

Supplementary Report

We Witness Violence Every Day:

An Assessment of the Conflict Dynamics and Peace Process in Afghanistan

Drawing Portraits of Women and Men in Afghanistan



Prepared by
The Liaison Office (TLO)

Submitted to
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)

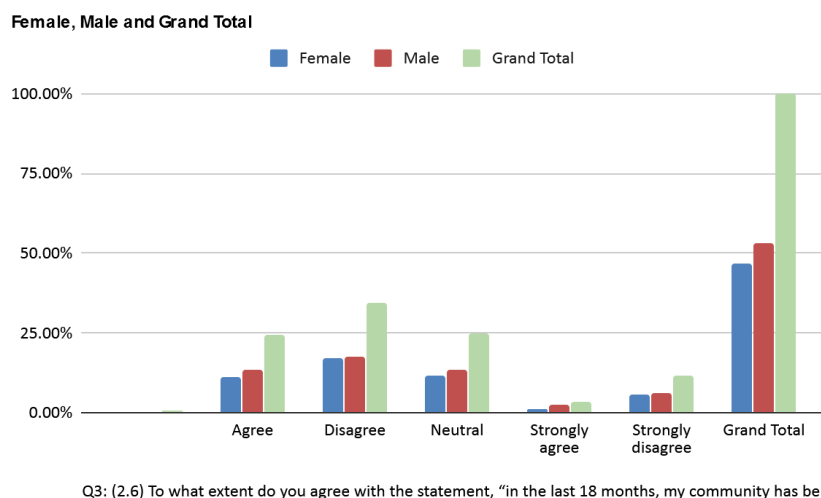
31 January 2020

“We Witness Violence Every Day” Drawing Portraits of Women and Men in Afghanistan

This note aims to understand who are the people who feel disenfranchised, what their lives look like, and what they experience. To illustrate this, we portrayed different types of profiles of people who engage in conflict in Afghanistan using the dataset of the conflict assessment/gender analysis.

We selected six categories of people based on their responses to the survey questionnaire. Questions considered were related to demographic data (location, age, level of education), challenge 1, main types and sources of conflict, awareness, and confidence about the current peace process, activities they participated in, and activities suggested to promote peace.

All responses were analyzed against Q3: (2.6) to what extent do you agree with the statement, **“in the last 18 months, my community has been able to de-escalate violence”**? This core question includes responses like Agree, Strongly Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree, Blanks. For the sake of clarity, replies such as “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” and “Disagree” and “Strongly Disagree” have been aggregated. Therefore, the selected categories of people are composed of women and men, either agreeing, disagreeing or with a neutral regarding the above statement.



Similar trends have been observed from the two different gender groups over their position in “agreeing/strongly agreeing” or “disagreeing/strongly disagreeing” with the de-escalation of the violence in their community. Percentages were averaged based on the total of the surveyed people from their respective gender groups:

- Women who disagree or strongly disagree represent respectively 17% and 5.6%
- Women who agree and strongly agree represent respectively 11% and 1.1%
- Women who have a neutral opinion represent 11.7%
- Men who disagree and strongly disagree represent respectively 17.6% and 6.2%
- Men who agree and strongly agree represent respectively 13.3% and 2.4%
- Men who have a neutral opinion represent 13.3%

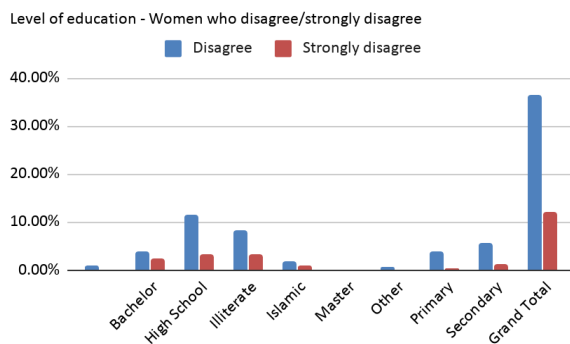
Women in the six locations

Before entering specifics, the top priorities referenced as challenge number 1 in their community were analyzed for all surveyed women (agree/strongly agree, disagree/strongly disagree, neutral and blanks). **"Insecurity"** was evoked with the highest percentage (**24.7%**) as the challenge n°1. Only then come issues such as **unemployment** (9.7%), **poverty** (6.6%), **illiteracy** (7.4%), and **electricity** (3.6%) which represent more concrete concerns. Similar trends were observed for men, independently if they agree, disagree or are neutral with the above statement (Q3).

Women who disagree or strongly disagree with the idea that violence is de-escalating

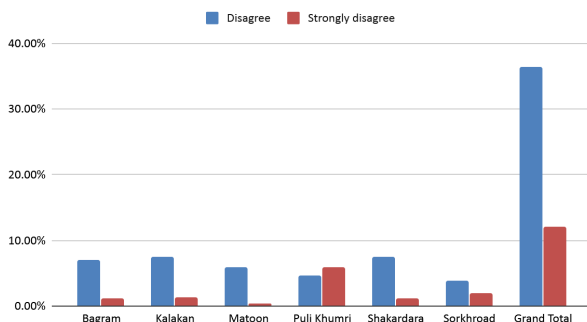
They represent around 12.1% of the total of surveyed women in the six locations. They are around 25 to 29 years old. The level of education of these women ranges from a high-school diploma to illiterate. They were widely communicating their views during the survey, in contrast to the group of women who agree. They are living in all six districts, however, majority of them are from Plu Khumri where the most pessimistic views were expressed about the current situation. For them, domestic violence and violence perpetrated by armed groups (both sides) are the more pressing issues that their community is struggling with. Women like her are facing these issues in everyday life and consider these as the major causes of conflict and suffering of women and children in their community. Many of these women also see traditional groups as most effective for dispute resolution, but they don't necessarily access those for their own purposes. These women cited Police and Court, and then Community Elders as the top two spaces they would go to, even though they cite the Shura as the most effective group. To promote peace and harmony in her community, they will engage in activities such as educating community/public awareness as well as eliminating gender inequality.

Into specifics: By filtering frequency answers equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed women. This allows to draw the following trends:



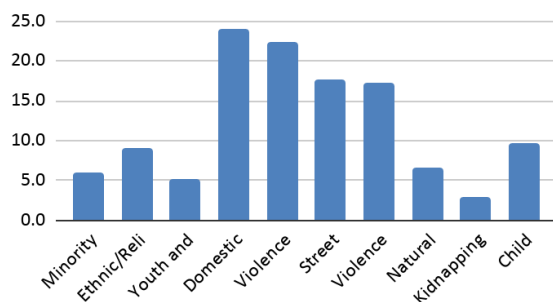
The age range of the concerned women is predominantly between **25-29 (13.3%)** and **20-24 (12.4%) years old**. In the third position come women from 15-19 years old. Regarding their level of education, female respondents have most likely attended **High School (14.8%)** but 11.5% of them are illiterate, and 7.1% have only attended Secondary school.

Residency & visiting place - Women who disagree/strongly disagree



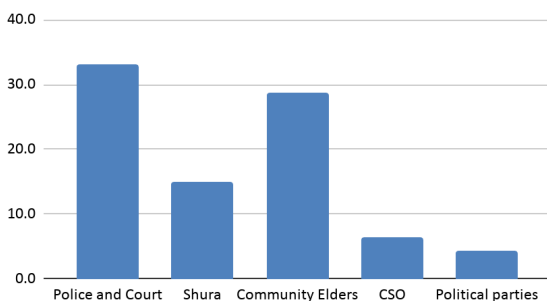
Concerned women mainly come from the different targeted provinces but women from **Plu Khumri** (10.4%) seem to have the **most pessimistic views** about the conflict followed by women living in Kalakan (8.9%), and Shakardara (8.5%).

Types of violence - Women who disagree/strongly disagree



24% of female respondents believe that **domestic violence** is the most serious and most frequent violence occurring in their communities. Violence related to armed conflict (22.4.3%), as well as street crimes and violence (17.3%), have been significant as well. In a similar thought, these women consider that the **lack of awareness of their rights** is the first cause of conflict (**28.8%**) closely followed by the presence of armed groups (28.5%).

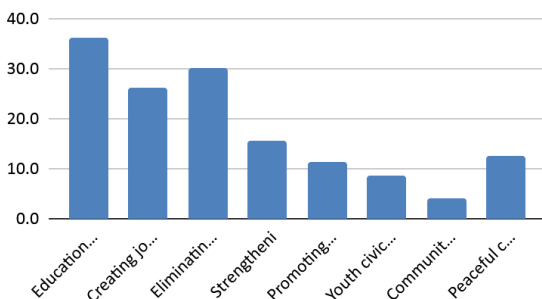
Mechanisms to resolve conflicts - Women who disagree/strongly disagree



Women would refer to the **Police and Courts** in priority (**33.2%**), then consult the Community Elders (28.8%) before Shura (14.9%). However, women of this group believe that **Shura represents the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **31.2 %**. In a similar order, they have mentioned Community Elders as well as Police and Courts as other effective mechanisms with **30.8%** for both. However, Political Parties

would be rather perceived as the less effective mechanisms with 10.5% (Not Effective at all).

Activities contributing to peace - Women who disagree/strongly disagree



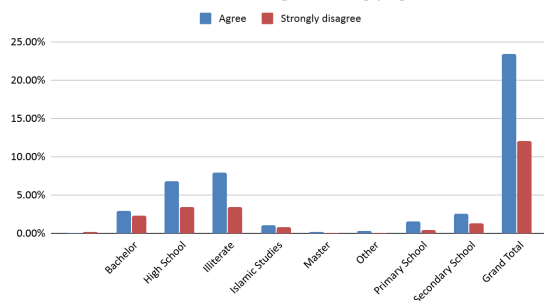
Over the total of surveyed women, **71.3%** were aware of the current Government led peace process. Only 4.5% of women from this group have participated in **training and workshops**, and 3.3% in **community dialogue**. Among this group of women who were aware, **15.7%** had **no confidence** and **9.4%** had **confidence in this peace process**. When questioning them about the activities that will contribute to promoting peace in their community/districts; **36.1%** mentioned **education community/public**

awareness, 30.2% opted for eliminating gender inequality, and 26.2% judged that activities creating job opportunities would have an impact on the de-escalation of the violence.

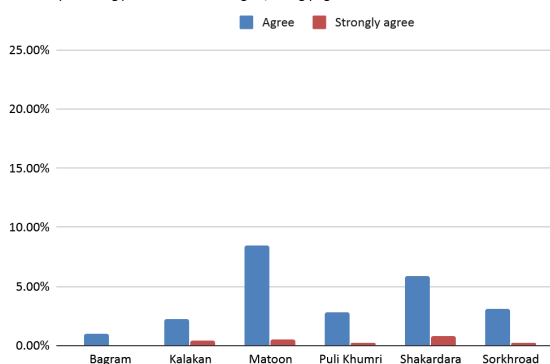
Women who agree or strongly agree that violence is de-escalating

She represents around 11.7% of the total of surveyed women in the six locations. She is around 20 to 24 years old. She is most likely illiterate, but she may also have attended High School. She was not communicating massively on her views during the survey, in contrast to the group of women who disagree. She is living in Mattoon. For her, domestic violence is the first type of violence in her community. In the same line, the lack of awareness of her peer's rights, as well as the presence of the armed groups, are the main causes of conflict according to her. When she faces a dispute, she will rather refer to the Police and Courts or Shura while she considers Shura as the most effective resolution mechanism. To promote peace and harmony in her community, she will engage in activities such as education community/public awareness as well as eliminating gender inequality.

Level of education - Women who agree/strongly agree



Residency & visiting place - Women who agree/strongly agree



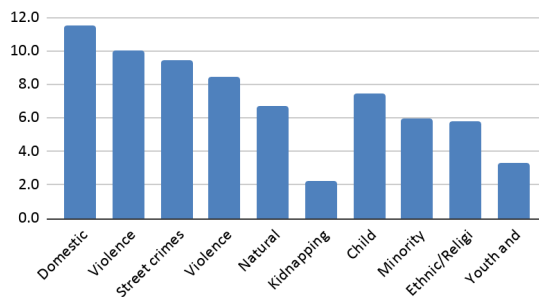
Into specifics: By filtering frequency answers equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed women. This allows to draw the following trends:

The age range of these women is between **20-24 (6.9%)** and **20-24 (5.1%) years old**, then women aged from 15-19 years old. Regarding their position according to their **level of education**, female respondents are most likely **illiterate (8.5%)**. Another 7.6% have attended High School while only 6.2% Secondary School.

Concerned women are mainly living in **Mattoon** up to 9%, seems to have the **most optimistic**

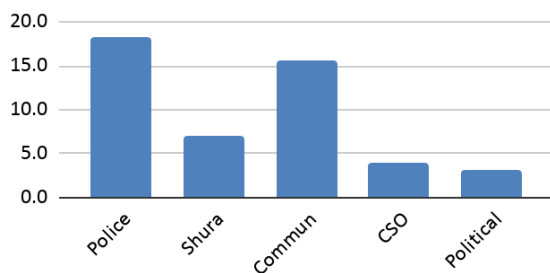
views, about the conflict which shows high contrasts in comparison to other provinces

Types of violence - Women who agree/strongly agree



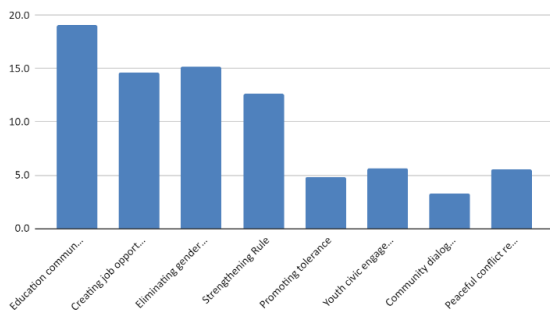
For them, up to 11.5% stated that **domestic violence** is the first type of conflict or incident. Then comes violence related to armed conflict (10%), and street crimes and violence (9.4%). Violence against women/girls, violence against journalist/social worker (8.4%) and natural resources (6.7%) appear to also have high scores. According to these women, the **lack of awareness on their rights** is the **first cause of conflict** with 12.1% followed very closely by the presence of armed groups (11.2%).

Mechanisms to resolve conflicts - Women who agree/strongly agree



Women would refer to the **Police and Courts (18.2%)** in priority, then consult the Community Elder (15.6%) before Shura (7.1%). They believe that **Shura represents the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **17 %**. In a similar order, they have mentioned Community Elders (16.3%) as another effective mechanism. Political Parties would be rather perceived as the less effective mechanisms with 3.8% (Not Effective at all).

Activities contributing to peace - Women agreeing/strongly agreeing



Over the total of surveyed women, **71.3%** were aware of the current Government led peace process. **3.3% of women** from this group participated in **public campaigns** and 2.5% in community dialogue to promote peace and harmony. Among this group of women who were aware, **16% had confidence** and **only 2.7% had no confidence in the peace process**. When questioning them about the activities that will contribute to promoting peace and harmony in

their community/districts; **19.1%** mentioned **education community/public awareness**, 15.2% opted for eliminating gender inequality, and 14.7% judged that activities creating job opportunities would have an impact on the de-escalation of violence.

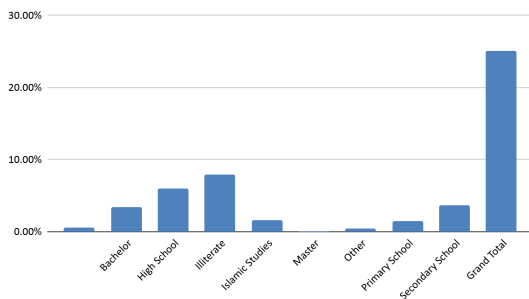
Women who have a neutral position the idea that violence is de-escalating

She represents around 12.2% of the total of surveyed women in the six locations. She is around 25 to 29 years old. She is illiterate and she is living in Kalakan. She did not widely communicate her views during the survey, in contrast to the two other groups of women. For her, violence against women and girls/ journalist and social workers are the more pressing issues that her community is struggling with. In the same line, the lack of awareness of her peer's rights, as well as the presence of the armed groups, are the main causes of conflict according to her. When she faces a dispute, she will rather refer to the Police and Court, which mechanism is the most effective according to

her. To promote peace and harmony in her community, she will engage in activities to eliminate gender inequalities.

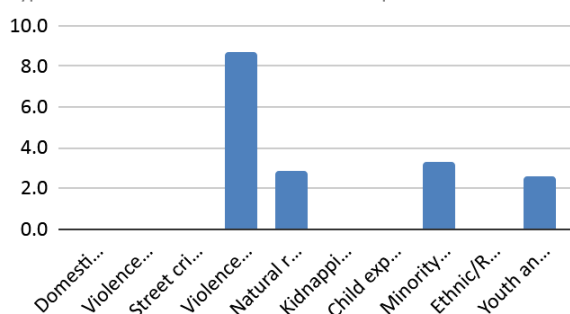
Into specifics: By filtering frequency answers equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed women. This allows to draw the following trends:

Level of education - Women with a neutral opinion



The age range of the concerned women is predominantly between **25-29 (7.2%)** and **20-24 (5.5%) years old**. In the third position come women from 15-19 years old. Regarding the level of education, female respondents tend most likely be illiterate (**7.9%**) but 6% have attended High School, and 3.6% Secondary school. Concerned women come from the different targeted provinces but they are mainly living in **Kalakan (6.3%)** followed by Sorkhroad (4.9%) and Shakardara (4.4%).

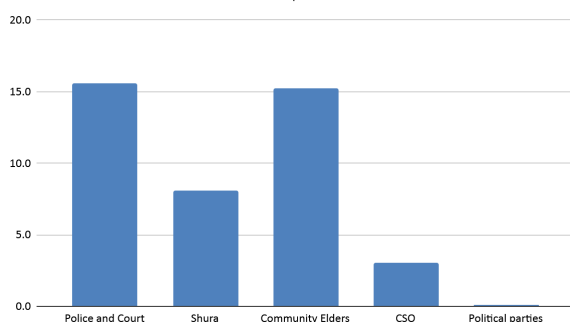
Types of violence - Women with a neutral opinion



This group of women communicates less over the type of conflict that occurred in the last 12 months in their community than the other sub-groups. **8.7%** of female respondents believe that **violence against women and girls, and journalists** is the most serious and most frequent violence occurring in their communities. Minority discrimination (3.3%) is significant as well while they didn't express herself on other types of violence commonly referenced by the two other groups of women. In a similar thought,

these women consider that the **lack of awareness of their rights** is the first cause of conflict (**12%**) closely followed by the presence of armed groups (10.1%).

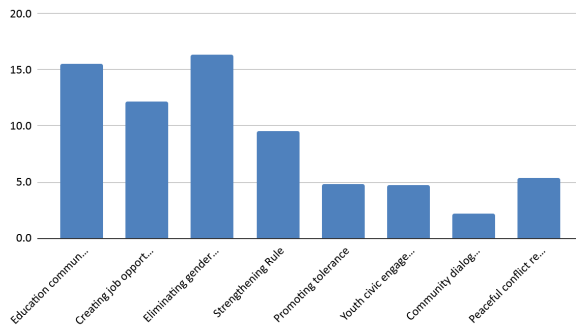
Mechanisms to resolve conflicts - Women with a neutral opinion



Women would refer to the **Police and Courts in priority (15.6%)** then go to the Community Elders (15.2%) before Shura (8.1%). Similarly, these women believe that **Police and Courts represent the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **16.2%**. They have also scored Shura (15.3%) and Community Elders (15.3%) as other effective mechanisms. However, Political Parties would be rather perceived as the less effective mechanisms with 4.8% (Not

Effective at all).

Activities contributing to peace- Women who have a neutral opinion



Over the total of surveyed women, **71.3%** were aware of the current Government led peace process. Only **2.4%** have participated in **training and workshops**, and **1.6%** in public campaigns. Among this group, **3.1%** had **no confidence** and **9.3%** had **confidence in the peace process**. When questioning them about the activities that will contribute to promoting peace in their community/districts; **16.3%** mentioned activities to **eliminate gender inequality**, **15.6%** opted for education community/public awareness and **12.2%**

judged that activities creating job opportunities would have an impact on the de-escalation of the conflict.

Concluding comments

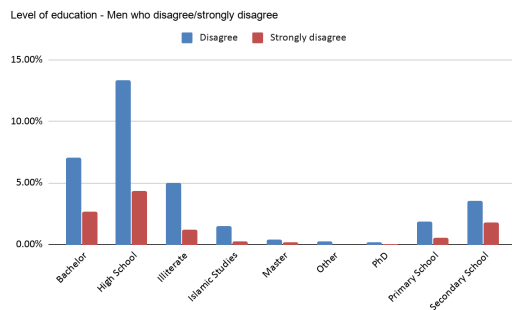
- Overall, **women who disagree/strongly disagree** with the de-escalation of violence in their community **outnumber** the groups of women who agree/strongly agree, and have a neutral opinion. This group of women are the one who **communicated the most over most of the survey questions**, in particular with regards to **conflict/disputes or incidence of violence** that have occurred in their community over the past 12 months.
- The age range of these women varies between **20-24**, **20-24** and **15-19 years old**. These three age ranges are composed of relatively young women between the children and adult statuses. They have experienced war/conflict since they were born.
- Over the total of surveyed women, **71.3% were aware**, and **27.7% were not aware of the current Government led peace process**. However, very few of the surveyed women have participated in activities to promote peace and harmony, in comparison to men. The group of women who disagree/strongly disagree are the less confident in this peace process and outnumber other groups in their confidence towards this process.
- Women who disagree/strongly disagree and the ones who agree/strongly agree have **similar opinions**, in different proportions, on the types (**domestic violence**) and causes of violence in their community (**lack of awareness of their rights**) as well as the most effective mechanism to solve conflict (**Shura**), while women with neutral opinion have slightly different perceptions.

Men in the six locations

The top priorities referenced as a challenge number 1 were analyzed for all surveyed men (agree/strongly agree, disagree/strongly disagree, neutral and blanks). **"Insecurity"** was evoked with the highest percentage (**28.14%**) as the challenge n°1. Then come **unemployment** (14.9%), **poverty** (6.2%), **illiteracy** (2.4%), and **electricity** (2.2%). Similar challenges were mentioned by women, in other proportions.

Men who disagree or strongly disagree with the idea that violence is de-escalating

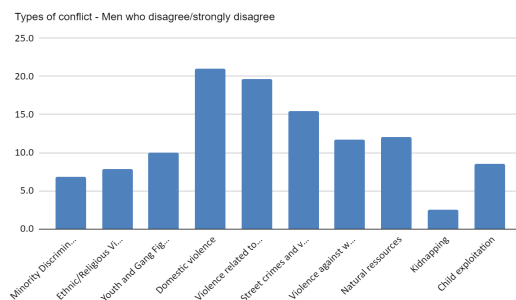
He represents around 20% of the total of the surveyed men in the six locations. He is around 25 to 29 years old. He has attended High School, or he may also hold a bachelor's degree. He is living in Sorkhroad, Bagram or Puli Khumri. For him, domestic violence and violence related to armed conflict are the more pressing issues that his community is struggling with. In the same line, the presence of the armed groups is the main cause of conflict according to him. When he faces a dispute, he will rather refer to the Police and Court, and only then to the Community Elders, which latest mechanism he considered the most effective. To promote peace and harmony in his community, he will engage in activities such as creating jobs and education community/public awareness.



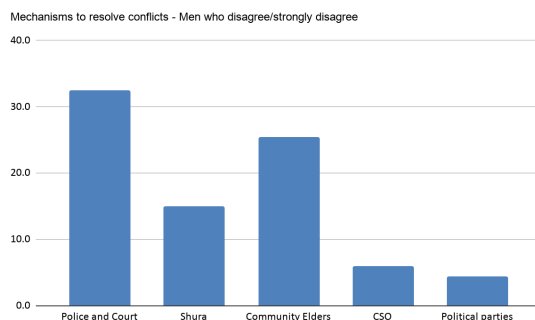
Into specifics: By filtering the frequency answer equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed men. This allows to draw the following trends:

The ranges in age concerned men are varying between **25-29 (11.5%)** and **20-24 (9.8%) years old**. In the third position come men aged from 30-34 years old, which category is slightly more aged than women. Regarding their **level of education**, men tend to have attended **High School** with **17.7%**.

Then, concerned men hold a bachelor's degree (9.7%), or are illiterate (6.3%). They are living in the different targeted provinces such as in **Sorkhroad (9.1%)** as well as in Bagram and Puli Khumri (8.8% for both).



Among the men surveyed; **domestic violence (21.1%)** followed by violence related to armed conflict (19.6%), and street violence (15.4%) are considered as the three first **types of conflict or incidents of violence** that occurred in their community in the last 12 months. Male respondents have a slightly different opinion on the conflict causes than women. They believe that the **presence of armed groups is the first source of conflict (25.6%)**. This is followed very closely with the lack of awareness of their rights (25.2%), and the lack of a legal system (22.5%) is viewed as the third source.

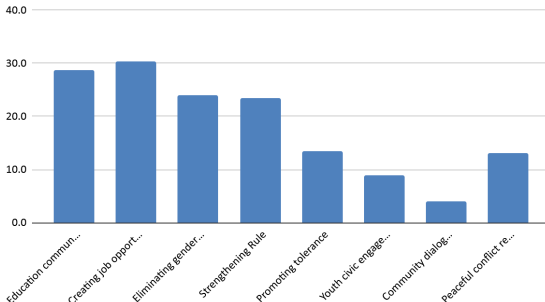


Men would refer first to the **Police and Court (32.5%)**, before consulting the Community Elders (25.2%) or the Shura (15%). Political parties (4.4%) will be approached in the last resort. However, men

from this group believe that **Community Elders represent the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **31.5%**. In a similar order, they have referenced Shura (30.1%) and Police and Courts

(29.8%) as other effective mechanisms. However, Political Parties would be rather perceived as the latest effective mechanisms with 13.1% (Not Effective at all).

Activities contributing to peace - Men who disagree/strongly disagree



Among the total of surveyed men, independently of their position regarding the conflict, **75.2%** were informed about the current **Government led peace process**. They participated in higher proportions than women in activities organized to promote peace such as **community dialogue (7.4%)** and public campaigns (5.6%). Among this group of men were aware, **13.7% had no confidence** and **13.3% of them had confidence** in the peace process. Surveyed men considered that activities such as those to **create job**

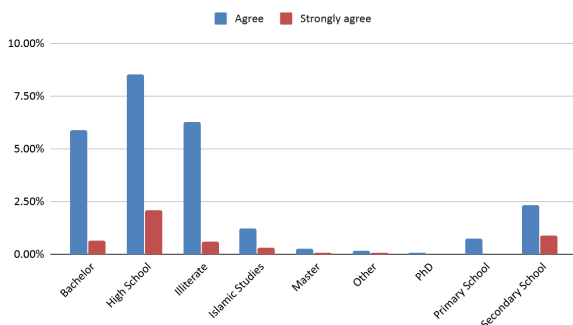
opportunities (30.4%), education community/public awareness (28.7%), and eliminating gender inequality (24%) will contribute to promoting peace and harmony in your community/districts.

Men who agree or strongly agree with the idea that violence is de-escalating

He represents around 15.8% of the total of surveyed men in the six locations. He is around 25 to 29 years old. He has attended High School, or he may also face illiteracy. He is living in Matoon. For him, street violence and crimes is the first type of violence in his community. However, he considers that the presence of armed groups is the main cause of conflict. When he faces a dispute, he will rather refer to the Police and Courts, which is also the most effective mechanism of conflict resolution according to him. To promote peace and harmony in his community, he will engage in activities such as education community/public awareness as well as creating job opportunities.

Into specifics: By filtering only the frequency answer equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed men. This allows to draw the following trends:

Level of education - Men who agree/strongly agree

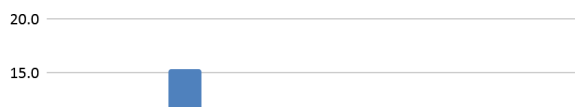


The age ranges of concerned men between **25-29 (6.8%)** and **20-24 (6.2%) years old**. They have attended **High School** with 10.6%, or face illiteracy (6.9%). Only in the third position, 6.5% of the concerned men hold a bachelor's degree. Men of this group are majoritarily living in **Matoon (9.2%)**.

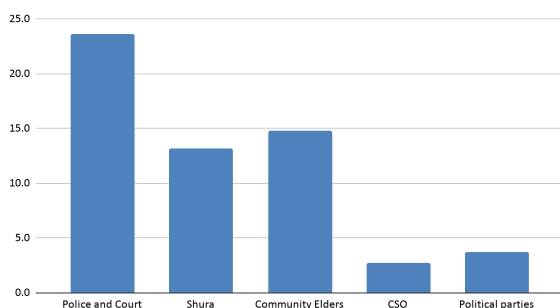
In contrast with the men disagreeing with the deescalating of the violence, concerned men think that **street violence and crimes (15.4%)** is the **main type of conflict** or which creates

incidents of violence in the past 12 months. Domestic violence (10.1%) as well as violence related to armed conflict, and violence against women/girls, violence against journalist/social worker (8.1% for both) are the next predominant types of conflict according to them. Concerned men who think the conflict is de-escalating also believe that the **lack of awareness of their rights (15.2%)** is the **main source of conflict** but followed closely by the **presence of armed groups (13.3%)**.

Types of violence - Men who agree/strongly agree

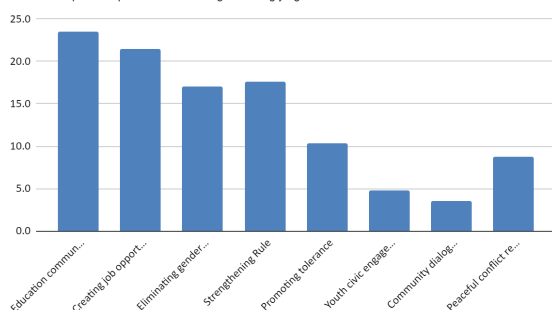


Mechanisms to resolve conflicts - Men who agree/strongly agree



mechanisms. However, Political Parties would be rather perceived as the latest effective mechanisms with only 9.1% (Not Effective at all).

Activities to promote peace - Men who agree/strongly agree



awareness (23.5%), creating job opportunities (21.5%) and strengthening the rule of law (17.6%) will most likely contribute to promoting peace and harmony in your community/districts.

Rumors and hate speech (10.9%) as well as the clashes between government forces and armed groups (10.5%) are other important sources of conflict.

Men would refer to the **Police and Courts** (23.6%) then consult the Community Elders (14.8%) before Shura (13.2%). Political Parties (2.2%) are an option coming before CSO (6.4%). Concerned men believe that **Police and Courts represent the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **23%**. In a similar order, they have referenced Community Elders (22.8%) and Shura (22.1%) as other effective

Among the total of surveyed men, independently of their position regarding the conflict, **74.2%** were informed about the current Government led **peace process**. Men from this group present the highest percentage of participation in activities to promote peace such as **community dialogue** (13.3%) and public campaigns (7.4%).

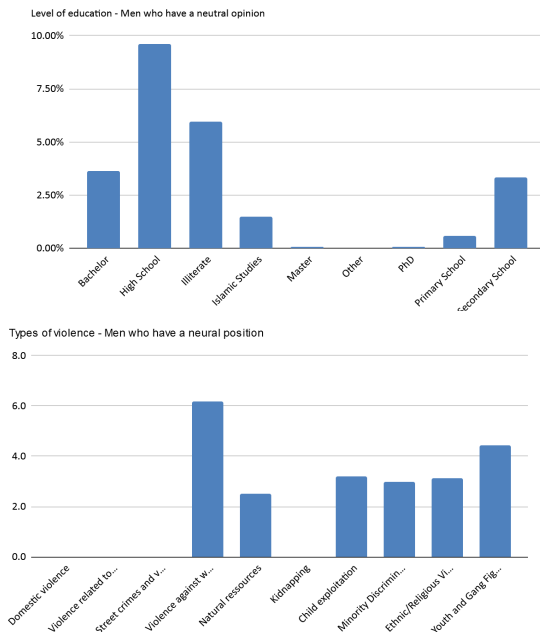
Among this group of men, **18.2% were confident** and **only 5.5% were not confident** in this initiative. Surveyed men considered that activities such as **education community/public**

Men who have a neutral position with the idea that violence is de-escalating

He represents around 13.3% of the total of the surveyed men in the six locations. He is around 25 to 29 years old. He has attended High School, or he may also be illiterate. He is living in Bagram, Puli Khumri or Kalakan. For him, violence against women/girls and journalists and social workers are the more pressing issues that his community is struggling with. In the same line, the lack of the legal system is the main cause of conflict according to him. When he faces a dispute, he will rather refer to the Police and Court although he considers Community Elders and Shura as the most effective mechanisms. To promote peace and harmony in her community, she will engage in activities such as education community/public awareness as well as those to create jobs.

Into specifics: By filtering only the frequency answer equal to 1 (removing blanks and 0), scores were averaged based on the total of the surveyed men. This allows to draw the following trends:

The ranges in age concerned men are varying between **25-29 (5.3%)** and **30-24 (4.6%)** years old. In the third position come men aged from 20-24 years old, which is different for women.

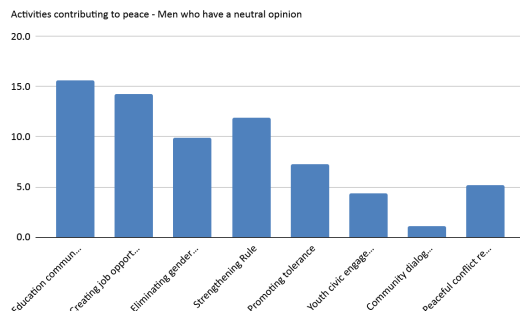


Regarding their **level of education**, men tend to have attended **High School** with **9.6%**. Then, concerned men are illiterate (6%) or hold a bachelor's degree (3.6%). Concerned men are living in the different targeted provinces such as in Bagram (7.6%), Puli Khumri (5.5%) and Kalakan (5.3%)

Among the men surveyed; **violence against women/girls, violence against journalist/social worker** (6.2%) followed by youth and gang fighting (4.4%), are considered as the two first **types of conflict or incidents of violence** that occurred in their community in the last 12 months. Concerned men haven't expressed themselves over the most referenced types of violence by the other two groups. Male respondents have a slightly different opinion on the conflict causes than other surveyed men. They believe that the **lack of a legal system**

is the **first source of conflict (14.5%)**. This is followed very closely with the lack of awareness of their rights (13.1%), and the presence of armed groups (13.7%) is viewed as the third source.

Men would refer first to the **Police and Court (19.1%)**, before consulting the Community Elders (12.5%), and very close to the Shura (12.4%). Political parties (2.1%) will be approached in the last resort. However, men from this group believe that **Community Elders and Shura represent the most effective mechanisms** (Data for Effective/Very Effective have been aggregated) in resolving conflicts in their community up to **17.8%**. In a similar order, they have referenced Police and Courts (17.5%) as other effective mechanisms. However, Political Parties would be rather perceived as the latest effective mechanisms with 6.4% (Not Effective at all).



Among the total of surveyed men, independently of their position regarding the conflict, **75.2%** were informed about the current **Government led peace process**. They participated in higher proportions than women in activities organized to promote peace such as **community dialogue (4.4%)** as well as training and workshops (1.6%). Among the group of men who disagree, **9% had confidence** and **2.8% of them had no confidence** in the peace process. Survey men considered that activities such as **education community/public awareness (15.7%)**, those to

create job opportunities (14.2%) and strengthening the rule of law (11.9%) will contribute to promoting peace and harmony in your community/districts.

Concluding comments

- Overall, **men who disagree/strongly disagree** with the de-escalation of violence in their community **outnumber** the groups of men who agree/strongly agree and the one with a neutral opinion. This group of men is the ones who **communicated the most over the type of most of the questions**, in particular with regards to **conflict/disputes or incidence of violence** that have occurred in their community over the past 12 months.
- The age range of these men varies between **25-29, 20-24 and 30-34 years old**. Surveyed men are relatively young but slightly older than the women.
- Over the total of surveyed men, **75.5% were aware**, and **22.8% were not aware of the current Government led peace process**. Surveyed men have participated in activities to promote peace and harmony in higher proportion than women. Proportionally, men agreeing/strongly agreeing who have confidence in the peace process outnumber the two other groups in terms of confidence towards this process.
- Men from different sub-groups have **different opinions** regarding the types (domestic violence, street violence and crimes, violence against women/girls, journalists and social workers) and causes of violence (presence of armed groups, lack of awareness of their rights, lack of a legal system) in their community as well as the effectiveness of the diverse conflict resolution mechanisms (Police and Courts, Community Elders and Shura).