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# Guide to Mine Risk Education and Tools, Mozambique Pilot Project, 2005-06

Handicap International

# HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL MINES & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## GUIDE TO MINE RISK EDUCATION ACTIVITIES AND TOOLS

*Mozambique Pilot Project, 2005-06*

# How have we integrated MRE into the Mines and Development project?

- MRE has been introduced into the steps before, during and after clearance of the minefields.
- As part of the "impact controlled" approach, the Liaison & Planning (L&P) team provides adapted MRE messages to at-risk populations.
- These messages are designed to manage the risk for the long-term, especially in areas that HI will not be able to demine.

## What are the tools and activities used by the L&P to facilitate MRE?

**Meeting with the families living / working near the minefields**

1. Map of the Minefields
2. Chart of Daily Activities

**First Meeting with the Target Groups**

3. Chart Explaining Risky Behavior & Offering Advice

## Depending on whether the area will be demined by HI…

4. If the area is demined, a final **MRE session** is held at the handover ceremony after demining is complete.

5. If the area will not be demined by HI, a **Second Meeting with the Target Groups** is held.

## Not just MRE…

- The tools provide adapted MRE messages and also collect information about at-risk populations to set clearance priorities.
- Let's now examine each of the tools and see how they are used by the L&P…

## Meeting with the Families Living/Working Near the Minefields

- At this meeting, the facilitators collect information about the location of the minefields and how they are affecting the community's daily activities.

## Meeting with the Families Living/Working Near the Minefields

- They also determine which people are entering or passing close to the mined areas during their daily activities.
- The tools used will establish target groups that need MRE messages adapted to their activities.

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

**Description:**

- This map is drawn by the families living & working near the minefields. It defines:
  - The location of the minefields
  - The daily activities near/in the mined areas
  - The alternatives people have developed to avoid the mines.

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

**What is the purpose of this tool?**

- The map defines where the suspected mined areas are and what activities are occurring around them so that the population's risk level can be assessed.

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

- **Steps to follow to design a Map of the Minefields:**

1. First the facilitator from the L&P team selects informants to design the map (see "Selection of Representatives" in the Catalogue of Tools).
   - Ideal informants could be:
     - Community leaders
     - Old women/men
     - Ex-soldiers
     - Any other individuals who are familiar with the area

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

2. The L&P facilitator draw a reference point (like a road, ..) and let the community sketches the map of the mined areas

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

2. The informants add details as necessary, and verify the map once it is completed.

3. The facilitator makes a copy of the map on paper, and delivers it to the provincial L&P supervisor.

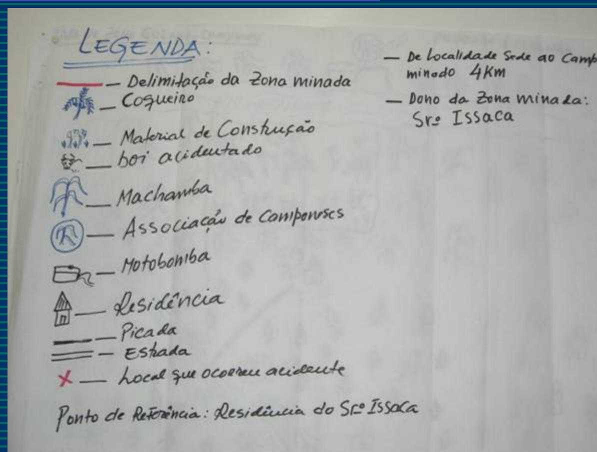
# Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

What information needs to be included in the map?

- The name of the zone
- A reference point
- Indicator of direction (North/South)
- The general infrastructure in the community
- The borders of the community
- Direction of other villages and access roads
- Distances between points on the map
- Areas of any accidents that have occurred
- Any other relevant features.

# Tool 1: Map of the Minefields

## Tool 1: Map of the Minefields




## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

**Description:**

- The chart lists the daily activities of the families living and working around the minefields
- It identifies the age groups and gender of the people engaged in each activity.

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

**What is the purpose of this tool?**

- The chart is used to identify specific groups in the population that are at-risk because of their behavior around/in the minefields.

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

- **Steps to follow to design a Chart of Daily Activities:**

1. The facilitators draw a chart on a piece of paper.

2. They then ask the people what daily activities they do near the minefield, and list these in the left column (these activities should correspond to those in the "Map of the Minefields").

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

3. Along the top row of the chart the different age groups and genders of the population are listed:

| | Men | Women | Boys | Girls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing | | | | |
| Firewood | | | | |
| Water | | | | |
| Hunting | | | | |
| Bathing | | | | |

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

4. The facilitators ask the community which age group and gender is implementing each activity and the # of persons involved, and mark this in the corresponding boxes on the chart.

| | Men | Women | Boys | Girls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing | X | | X | |
| Firewood | | X | X | X |

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

5. After the meeting, the facilitators analyze which sub-groups within the families are at-risk, depending on if a group's daily activities bring them close to or inside of the mined areas.

6. The groups at-risk become target groups for further MRE sessions.

Let's look at the various possibilities for identifying the target groups from the chart…

## Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

**Groups can be identified by:**

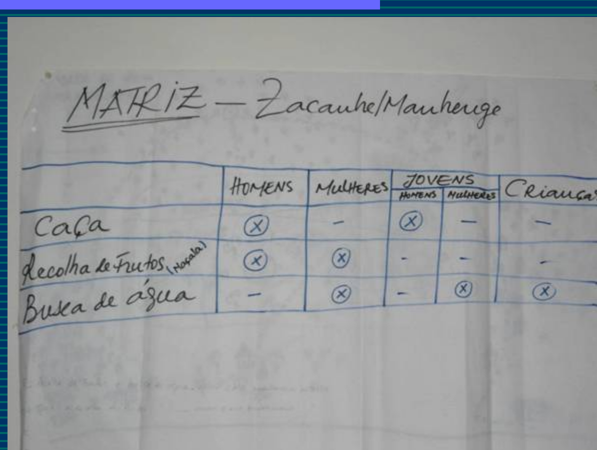
- **Activity**: The target group is chosen because they are carrying out a specific activity (gathering firewood etc.). In this case the group is going to talk only about the dangers during this activity.

- **Gender**: This target group is formed of either males or females. In this case, it is necessary to have 2 meetings for 1 activity, in order to address the different nature of the activity when implemented by each gender.

# Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities

7. The Chart to Identify Daily Activities Near the Minefields, along with the Map of the Minefields, is submitted as part of the village portfolio to the Provincial Supervisor.

# Tool 2: Chart of Daily Activities



## First Meeting with the Target Groups

- The meeting with the target groups allows the facilitators to discuss how the activity the group is carrying out near/in the minefield is putting them at risk.

## First Meeting with the Target Groups

- The facilitators can then prescribe adapted MRE messages specific to each target group.

- Let's see how this information is communicated in the **Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice**…

## Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

**Description:**

- A chart that explains to the target groups how their behavior near or inside the minefields is putting them at risk
- The chart offers possible solutions to minimize the group's risk while doing the activity.

## Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

**What is the purpose of this tool?**

- The meeting with the target groups is designed to provide MRE messages that are specific to the activity the group is doing, in order to minimize the risk of a mine accident as much as possible.

## Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

- **Steps to follow for the meeting with the target groups:**

1. The facilitators meet with each target group and create a chart on a piece of paper like this:

| Target Group | High-Risk Behavior | Advice/ Alternatives |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

## Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

2. The facilitators fill in the chart with the name of the target group.

3. They explain the specific behavior that is putting the group at-risk of having a mine accident.

4. After the facilitators provide advice and discuss with the group possible solutions or alternatives.

# Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

| Target Group | High-Risk Behavior | Advice/ Alternatives |
|---|---|---|
| Peasants | □Use abandoned paths<br>□Picking up UXO/ mines<br>□Collect fruits in areas without signs of people | □Only use safe paths<br>□Don't touch UXO/ mines<br>□Only pick fruits in areas that are known to be safe |

Example of a chart explaining risky behavior to the target group and offering advice…

# Tool 3: Chart Explaining Risky Behavior and Offering Advice

5. This Chart is kept in the village portfolio for possible future use with the target group.

6. Facilitators fill out the "IMSMA Form for MRE Activities" to be submitted to IND.

## If the area is demined by HI…

- A final **MRE session** is held at the handover ceremony after demining is complete

## Tool 4: Final MRE Session

**Description:**

- This MRE Session takes place during the handover ceremony of the land demined by HI.

- The facilitators deliver the standard "8 messages" from the MRE flipchart.

## Tool 4: Final MRE Session

**What is the purpose of this tool?**

- Although the land is demined, there may be other mined areas nearby.
- The Final MRE Session is held in order to sensitize the community for the long-term about the danger of mines and what they should do if they find one. It is the final step towards "controlling the impact"

## Tool 4: Final MRE Session

- **Steps to follow for the final MRE session:**

1. The facilitators organize a meeting with the community living near the area that was demined.

# Tool 4: Final MRE Session

# Tool 4: Final MRE Session

2. The facilitators use the MRE flipchart to present 8 messages:
   1. Identification of mines
   2. The effects of mines
   3. Zones that are susceptible to being mined
   4. Indications that a zone is mined
   5. The signs that indicate minefields
   6. Precautions to take in an unfamiliar area
   7. What to do when a mine is discovered
   8. What is necessary to do in case of an accident

## Tool 4: Final MRE Session

3. The facilitators then provide the community with pamphlets which summarize the 8 messages for the community

## If the area is not demined by HI…

- A **Second Meeting with the Target Groups** is held.

## Tool 5: Second Meeting with the Target Groups

**Description:**

- The team meets with the target groups again to assess whether the advice from the 1st meeting was followed
- Any alternatives to entering the mined areas will be discussed

## Tool 5: Second Meeting with the Target Groups

**What is the purpose of this tool?**

- The meeting is organized in order to try and minimize the tendency of the target group to enter the mined area, and help them cope with the problem of mines for the long-term.

## Tool 5: Second Meeting with the Target Groups

- Steps to follow for the second meeting with the target groups:

1. The facilitators explain to the target groups that there will be no demining by HI at this time. They clarify what activities the demining team will be doing in terms of marking the mined area with signs.

2. The facilitators then ask the group whether they have been following the MRE advice discussed at the last meeting.

## Tool 5: Second Meeting with the Target Groups

3. The facilitators help the group conceive of possible alternatives for the activities that are putting them at risk of a mine accident.

4. The facilitators then work with the group to design a project document about the possible alternatives devised.

## Tool 5: Second Meeting with the Target Groups

5. A reliable focal point is identified by the facilitators who can be in charge of information about mines.

6. The Project Document-Possible Alternatives for the Target Group is delivered to the Provincial Supervisor.

## MINE RISK EDUCATION ACTIVITIES AND TOOLS

- This concludes the “Guide to MRE Activities and Tools” of HI’s Liaison and Planning Team.

- For more information on how the MRE steps fit into the entire Liaison and Planning process, refer to the “Catalogue of Tools” and the “Integration of L&P Activities Into PDHI” documents.