

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions to Natural Disasters

(OXFAM GB – Dipecho VI)



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1. Executive Summary

OXFAM outsourced to CAMP Kuhiston the implementation of a baseline, and an end-of-action survey in DIPECHO VI target areas, in order to identify the initial levels of knowledge, and subsequently the impact of the project. This activity was funded by ECHO within the DIPECHO VI Action Plan implemented by OXFAM. This intervention aimed to assess the level of DRR (disaster risk reduction) knowledge of children and adults at the initial stage of the DIPECHO VI project, and subsequently how this knowledge may have changed at the final stage of the project. As part of the project the selected communities were to receive training on DRR.

Fourteen villages were selected for the project in the Khatlon Region of Tajikistan. Both the baseline and end-of-action surveys were completed in all these communities.

The initial baseline surveys were completed by CAMP in July 2010, to assess the level of knowledge prior to receiving any training. During July 2011, CAMP Kuhiston completed the end-of-action survey using the same methodology to assess the impact of OXFAM's intervention implemented under the DIPECHO VI project.

From the baseline survey, most adults were able to name an average of over three types of natural disasters, but less than two environmental or man-made factors that may contribute to these. Most adults (75%) knew who to contact in event of a natural disaster/emergency, but only half actually had their contact details. A high percentage of participants did know where the medical facilities were (95%), and what action to take in the event of an earthquake (83%). Only 8% of participants thought you should put water on an electrical fire. From the baseline survey, only 42% knew the emergency alarm signal, and 62% where the safe haven was, and the baseline report recommended that these issues be addressed in the training sessions. 66% reported that they knew some first aid; their level of knowledge on first aid was not tested on this occasion.

At the end-of-action survey, over 97% of the participants had a better understanding of some of the aspects of disaster preparedness. The most significant increases in knowledge seen after the training were in identifying the emergency alarm and locating the safe haven. A third more participants reported knowing some first aid, bringing this total to 97%. 100% of the participants reported knowing what to do in the event of an earthquake, and the location of the nearest medical facilities. The lowest score in the knowledge section was how contact the emergency services (only 78%).

98% subsequently reported receiving training on natural disasters indicating a good attendance rate for the training provided.

When asked to name some different types of natural disasters, the main ones identified were earthquakes, mudflows, fires and floods, with over 80% of participants naming these as the most common, from the end-of-action survey. When asked to name some environmental factors that can

cause a natural disaster, participants considered heavy rain (71%), and high temperatures (43%) as the main factors.

Regarding social/man-made factors that can contribute to natural disasters, over 80% of participants were indifferent/not sure of any examples. The factors they did name included; cutting down trees and fires as being the most significant. Participants could name nearly four other towns/villages that had had a natural disaster, the most common being Kulyob, Vose, Penjikent and Shartuz. Fires and illness were named by over 50% of participants as being the most common secondary impacts of a natural disaster. Destruction of roads and houses were cited by around 15% of participants as a secondary impact.

From the end-of-action survey fewer adults thought that the government provides enough support to help prevent natural disasters, down to just half of the participants by the end-of-action survey. Slightly less than the baseline result of 95%, but still 84% of participants thought that there are more natural disasters now than when they were children, following the end-of-action survey. Two thirds also felt that natural disasters are part of life and cannot be prevented.

From the baseline survey, over 90% of participants feared that there would be a natural disaster in their village within the next ten years, and that people and animals would die, and houses be destroyed. The same number also thought that someone would die in a fire within the next 10 years in their village. It is clear that the participants believe that natural disasters are a significant risk and anticipate significant losses in the next ten years. Overall, from the end-of-action survey, slightly less participants seemed to think that over the next ten years, someone will die due to a natural disaster, or that houses will be destroyed or animals killed. However, the overall percentage that thinks these events will happen in the next ten years is still over 84%.

The overall results from the adult's initial baseline survey, and subsequent end-of-action survey, showed that the community's perception of the risk from natural disasters was high, but that their attitudes was positive, in that they had, and were willing to spend money to address the issue. Nearly all participants requested further training and information on disaster preparedness.

The children in the baseline survey struggled to recognise photos of rock falls, or differentiate between the photos of floods and mudflows. By the end-of-action survey, there was a 16% average increase in children correctly recognising these natural disasters. Over 90% of children correctly recognised avalanches, earthquakes and fires at both surveys. The end-of-action survey demonstrated that over 80% of children could name the natural disasters correctly, the only exceptions being mudflows (67%), rock falls (72%), and floods (42%). However, mudflows were perceived as the most significant risk to their communities by over half of the children, with around a quarter perceiving earthquakes as the biggest risk at the end-of-action survey, and less children perceiving floods as the biggest risk, dropping down to 5% from 15%.

In terms of disaster preparedness, at the baseline survey, 77% of children did not know what the emergency alarm signal was, and 45% did not know where the safe haven was located. However, these points showed the most significant increases in knowledge at the end-of-action survey, with over 90% of children able to identify the emergency alarm signal, locate the safe haven, and also know what number to call in an emergency, and where the nearest medical facilities were located. However, the number of

children who thought you should go outside in the event of an earthquake changed very little, in fact decreasing slightly at the end-of-action survey.

In terms of some basic first aid knowledge, 24% more children knew to put running water initially on a burn, an increase from 36% to 60%. At the end-of action survey, 80% of children knew that it was dangerous to put water on an electric fire, an increase of 7%. Around 90% of children perceived that natural disasters are more dangerous than cars on both surveys. By the end-of-action survey 64% of children thought that natural disasters could be prevented, an increase of nearly 30%.

It was interesting to note that when asked at the end-of-action survey, 97% of children stated they discussed natural disasters at home; this is a good indicator that hopefully information would be disseminated to the rest of the community. Nearly 80% stated they had received training on natural disasters which would imply a good attendance rate for any of the training held.

2. Scope

The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the knowledge of the adults and children in the project target areas, in the Khatlon region of Tajikistan, as baseline data for further evaluation of the impact of the DIPECHO VI intervention.

The baseline assessment was undertaken during July 2010, and the end-of-action survey during July 2011. Both surveys were designed to assess any differences made in the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the children and adults, before and after they had received training on the issues of disaster preparedness, and natural disasters.

3. Methodology

Before commencement of the field activities, CAMP Kuhiston staff developed two questionnaires for the purpose of the assessment; one for adults and one for children. They checked the content of these with the local OXFAM staff prior to both surveys to ensure that OXFAM were happy with the data being collected. CAMP also worked closely with the OXFAM community mobilisers in the selected communities to organise the dates for the data collection. For the end-of-actions survey, an extra question was added to the adult’s questionnaire, and moderators also noted the most common answers for questions 1-4 and 11, rather than just the number of answers (See Annex 1). Two extra questions were also added to the children’s end-of-action survey (See Annex 2), in order to collect the desired data.

Two CAMP staff conducted surveys in all these communities. The methodology was based on a KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions) analysis. Children were assessed in groups through a series of questions, and by identifying natural disasters from pictures, whilst the adults were interviewed face-to-face. Children from various age groups participated in all the villages.

The moderators visited the following communities for both surveys: Baljuvan, Safarboyi, Mulkon, Shobika, Sariparon, Pahtakor, Chorbog, Sarichasma, Farkhor, Vose, Tudakavsh, Navobod, Lagmon and Temurmaliq.

Table 1. Total number of participants in each survey.

	Adults	Children
Baseline Survey	204	163
End-of-Action Survey	160	99

3.1. Adults

They were asked a series of questions to assess their knowledge, attitudes and perceptions about natural disasters. The questionnaire was split into three parts; Questions 1-14 assessed participant's level of knowledge about natural disasters. Questions 15 - 19 assessed their attitude, i.e. what actions they have, and were willing to take with regards to DRR, and thirdly, questions 20 - 30 identified some of their perceptions about the risks from natural disasters. Community members were interviewed in seclusion. They were requested not to talk about the content of the interview with their peers until the community assessment was complete.



Photograph 1. CAMP moderator completing questionnaire with a member of one village.

3.2 Children

CAMP staff used a two part assessment to evaluate the level of the children's knowledge about natural disasters.

The first part included a group exercise, asking the children to identify the type of natural disasters in photos. The names of various natural disasters were written on a piece of paper and hung on the wall in different locations. The moderator held up a photo of a specific natural disaster, and asked the children to go and stand next to the piece of paper with the name of the natural disaster they believe to be displayed in the photograph held up by the moderator, without talking to each other. The moderators then recorded the numbers of children who stood by each name.

In the second part of the assessment, the children were asked a series of questions with yes/no answers. Children were asked to put their hands up, without talking to each other. The moderator asked specific questions to check the children's understanding of each question before moving on to the next.

4. Results

4.1 Adults

Table 2. Results of 'yes' answers from baseline and end-of-action survey of adults.

Questions	(% yes answers)		
	Baseline N = 204	End-of-action N = 160	% increase
Able to identify emergency alarm.	42	98	56
Knows location of safe haven.	62	99	37
Has some first aid knowledge.	67	97	30
Knows what to do in event of an earthquake.	83	100	17
Knows location of nearest medical facilities.	95	100	5
Previous training on natural disasters (ND).	46	98	52
Knows it is dangerous to use water on an electric fire.	92	98	6
Knows which emergency services to contact.	75	99	24
Has contact details of emergency services.	49	78	29
Village has taken actions to prevent a ND.	60	98	38
Spends money on preventing NDs.	64	96	32
Would spend own money on a mitigation project.	93	97	4
Would like further training on NDs.	96	98	2
Thinks village will have a ND in next ten years.	81	91	10
Thinks someone will die due to a ND in next ten years.	94	84	-10
Thinks houses will be destroyed due to a ND in next ten years.	96	91	-5
Thinks animals will be killed due to a ND in next ten years.	98	89	-9
Thinks someone will die from a car accident in next ten years.	86	82	-4
Thinks someone will die from a fire in next ten years.	90	77	-13
Thinks government provides enough support to prevent NDs.	69	48	-21
Thinks NDs are part of life.	68	63	-5
Thinks there are more NDs now than when younger.	95	84	-11
Has completed this survey before.	-	43	-

Table 3. Results from adult's survey of questions demonstrating depth of knowledge

Question	Numbers of factors		% Increase
	Baseline N = 204	End-of-action N = 160	
1. How many different natural disasters do you know?	3.52	4.32	22
2. Name environmental factors that can cause a natural disaster	1.98	2.16	9
3. What social/man-made factors can cause a natural disaster?	1.56	1.65	6
4. Name towns/villages that have had a natural disaster.	3.62	3.95	9
11. Name any secondary impacts from a natural disaster.	1.36	2.54	86

Average % increase	-	-	27
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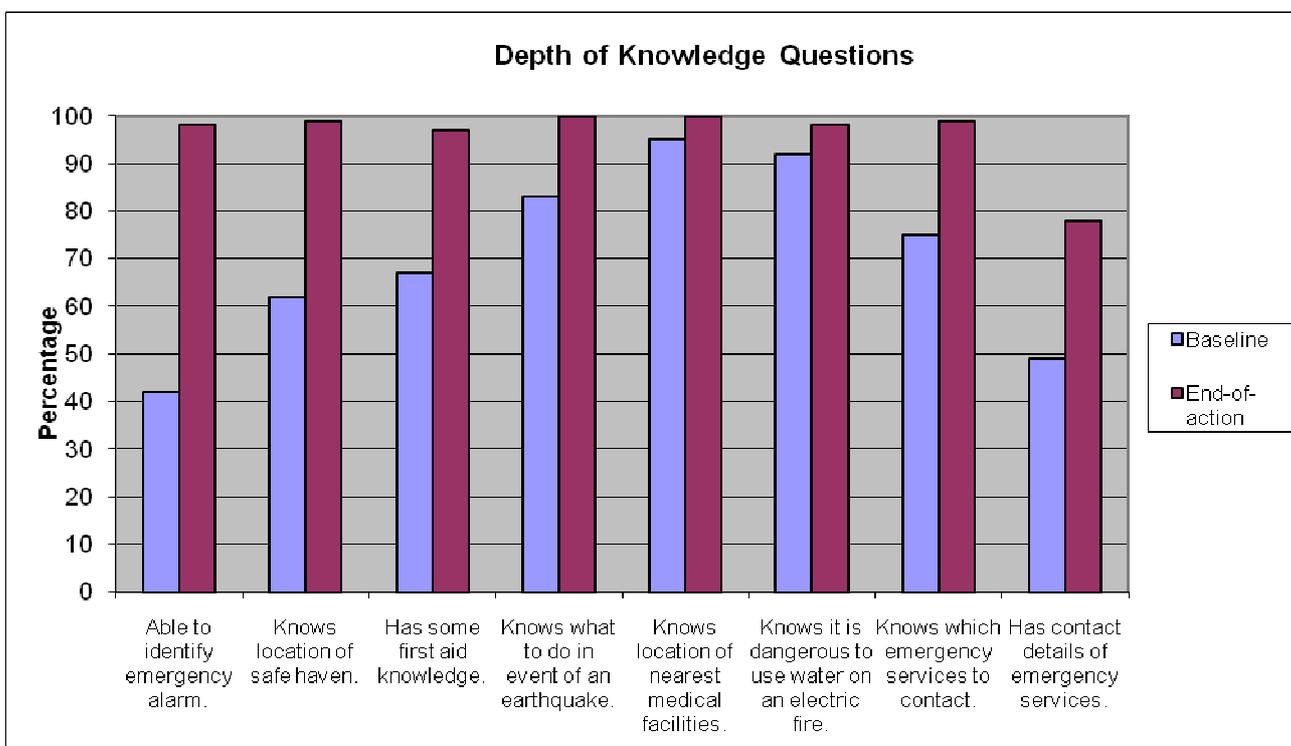


Figure 1. Results from knowledge section of adult’s survey comparing baseline and end-of-action results. (*Baseline N = 204, End-of-action N = 160).

4.2 Children

Table 4. Percentage of children correctly identifying the photos of natural disasters.

Photos	Baseline N = 163	End-of-Action N = 99	% increase
Flood	29	42	13
Rock fall	64	72	8
Avalanche	92	95	3
Landslide	71	83	12
Mudflow	46	67	19
Earthquake	96	98	2
Fire	98	99	1
Average	71	79	8

Table 5. What children perceived as the biggest hazard to their school.

%	Landslide	Flood	Avalanche	Rock fall	Earthquake	Fire	Mudflow	N/A
Baseline N = 163	1	15	0.6	1	11	11	54	6

End-of-Action N = 99	3	5	0	0	23	15	53	0
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Table 6. Overall percentage increase in children’s knowledge from the baseline survey to the end-of-action survey. % of yes answers.

Questions	Baseline N = 163	End-of- action N = 99	Overall % increase
1. Do you know what the emergency alarm is in your village?	23.5	93.9	70.4
2. Do you know where the safe haven is in your village?	55.1	89.9	34.8
3. If there is an earthquake do you go outside?	78.0	72.7	-5.3
4. Do you know where the nearest medical facilities are?	72.6	95.9	23.3
5. Is it dangerous to add water to an electric fire?	74.7	81.8	7.1
6. Do you know what number to call in an emergency?	64.2	94.9	30.7
7. If you burn yourself, do you put it under running water?	36.4	60.6	24.2
8. Are natural disasters more dangerous than cars?	89.9	87.9	-2.0
9. Do you think natural disasters can be prevented?	35.2	63.6	28.4
10. Do you discuss natural disasters at home?	-	97.0	-
11. Have you been taught about natural disasters before?	-	78.8	-

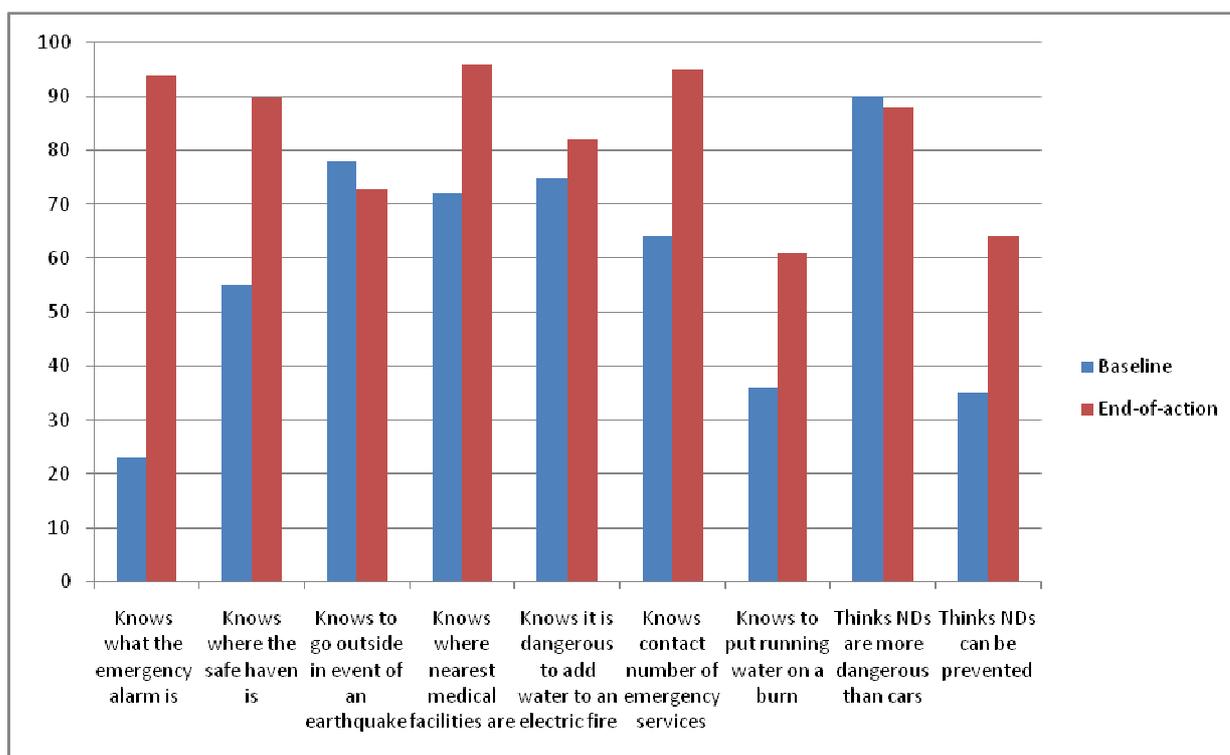


Figure 2. Results from the children’s survey demonstrating levels of knowledge at the baseline and end-of-action survey (%). (*Baseline N = 160, End-of-action N = 99).

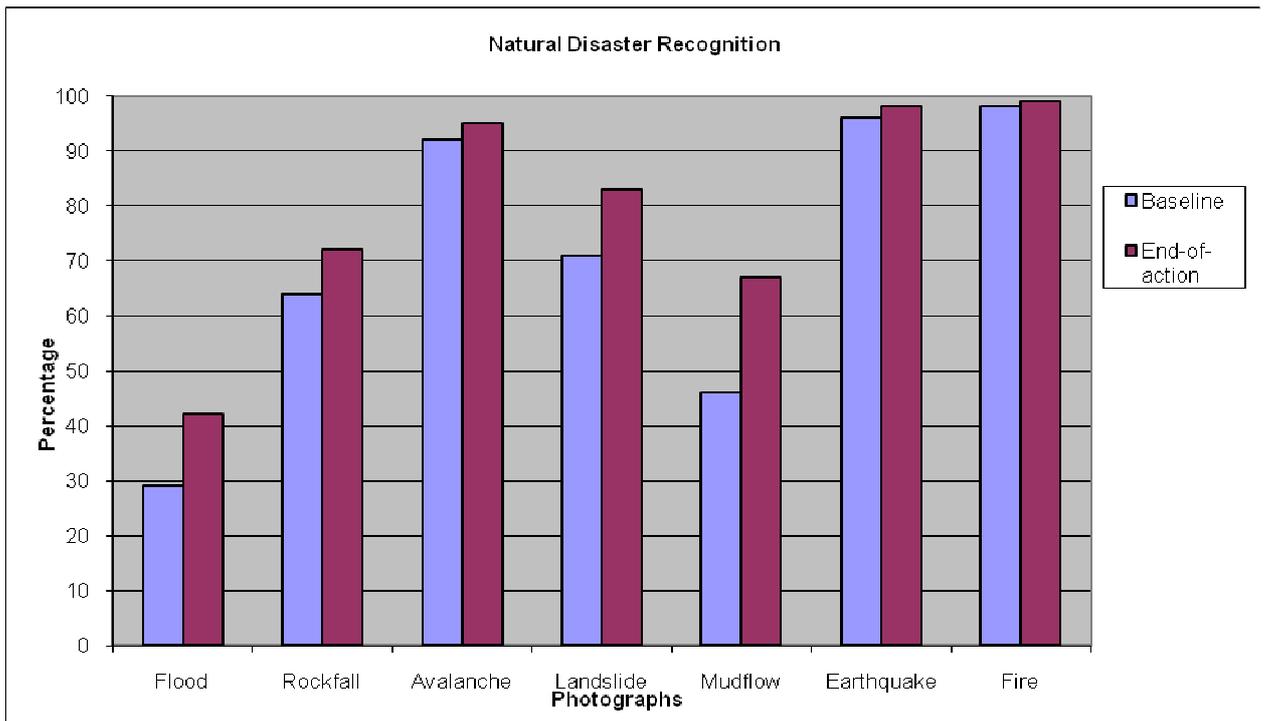


Figure 3. Results showing % of children correctly identifying pictures of natural disasters at the baseline and end-of-action survey. (*Baseline N = 160, End-of-action N = 99).

5. Evaluation

5.1 Adults

Overall for questions 5-14 (excluding 11), there was a significant increase in the knowledge of the participants. At the end-of-action survey, for questions 5-14 over 97% of the participants had a better understanding of disaster preparedness, with the exception of question 11, knowing how to contact the emergency services (78%). The most significant increase in knowledge seen after the training was in identifying the emergency alarm and locating the safe haven. After the end-of-action survey, virtually all participants knew the answers to these questions; this was an increase of 56% and 37% respectively. A third more participants reported knowing some first aid, bringing this total to 97%. All participants reported knowing what to do in the event of an earthquake, and the location of the nearest medical facilities, showing increases in numbers in comparison to the baseline survey. 98% subsequently reported receiving training on disaster preparedness, indicating a good attendance rate for the training provided. There was also a small increase in participants knowing it is dangerous to put water on an electric fire, increasing by 6% to 98%. After the training virtually all participants knew which emergency services to contact from only 75% previously, but only 78% appeared to know how they would contact them.

For questions 1-4 and 11, that looked more at depth of knowledge the moderators noted what factors people named for the answers to these questions. When asked to name some different types of natural disasters participants were able to name an average of over 4. The main ones identified were earthquakes, mudflows, fires and floods, with over 80% of participants naming these as the most common. Half of participants named strong winds and 33% mentioned landslides. Rock falls, landslides and droughts were also mentioned by less than 10%.

When asked to name some environmental factors that can cause a natural disaster, participants named an average of just over two factors at the end-of-action survey. The main factors they considered were heavy rain (71%), and high temperatures (43%). Over 16% also thought that drought, wind and fires played a significant role. Regarding social/man-made factors that can contribute to natural disasters, over 80% of participants were indifferent/not sure of any examples. Most participants could only name one or two examples of these. The factors they did name included; cutting down trees and fires as being the most significant. A small number also cited drought and electricity as examples. Participants could name nearly four other towns/villages that had had a natural disaster, the most common being Kulyob, Vose, Penjikent and Shartuz. Fires and illness were named by over 50% of participants as being the most common secondary impacts of a natural disaster. Destruction of roads and houses were also cited by around 15% of participants as an impact.

Regarding the attitudes section of the survey, it could be seen that there was a 38% increase in villages taking actions to prevent natural disasters. Some examples of these are discussed in the conclusion section of this report. This brings the total to 98% of the villages reporting having taken mitigation measures against natural disasters. Around a third more of the participants also reported they had spent

money on preventing natural disasters, bringing this total to 96%. From both the baseline, and the end-of-action survey over 90% of participants, stated they would spend their own money on a mitigation project and that they would like further training on natural disasters. This is interesting as most participants stated they had had training but they apparently would still like more.

Questions regarding perceptions about natural disasters showed an average decline of 10% in yes answers between the baseline and end-of-action survey. Overall, from the end-of-action survey, less participants seemed to think that over the next ten years, someone will die due to a natural disaster, or that houses will be destroyed or animals killed. However, the overall percent that thinks these things will happen in the next ten years is still over 84% in the end-of-action survey. 91% thought that their village will have a natural disaster in the next ten years, an increase in 10% from the baseline survey. From the end-of-action survey less people thought that the government provides enough support to help prevent natural disasters, down 21% to 48% between to the two surveys. Slightly less, but still 84% of participants thought that there are more natural disasters now than when they were younger following the end-of-action survey.

Case study 1. One villager from Vose village talks about his recent experience with a house fire, and praised the training he had received:

“Not long after OXFAM gave us the training, one of my neighbours had a fire in his house. Myself and some other neighbours were able to act very fast to organise water and soil to help put the fire out. The fire was stopped very quickly, and no people were killed. The training helped us know what to do when this happened, so we could help straight away to stop the fire getting worse”.



5.2 Children

Overall, there was an increase in the children being able to identify photos of natural disasters, the average increase being 8%, but this is lowered by some small increases where the recognition rate was initially over 90% in the baseline survey. Taking out the results for these, the average overall increase in correct identification was 13%. Over 90% correctly recognised the avalanches, earthquakes and fires, on both occasions. Most of the children struggled to differentiate between the pictures of floods and

mudflows at both of the surveys. From reviewing the answers given for each of these photos these two natural disasters seemed to cause the most confusion. However, at the end-of-action survey more were able to identify these natural disasters correctly, increases of around 13% and 19% respectively. The recognition of landslides also showed an average increase of 12% in correct recognition, interestingly often mostly confused with the photos of earthquakes where the incorrect answer was given. The end-of-action survey demonstrated that over 80% of children could name the natural disasters correctly, the only exceptions being mudflows (67%), rock falls (72%) and floods as the lowest answer (42%). The number of children who thought you should go outside in the event of an earthquake changed very little, in fact decreasing slightly at the end-of-action survey.

Over 50% of children identified mudflows as the biggest perceived hazard to their school on both occasions, with around a quarter perceiving earthquakes as the biggest risk at the end-of-action survey, and less children perceiving floods as the biggest risk, dropping down to 5% from 15%.

When assessing the children's knowledge about disaster preparedness, the most significant increase observed was in children knowing what the emergency alarm is in their village, this increased by over 70% from the initial baseline survey, to bring the total to over 93%. Over a third more children were also able to say where the safe haven was located in their village, and a similar number knew what number to call in the event of an emergency, bringing these totals to over 90% at the end-of-action survey. Nearly a quarter more were also able to locate the nearest medical facilities bringing the total to over 95%. A quarter more were also able to state that you should treat a burn initially by holding it under running water. However, by the end-of-action survey, around a third were still not sure what to do if a burn was sustained, and nearly 20% still thought you could put water on an electric fire. At both surveys, nearly 90% of children thought that natural disasters were more dangerous than cars. At the end-of-action survey, two thirds of children thought that natural disasters could be prevented, an increase of 28%. It was interesting to note that when asked at the end-of-action survey, 97% of children stated they discussed natural disasters at home; this is a good indicator that hopefully information would be disseminated to the rest of the community. Nearly 80% stated they had received training on natural disasters which would imply a good attendance rate for any of the training held.



Photograph 2. Participants listening to instructions from the CAMP moderator.

6. Limitations

Below is a list of some of the limitations of the survey:

- It was noted by the moderators that if an adult remained during the children's survey, that the children tended to follow each other more, rather than think for themselves. The younger children would also sometimes follow the lead of the older children; this could have affected the results slightly.
- By default the questionnaire would have been asked to the more active members of the community; those gathered together by the community mobilisers.
- The smaller numbers of adults surveyed for the end-of-action survey, is due to the fact that the OXFAM mobilisers were unable to arrange for the local teachers to be invited to the group as they had been for the baseline survey, making the number of participants smaller. There were also less children gathered together for end-of-action survey, and as CAMP staff were reliant on the community mobilisers to gather community members together they could only interview those made available to them.
- The assessments were completed during the school holidays; the number of children surveyed could have been higher during the school months as it would have been easier to organise and get all the children together in one place.
- In one village (Sariparom), there was no school in the village, so no results were obtained from the children. These results are excluded when calculating the averages for analysis. These children did not receive the training either, but the adults did receive training and these results are included in the overall analysis. The moderators commented that the lack of school is due to the residents of this village are of gypsy heritage', and engagement by the project team was more difficult.
- Question 7 in the adult survey, asks if participants know any first aid, but in this instance there was not scope to go into much more detail about what they knew or to test their knowledge.
- Question 17 in the adult survey, asks if participants would spend their own money on a mitigation project. Again the scope of this survey could not go into detail to see if people actually had spent their own money or just stated they they would if the need arose.

7. Conclusion

Overall the surveys revealed an increase in knowledge and understanding about natural disasters, for all the participants assessed between the baseline survey and the end of action survey. This demonstrates that the training given helped increase participant's knowledge and understanding of natural disasters. This means that more of the local people in all these areas have more awareness about what can cause a natural disaster, and what to do in the event of an emergency.

There was no significant difference in knowledge between the male and female participants, and for the adult participants there was approximately 50% of each sex participating.

CAMP assessors noted that all the questions seemed to provoke participants to think more about natural disasters, and there were many additional questions, and much interest shown by the participants as they completed the assessments to get more information and training in this area. It is therefore possible that participants may have found out some things for themselves in addition to the training.

One recommendation from the baseline report was that the man made and environmental causes of natural disasters were generally not very well understood, so this should have been some feedback for the content of the training. Indeed there was an increase shown in depth of knowledge about these issues after the training. It also recommended that participants should have more information on identifying emergency alarms and safe havens, as well as how to contact the emergency services. Again the end of action survey showed an increase in knowledge for all of these factors after the training was given.

Most of the participants reported being overall very happy with the training given to them, but stated that it should be given regularly, not just as a 'one-off' session to help keep their knowledge up to date. The majority of adults also reported that they found the equipment given to them by OXFAM very useful; this included first aid bags, fluorescent vests, shovels, megaphones and torches. The adults also reported that since the training many of their committees have a delegated person to take in lead in disaster preparedness.

The children in particular liked the visual aids given to them by the trainers; brochures and posters with pictures on them to help explain concepts and procedures to follow to increase disaster preparedness.

As part of the training, the adults and children reported participating in practicing an emergency drill; recognising the alarm sound and going out to the safe haven. This practical aspect appeared to have helped to consolidate and increase their knowledge of these important parts of the emergency preparedness procedures.

In terms of mitigation measures, residents of one of the villages, Safarboyi, reported building a dam to help reduce the risk of flooding. Some other villages reported building a passenger bridge over the river to make crossing safer. Some villages planted more trees, and also organised electricity poles to make the electric wires safer as they were more out of reach.

Case study 2. One child talks about feeling safer after the training:

"I liked the training we had. Now I know what the alarm sounds like, and I know that when I hear it I need to go to the safe haven. I also know where the nearest hospital is. I told my parents and relatives about it so they know what to do as well".



After the training, less adults thought that the government provided enough support in preventing natural disasters, perhaps demonstrating an increased awareness of the role that central government could play in supporting the local population in prevention measures against natural disasters.

The assessment process seem to have been well organised in that the same villages were chosen for comparison, and this would also mean it is easy to gain the data efficiently as all the people would be in one place at the same time. The moderators reported that the OXFAM community mobilisers were effective in bringing the participants together in preparation for all the assessments. However, there were fewer participants in the end-of-action survey (See Table 1 and Limitations section).

Overall it seems that the whole process has provoked more thought about the concept of disaster preparedness. The training, especially the practical aspects seemed to help increase people's knowledge about what to do in the event of a disaster. Most participants talked about the training they had had when completing the end-of-action survey, and the impact it had had on what they might do in the event of a disaster. Completing the surveys themselves also provoked much interest and debate amongst participants, by the nature of some of the questions. Overall this project does seemed to have changed people's knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards DRR, but as requested by many of the participants themselves, may need further reinforcement/repeat of training sessions in the longer term.

8. Annexes

Annex 1: Adult's Questionnaire

Name:		Date:	
Village / Jamoat			
Age:	10 –20 ____	21-30 ____	31-40 ____ 4 1-50 ____ 51-60 ____ 61+ ____
Occupation:			
Knowledge:			
1.Name some different types of natural disaster:		Earthquake / flood/ landslide / rock fall / mudflow / avalanche / fire	
2. Name some environmental factors that can cause a natural disaster.		1 2 3 4 5 6 more	
3. What social / man-made factors can cause a natural disaster?		1 2 3 4 5 6 more	
4. Name towns or villages that have had a natural disaster.		1 2 3 4 5 6 more	
5. Do you know what the emergency alarm is in your village?		Yes / No	
6. Do you know where the safe haven is in your village?		Yes / No	
7. Do you know any First Aid?		Yes / No	
8. Do you know what to do if there is an earthquake?		Yes / No	
9. Do you know where the nearest medical facilities are?		Yes / No	
10. Have you had information/training on natural disasters before?		Yes / No	
11. Can you name any secondary impacts from a natural disaster?		1 2 3 4 5 6 more	
12. Is it dangerous to add water to an electric fire?		Yes / No	
13. Do you which authority would you contact if there was a natural disaster?		Yes / No	
14. Do you have their contact details?		Yes / No	
Attitude:			
15. Has your village taken any actions to prevent a natural disaster?		Yes / No	
16. Do you spend any money on preventing natural disasters?		Yes / No	
17. Would you spend your own money on a mitigation project?		Yes / No	

18. Are natural disasters a government or community problem?	Government/Community/ Both
19. Would you like further information and training on natural disasters?	Yes / No
Perception:	
20. Do you think there will be a natural disaster your village in the next ten years?	Yes / No
21. Do you think anyone will die in your village from a natural disaster in the next ten years?	Yes / No
22. Do you think any houses will be destroyed in the next ten years?	Yes / No
23. Do you think any animals will be killed in the next ten years?	Yes / No
24. Do you think anyone will die from a car accident in your village in the next ten years?	Yes / No
25. Do you think anyone will die from a fire in your village in the next ten years?	Yes / No
26. Which do you think kills more – cars / natural disasters / fires?	Cars / Natural Disasters / fire
27. Do you think you are receiving enough support from the government to prevent natural disasters?	Yes / No
28. Do you think that natural disasters are part of life?	Yes / No
29. Do you think there are more natural disasters than when you were a child?	Yes / No
30. Did you complete this survey before?	Yes / No

Annex 2: Children's Questionnaire

No. Children	Male:	Female:	Date:
Village / Jamoat			

Photos	Landslide	Flood	Avalanche	Rock fall	Earthquake	Fire	Mudflow
Flood							
Rock fall							
Avalanche							
Landslide							
Mudflow							
Earthquake							
Fire							
What is the biggest hazard to your village?							

1. Do you know what the emergency alarm is in your village?	Yes:	No:
2. Do you know where the safe haven is in your village?	Yes:	No:
3. If there is an earthquake do you go outside?	Yes:	No:
4. Do you know where the nearest medical facilities are?	Yes:	No:
5. Is it dangerous to add water to an electric fire?	Yes:	No:
6. Do you know what number to call in an emergency?	Yes:	No:
7. If you burn yourself, do you put it under running water?	Yes:	No:
8. Are natural disasters more dangerous than cars?	Yes:	No:
9. Do you think natural disasters can be prevented?	Yes:	No:
10. Do you discuss natural disasters at home?	Yes:	No:
11. Have you been taught about natural disasters before?	Yes:	No:

Annex 3: Results from the adult's baseline survey.

Questions	Overall Average and % yes answers
Knowledge:	
1.Name some different types of natural disasters:	3.32
2. Name environmental factors that can cause a natural disaster.	1.98
3. What social / man-made factors can cause a natural disaster?	1.56
4. Name some towns or villages that have had a natural disaster.	3.62
5. Do you know what the emergency alarm is in your village?	42%
6. Do you know where the safe haven is in your village?	62%
7. Do you know any First Aid?	66%
8. Do you know what to do if there is an earthquake?	83%
9. Do you know where the nearest medical facilities are?	95%
10. Have you had information/training on natural disasters before?	46%
11. Can you name any secondary impacts from a natural disaster?	1.36
12. Is it dangerous to add water to an electric fire?	92%
13. Do you know which authority you would contact if there was a natural disaster?	75%
14. Do you have their contact details?	49%
Attitudes:	
15. Has your village taken any actions to prevent a natural disaster?	96%
16. Do you spend any money on preventing a natural disaster?	64%
17. Would you spend your own money on a mitigation project?	93%
18. Are natural disasters are a government or community problem?	Khukumat: 17% Community: 7% Both: 74%
19. Would you like further information and training on natural disasters?	96%
Perceptions:	
20. Do you think there will be a natural disaster your village in the next ten years?	81%
21. Do you think anyone will die in your village from a natural disaster in the next	94%

ten years?	
22. Do you think any houses will be destroyed in the next ten years?	96%
23. Do you think any animals will be killed in the next ten years?	98%
24. Do you think anyone will die from a car accident in your village in the next ten years?	86%
25. Do you think anyone will die from a fire in your village in the next ten years?	90%
26. Which do you think kills more – cars / natural disasters / fires?	Cars: 14% Natural Disasters: 80% Fires: 6%
27. Do you think you are receiving enough support from the government to prevent natural disasters?	69%
28. Do you think that natural disasters are part of life?	68%
29. Do you think there are more natural disasters now than when you were a child?	95%

Annex 4: Results from the children's baseline survey.

Photos	Landslide	Flood	Avalanche	Rock fall	Earthquake	Fire	Mudflow	NA
Flood	0.6	29.4	1.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	46.0	16.6
Rock fall	13.5	1.2	0.6	64.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	16.0
Avalanche	0.0	0.0	92.6	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
Landslide	70.6	4.3	0.0	3.7	17.2	1.8	0.6	1.8
Mudflow	0.6	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	6.7
Earthquake	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	95.7	2.5	0.0	0.0
Fire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.0	2.5
What is the biggest hazard to your village?	1.2	14.7	0.6	1.2	11.0	11.0	54.0	6.1

Questions	Yes %	No %
1. Do you know what the emergency alarm is in your village?	23.5	76.5
2. Do you know where the safe haven is in your village?	55.1	44.9
3. If there is an earthquake do you go outside?	78.0	22.0
4. Do you know where the nearest medical facilities are?	72.6	27.4
5. Is it dangerous to add water to an electric fire?	74.7	25.3
6. Do you know what number to call in an emergency?	64.2	35.8
7. If you burn yourself, do you put it under running water?	36.4	63.6
8. Are natural disasters more dangerous than cars?	89.9	10.1
9. Do you think natural disasters can be prevented?	35.2	64.8

