning sign. From observations it shows that more people in Galmudug have engaged themselves in risky activities than in Puntland.

**Table 11: Level of Possible Exposure to ERW.**

	Total (600)			State					
	Yes	No	RTA	Galmudug (375)			Puntland (225)		
				Yes	No	RTA	Yes	No	RTA
Ever been in contact with abandoned cars/trucks/vehicles	53%	46%	2%	55%	45%	0%	49%	47%	4%
Ever gone to an abandoned military place/battlefields/area	49%	50%	2%	52%	47%	1%	43%	55%	2%
Ever gone to an abandoned or destroyed buildings/factory	48%	51%	2%	49%	50%	0%	46%	51%	4%
Ever collected scrap metal in the wild	47%	53%	0%	51%	49%	0%	40%	60%	0%
Ever used abandoned roads/tracks	45%	54%	2%	48%	51%	1%	40%	57%	3%
Ever gone to unused/destroyed farms/fields/forests	39%	60%	1%	39%	60%	1%	38%	60%	1%
Ever handled or played in an area with abandoned/destroyed military equipment's/Vehicles	37%	62%	1%	44%	56%	1%	26%	72%	2%
Ever gone to areas known as contaminated with ERW/landmines	36%	63%	1%	37%	62%	0%	33%	64%	2%
Ever touched an abandoned exploded/ unexploded landmine/ERW/IEDs	32%	67%	2%	38%	61%	1%	22%	76%	2%
Ever gone into an area marked with a warning signs	30%	68%	2%	37%	62%	1%	18%	78%	4%

It was further observed that more than half of the respondents have seen a suspect ERW/landmine, with majority being from Galmudug.

**Figure 16: Ever Seen a Suspect ERW/Landmine.**



#### 4.3.2 Safety Measures Towards Suspect ERWs/Landmines

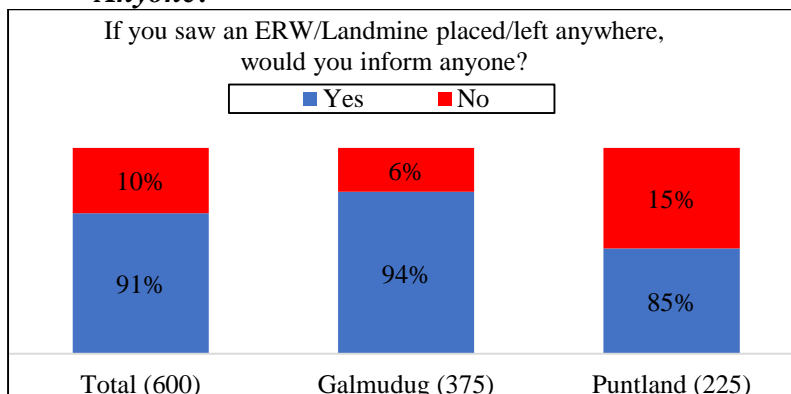
We noted that if the respondents saw an attractive gadget or metal lying on the ground, almost a quarter would either take the object home, hide the object, throw the object away, or try to dismantle it. These are indeed risky behaviours that need a lot of public education. On the other hand, we observed that many would engage in positive behaviours such as informing friends/family about the gadget, informing the authorities, or informing community leaders as shown below.

**Table 12: Action to be Taken When an Attractive Gadget or Metal is Found on the Ground.**

	Total (600)	STATE	
		Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
Inform friends/family	29%	31%	26%
Inform Authority (police, army, NISA, etc.)	15%	11%	21%
Take no action	13%	14%	12%
Take the object home	12%	12%	11%
Inform community leaders (clan elders, religious leaders. etc.)	10%	8%	13%
Carefully hide the object in a safe place	6%	6%	7%
Throw the object away/Move to a safe location	5%	6%	3%
Keep oneself away	5%	6%	3%
Try and dismantle the object	1%	1%	1%
Others	4%	4%	2%
RTA	1%	1%	-

There seems to be a higher danger recognition if the respondents saw a suspected ERW or if they saw a strange metallic gadget that they didn't know or have never seen earlier. This is premised on the fact that when we asked the same respondents what they would do if they saw a suspected ERW/Landmine, 91% of the respondents would inform anyone.

**Figure 17: If You Saw an ERW/Landmine Placed/Left Anywhere, Would You Inform Anyone?**



However, we note that informing the authorities is not again top of mind, as 63% mentioned that they would inform their friends/neighbours, 38% community leaders and 37% would inform family and relatives. There is need to equip community leaders with information on what to do if such incidences are reported.

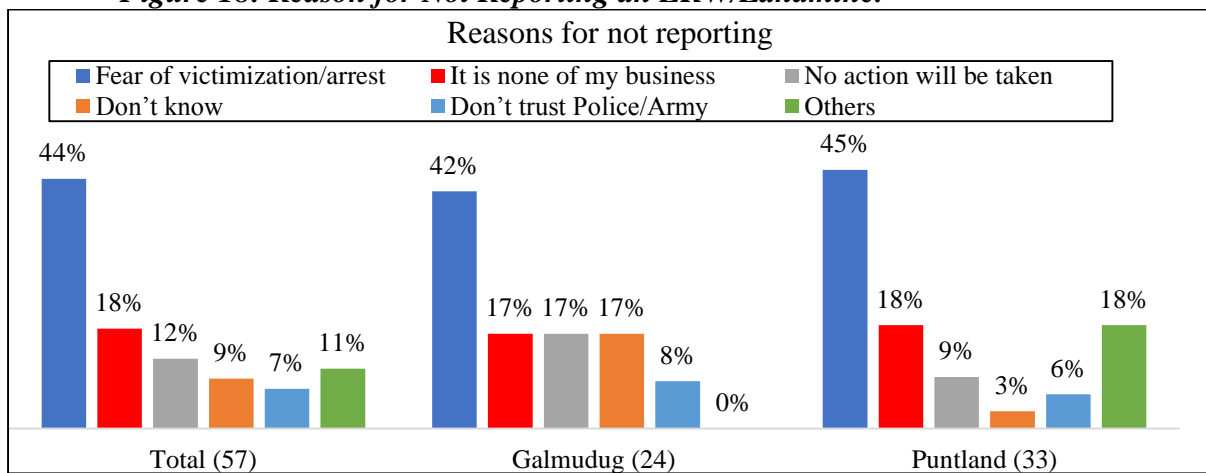
**Table 13: Whom to Inform After Seeing an ERW/Landmine Left Anywhere.**

	Total (543)	Galmudug (351)	Puntland (192)
Friends/neighbours	63%	67%	56%
Community leaders	38%	34%	46%
Family/relatives	37%	40%	31%
Military/police	34%	31%	41%
School teachers	17%	23%	7%
Other government officials	13%	8%	23%
Sheikh/Imam	9%	10%	6%

There is further to reinforce or support the security authorities to be able to respond to such reports because it was observed from the KII was that once the community members report an ERW/Landmine object, the authority delays in clearing the said object. The local authorities hardly have any resources or technology to sweep and detonate the said objects, and the most they do when they respond is either put warnings or a fence around the contaminated area.

There is a fear of victimization for those respondents that mentioned that they would not report a suspicious gadget to anyone. This means that community reassurance activities would be required in these areas.

**Figure 18: Reason for Not Reporting an ERW/Landmine.**



If the said suspected ERWs/landmine was found by the roadside, about 77% of the respondents mentioned that they would seek for an alternative route/road, while 20% would inform family and friends about it on that route, while 17 % would inform the government authority. However, in Galmudug 10% would go on with their journey using the same route.

**Table 14: Action to be Taken After Being Warned of a Contaminated Road/Route.**

	Total (600)	State	
		Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
Find an alternative route/road	77%	81%	72%
Inform family/friends not to use that route	20%	19%	20%
Inform the police /government authority	17%	13%	22%
Mark/Label the area as dangerous	13%	13%	14%
Cancel my journey	8%	7%	11%
Go on with my journey on the same road/route	8%	10%	4%
Pray and use the same route	7%	8%	6%
I would not take any action	2%	2%	2%
Don't know	1%	1%	-

Similar responses were mentioned from the FGDs as well. On the other hand, if the respondents

saw a warning sign for a contaminated area, majority would avoid going into the area by going back (40%) or stopping (35%), while others would report to authorities (15%) or call for help (6%), while only 2% would risk and walk into the contaminated area.

**Table 15: Action to be Taken After Seeing a Warning Sign of a Contaminated Area.**

	Total (600)	State	
		Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
Go back	40%	49%	24%
Stop	35%	36%	33%
Report to relevant authorities	15%	8%	27%
Call for help	6%	4%	8%
Don't know	2%	1%	4%
Ignore and walk on	2%	1%	3%
Others	1%	2%	1%

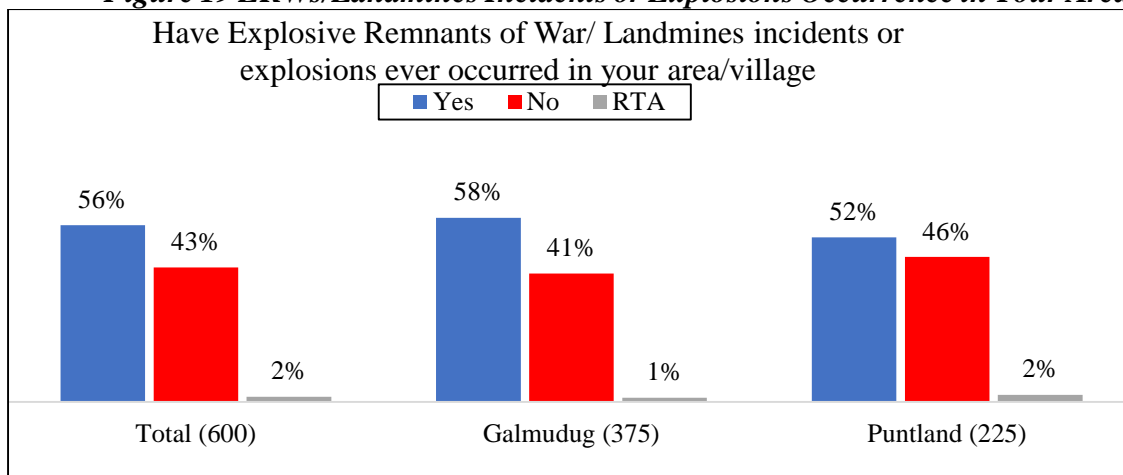
The same trend was observed from the FGDs with the different gender categories.

*“I would keep away from it and if it’s not protected I must surround it with something”. Male FGD Galgaduud - Galmudug*

### 4.3.3 Social Support Mechanisms when Explosions Occur

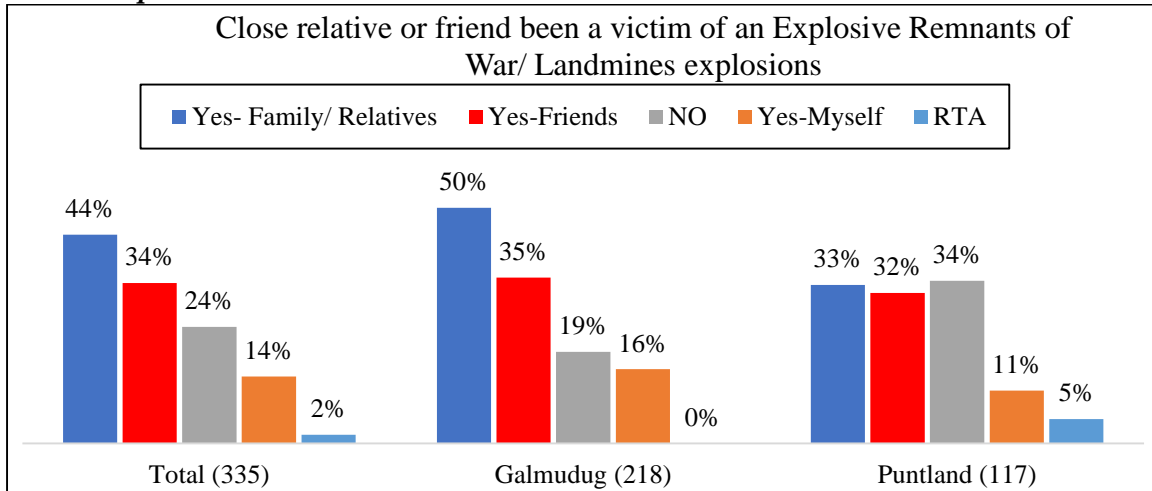
More than half of the respondents confirmed that indeed an explosion has occurred in their locality (58% in Galmudug and 52% in Puntland).

**Figure 19 ERWs/Landmines Incidents or Explosions Occurrence in Your Area/Village**



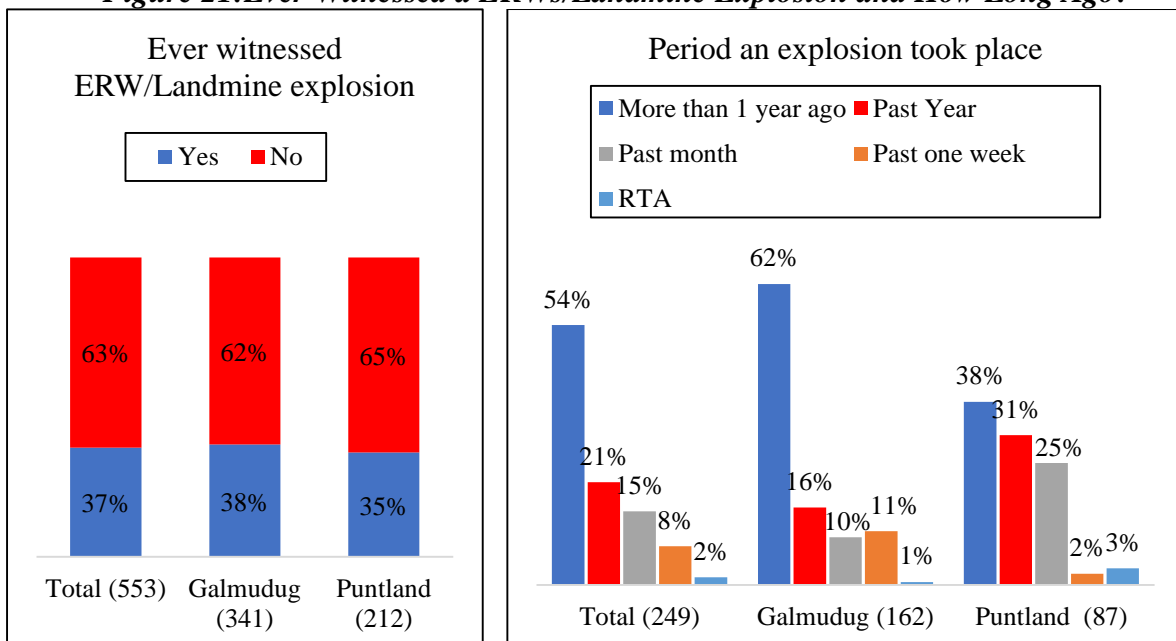
In such explosions, 44% of the respondents have seen their family/relatives getting affected, while 34% had seen their friends affected. About 14% had been personally affected by such explosions.

**Figure 20: Close Relatives or Friend Who Have Been Victims of an ERW/Landmine Explosion.**



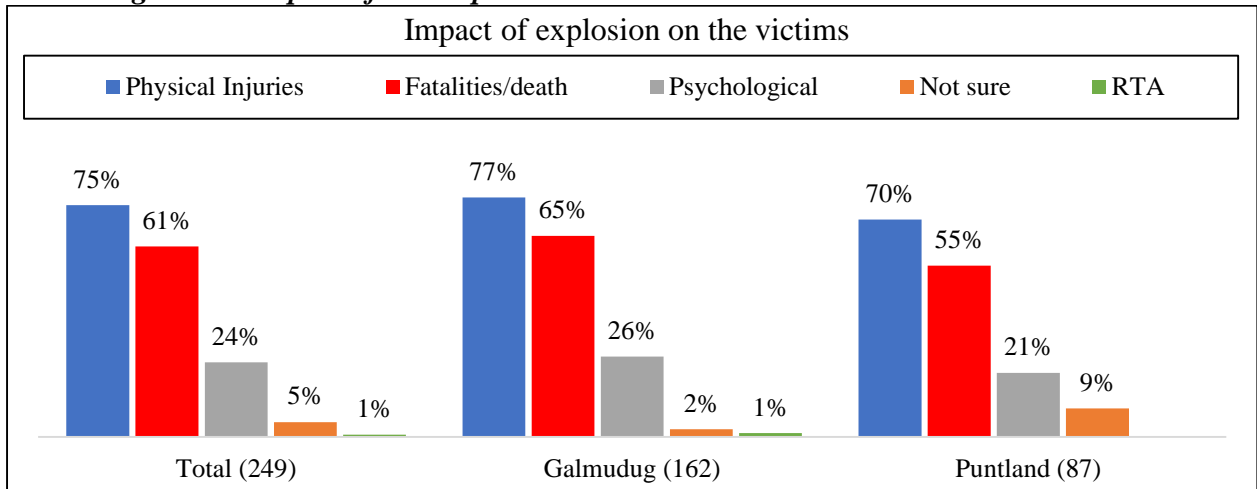
In addition to the 14% of the respondents that have been victims of such explosions, an additional 37% confirmed having witnessed an ERW explosion either in a distance or closer to the scene. To 54% of these, such explosions have taken place over the past one year; especially in Galmudug, showing the recent nature of these occurrences.

**Figure 21: Ever Witnessed a ERWs/Landmine Explosion and How Long Ago?**



In such occurrences, the victims ended up suffering from physical injuries (75%) and deaths (61%). In Galmudug slightly more (26%) psychological impact was felt than in Puntland (21%).

**Figure 22: Impact of the Explosions on the Victims.**



There was a correlation with what the participants in the FGDs and the KIIs who mentioned that most of the victims suffered physical injuries such as being maimed/disabled after the explosion, or death, and with most of the victims being children.

Community members rescued the victims during the explosions (51%). However, we also noted that across the Galmudug, more community members, friends and relatives play a role in the rescue efforts as compared to Puntland where the government authorities were mentioned as more involved in the rescue efforts as shown in the below.

**Table 16: Who Rescued the Victims of the Explosion?**

	Total (249)	Galmudug (162)	Puntland (87)
Community members	51%	54%	46%
Doctors	42%	36%	53%
Friends/family/relatives	37%	38%	34%
Humanitarian organizations	24%	33%	7%
Police/army	20%	13%	32%
None/No one	9%	8%	11%

Observations from the FGDs confirmed these state of affairs and mentioned that most of the victims were rescued by the community members or/and family members. They are usually taken to the nearest health centers and if the injuries are fatal they are referred to a bigger hospital to treatment.

*We pay every time such an incident happens. There's no administration or mines expertise from the government or non-governmental that supports us. We are just volunteers who keep aside our interest but put first the general good of the community. Those expenses of that car [used to rescue casualties] are paid from our pockets...sometimes we even borrow loans from someone*

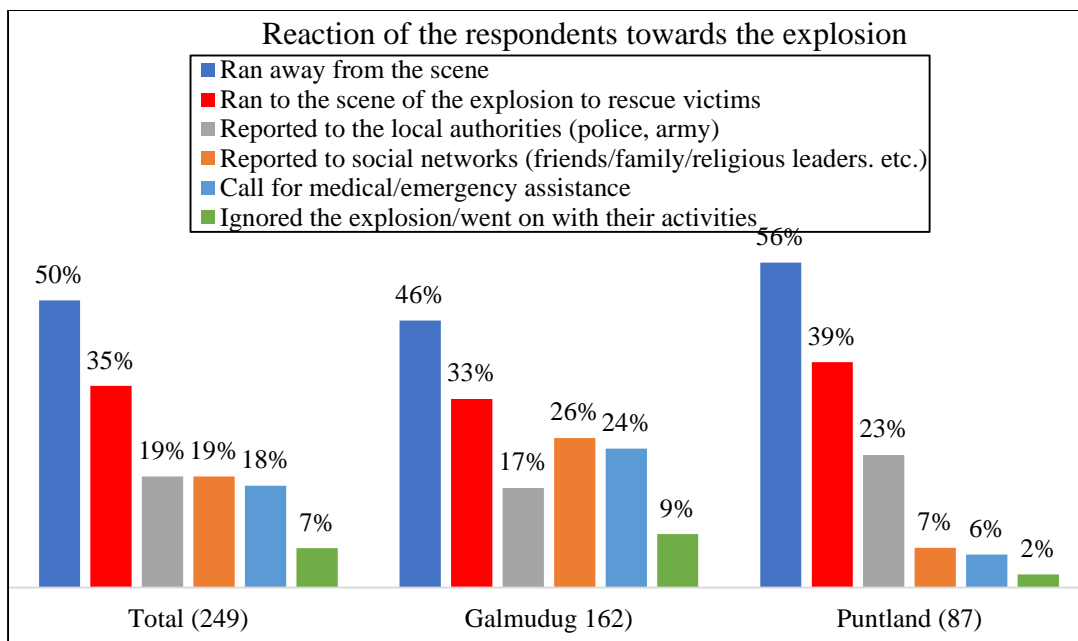
*to save the lives of the victims. Male FGD Nugaal - Puntland.*

This same state of affairs was confirmed by the KIIs, who mentioned that the rescue of the victims is usually done by immediate relatives with the assistance of the community members. They further confirmed that there is hardly any government to support them during such explosions.

#### **4.3.4 Individual Respondent Practices When Explosions Occur**

In the event of an explosion, 50% of the respondents mentioned that they would run away; though we note 35% that would run to the scene of the explosion to rescue the victims. While this is helpful, such persons stand a risk of being victims of any secondary explosions and inhaling harmful gases.

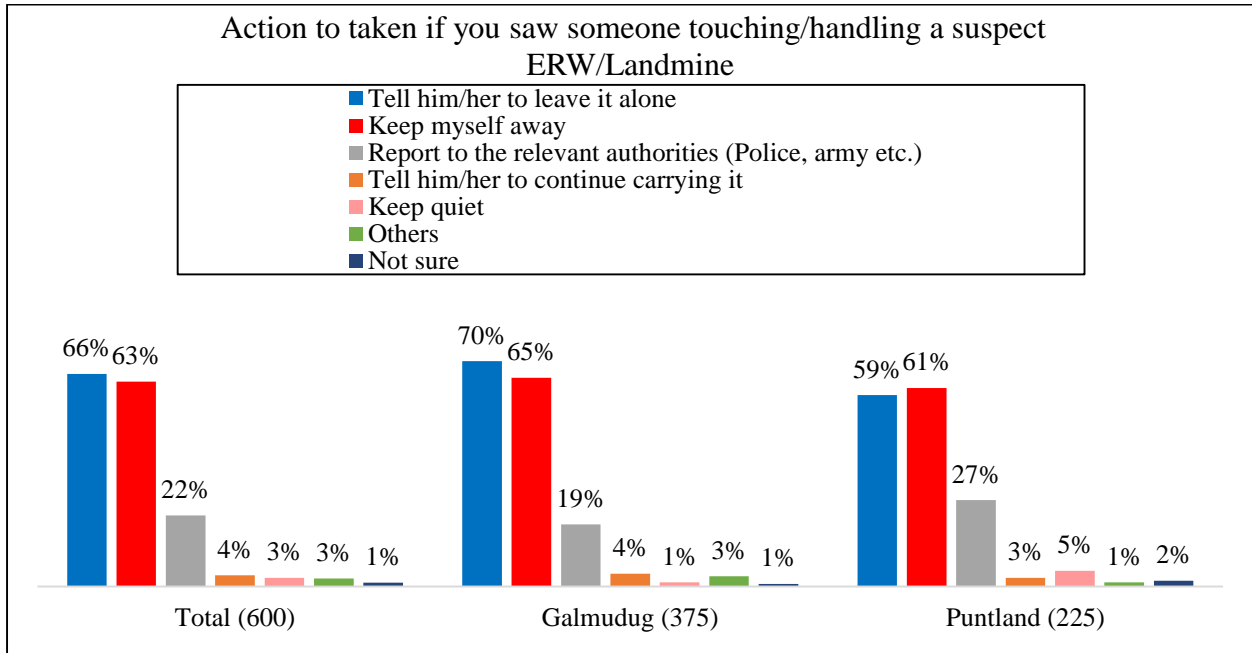
**Figure 23: Reaction of Respondents Towards Explosion.**



#### **4.3.5 Action Respondents Would Take if they Saw Someone Holding a Suspect Object**

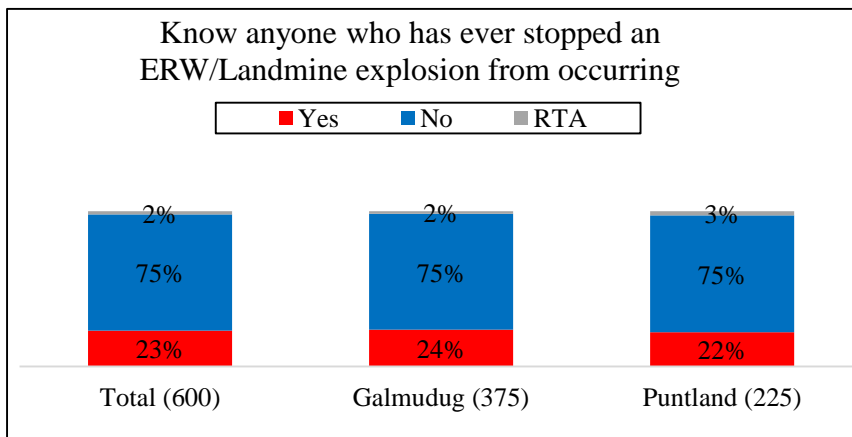
A high number of respondents if faced with a risk of seeing someone touching or holding a suspect ERW/landmine, would request the person to leave the object alone (66%), or stay away (63%), while 22% would report such an incident to the relevant authorities. This shows the community is aware of the risks associated with ERW/mines and have relatively good safety mechanisms that they adopt.

**Figure 24: Action to Take if You Saw Someone Touching/Handling a Suspect ERW/Landmine?**



Approximately 75% of the respondents are aware of someone who has ever stopped an ERW/landmine explosion within their area.

**Figure 25: Know Anyone Who Has Ever Stopped an ERW/Landmine Explosion from Occurring.**



They claimed that these persons reported to the authorities before the ERW/landmine exploded (53%), while others felt that they took action by alerting the community about such devices (35%), 22% informed other people of possible explosions while 27% marked the areas at risk with warning signs (27%).

**Table 17: Action Taken by the Person Who Has Ever Stopped an ERW/Landmine Explosion from Occurring.**

	Total (139)	State	
		Galmudug (89)	Puntland (50)
Reported to the authorities before the ERW/Landmine exploded	53%	57%	46%
Educated/create awareness to the community on dangers of ERW's/Landmines	35%	34%	38%
Informed people of the possible explosion	27%	25%	30%
Marked the area and put a warning sign before the explosion	22%	19%	28%
He/she detonated the ERW/Landmine	12%	11%	12%

#### **4.4 Somalis' Attitudes towards ERWs/ Landmines**

The third objective of this study was to assess the attitudes towards ERWs/Landmines and the results of this are covered under this section. From the study findings, it is observed that respondents have a positive attitude towards ERWs/landmines. High scores are observed for attitudinal questions around recognizing that the impact of explosive devices exploding can be fatal, that one should not touch suspicious looking scrap metal and that running to the scene of an explosion can be fatal. On the other hand, there is need to reinforce the issue of safety of picking shells of an already exploded. Further, there is need to reinforce the fact that it is not safe to deactivate an ERW from a distance. They also need to be educated that an ERW that has been lying somewhere for a long time is equally dangerous and that it is not okay to pick an ERW even when you are careful.

**Table 18: Agree or Disagree Statements; Attitude Toward ERWs/Landmines**

Average Score Out of 5 (Where highest score is 5 and lowest score is 1)			
	Total (600)	Galmudug (375)	Puntland (225)
The impact of explosive devices is or can be fatal	3.94	3.90	4.01
One should not touch suspicious looking abandoned scrap metals/ERW	3.82	3.79	3.85
Running to scenes of an explosion can be fatally dangerous if there is a second explosion	3.56	3.56	3.55
It is safe to touch/pick shells of an already exploded ERW/landmine/IED	2.21	2.25	2.15
It's safe for one to deactivate an ERW/landmine from a distance	2.11	2.18	1.99
ERW/landmines are always visible	2.36	2.25	2.54
If an ERW/landmine has been lying somewhere for a long time it is not dangerous anymore	2.09	2.14	1.99
It is safe to pick an ERW/Landmine if you are careful	2.20	2.15	2.30

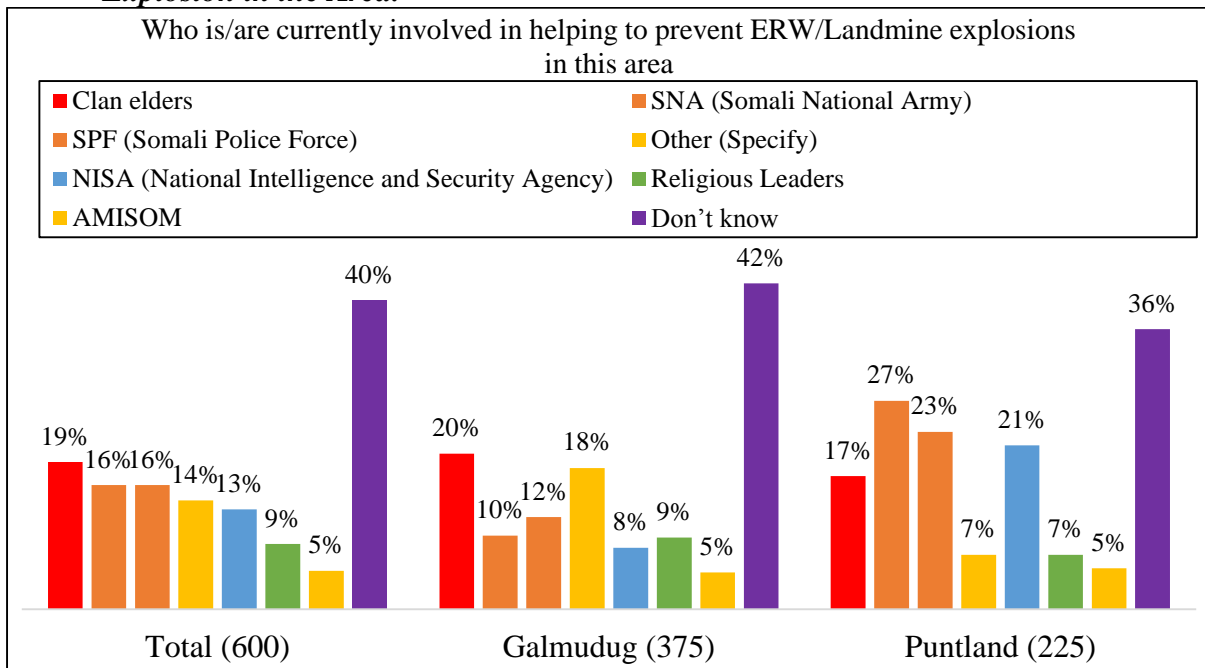
#### **4.5 Future Communication and Education**

The study also sought to understand the sources of information and communication channels that are used by the local population as it relates to mine action.

#### 4.5.1 Awareness on Agency/Person Involved in Preventing ERW/Landmine Explosion

Approximately 40% of the respondent’s interview do not know who is currently involved in helping prevent ERW/landmine explosion in their area. This significantly relates to the action point that the communities take when they see a suspicious object and they end up reporting to friends and relatives or to community leaders, while others take no action and with only a small number reporting to the authorities. However, in Puntland it was observed that people feel that government agencies such as SNA, SPF and NISA are more involved in preventing ERW/landmines explosions than in Galmudug.

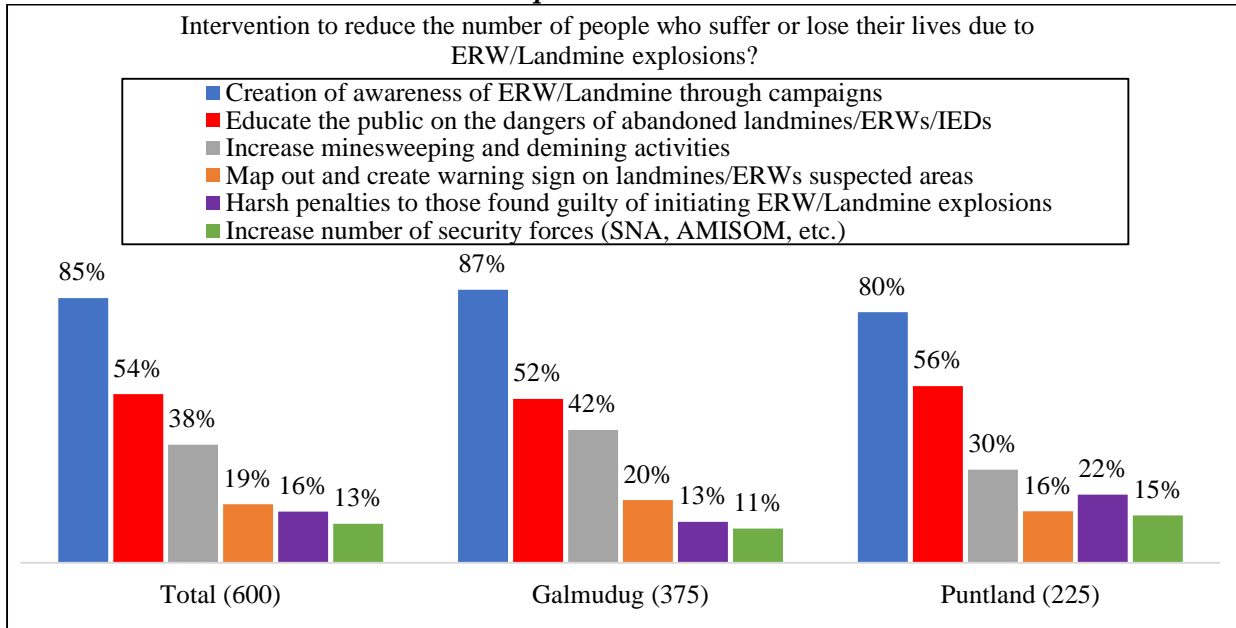
**Figure 26: Who is Currently Involved in Helping to Prevent ERW/Landmine Explosion in the Area.**



#### 4.5.2 Possibilities for Awareness Creation

A high proportion of the respondents felt that awareness creation through campaigns (85%) and public education on abandoned ERWs/landmines/IEDs (54%) should be done to the public to inform and educate them about the subject.

**Figure 27: Intervention to Reduce the Number of People Who Suffer or Lose Their Lives Due to ERW/Landmine Explosions.**

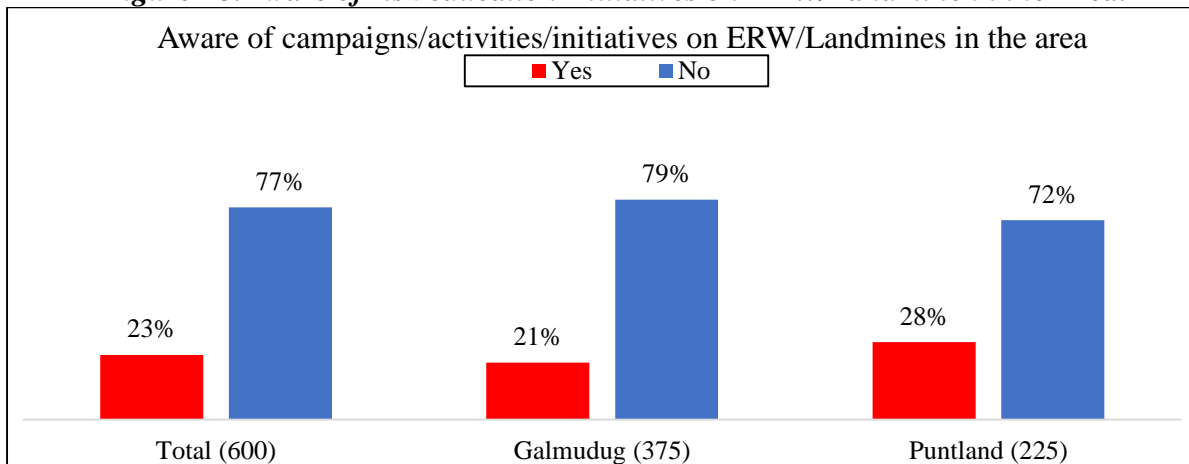


It is with this in mind that we explored their sources of information.

#### 4.5.3 Level of Awareness on ERW Campaigns Already On-going

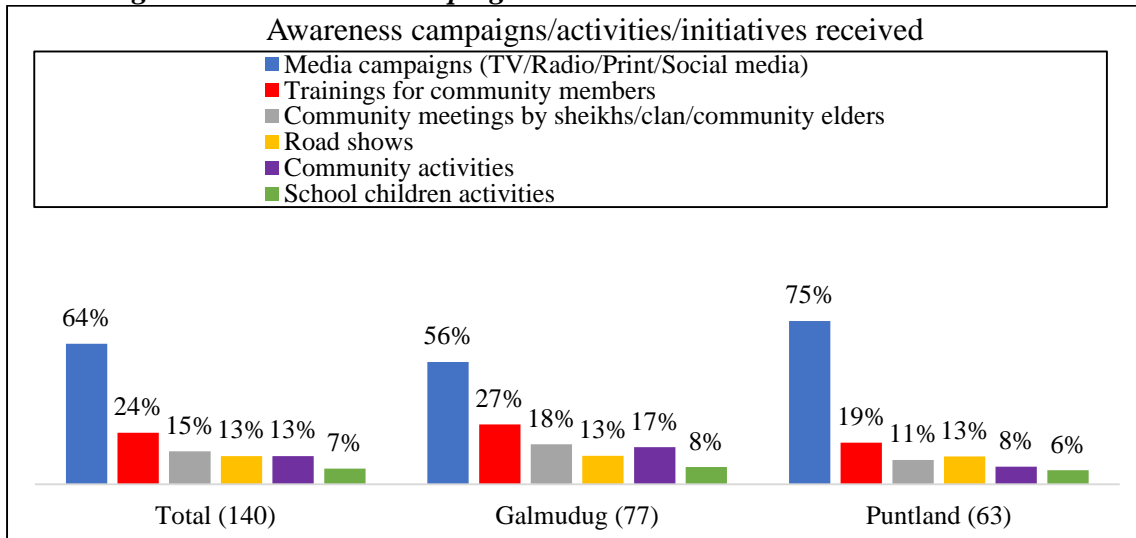
Respondents were asked if they were aware of any risk education activities in their area and about 77% of the interviewed said they did not know. Only 23% confirmed that they were aware risk education activities in the communities.

**Figure 28: Aware of risk education Initiatives on ERW/Landmine in the Area.**



About 64% of them were aware of such campaigns through media programs, followed by through training program from other community members (24%), while 15% mentioned risk education activities from community leaders (15%).

**Figure 29: Awareness campaigns/activities/initiatives received.**

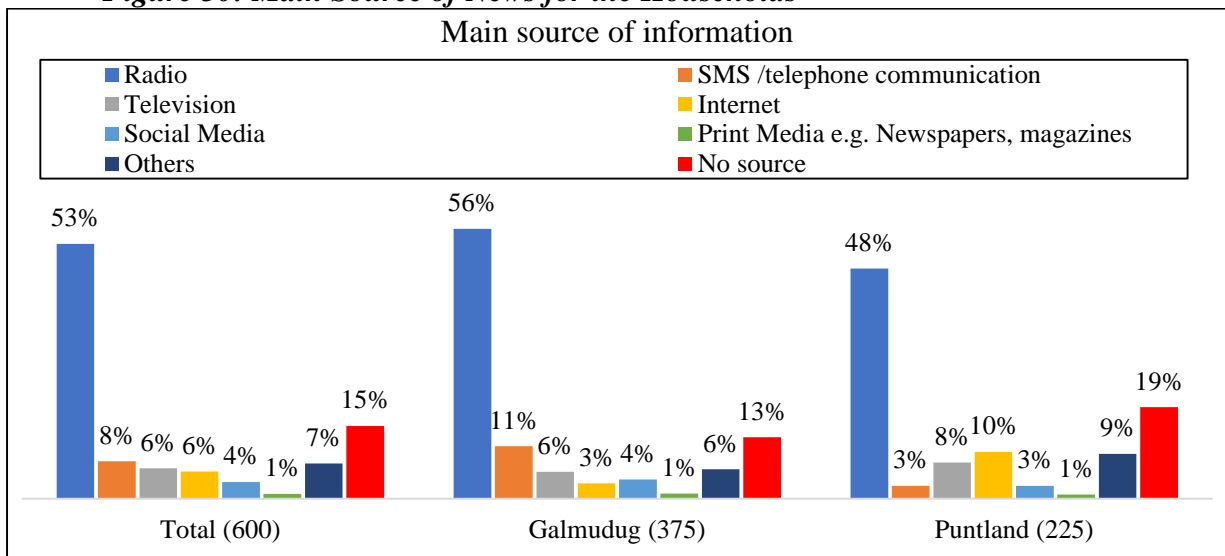


Even if media campaigns scored high, it was noted that they heard about the topic from radio when ERWs/landmines had exploded and this was being reported on the news.

#### 4.5.4 Sources of Information for the Respondents

Radio is considered as a major source of information to different households (53%) followed by telephonic communication (8%), television (6%) and internet (6%) as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 30: Main Source of News for the Households**



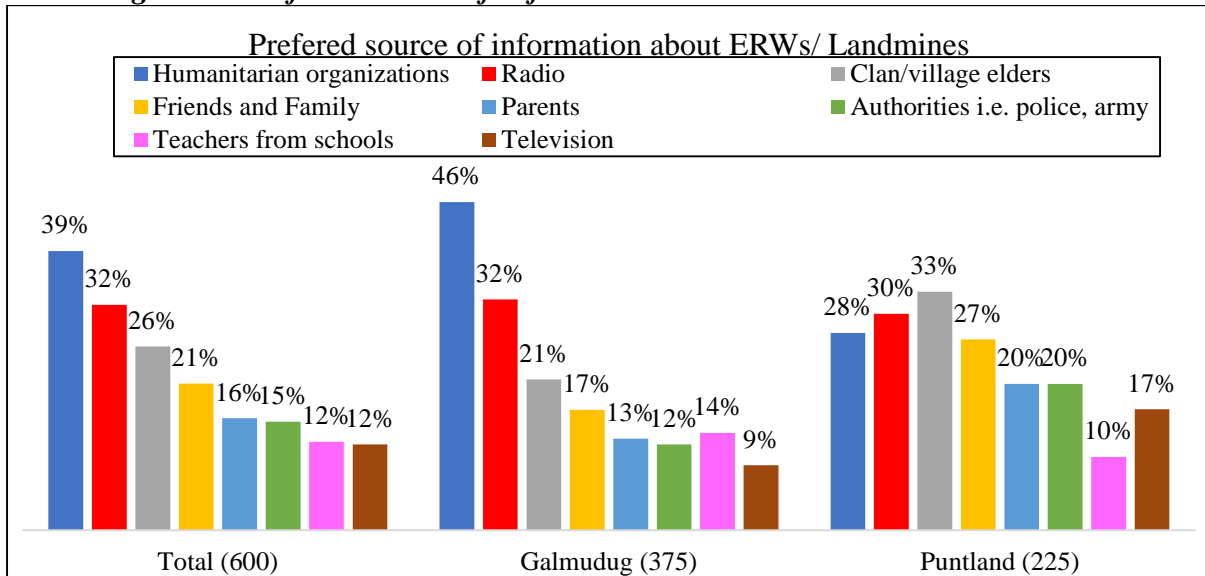
The same information was reiterated in the FGD where respondents mentioned radio as their main source of the news.

#### 4.5.5 Preferred Sources of Information and Awareness Creation Platforms for ERWs

The local population would prefer receiving information from humanitarian organization (39%),

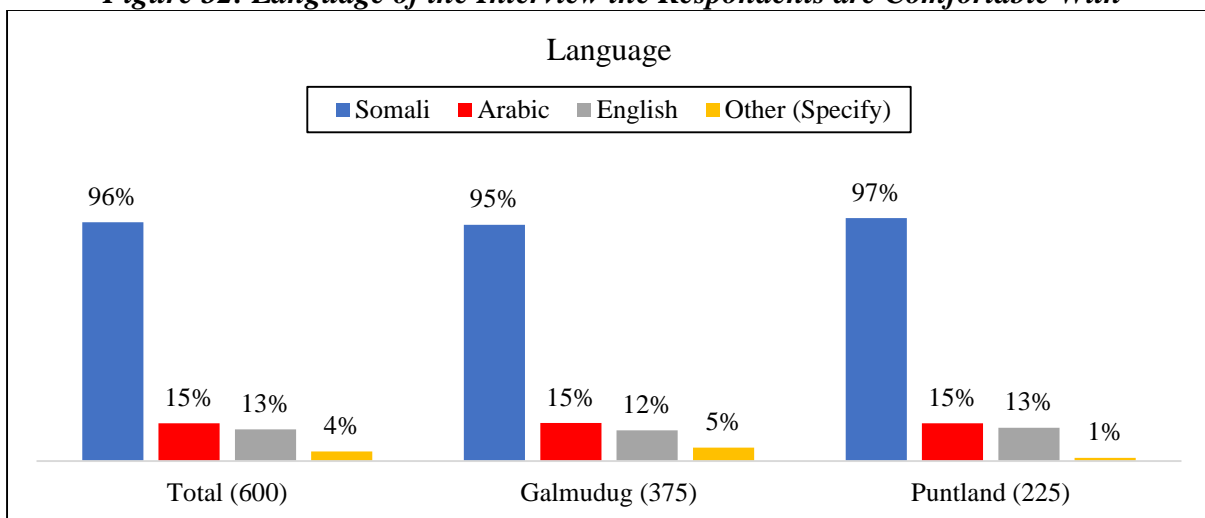
from radio (32%), from clan/village elders (26%) and from other community members. In Galmudug most of the respondent would prefer humanitarian organization (46%) while in Puntland they would prefer clan/village elders (33%)

**Figure 31: Preferred Source of Information About ERWs/ Landmines.**



In the FGDs, the same trend was observed with radio and the community elders being mentioned because the clan and religious leaders are a trusted source of information and they act as source of information to the villages. Some respondent mentioned school teachers as a possible sources of information especially for awareness creation to young children. Noting the language used for conducting the interviews and which the respondents would be comfortable with; especially for radio messaging would be predominantly Somali as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 32: Language of the Interview the Respondents are Comfortable With**



## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

### 5.1 Conclusion

We noted that the main aim of the study was for UNMAS Somalia to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of civilians in Galmudug and Puntland state in Somalia regarding ERW/landmine with a view of determining what, if any, risk education or other intervention is needed to reduce risks and influence casualty reduction. The survey showed that communities are generally aware of ERWs/Landmines, with majority acknowledging having heard and seen an ERWs/landmines. Open fields/ forests, roads and military camps and armor bunkers either abandoned or destroyed were identified as the places where ERWs/landmines are mostly likely to be seen. The local population is aware of different types of ERWs/landmines that exist. In addition to that, the local population is aware of the triggers, for which they mentioned that they are mainly initiated by human activities for instance, tampering with the device by moving, shaking, striking, opening, throwing things or burning them. In most cases, children are known to have triggered explosives unaware of the dangers together with livestock during grazing, which results in injuries for the herders. Majority of the respondents are aware that ERWs/landmines explosions lead to death, loss of property, livestock, and cause disabilities. People who are disabled because of ERW/landmines are generally stressed because their future is uncertain.

The local population is aware of the warning signs and clues used within their community to indicate the presence of ERWs/landmines in an area, such as the use of tree branches, logs and stones, landmine pits, abandoned or destroyed fields/buildings/vegetations, abandoned paths/grazing fields and forest, presence of protruding metals or landmines shells.

The second objective was to assess the attitudes of the civilians towards explosive hazards, specifically ERW/landmines. Evidence from the survey concluded that the local communities attitude towards the ERWs/landmines is positive and this is shared across the two states. The sense of community responsibility is seen by the action they would take if they saw an ERW/landmine. Majority would inform their families and friends and warn them of the dangers that lie ahead. Others would go ahead and put warning signs or barriers around the contaminated areas. It is evident that most of the community member if warned about an area or road that is contaminated with ERWs/landmines, would positively avoid going into the area, or inform friends and family, or report to the relevant authority and/or mark the area with a warning sign to make others aware. The community knows that explosive devices are fatal, and that it is not

safe for one touch or pick suspicious or abandoned ERW, shell and scrap metal. The local population also agrees that one should not touch an exploded ERW/landmine but need to be reinforced that they should not try to deactivate it by themselves, even from a distance.

The third objective was to assess practices and beliefs of civilians towards ERW/landmines. We found out that the local population is largely aware of the dangers of ERWs/landmines, yet some engage in risky practices and behaviours such as touching suspect devices or visiting an area that is likely to be contaminated with ERWs/landmines. Majority would report a suspected ERW/landmine to their friends, family and community leaders as a warning, since they are the people immediately close to the potential danger. It is noted that the local government authorities have limited resources, and they are likely to take little or no action if an ERW incident is noted within the area. Some of the respondents have experienced or witnessed an explosion where they themselves, family members or friend fell victim. Majority of the local population would run away from an explosion to avoid a secondary explosion, while others would run to the explosion scene to rescue the victims or observe the after effects of the explosion; which is risky. Victims during such explosions suffer physical injuries, fatalities and psychological stress.

It usually takes the family and the community effort to rescue the victims of the explosions by evacuating them from the explosion scene and trying to get them medical attention in the local health facilities. Most of the explosion are triggered /initiated by human activities such as children playing with unknown objects, oblivious of the danger that they portend. Animals also triggers some explosions during grazing and the herders need to be educated on places or things to avoid. Other causes are community members who harvest the ERWs and sell them to be used to dig up quarries and water wells and in this process, they sometimes accidentally trigger explosions and put the community at risk.

The survey showed that there are a number of areas that the community members are aware of but the survey also notes that there are some areas where advocacy is recommended and as mentioned in the next section.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

We propose the following risk education and other intervention that are needed to reduce risks paused by ERW/landmines and to save lives.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>Risk Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage education of children to make them able to read signs.</li> </ul>

Category	Recommendation
	<p>With the illiteracy level observed for school aged children, reading of signs is a problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have pictorial signs erected at the dangerous zones for those who cannot read.</li> <li>• The signs fade due to weather condition and thus, there is need for continued and frequent maintenance of warning signs with durable materials.</li> <li>• Have more intentional communication to educate the communities on how to spot an ERW, the different forms that ERWs present, what to do with it, who to report to and what to do if it explodes in their area.</li> <li>• Educate more on response mechanisms when an ERW explodes.</li> <li>• Complement interpersonal information sharing approaches, through community leaders and community activations using the with mass media approaches through radio.</li> <li>• Use radio to complement the interpersonal activations and frame messages in the Somali language in these regions.</li> <li>• Map and put warning signs through community members who are aware of the terrain and contaminated areas.</li> <li>• Have a communication approach through the schools and through school teachers to target the children with information on the subject.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Interventions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the government authorities with resources and the information on how to handle reports of ERWs, and how to deal with them. There is need for a more open reporting channels for the community members when they come across an ERW/landmine.</li> <li>• Enhance the community links between the general public, the community elders and government authorities to enable joint response to ERWs.</li> <li>• Removing the ERWs/Landmines from the communities. Mine sweeping activities would be required.</li> </ul>

## 6 ANNEX

### 6.1 Data Collection Team Recruitment Procedures

Ipsos engaged a highly-qualified team of local data collectors with vast experience in the research industry during the implementation of this study. A standard recruitment procedure was followed and the recruited teams had the following basic requirements:

**Table 19: Basic Requirements for Field Team Recruitment.**

Key Basic Requirements for field team recruitment	
General understanding and/or experience in market and social research methodologies and study techniques- quantitative and qualitative (interviewer/ supervisor)	With adequate interviewing skills (interviewer/ supervisor)
Demonstrated competencies in team management (supervisor)	With ability to work collaboratively in a team (interviewer/ supervisor)
Experience/ track record of conducting similar studies at the proposed level (interviewer/ supervisor)	With ability to practice discretion during data collection- honesty/trustworthiness (interviewer/ supervisor)
Ability to troubleshoot during data collection (interviewer/ supervisor)	Well groomed (interviewer/ supervisor)
Able to read and write in English and local language to the level required to correctly administer and fill out the study instrument (interviewer/ supervisor)	Confident (interviewer/ supervisor)
Knowledge of selected regions/ study sites of data collection (interviewer/ supervisor)	Attentive to detail/ accurate (interviewer/ supervisor)
Post-secondary level education – particularly mid-level college education and above (interviewer/ supervisor)	Good organization skills (interviewer/ supervisor)
Had undertaken a research ethics training before engagement in a study (interviewer/ supervisor)	Available during the study execution period (interviewer/ supervisor)

### 6.2 Data Collection Team Training Procedures:

A four-day intensive training was carried out in preparation of the data collection processes. This training was led by the Ipsos field coordinators in Galmudug and Puntland. Ipsos team trained data collection teams in research basics as well as a thorough introduction to the study including the methodology and expected study outputs which took two days, followed by a dummy and role play exercise whose main objective was to check key issues such as:

- The validity of the questions in the questionnaires
- The flow of the questions in the questionnaires
- The questionnaires administration length
- Understanding of technical concepts of the study
- Understanding of the questions by the participants- identifying ambiguous terms/concepts
- The validity of the translations in the questionnaires

The pilot activity was followed by an intensive de-brief session with the team where the pilot experiences would be discussed and existing knowledge gaps addressed. The table below provides an overview of the content that was covered during the training.

***Table 20: Research Training Content***

Field Team Training Content	
Research basics- an introduction to market and social research and research methodologies	Data collection guide review (interviewer and supervisor guides)
Interviewing techniques	Study instrument review
Research ethics-including internationally approved standards of handling participants	Team (interviewer and supervisor) roles
Recruitment methodologies	Communication lines to be followed
Determining a sampling point/ starting point	Use of contact sheets
Dos' and don'ts during fieldwork- standard procedures to be followed including implications of not adhering to the laid-out procedure	Quality control measures – common errors in data collection, editing questionnaires, back-checking etc.
Overview of the sector in which the study to be implemented falls in	Implementation logistics/ teaming procedures for effective data collection
Overview of UNMAS and SEMA- line of work/ mission/ vision/ objectives etc.	Mobile Data Collection- appreciation of the mobile data collection technology
The study background and objectives	Role-playing and mock interviews to allow for checking the instrument's flow, comprehension/ familiarization with the study instrument, identification of any ambiguities that may be present in the study instrument and clarifications of any arising issues
Concepts, definitions and methods of data collection	Piloting/ pre-testing exercise that was followed by an intensive de-brief session with the field team.

### ***6.3 CAPI Data Collection Platform***

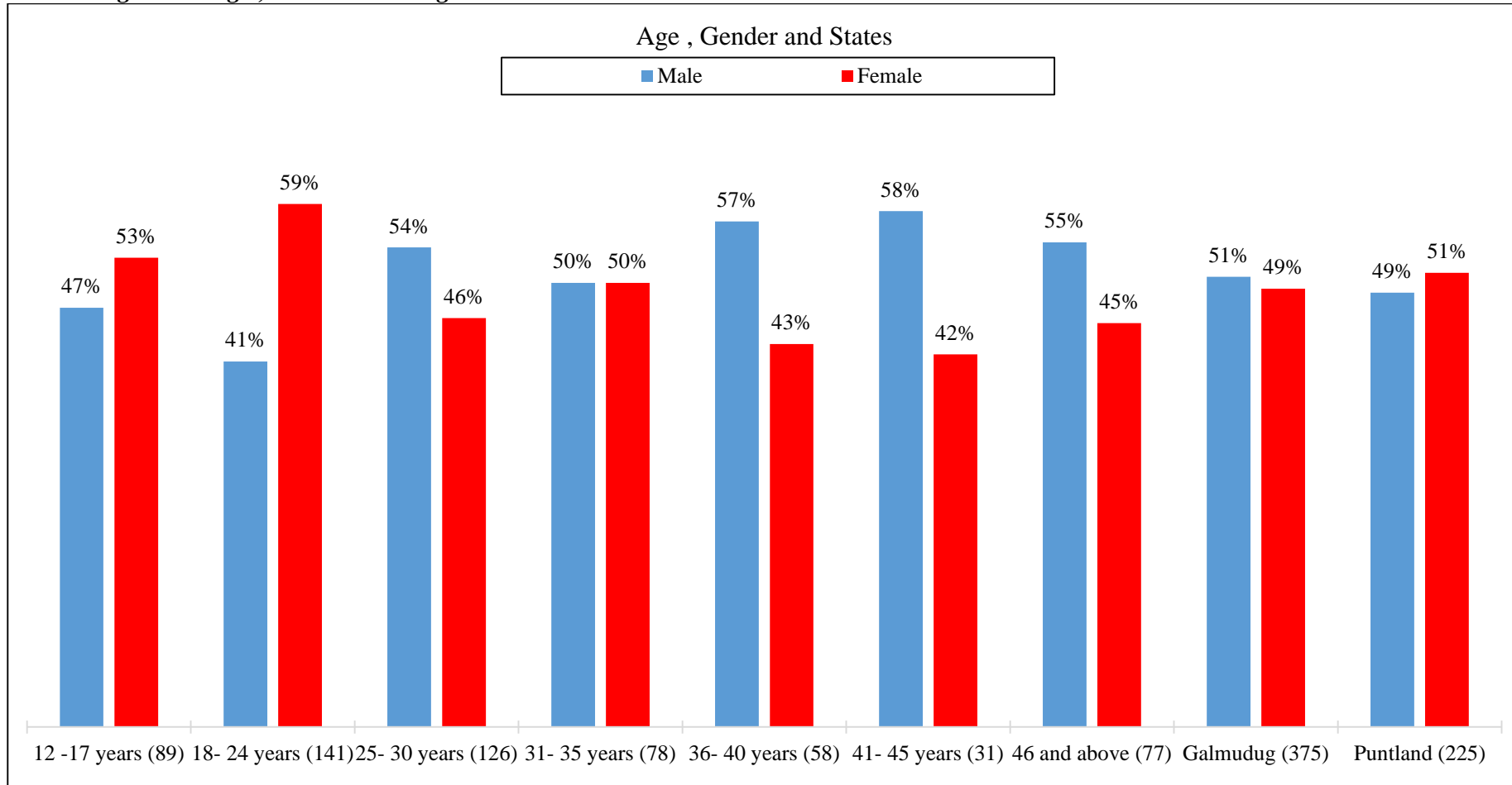
Ipsos used a Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) approach where data was collected electronically. The signed off paper version of the instrument was programmed (scripted) into an electronic format that enabled data collection through mobile phones. All aspects of the instrument as signed off- including logic flows- were adhered to in the electronic format. Below is an image of the data collection devices that were used during data collection:

*Figure 33: CAPI data collection platform.*

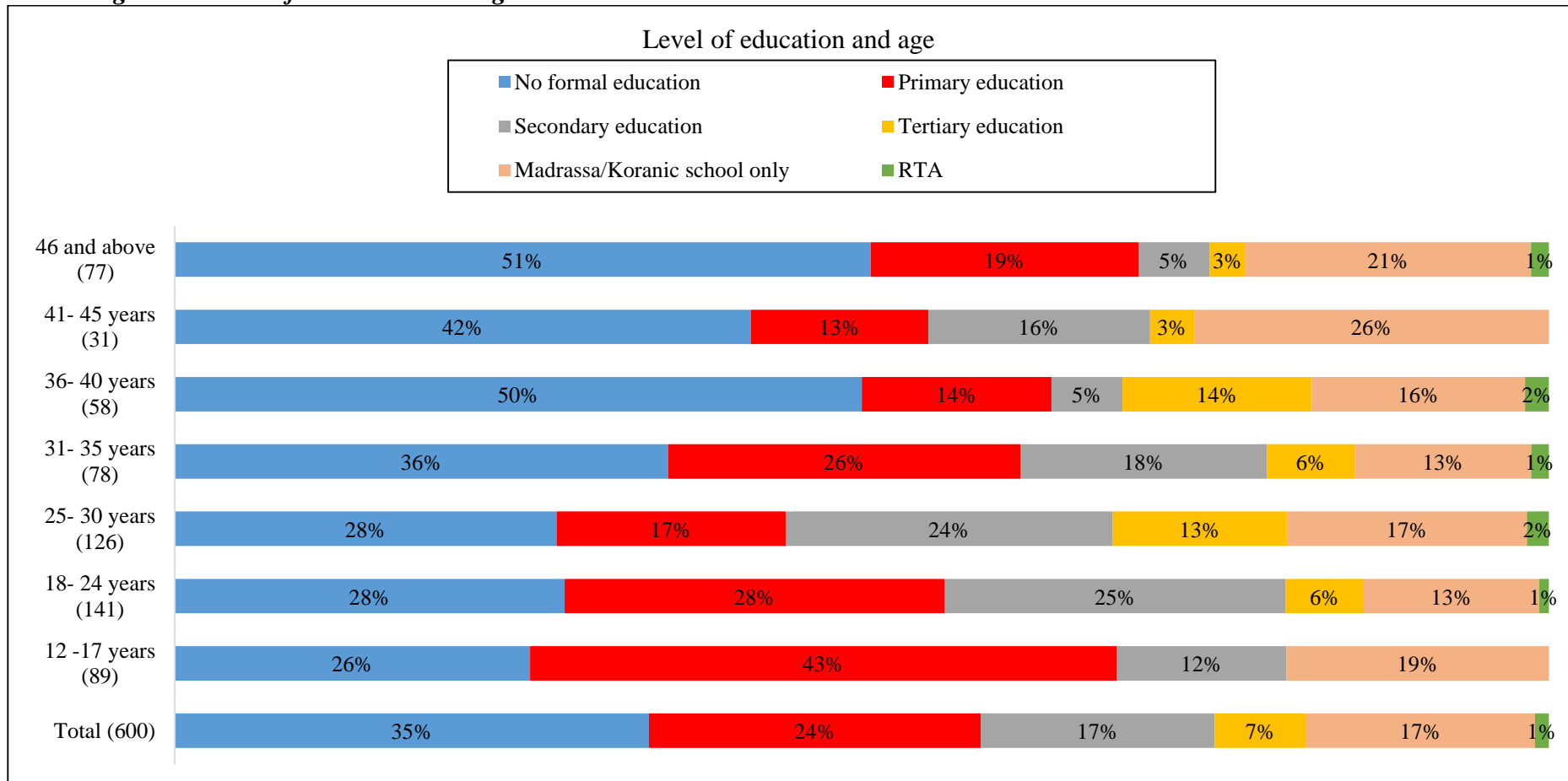


6.4 Data Tables

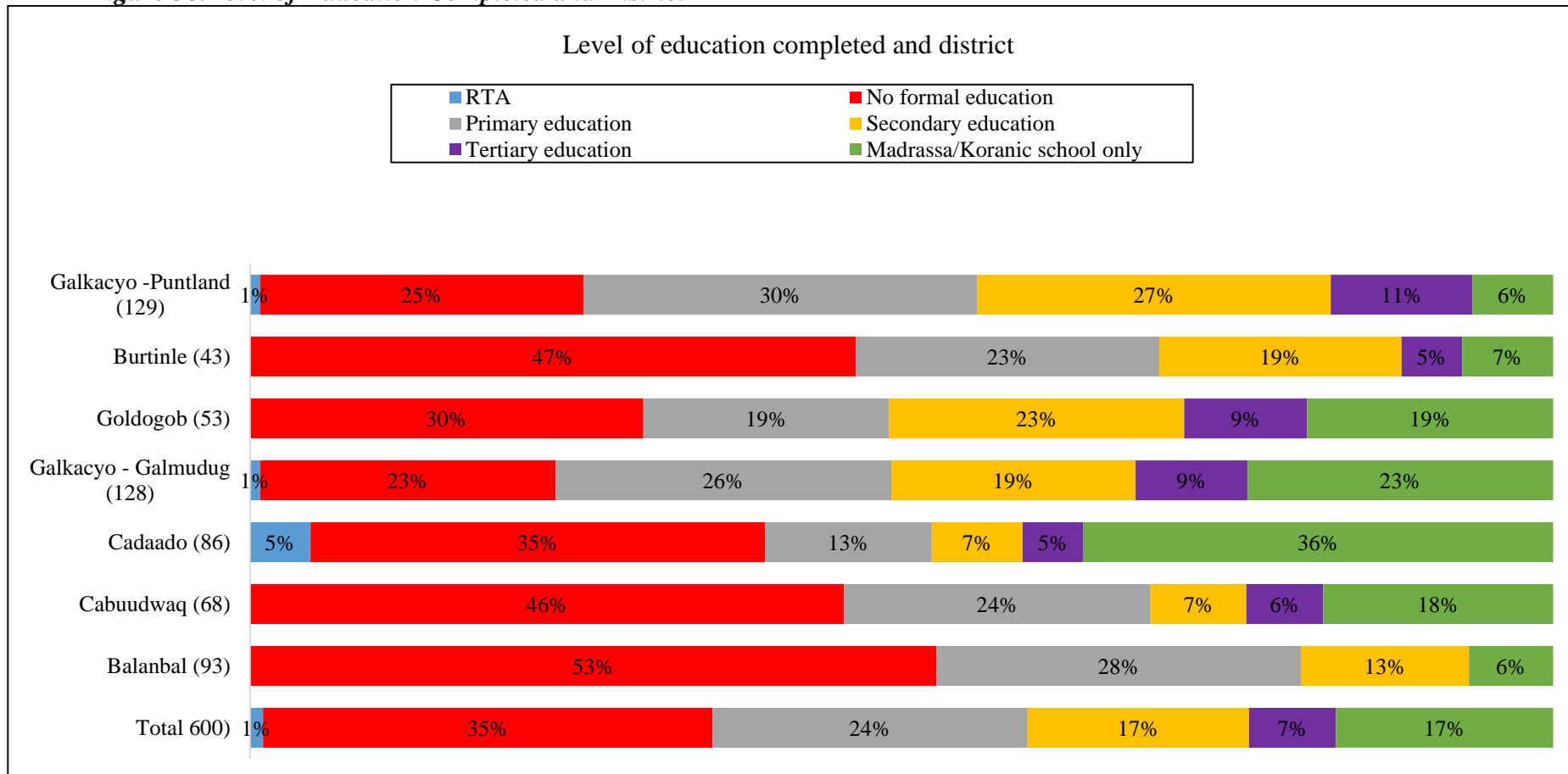
Figure 34: Age , Gender and Region



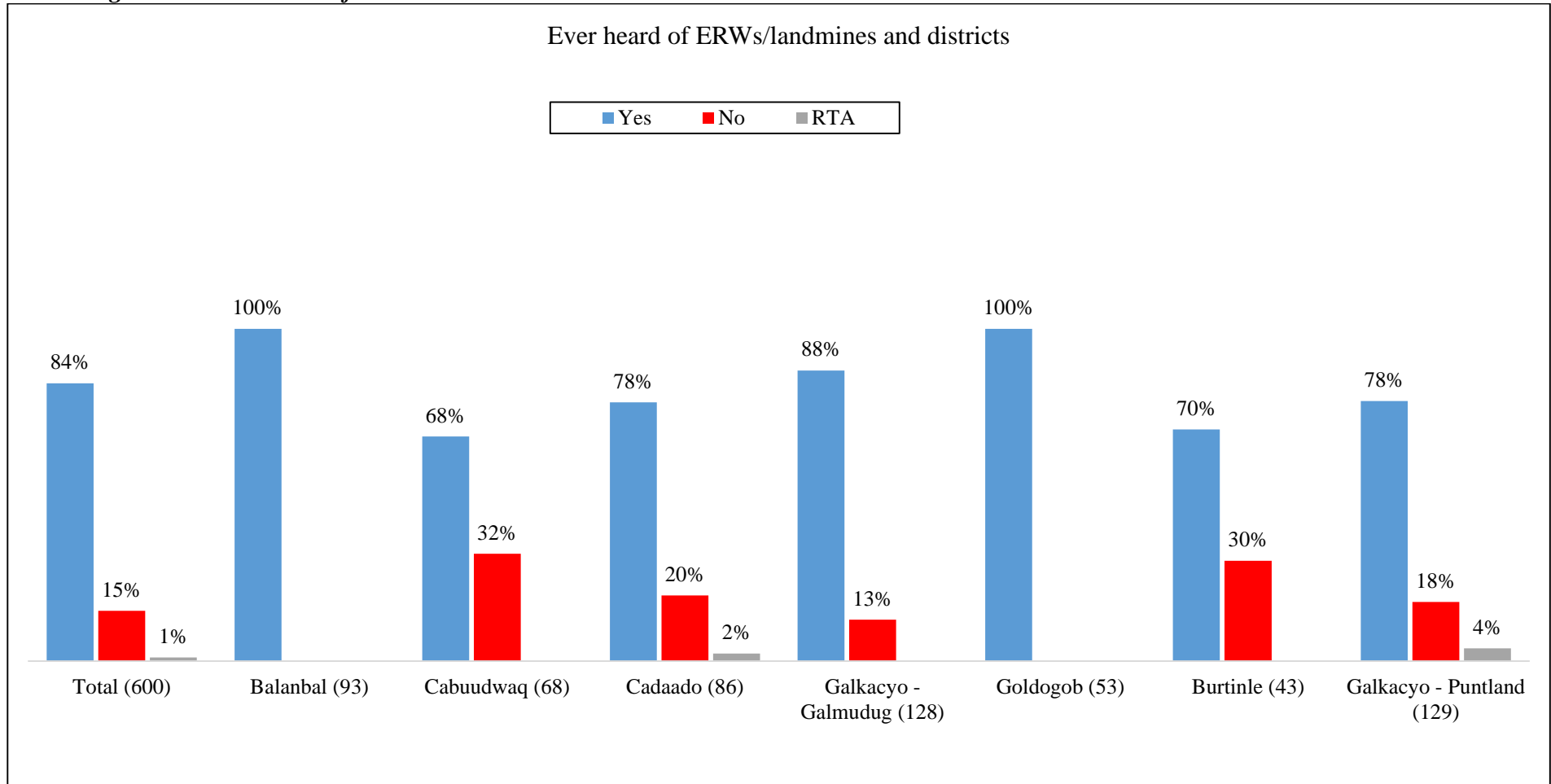
**Figure 35: Level of Education and Age**



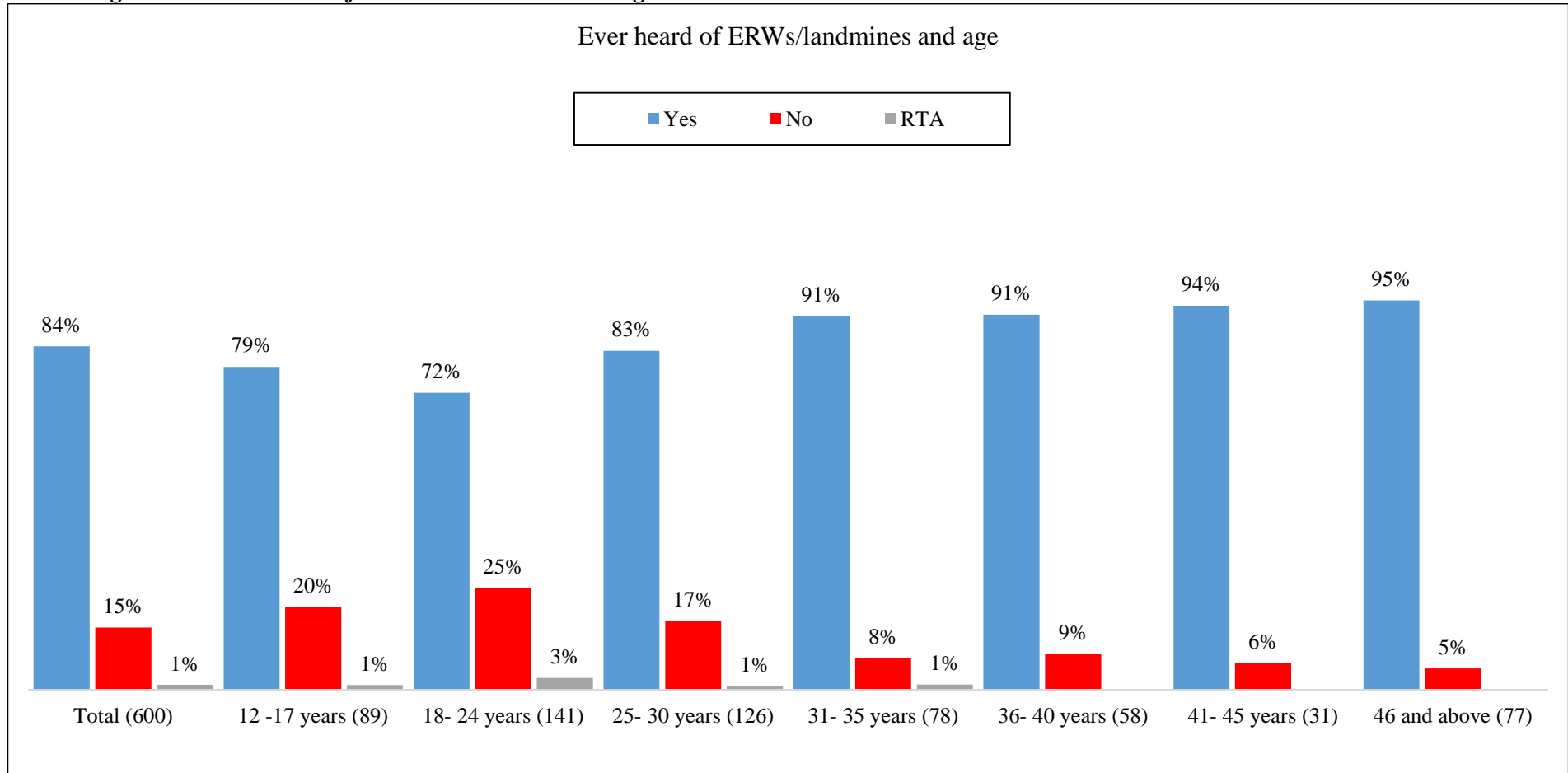
**Figure 36: Level of Education Completed and District**



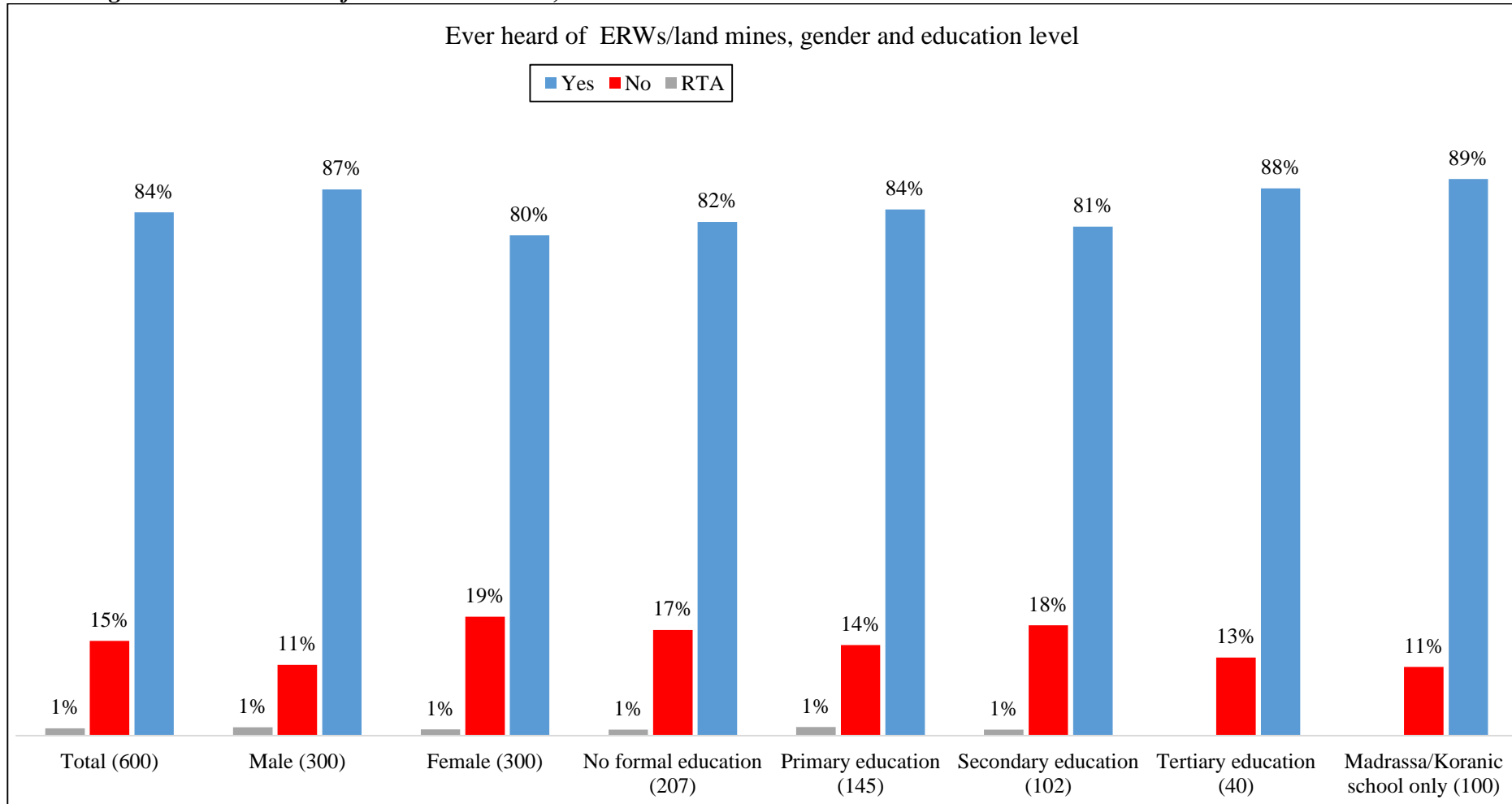
**Figure 37: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines and Districts**



**Figure 38: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines and Age**



**Figure 39: Ever Heard of ERWs/Landmines, Gender and Education Level**



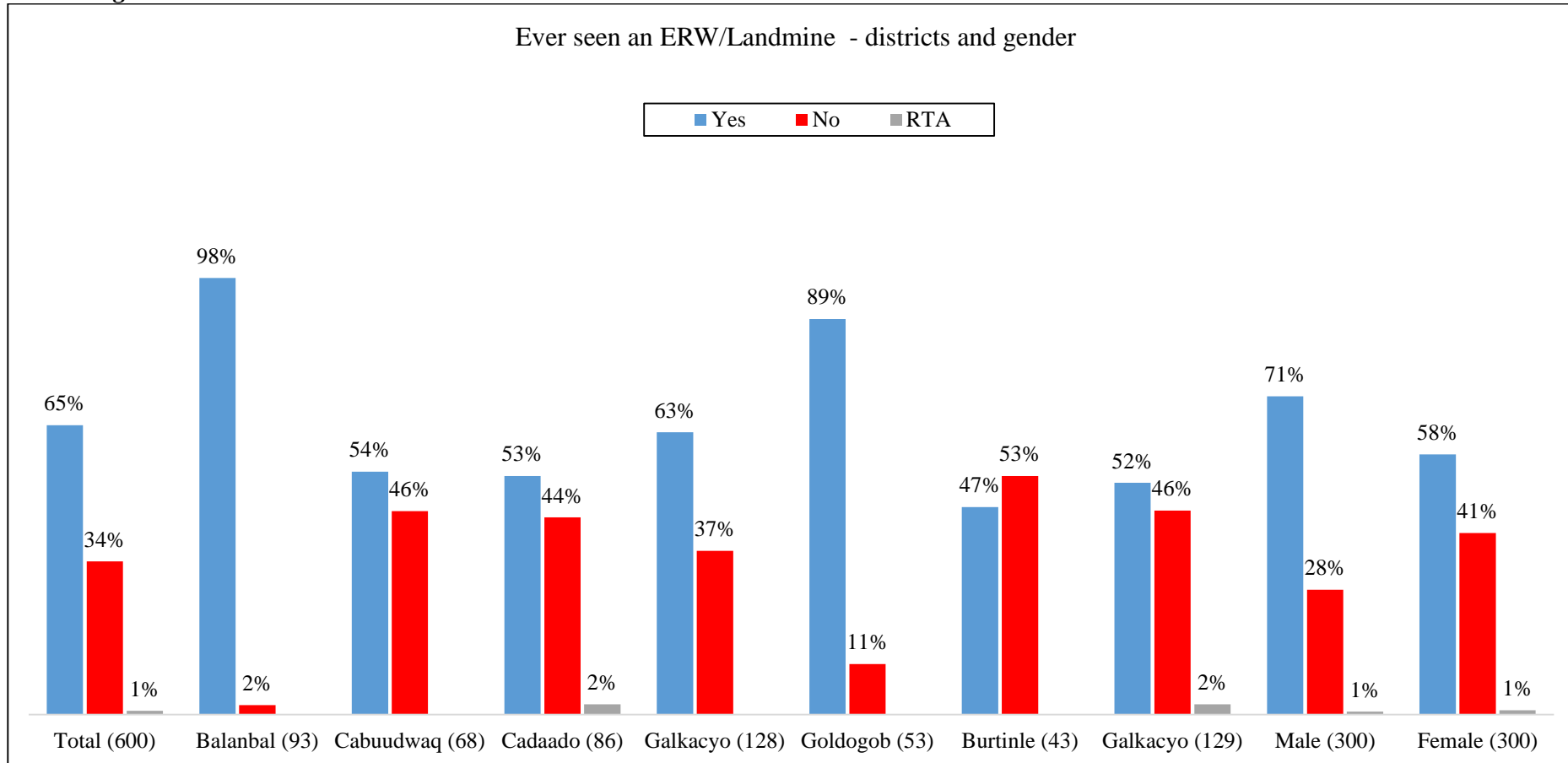
**Table 21: Main Sources of Information on ERWs/Landmines and Districts**

	Total (502)	Balanbal (93)	Cabuudwaq (46)	Cadaado (67)	Galkacyo- Galmudug (112)	Goldogob (53)	Burtinle (30)	Galkacyo – Puntland (101)
Radio	57%	44%	65%	49%	71%	13%	77%	70%
Village elders	22%	47%	11%	27%	1%	32%	30%	17%
Friends/family/colleagues	21%	40%	4%	15%	15%	45%	33%	4%
TV	18%	20%	9%	21%	7%	2%	30%	33%
Saw an ERW/Landmine Incident	11%	27%	2%	9%	15%	9%	0%	2%
Internet /Websites	10%	6%	7%	12%	10%	6%	27%	13%
Hospitals	9%	18%	13%	3%	11%	0%	10%	3%
Social centres	9%	11%	0%	6%	8%	8%	10%	13%
Print media i.e. Newspapers, magazines	7%	3%	7%	9%	1%	4%	13%	15%
Schools	7%	18%	2%	15%	-	-	10%	2%
Local authorities i.e. police, army	4%	5%	-	1%	4%	4%	13%	6%
Mosques	2%	6%	2%	4%	1%	-	-	1%
Specialist visiting – door to door	2%	2%	-	4%	1%	-	-	6%
Social Media -SPECIFY	2%	8%	2%	-	-	2%	-	2%
Billboard/posters/leaflets/Advertising	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	2%	-	4%
Others	1%	-	-	3%	-	8%	-	1%
Theatre/plays	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	-	-

**Table 22: Main Source of Information and Age**

	Total (502)	12 -17 years (70)	18- 24 years (102)	25- 30 years (104)	31- 35 years (71)	36- 40 years (53)	41- 45 years (29)	46 and above (73)
Radio	57%	59%	58%	63%	63%	55%	45%	44%
Village elders	22%	20%	14%	20%	17%	32%	24%	36%
Friends/family/colleagues	21%	20%	16%	20%	25%	25%	21%	22%
TV	18%	21%	18%	21%	15%	11%	17%	15%
Saw an ERW/Landmine Incident	11%	4%	10%	11%	10%	17%	7%	19%
Internet /Websites	10%	14%	13%	17%	6%	9%	3%	1%
Hospitals	9%	7%	10%	8%	13%	9%	3%	7%
Social centres	9%	4%	6%	11%	7%	8%	17%	12%
Print media i.e. Newspapers, magazines	7%	3%	6%	6%	7%	6%	10%	12%
Schools	7%	9%	9%	9%	4%	8%	-	3%
Local authorities i.e. police, army	4%	6%	2%	3%	7%	6%	7%	4%
Mosques	2%	4%	2%	2%	-	4%	-	4%
Specialist visiting – door to door	2%	1%	4%	1%	3%	4%	3%	1%
Social Media -SPECIFY	2%	4%	3%	1%	6%	-	-	-
Billboard/posters/leaflets/Advertising	2%	1%	-	4%	3%	-	3%	3%
Others	1%	-	1%	4%	-	-	3%	1%
Theatre/plays	-	-	-	1%	-	2%	-	-

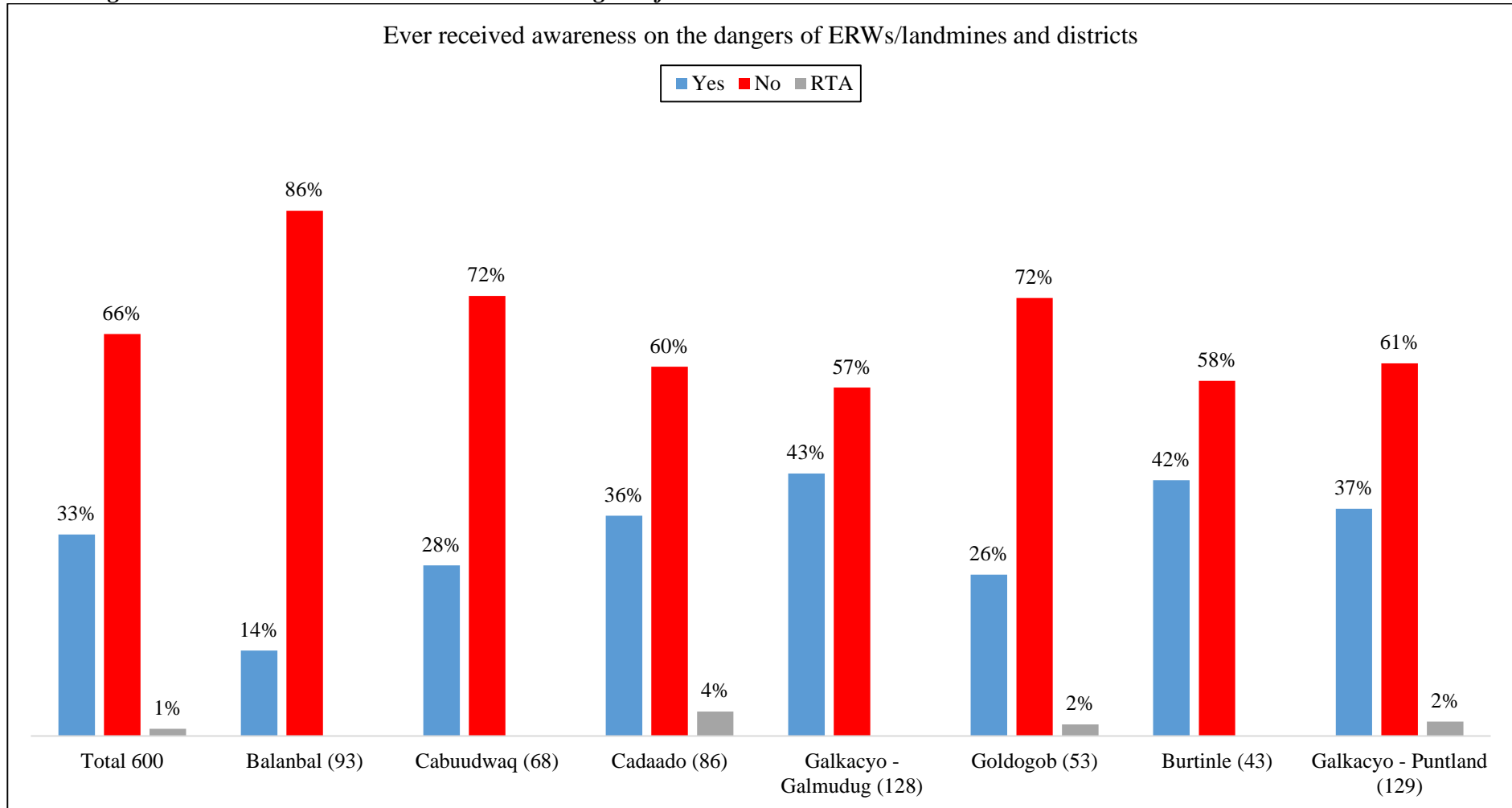
**Figure 40: Ever Seen an ERW/Landmine - Districts and Gender**



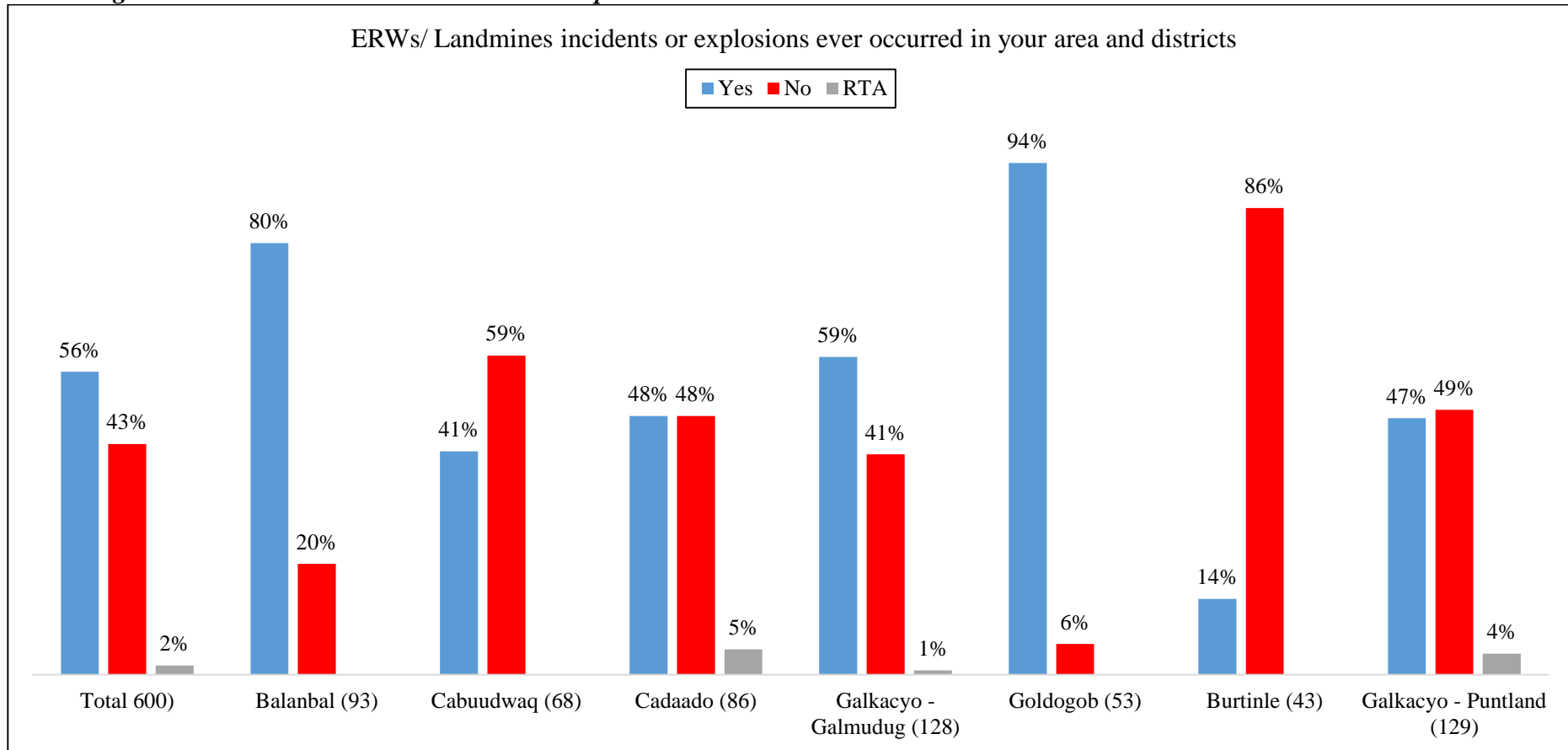
**Table 23: Types of ERWs/Explosives and District**

	Total (600)	Balanbal (93)	Cabuudwaq (68)	Cadaado (86)	Galkacyo-Galmudug (128)	Goldogob (53)	Burtinle (43)	Galkacyo – Puntland (129)	Male (300)	Female (300)
Landmines	61%	90%	60%	58%	60%	49%	58%	50%	65%	57%
Small arms ammunition	42%	48%	38%	44%	46%	19%	58%	36%	47%	36%
Fuses	38%	91%	32%	27%	23%	49%	9%	30%	47%	29%
Hand Grenades / bombs	33%	35%	49%	31%	32%	43%	9%	30%	41%	25%
Abandon rockets/missiles/Tanks artilleries projectiles/aircraft bombs	22%	62%	16%	5%	16%	17%	7%	18%	31%	12%
Anti-personnel landmines	16%	44%	9%	16%	4%	42%	0%	6%	19%	13%
Tripwire initiated landmines / bombs	12%	43%	-	7%	2%	9%	2%	11%	15%	8%
Don't Know	9%	-	13%	12%	18%	2%	-	9%	6%	12%
Others	1%	-	1%	3%	-	-	2%	-	-	1%
RTA	1%	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	2%	1%	-

**Figure 41: Ever Received Awareness on the Dangers of ERWs/landmines and Districts**



**Figure 42: ERWs/ Landmines Incidents or Explosions Ever Occurred in Your Area and Districts**



**Table 24: Actors/ Stakeholder currently Involved in Preventing ERW/Landmine Explosion in the Area**

	Total (600)	Balanbal (93)	Cabuudwaq (68)	Cadaado (86)	Galkacyo - Galmudug (128)	Goldogob (53)	Burtinle (43)	Galkacyo - Puntland (129)
Clan elders	19%	40%	25%	20%	4%	11%	51%	9%
SNA (Somali National Army)	16%	5%	7%	12%	13%	0%	23%	40%
SPF (Somali Police Force)	16%	11%	1%	15%	16%	0%	30%	30%
Other (Specify)	14%	30%	25%	23%	3%	15%	5%	5%
NISA (National Intelligence and Security Agency)	13%	10%	12%	7%	5%	0%	16%	32%
Religious Leaders	9%	13%	6%	12%	7%	6%	2%	9%
AMISOM	5%	-	-	21%	-	-	26%	1%
Don't know	40%	31%	26%	30%	67%	74%	2%	33%

**Table 25: Preferred Source of Information on Safe Behaviours Towards ERWs/Landmines and Districts**

	Total (600)	Balanbal (93)	Cabuudwaq (68)	Cadaado (86)	Galkacyo - Galmudug (128)	Goldogob (53)	Burtinle (43)	Galkacyo- Puntland (129)
Humanitarian organizations	39%	94%	28%	35%	28%	64%	5%	20%
Radio	32%	39%	6%	19%	51%	9%	30%	39%
Clan/village elders	26%	22%	25%	38%	7%	36%	56%	25%
Friends and Family	21%	18%	19%	24%	9%	36%	35%	20%
Parents	16%	8%	16%	19%	11%	49%	19%	9%
Authorities i.e. police, army	15%	16%	6%	21%	6%	2%	21%	28%
Teachers from schools	12%	12%	7%	13%	19%	-	23%	10%
Television	12%	22%	1%	9%	4%	2%	14%	24%
SMS/telephone call	11%	18%	6%	5%	20%	4%	7%	6%
Social media (Twitter/Facebook etc.)	10%	10%	3%	2%	14%	-	26%	14%
Newspapers	7%	8%	6%	5%	6%	-	5%	12%
Religious teachers	5%	6%	3%	6%	3%	9%	12%	4%
Religious leaders (Sheikhs and Imams etc.)	5%	6%	-	3%	8%	8%	9%	3%
Others	6%	-	7%	20%	11%	2%	-	1%

**Table 26: Preferred Source of Information on Safe Behaviours Towards ERWs/Landmines and Age**

	Total (600)	12 -17 years (89)	18- 24 years (141)	25- 30 years (126)	31- 35 years (78)	36- 40 years (58)	41- 45 years (31)	46 and above (77)
Humanitarian organizations	39%	20%	30%	37%	46%	53%	42%	60%
Radio	32%	22%	27%	42%	38%	29%	26%	30%
Clan/village elders	26%	38%	23%	17%	22%	31%	35%	26%
Friends and Family	21%	22%	18%	25%	15%	17%	19%	22%
Parents	16%	20%	18%	18%	9%	9%	3%	19%
Authorities i.e. police, army	15%	17%	17%	13%	8%	17%	16%	18%
Teachers from schools	12%	24%	17%	11%	9%	7%	10%	1%
Television	12%	9%	15%	15%	12%	5%	10%	12%
SMS/telephone call	11%	6%	6%	16%	13%	22%	6%	8%
Social media (Twitter/Facebook etc.)	10%	12%	14%	12%	9%	5%	-	5%
Newspapers	7%	6%	9%	3%	5%	7%	3%	13%
Religious teachers	5%	7%	6%	6%	3%	7%	-	4%
Religious leaders (Sheikhs and Imams etc.)	5%	4%	5%	8%	4%	3%	-	6%
Others	6%	3%	7%	7%	4%	7%	6%	9%