



# Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study on Disaster Risk Reduction North Rakhine state | March - June 2015

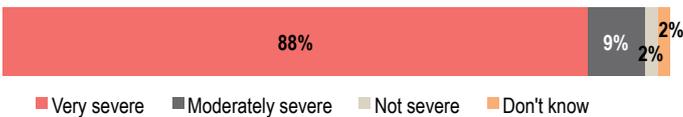
Between March and June 2015, REACH conducted a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) study on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in northern Rakhine State in support of the Program for Improved Disaster Management and Resilience Against Natural Disasters (IDM-RAND). The assessment was designed to inform programme activities as well as wider policy and programming in Rakhine State by highlighting key gaps in people's current understanding of and attitudes toward natural disasters, as well as capabilities and entry points for increased resilience.

The research targeted a representative sample of the population in the project's target area of Maungdaw, Sittwe, Pauktaw, Minbya and Myebon townships, and involved 1,247 individual interviews\* in addition to 20 complementary focus group discussions. This factsheet highlights key findings from the assessment.



## Perceptions on the frequency and severity of natural hazards

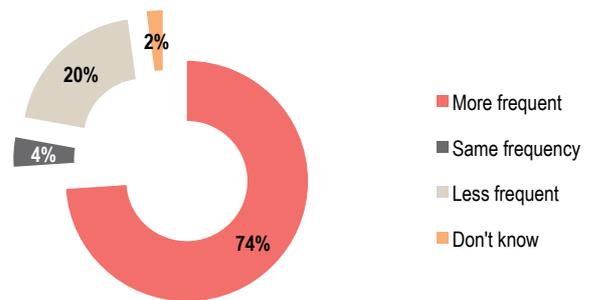
How severe a problem are natural hazards in your area?



How big a priority is it to address the impact of natural hazards?

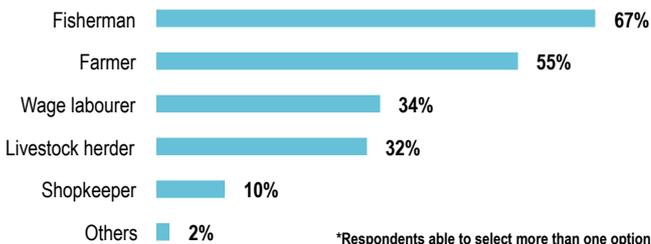


How is the frequency of natural hazards changing in your area?

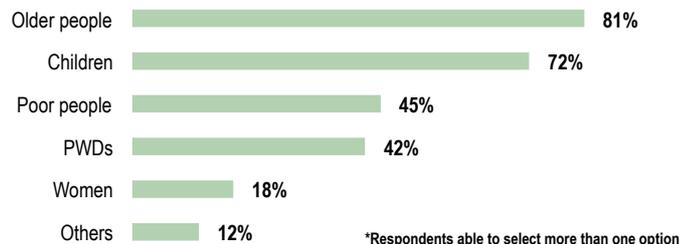


## Who is vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards?

Perceived most vulnerable livelihood groups\*



Perceived most vulnerable population groups\*



### Age and gender disparities

Survey data suggest a broad lack of awareness of or participation in DRR response among **women over 60**, who are less likely to: view DRR as a priority action; make household preparations for a disaster; know where to evacuate; feel involved in household or community disaster preparations; or have confidence in the effectiveness of actors involved in disaster response.

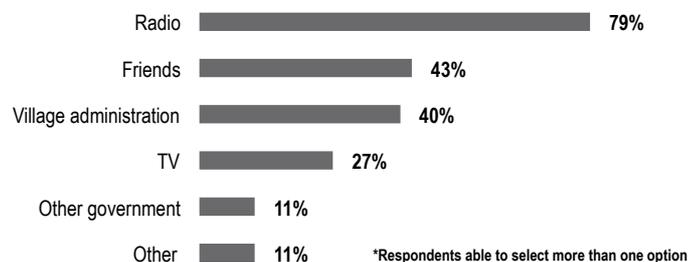
**Teenage girls (age 15-18)** also appear to display a relative lack of awareness of the dangers of disasters, being less likely to view disasters as a high priority issue; less likely to cite injury or death as an impact of disasters, and more likely to see their houses as safe in the event of a disaster.

## Education on DRR

Only **17%** of individuals reported receiving any kind of training or education on issues related to disaster risk reduction

## Information sources on natural hazards

Most commonly cited information sources\*



Relative importance of different media sources



\* Data were collected from six age/gender strata. Data presented here are weighted averages for all strata combined, reported at 95% confidence level and 6% margin of error



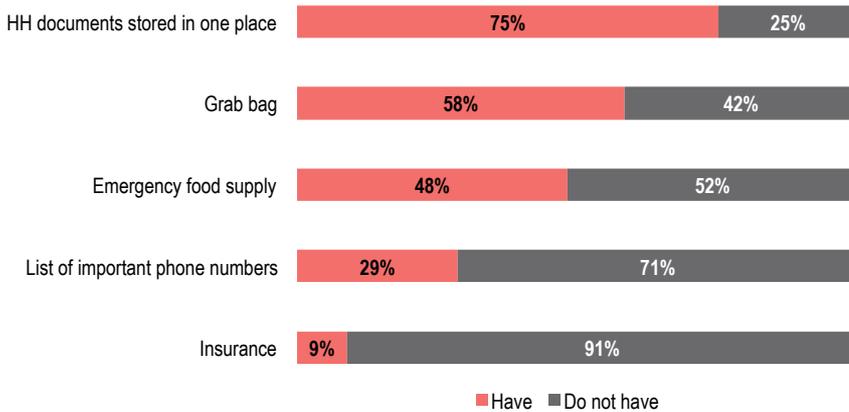
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Many people make preparations for natural disasters within their own households. However, these are not matched by structures for dealing with disasters at the community level.

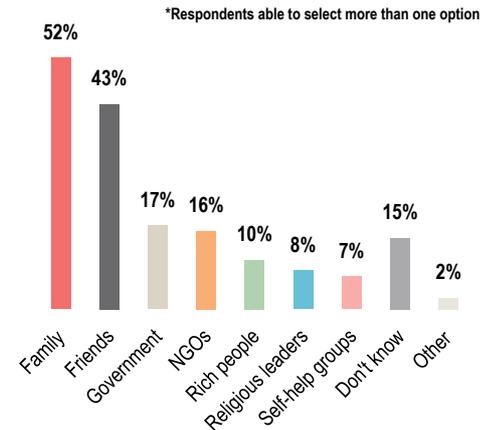
- 95% have never taken part in a disaster drill
- 33% have no place to evacuate
- 42% have no understanding of who is responsible for doing what during a disaster
- 90% have no understanding of government procedures for disasters

## Household-level preparedness and response

### Proportion (%) of individuals reporting key HH disaster preparations

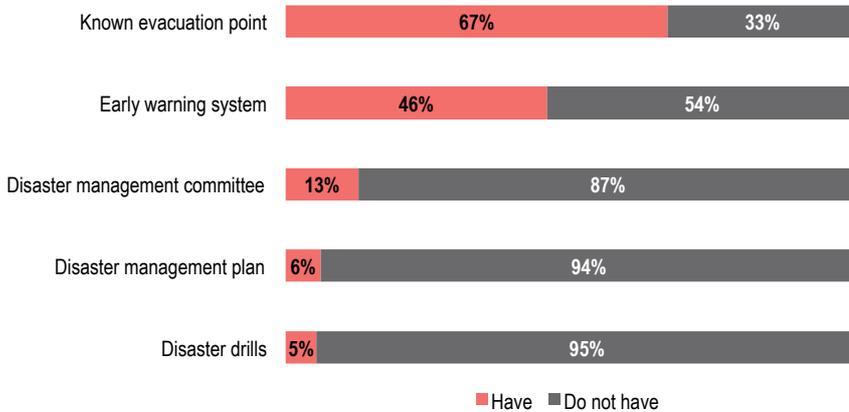


### Anticipated sources of support after a disaster\*

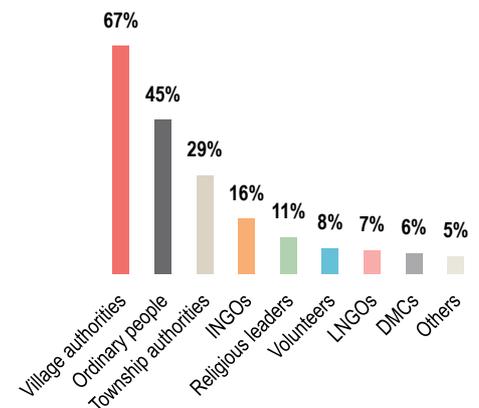


## Community-level preparedness and response

### Proportion (%) of individuals reporting key community disaster preparations



### Perceived key actors in community-level disaster response\*



## Key recommendations

### Assessment

- Incorporate gender and age vulnerability analysis into all DRR programming

### Awareness raising and education

- Extend coverage of DRR awareness-raising activities
- Incorporate DRR into government and temporary learning space curricula

### Communication with communities

- Ensure government disaster management plans are properly shared with all communities
- Ensure that early warning systems are accessible and intelligible to all populations

### Shelter

- Ensure that communities have access to adequate and properly-provisioned disaster shelters

### Community-based DRR

- Extend coverage of community-based DRR initiatives
- Mainstream DRR into livelihoods and early recovery programming

### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of ACTED, IMPACT Initiatives, and UNOSAT. REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. For more information please visit our website at: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).