BRCiS Building Resilient Communities in Somalia

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INFORMATION ECOSYSTEM FOR RESILIENCE

ACCESS, USE & NEEDS OF SOMALI URBAN YOUTH

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In 2013, five international NGOs (consisting of the Cooperazione e Sviluppo, Concern Worldwide, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the International Rescue Committee, and Save the Children International) responded to this continuing devastation by founding the humanitarian consortium Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS). BRCiS aims to address this long-term exposure to recurrent disasters and destitution amongst the Somali population by increasing the resilience of communities.

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Forcier Consulting is a development research firm that operates in challenging post-conflict environments. Established in 2011 in South Sudan, Forcier Consulting has invested in developing methodologies and approaches to research that are contextually appropriate and feasible, whilst adhering to international standards for social science research and utilizing the latest data collection technology available. Our core services include population and social science research, project evaluations, market assessments for livelihoods and vocational trainings, private sector and market research for feasibility studies, strategic planning and representation, and training and capacity building workshops.

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Executive Summary

The Somali information sector is rapidly evolving, with smartphone and phone device usage increasing annually. These devices may be beneficial to humanitarian response actors during various phases of the disaster response cycle, i.e. during each of the preparedness, response, and recovery phases. In Somalia, evidence suggests that 86% of adults and the same proportion of youth (15 to 25 years old) have access to mobile phones and that these devices are increasingly used within all aspects of social or business interactions (Gallup Inc. 2016). At the same time, organisations that implement humanitarian and development projects still have a low level of understanding regarding this evolving information landscape, the barriers to access as well as the information needs of the population groups they target. Arguably, this knowledge gap greatly hampers the effectiveness of their programming, leading to missed opportunities for improving the connectedness of communities that helps them better anticipate and reply to shocks.

It is in this context that the BRCiS Consortium endeavoured to obtain a snapshot of the Somali information ecosystem with a focus on vulnerable youth living in five BRCiS-managed camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. Therein, the study followed the InterNews framework on information ecosystem, which outlines eight non-hierarchical dimensions to illustrate the different actors and aspects of the information ecosystem, as well as their significance to resilience. The study employed a robust and iterative mixed methods approach, inclusive of a comprehensive desk review, a large-scale quantitative survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. The desk review comprised upwards of 50 sources on information ecosystems, youth, and displacement. Subsequently, the main survey was conducted with 883 respondents in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beledweyne, South Galkayo, and Hobyo. Finally, in each location other than Hobyo, four focus group discussions with basic and smart phone owners split by gender and two key informant interviews with camp leaders and implementing partners were conducted.

Cross-cutting Findings

Information Needs

A striking first finding was that respondents across location deemed the themes of health and education simultaneously the most impotant and the most sufficiently covered topics, whilst evictions registered as the least sufficiently covered but also least important topic. This raises several questions as to whether the availability of information influences respondents' perception of its importance. This would be confirmed by the fact that more educated respondents tended to be less satisfied with available information.

Aside from tangible information on issues, respondents as well as key informants also underscored the importance of hopeful messages that show a perspective for future support or opportunity. However, given that in most instances this was explicitly tied to aid supplies or employment provided by NGOs, this could suggest that external support runs the risk of creating a dependency relationship.

The perhaps most tangibly important finding was that information within displacement-affected communities is accessed and disseminated via a hubs-and-spokes system. Information is injected at key hubs such as sheikhs/imams, camp leaders, community meetings, or community disaster management committees (CDMCs). These pass information on to their immediate vicinity, which then spreads it among their social networks via in-person meetings and, by far most importantly, via phone. These networks function as quasi-early warning mechanisms as CDMCs and camp leaders spread the warning.

As such, early warning mechanisms exist in most camps, but are severely limited. By and large, they denote CDMC members having received training, and cooperation among local authorities, NGO-staff, and committee members/camp leaders. Beyond that, early warning mechanisms are congruent with

the hubs-and-spokes system. This may have the implicit benefit that it activates social support structures implicitly, but threatens to leave those not so well-connected behind, thereby compounding existing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Given the centrality of phones, costs for electricity, mobile data, and airtime are ubiquitous barriers. In each location, focus group participants noted that most community members were struggling to consume three meals a day, rendering the costs for charging phones challenging at the least. Most focus groups explained that, as a result, people turn their phones off at night to conserve battery.

Occupied with such essential needs and somewhat at the fringes of host communities, most displaced youth professed to be in no position to verify the reliability of specific sources. Nonetheless, teachers, religious leaders, and NGO staff figured among the most trusted individual sources, alongside networks such as friends, family, and radio. Remarkably, more politically charged sources such as elders, politicians, local officials, and websites/social media enjoyed comparatively little trust.

Radio is by far the most used and consumed source of news and information. Internet remains a province for the privileged few who can afford a smartphone and, mostly, mobile data. Here, phone ownership becomes additionally important as phones are the primary means of accessing both radio and internet, with other platforms not even coming close.

However, phone ownership and direct access to individual 'hubs' is mostly reserved for men. Women appear to have an educational disadvantage, are limited to largely unskilled employment or petty trade, and exhibit only indirect access to information. Men seek mostly casual daily labour, but still match female business owners in numbers at the aggregate.

Both circumstances of displacement and information access diverge among locations. In Baidoa, displaced communities appear to stay longer, have better access to sturdy shelter (metal sheets), and to information on employment opportunities. This may be linked to greater cohesion between displaced and host communities both clan-wise and linguistically, as well as a more sedentary lifestyle and a great concentration of NGO service providers in Baidoa. In Mudug, by contrast, displaced communities lament a lack of electricity, connectivity to radio or mobile networks, and little access to local labour markets.

In Beledweyne, the potential shortcomings of a phone-based system become apparent. Affected by sudden annual floods, focus groups remember casualties during floods as community members could not be contacted in time – the flood came at night, and the victims had turned their phones off.

Dual SIM card usage is rare. By and large, it is reserved for those who can afford internet access, and therefore own a second SIM card as the main service provider Hormuud Telecom did not provide mobile internet access at the time of the study. Others use second SIM cards to access mobile money services, which provides an entry point for external bonding capital that could support local subsistence, but also enhance existing inequalities.

A number of recommendations arise from this research, chief among which figures the support for phone usage by subsidizing associated costs or, more sustainably, constructing local solar mini-grids or other forms of renewable and accessible energy that lowers charging costs – and addresses the shortfalls in Beledweyne. In each place, the communications systems lack accountability structures and do not assure that all parts of communities are reached. This can be mitigated by engaging community committees, which also provide a direct contact point for implementing partners and capacitating initiatives. Moreover, all such initiatives must be geared to locations, as displaced communities in Mudug require physical infrastructure whereas those in Baidoa and Beledweyne must address more long-term aspects of displacement – and Mogadishu displaced communities face potential evictions due to land prospecting. Any information campaign in this regard should make use of the prominence of radio and trust towards key influencers, ideally disseminating messages in the early morning hours.

Introduction

The Somali information sector is rapidly evolving, with smartphone and phone device usage increasing annually. These devices may be beneficial to humanitarian response actors during various phases of the disaster response cycle, i.e. during each of the preparedness, response, and recovery phases. In Somalia, evidence suggests that 86% of adults and the e proportion of youth (15 to 25 years old) have access to mobile phones and that these devices are increasingly used within all aspects of social or business interactions (Gallup Inc. 2016). What is more, the telecommunications sector in Somalia and Somaliland is growing rapidly and provides widespread internet coverage, including fibre-optic cables and 4G internet access. This is primarily taken up by youth, who are growing up accustomed to the presence of a digital landscape. A quarter of Somali youth have internet access, and a fifth reported frequent usage (having accessed the internet within seven days prior to survey; compared to 16.7% and 8% of adults above the age of 25, respectively; Gallup Inc. 2016).

At the same time, organisations that implement humanitarian and development projects still have a low level of understanding regarding this evolving information landscape, the barriers to access as well as the information needs of the population groups they target. Arguably, this knowledge gap greatly hampers the effectiveness of their programming, leading to missed opportunities for improving the connectedness of communities that helps them better anticipate and reply to shocks.

Moreover, this data is largely drawn from Somalia's and Somaliland's wider population. As a result of droughts, floods, and armed conflict, an estimated 2.6 million people in Somalia are currently displaced – a fifth of the total population that is estimated at 12.4 million.[1] Somalia's displacement-affected communities depend on external support more than any other demographic group. Often at the fringes of urban centres, their access to social capital and information systems is additionally restricted. In fact, Somalia's internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not receive this label because of the mere fact of displacement, but because of a lack of kinship ties to their host communities.[2]

It is in this context that the BRCiS Consortium endeavoured to obtain a snapshot of the Somali information ecosystem with a focus on vulnerable youth living in five BRCiS-managed camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. Therein, the study followed the InterNews framework on information ecosystem, which outlines eight non-hierarchical dimensions to illustrate the different actors and aspects of the information ecosystem, as well as their significance to resilience:

1. *Information Needs* describe both the needs of the population regarding news or information of a population, as well as the awareness of information producers of such needs.
2. The *Information Landscape* consists of the information production and outlets involved in its production and flow.
3. The *Production and Movement* of information is critical to a robust information ecosystem. A greater variety of types and producers of information content, as well as dissemination techniques allow for a stronger system.
4. *Dynamic of Access* can enable or hinder the flow of information within a system.
5. The *Use* of information describes both how information is received and employed by consumers, as well as the factors which affect its relevance to the individual, i.e. content, format, literacy, etc., as not all disseminated information is actually processed by consumers.

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[1] Cf. UNOCHA (2019). *Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard – January 2019.* Available at:
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia%20Humanitarian%20Dashboard_January2019_v3.5.pdf
[2] Ken Menkhaus (2017). *Dadaab Returnee Conflict Assessment.* Danish Demining Group, available at:
https://danishdemininggroup.dk/media/3802547/dadaab-returnee-conflict-assessment-ddg-2017.pdf

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6. Producers generally aim for a significant *Impact of Information* measured by behaviour change or effects on policy, civic engagement, planning, etc. Information must be both reliable and relevant to local social and development challenges in order to strengthen resilience.

7. *Social Trust* plays a complex role in information ecosystems, referring to the trustworthiness of information content, sources, and media, as well as the positive or negative, bidirectional impact information (or lack thereof) can have on social systems, and vice versa.

8. Information flows are greatly determined by *Influencers*, i.e. the people, organizations, and institutions that affect information dissemination and distribution.

The InterNews framework is discussed in greater depth in Annex E, and Annex C comprises research tools with questions derived from these conceptualisations. It is hoped that the data presented here and its availability for further adaptation to programming needs will lead to improved messaging tailored to the needs of some of Somalia's most vulnerable communities, and thereby contribute to their overall resilience.

Methodology

The study employed a robust and iterative mixed methods approach, inclusive of a comprehensive desk review, a large-scale quantitative survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. The desk review comprised upwards of 50 sources on information ecosystems, youth, and displacement. Its findings were summarised in a literature review, which was then reviewed by BRCiS. The summary findings are presented below, and the full literature review can be found in Annex B. Based upon conclusions from reviewed literature, Forcier and BRCiS co-designed a survey tool to explore how IDP youth access information on income generation activities, education opportunities, early warnings on market chains or shocks and weather disruptions, and services offered by NGOs, as well as attitudes and behaviours concerning other nodes on InterNews' framework. The initial review of the survey findings then provided the basis for qualitative data collection, which aimed to explore questions raised by the quantitative data.

| Desk Review | Quantitative Survey | Qualtiative Methods |

Quantitative Research

Quantitative data collection for this review occurred as a two-step approach. First, Forcier enumerators on site collected phone numbers of displaced youth with access to phones who consented to being interviewed after being given information on the survey that was to be conducted. These numbers were collected via random selection, and remotely supervised on a daily basis to ensure an even gender split. Subsequently, experienced Forcier enumerators at its offices in Hargeysa underwent a thorough training on the approved survey and conducted data collection using computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) methodology via an Android-based data collection software (Open Data Kit Collect).

The use of mobile survey technology allowed for the survey to be designed with filters and constraints that reduce the potential of human error during large-scale surveys. Moreover, as data is uploaded on

a daily basis to a password-protected server, Forcier's research officer and senior researcher are able to conduct daily quality checks using the analysis software STATA. The proximity to data collectors working in the same office allows for any irregularities to be addressed immediately and thereby enhances overall quality assurance.

Forcier's senior researcher supervised enumerators during data collection and exercised vigilance to ensure that not only interviews were of high quality, but also, where possible given time-constraints, female enumerators interviewed female respondents. Moreover, Forcier's team of enumerators comprised speakers of the southern *Af-Ma'ay* dialect, one of two dialects of the Somali language that is spoken primarily by the riverine and inter-riverine communities in Somalia's South West State. *Af-Ma'ay* is not mutually intelligible with the otherwise spoken *Af-Mahatiri*, but is predominant in Baidoa, one of the study's five sample locations. Forcier's research officer and senior researcher ensured that respondents in Baidoa were called by enumerators with a command of the relevant *Af-Ma'ay* accent.

Sampling

The definition of youth in Somalia is contested. After years of civil war and emigration of large parts of the population, the proportion of the population captured by each definition is invariably large. Moreover, Somalia operates a system of legal pluralism, in which the statutory system is as of yet of limited reach.[3] This introduces ambiguity as to what age delineates the onset of adulthood. The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Government of Somalia of 2012[4] in its Article 29(8) defines 'childhood' as terminating at the age of 18. Conversely, customary adulthood starts at the age of 15, which is reflected in the National Youth Policy of 2017.[5]

Yet, this policy defines youth as comprising anyone between 15 and 40 years of age. This is likely linked to the fact that this policy vindicates a number of targets for political participation and economic empowerment to which governments commit. With decision making traditionally linked to age, there is an incentive for key influencers to move the bracket upward to include older members of society at the expense of younger ones. A recent survey by the FGS Ministry of Planning and UNFPA follows a similar pattern and defines youth as between 15 and 35 years of age, an notes that this age bracket makes up 45% of the total population (41% of these are female youth).[6]

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) takes a narrower approach to its assessments on youth access to education. The Fund's Annual Report of 2017 measures female youth literacy using the age-bracket 15-25.[7] By contrast to other documents defining youth, UNICEF's assessment is aimed at gauging access for vulnerable parts of the population. UNICEF's assessment shares this focus on the practical rather than legal implications of marginalisation, exclusion, or vulnerability on the basis of age with this study. The population to be sampled for this study was therefore defined as 15-25 year-old residents in five camps for internally displaced persons managed by BRCiS consortium partners and located near major urban centres in Somalia.

Camp leaders in Mogadishu, Beledweyne, and Baidoa were able to provide rough estimates of the number of youth aged 15-25 in their camps. These range from upwards of 600 in Mogadishu and 500-600 each in the Nasiib and Bilis Diid camps in Beledweyne to 140-150 in Baidoa. Although these

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[3] Cf. Natasha Leite (2017). *Reinvigoration of Somali Traditional Justice through Inclusive Conflict Resolution Approaches.* ACCORD, available at: https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/reinvigoration-somali-traditional-justice-inclusive-conflict-resolution-approaches/; see also: Alejandro Bendaña & Tanja Chopra (2013). Women's Rights, State-Centric Rule of Law, and Legal Pluralism in Somaliland. Hague Journal on the Rule of Law, 5(1).

[4] Available at: http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/Somalia-Constitution2012.pdf

[5] UNFPA/FGS (2017). *The National Youth Policy of The Federal Government of Somalia.* Available at: https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA%20Somalia%20National%20Youth%20Policy%20Eng%20fa.pdf

[6] UNFPA (2017). *The Somali Adolescents & Youth: Boom or Gloom?* UNFPA Somalia Country Office & The Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development. Available at: https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/web_Boom%20or%20Gloom_Youth.pdf

[7] UNICEF (2017). Annual Report 2017: Somalia. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/somalia/SOM_resources_annualreport2017.pdf

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numbers cannot be additionally verified, they provide guidance as to the likely representativeness of the sample assessed in this study. The below table shows the final sample breakdown as achieved via randomised number collection and subsequent CATI data collection. Further demographic information on this sample can be found in Annex A.

	Male	Female	15-17y	18-21y	22-25y
Mogadishu	98	106	23	105	75
Baidoa	86	88	23	82	69
Beledweyne	118	84	57	56	80
South Galkayo	88	113	18	37	141
Hobyo	55	47	14	25	60
Total	445	438	135	305	425

Qualitative Research

Upon completion of initial review of quantitative data, Forcier and BRCiS decided upon a sample for qualitative data collection. Phone ownership appeared to be a decisive factor for access to online information and interact with type of occupation, as self-employed or business owning respondents appeared more likely to access the internet. Focus groups were therefore split between basic and smartphone owners to ensure that the sample design was salient to the practical fields of application for this study. Focus groups were then additionally split by gender, both to ensure that gender dimensions can be captured by comparing and contrasting responses, but also to control for the possibility that male participants might dominate discussions at the expense of female participants.

Key informants were equally chosen with the studies' objectives in mind, namely the appropriate targeting of messages and dissemination. On the one hand, the selection of implementing partner staff on site sought to leverage existing knowledge and practices. On the other hand, the possibly greatest experience in communicating with camp residents lies with camp leaders, often in informal roles but overseeing distribution of aid, arrivals, and camp organisation, as well as liaison with authorities and humanitarian actors. The inclusion of members of the displaced youth, implementing partners, and informal settlement managers (ISMs) would furthermore ensure that responses could be compared with one another to check for discrepancies and divergences, triangulate data overall, and provide additional context to the main survey findings from different perspectives.

The focus group discussions and interviews were conducted by some of Forcier's most experienced researchers. Each researcher is highly familiar with the respective sample location, having conducted both resilience-oriented but also highly sensitive data collection before. Moreover, each researcher is thoroughly trained in both sampling methodologies and participatory research techniques to ensure that the selection of informants is appropriate and research conducted in a way that participants are comfortable and data obtained of relevance and value.

	Camp Lead	Partner staff	Basic Phone	Smartphone
Mogadishu	Female, 55	Male, 30	Male: ø19, Female: ø19	Male: ø19, Female: ø20
Baidoa	Male, 47	Female, 25	Male: ø21, Female: ø21	Male: ø19, Female: ø20
Beledweyne	Male, 42	Male, 34	Male: ø21, Female: ø20	Male: ø20, Female: ø19
South Galkayo	Male, 54		Male: ø20, Female: ø20	Male: ø20, Female: ø20

Considerations & Limitations

1. **Some females respondents were interviewed by male enumerators**

   Although teams were composed of both male and female enumerators, due to time and budgetary constraints it was not unavoidable that female respondents were surveyed by male enumerators. This was taken into account during analysis, and previously mitigated through additional attention during training and by employing enumerators with experience in best practices for survey conduct, as well as ensuring informed, qualified consent and a conduct conducive to ensure that respondents are confident in the confidentiality of their personal information.

2. **GPS coordinates on random walk**

   To ensure that random walk procedures were observed during phone number collection, enumerators recorded GPS coordinates for each number collected. These were then incorporated into a geo-spatial analysis of patterns for quality control. The resulting maps are annexed with the full implementation report in Annex D.

3. **Conducting phone surveys in a conflict context**

   It should be kept in mind that Somalia remains in a state of insurgency/counterinsurgency and post-civil war, introducing deep divisions, dimensions of communal conflict, and the threat of armed violence into all aspects of life. Especially given that Al Shabaab has recently begun targeting owners of mobile phones with GPS capacity and keeping in mind the existence of an extensive conflict economy, Forcier deployed researchers who are highly experienced in conducting sensitive data collection in these environment, to ensure both validity of data obtained and safety for respondents and researchers.

4. **Generalisability**

   Information landscape are highly context specific and locally contingent. The sample parameters employed for this study must be kept in mind when interpreting findings. This study aimed to improve understanding of the information ecosystem for displaced youth in key locations across Somalia. Whilst these findings cannot be generalised for the wider Somali population, context must be taken into account where these findings are extrapolated to displaced youth in other locations.

5. **Sampling**

   Following from the previous point, and despite otherwise randomised sampling procedures, the overall choice of sample population was purposive. The study aimed to survey displaced youth – and, more specifically, youth with access to mobile phones, both basic and smart. Beyond these parameters, the study aimed for a representative gender split, and accounted for other socio-economic factors by randomising within the purposely selected sample population.

Literature Review

A rapid literature review was conducted to:

1) Inform and complement the development of tools and study methodology;
2) Provide a brief overview of the situation of IDP youth in Somalia;
3) Develop an initial mapping of the three sectors of the information ecosystem, with a focus on resilience where possible.

A short situational overview of IDPs in the project region is therefore provided first, in order to offer an analytical backdrop for the assessment of media use and the information ecosystem amongst this and the wider Somali population. The overview is followed by a systematic description of the information ecosystem in Somalia, its key structures, information market, and flows, with a focus on their relevance to IDP youth or resilience programming.

The review's findings can be summarized as follows:

Displacement in Somalia

1. 2-2.6 million Somalis are reported as internally displaced (IOM 2018; OCHA 2018b)

2. 51% of IDPs in Somalia reported having been displaced in 2017 (REACH Initiative 2018)

3. Mogadishu and Baidoa are the main host communities for displaced persons (UNHCR 2017; OCHA 2018b)

4. IDP status in Somalia is often linked to clan-affiliation and dialect (Menkhaus 2017)

    a. *Af-Mahatiri* speaking members of large pastoralist clans can often access host social support structures in host communities via kinship ties

    b. *Af-Ma'ay* speaking members of farming and agro-pastoralist clans and groups are more likely to become IDPs

5. Gatekeepers (informal settlement managers) have been reported as involved in human rights abuses and extortion/diversion (Human Rights Watch 2013)

6. 76% of reported SGBV cases in Somalia concern IDPs as survivors (Human Rights Watch 2013)

7. IDP tend to have less access to social capital and socio-economic perspectives, and are thus more at risk of being recruited into armed groups or forcibly arrested (JIPS 2016; World Bank Group 2014)

8. Forced evictions increase as land prices and land prospecting rise (Huser 2018)

9. 24% of IDPs report total loss of assets and livelihood (Norwegian Refugee Council 2017)

10. 58% of food insecure Somalis are IDPs (OCHA 2018b)

Information Ecosystem in Somalia

1. Unstable political/conflict environment in Somalia leads to a high turnover of media platforms/sources

2. Somali Media Law 2015 passed by Somali Federal Government to increase safety/freedom for journalists, criticized by Somali journalists for enlarging role of government in regulating media

3. Federal Media Strategy 2016-2020 includes state exams for journalists

Dynamics of Access

4. 85.8% of Somalis between 15 and 25 years of age own a cell phone (Gallup Inc 2016)

5. Only 11.3% of Somalis own a landline phone (Gallup Inc 2016)

6. Somalia exhibits a competitive market for telecommunication

7. High mobile money penetration. Usage according to World Bank study: 83% urban, 72% IDPs, 55% rural, 73% total (Altai Consulting for World Bank 2017)

8. Radio most popular medium. Roughly 55% listen via phone (AU/UN IST 2014)

9. Roughly 25.4% of youth in Somalia has access to internet (Gallup 2016)

10. Younger people use internet more frequently

11. Poetry remains important vessel for messages in oral culture according to anecdotal research, no systematic studies available

12. Military and paramilitary forces often shut down networks prior to maneuvers or prohibit/limit media in areas under own control (cf. Landinfo 2018)

Information Needs

13. Radio information mainly looked to as source on water shortages, basic services, security (Whitehead et al 2014)

14. Information on shocks, especially water availability, but also market developments crucial for displaced populations as displacement disrupts kinship ties and social support systems (Lindley 2014; Resilience Systems 2015)

Production & Movement

15. 52 radio stations and 20 TV Stations across Somalia and Somaliland (AU/UN 2018)

16. Private and local channels popular (Internews, n.d.; Einashe 2018)

17. Main radio stations were used by Siyad Barre government and subsequent warlords for propaganda (Einashe 2018)

18. Journalists organized in National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) to support often-targeted journalists (targeted by threats and killings)

19. Threats often lead to self-censorship among Somali journalists (NUSOJ 2018)

20. Recent rise of interactive radio programmes allow for real-time updates and information sharing on important issues

21. NGOs increasingly launched radio programmes on peacebuilding, youth outreach, and emergency information

Influencers

22. Diaspora played crucial role in wresting media landscape from warlords after 1990s, now most active on TV and online

23. Radio shows important platforms for building capital to further political careers

24. Mosques and religious leaders remain key sources of authority across Somalia

Social Trust

25. Stations/channels generally trusted by own constituency, seen as biased towards clan/location by outsiders

26. Bias often exacerbated by pressure from clan/armed groups, government, or historical grievances/hostilities (Einashe 2018; Abdi & Deane 2011)

Information Use

27. 50.5% access news multiple times per week (Gallup Inc 2016)

28. 65% value independent reporting (Gallup Inc 2016)

Information Impact

29. Reliable/systematic information on this aspect is essentially non-existent

Key Findings

The following section discusses key findings observed during data analysis. The section will first discuss cross-cutting findings that straddled demographics and locations. These will be organised along the nodes identified for information ecosystems according to the InterNews framework. The section will then proceed to discuss specific findings that concern differences among genders and locations. Throughout, the section will make use of visualisations in graph and table form, but will also mention more advanced regression analysis. Summary tables for all data mentioned including regression tables can be found in Annex F. The section will be followed by a discussion and analysis of selected aspects of these findings that are considered pertinent to work on access to information with and more widely displaced youth. This section will offer interpretation of key aspects of the data discussed, and draw out implications. These, in turn, will feed into the final section offering recommendations.

	Key Findings
Cross-cutting	1. Information availability interacts with perceived importance of information 2. Information needs include hope (or indicate dependence) 3. Information is disseminated via a hubs&spokes model 4. Early Warning Systems are in place, but severely limited 5. Camp leads & Implementing Partners communicate indirectly via hubs & spokes with displaced communities 6. Costs of electricity, airtime, and mobile data are ubiquitous barriers to information access 7. Most displaced communities have no means to confirm the reliability of information sources 8. Most respondents listen to the radio before 9am
Information Landscape	1. Radio is the dominant source of information
Gender	1. Literacy & Education remain male provinces 2. Women access key influencers mostly indirectly
Location	1. Displaced communities in Baidoa stay longer, live in more sturdy shelters & have better access to information on jobs 2. Displaced communities in Mudug lack access to networks, electricity, radio signals 3. Early warning mechanisms vital for floods in Beledweyne
Phone Ownership	1. Most respondents turn phone off at night to conserve battery 2. Second SIM cards rare, only used to access mobile data & mobile money

Cross-Cutting Findings

Information Needs

This study endeavoured to gauge on which topics displaced youth feel sufficiently or insufficiently informed. This would indicate in which areas partners and other service providers could explore increasing the availability of information to displaced populations.

Information availability interacts with perceived importance of information

Figure 1: Eviction warnings & employment opportunities are the biggest information gaps

Somewhat or strongly disagree that information is sufficient (n=883)
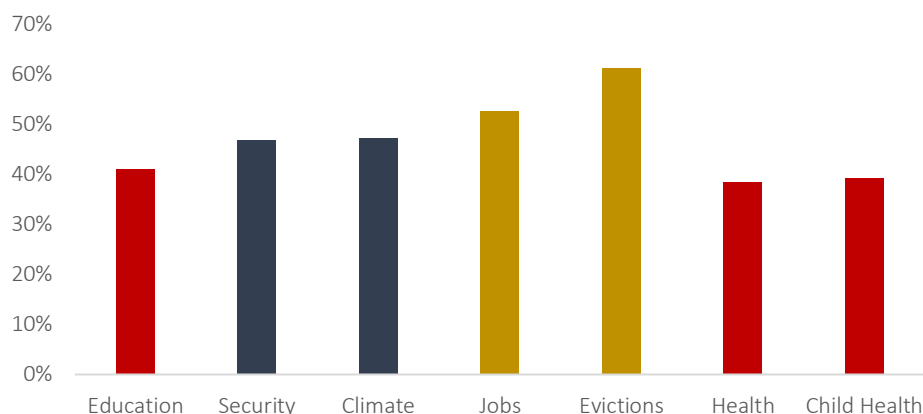
The overall findings on information needs and gaps matches with the traditional focus on basic service provision amongst humanitarian actors supporting displaced communities. Figure 1 above shows that issues of health, child health, and education (red columns) are perceived by respondents as most sufficiently covered. Within camps, disease can spread fast, health infrastructure tends to be poor, and displaced persons – largely among the most vulnerable even prior to their displacement – are in need of marketable or usable skills to find income or other livelihood sources. Health and education messaging are intuitive priorities for service providers and humanitarian actors in camps.

In turn, information on employment and imminent evictions (gold columns) were perceived as least well-covered across locations. Although qualitative research revealed that evictions are noted as tangible challenges only in Mogadishu, survey respondents across locations claimed to be ill-informed about potential evictions. Informants and focus group discussants in all locations also unanimously listed a scarcity of employment opportunities as a primary challenge, noting that many households were unable to afford three meals a day, let alone nutritionally diverse ones. Recalling that in Somalia, being displaced usually entails low local social capital, this finding likely denotes an absence of channels via which to access local labour markets that are often informally organised via kinship ties, leaving displaced youth with little means to find out about potential employment.

When asked about the importance of different types of information, strikingly, the results mirror perceptions on the sufficiency of information (see figure 2). Health and education (red columns) are thus both perceived as most important and most sufficiently covered, whilst the inverse holds for information on employment to an extent, and evictions entirely (gold columns). This has two potential implications, which are not mutually exclusive. Either the selection of priorities for messaging and information to IDPs has accurately targeted information needs thus far, or displaced persons' perception of importance of information is linked to its availability. The second possibility might warrant some further unpacking.

Figure 2: Youth consider health and eduction the most important issues to obtain information on
Which of the following topics do you find it important to access information about? (n=883)
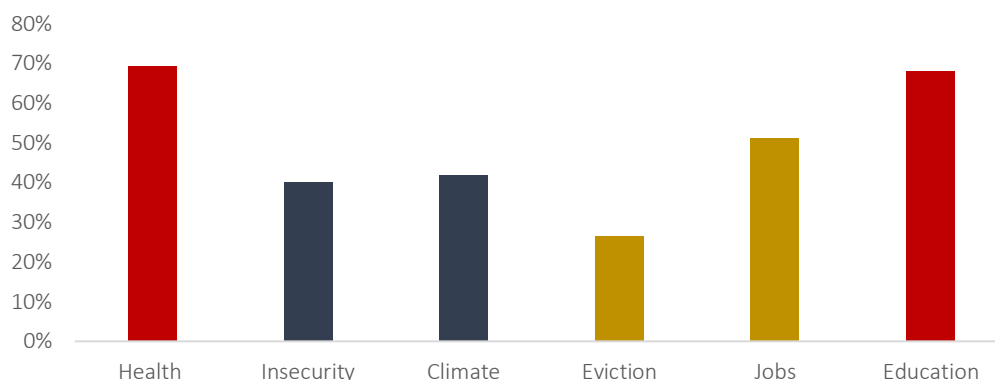
A regression analysis seeking to identify which factors might predict better or worse access to information found that respondents with a higher level of education were more likely to deem information insufficient than their less-educated counterpart. This could indicate that the awareness of a topic's complexity and the information that could be available influences whether or not respondents deem the *de facto* level of available information sufficient or not. In other words, knowing more about a topic may encourage dissatisfaction with the level of available information. The same may hold for the importance respondents accord to respective topics. More frequent and thorough information on health and education could implicitly suggest to its audience that these topics are of greater importance – in particular if the audience is not aware that there may be more information available on other topics.

That being said, two factors suggest that respondents also judge topics relevant as they relate to their concrete needs. First, the fact that information on employment is judged more important than on climate-related shocks and potential insecurity despite their being less information available underscores the centrality of income and livelihood sources to displaced youth's lives, as borne out consistently by key informants and focus groups across locations. The ability to afford mediates access to opportunity and ability to cope for displaced populations throughout. Secondly, respondents with less stable residences, as evinced by roof type, were more likely to express interest in information about evictions (see figure 3). Respondents whose roof was made out of plastic sheets or cloth were relatively more likely to deem potential evictions important than those with more sturdy building material, and thus likely less vulnerable or short-term camp residents.

Figure 3: Respondents with metal roofs less interested in information on eviction than those with plastic or cloth roofs

Respondents deeming information on eviction important by roof type (n=883)
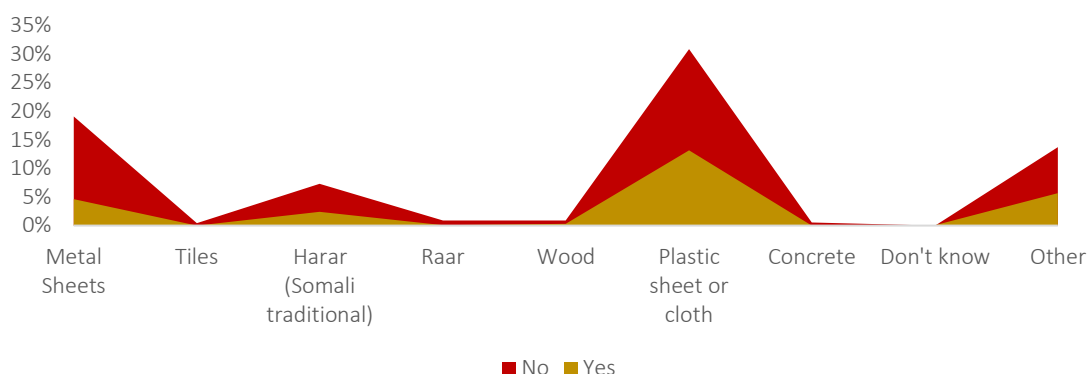
It should also be noted here that although information on health is considered most sufficiently available across locations, informants and focus groups alike emphasised that health infrastructure remains sparse and available healthcare low. It is beyond the scope of this study to explore the effect information without corresponding opportunity has on audiences, but this finding does underscore that information on topics does not imply the presence of corresponding infrastructure.

Finally, the middling position of information on conflict and climate-related shocks raises more questions than it answers. These topical areas relate directly to early warning systems, an integral component of resilience-oriented infrastructure. The perceptions shown here neither indicate the existence and operability of an early warning system nor the obverse. Findings on these themes, however, are relevant enough to merit a separate discussion below.

Information needs include hope

In addition to services and warning of impending shocks or conflicts, key informants and focus groups across locations highlighted that morale should not be ignored. Speaking to highly vulnerable groups of people displaced by factors beyond their control, they argued, should include messages of hope, be they of improving circumstances or the prospect of support.

> *The community I am responsible for needs to hear two pieces of information:*
> *peace and NGOs helping them, because they are tired of insecurity and droughts.*
> Camp Leader, Beledweyne

> *As the Haar community, the most interesting information we do like is when we*
> *hear that there is an NGO coming to distribute aid.*
> Female Smartphone Owner, South Galkayo

Whereas the relative bearing of security-related information varied among locations and will therefore be discussed below, NGOs figured among actors linked to service provision and in particular aid across locations (see survey findings in next section). Qualitative data consistently showed interest in aid distribution and support provided by NGOs. Although this underscores the importance of positive messaging, it also suggests that NGOs are seen the main service providers ahead of governments or camp leaders and that absent other avenues for return or economic stability a dependency mind-set towards NGO support could develop or already be in place, which will be further discussed during analysis.

Production & Movement

Hubs & Spokes

Survey findings concerning the production and movement of information bear out the literature review's findings annexed to this report. Studies have consistently argued that radio is the most widespread and important medium of communication, information, and entertainment. Although social media might be gaining amongst youth overall, radio accommodates Somalia's traditionally oral culture, is easy to access via phones and small transistor radios, and can be shared with a group of people gathering around the respective device – or meeting in teashops and other public places.

Figure 4: Other than radio, information appears to be mostly disseminated via social networks, both personal and digital

How do you mostly receive news or information? (n=883)

Source	%
Radio	73%
Friends	29%
Family	20%
Social Media	11%
TV	9%
Teachers	9%
NGOs	8%
Traditional Elders	7%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	6%
Other	5%
Local Authorities	5%
Clan Elders	2%
Websites	2%
Political Leaders	1%
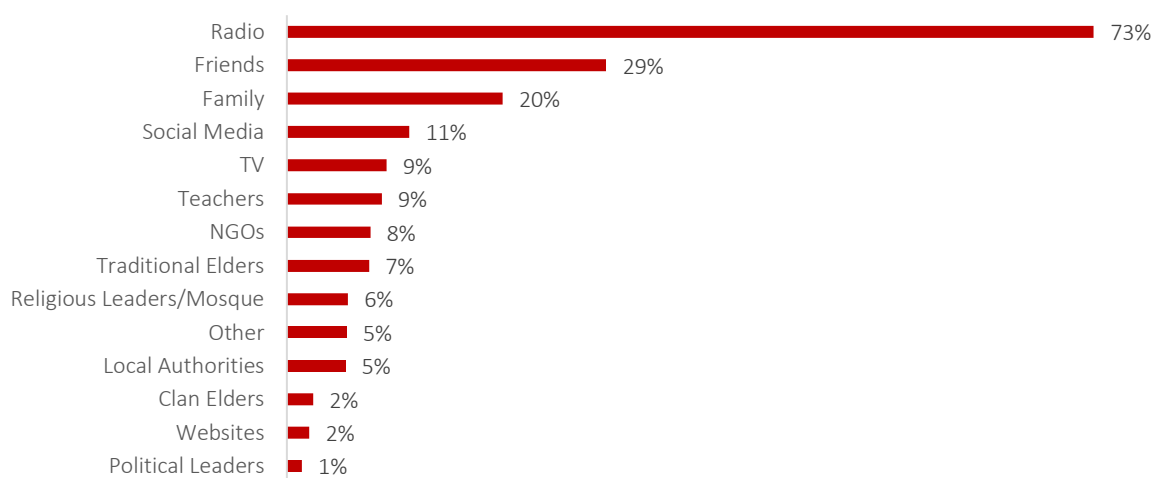
The specific modalities of access are further discussed in the following section, but for production and spread of information the various ways in which radio corresponds to customs and circumstances are important context. And indeed, the overwhelming majority (73%, see figure 4) rank radio as the pre-eminent means of obtaining news or information. What is furthermore of note is that the following three channels of news and information consumption are all social networks: friends (29%), family (20%), and social media (11%). The relatively limited frequency of mentions concerning social media compared to its seemingly more frequent usage among urban youth is likely linked to cost barriers, which are substantively steeper for displaced youth living in precarious circumstances. This will be discussed further below.

At this point, qualitative data can connect the production and movement of information, as the statistic shown here primarily indicates movement: information is barely ever 'produced' by radio or friendship groups. Sources that tend to produce information concerning the above discussed topics, such as political authorities or NGOs, do not figure prominently here, and even important community leaders such as teachers, religious scholars (likely often the same person as Quranic education via madrassas tends to form the most basic education for Somali children), or elders are all mentioned by less than a tenth of all respondents. This suggests that most displaced youth access information indirectly, with radio, friends, and family as intermediaries.

Key informants and focus groups across locations corroborate this interpretation. They explain that in camps, information is disseminated via a *hub and spoke* system. Where information is not directly disseminated via radio, it is passed from authorities or humanitarian actors to camp leaders, community leaders, or directly to Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMC) where they exist. These key community representatives turn to their constituencies. At this point, both information from radio

or key individuals (*hubs*) is passed on via personal networks, often through phone calls, unplanned in-person meetings, or conversations in teashops or over the chewing of *khat.* Each individual therefore functions as a multiplier (*spoke*) for information, spreading it through their respective social networks.

The existence of these mediated systems of information movement were confirmed by interviewed implementing partners and camp leaders, who noted that they indirectly engage with camp populations in this manner. Community committees and camp leaders here form important gatekeepers as they relay information to the wider community, with radio as the overarching and seemingly more direct source of news access. Survey respondents equally professed to disseminate information via personal networks, and obtain it either in a similar manner or via radio, if not both (see table below).

Noteworthy here is that individual authority figures were only mentioned as potential interlocutors for conversations on topics concerning climate-related shocks and child and maternal health. It remains within speculation as to whether this is due to their respective authority on these fields or the need for central coordination to cope with shocks. Importantly, information on shocks appears to be exclusively obtained via radio and networks, which indicates that camps do not operate any communication system for early warnings other than the *Hub and Spoke* system outlined here, and radio.

Table 1: Access & Diffusion of Information	Access	Disseminate
Education	Radio, friends, family, teachers and NGOs	Friends, family, teachers
Conflict	Radio, friends, family, traditional elders	Friends, family
Climate	Radio, friends, family	Friends, family, traditional leaders, teachers and NGOs
Employment	Friends, radio, family, NGOs, teachers, traditional elders,	Friends, family
Eviction	Friends, radio, family, local authorities, traditional leaders	Friends, family
Health	Radio, Friends, family, NGOs	Family, friends
Child and maternal health	Radio, friends, family, NGOs	Family, friends and traditional leaders

This is not to say that displaced youth are not aware of where information thus accessed originates. Focus group participants in all locations note that data is originally diffused by camp leaders and key authority figures. That survey respondents overwhelmingly point to a network-based dissemination, however, suggests two possible interpretations, which are not mutually exclusive. Respondents may prioritise the immediate source of information regardless of where it originates. Key authority figures may also use the radio to disseminate information, thereby revealing themselves directly as sources of information, but mediated by the medium radio. In each case, findings suggest that access to radio and social capital within camps are crucial for effective participation in the movement of information.

If there is something urgent to inform people of, the camp leaders and Imams in the mosques release the information. Whoever hears it makes sure to share it with his [sic!] family and friends.

Male Smartphone Owner, South Galkayo

Early Warning systems in place, but severely limited

As indicated above, the majority of survey respondents (56.6%) somewhat or strongly agreed that they are sufficiently informed about climate-related shocks, compared to 36.1% of respondents who disagreed with this sentiment (see figure 5). Information on security and conflict observes a similar split, whereby 53.8% of respondents agree that information is sufficient, whilst 35.9% disagree.

Figure 5: The majority of respondents feels sufficiently informed about potential droughts and floods

The information I receive on droughts and floods is sufficient (n=883)
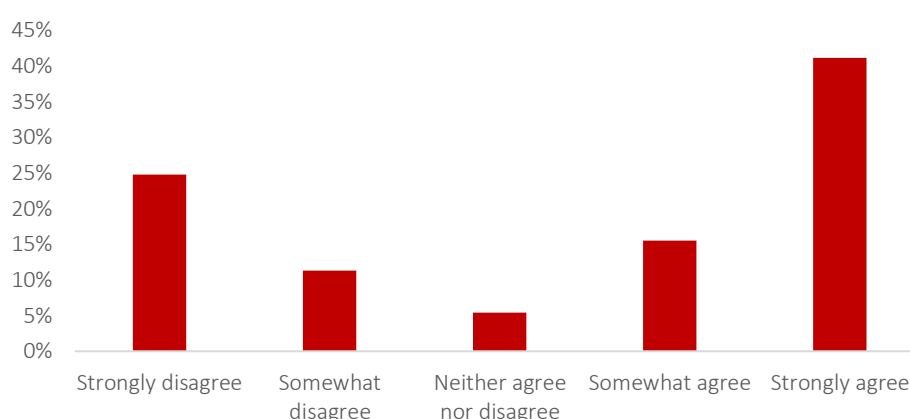
This indicates that some early warning systems are in place, be they formal or informal, but struggle to reach communities. Qualitative data collected exhibits a similar discrepancy.

- In Baidoa, the camp leader argued that although a six-person strong CDMC exists with one member responsible for 100 households in the camp, no early warning system is in place. The implementing partner accordingly suggested training in early warning procedures for committee members, which suggests that early warning systems at this point are informal.
- In the Kulmis camp in Mogadishu, camp leader and implementing partner disagreed on the size of the committee (40 vs. 7), but argued that it is inclusive of women and different age groups, have received training, work with implementing partners, and advise the community on issues of sanitation, latrine, and drought.
- In Beledweyne, a six-member strong committee exists that calls community meetings to relay warnings, then expect attendees to diffuse the information via phone calls.
- In South Galkayo, key informants mentioned a committee, but focus groups insisted that information is first spread by camp leaders and religious authorities, then spread via personal networks.

In each of the four locations, the existence of an early warning committee does not appear to contradict the prevalence of the *hub and spokes* system. The split in perceptions of information sufficiency suggests that this system reaches the majority of people, but does not extend coverage to all. Especially in South Galkayo, the interviewed implementing partner pointed out that committee members are volunteers, which additionally raises the question as to how much time committee members can spend on trainings and activity given the aforementioned ubiquity of precarious livelihoods.

Communication by IPs & Camp leaders

The same structures mediate communication by implementing partners and camp leaders. Especially camp leaders repeatedly mentioned that without a public speaker systems or a mobile megaphone, their main way of engaging with the community was to either work via existing committees but most of all convening community meetings and counting on the multiplier effect of social networks. Implementing partners, especially the informant in Mogadishu, appeared to work more often directly with committees, but mostly communicate with displaced communities via camp leaders. This elevates the position of informal settlement managers and local leaders as effective gatekeepers. However, focus groups and partner staff noted that infrastructure or relief initiatives grant implementing partners temporary direct access to community members, such as via market launch by the Norwegian Refugee Council in Baidoa, or trainings for early warning and mobilization activities in South Galkayo.

Dynamics of Access

Costs of electricity, airtime, and mobile data are ubiquitous barriers

The perhaps most important finding emanating from this data ties together two previous points: IDPs struggle to make ends meet and information is disseminated via radio and phone calls. Figure 6 below shows, however, that the majority of displaced youth (65.6%) listen to the radio via their phones. This renders phone ownership crucial in an environment of limited means and limited access to markets.

Figure 6: Most displaced youth have direct access to radio - phone ownership is key!

How do you most often listen to the radio? (n=883)
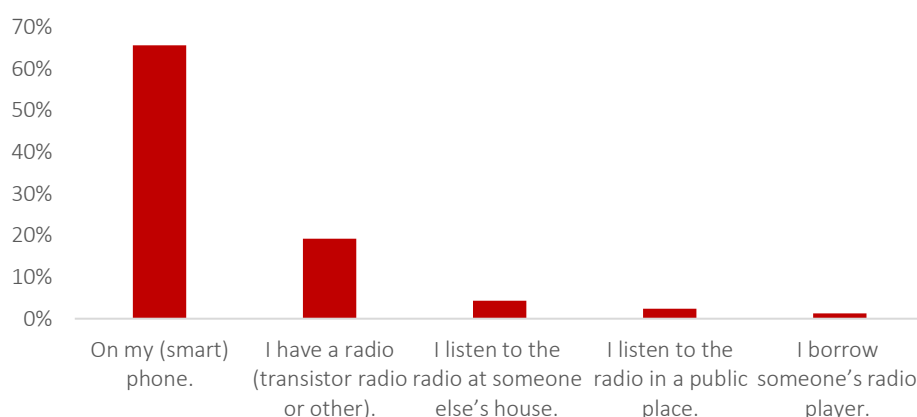
In all locations, focus group discussants furthermore stated that they turn their phones off at night to save battery because of electricity costs. In Beledweyne, participants explicitly stated that a mobile phone charge costs 0.10USD, which chops off a substantive amount of a household's daily allowance, recalling that many struggle to secure enough sustenance. In South Galkayo, this was noted as a particularly egregious issue as the city's main power grid does not reach the Haar Haar camp.

> *As we know, Haar Haar does not have electricity. We charge our phone using solar panels for which we pay a small fee. Most of the people can't afford the fee, so they switch off their phone to preserve their batteries.*
> Female Basic Phone Owner, South Galkayo

The economic barriers in the form of ownership of devices to access information are most visible in smartphone ownership. Among main survey respondents, only 16% claimed to own a smartphone (see figure 7). Focus group discussants in all locations explicitly linked smartphone ownership to financial status, that is, the ability to afford such a device without losing the means necessary for daily survival.

Moreover, smartphones were more frequently personal devices. Among 141 smartphone owners, only 10 shared their device with others, whilst 104 out of 737 basic phone owners shared theirs.

Figure 7: Less than a fifth of displaced youth use a smartphone
What type of phone are you currently using? (n=883)

- Basic phone   - Smart phone
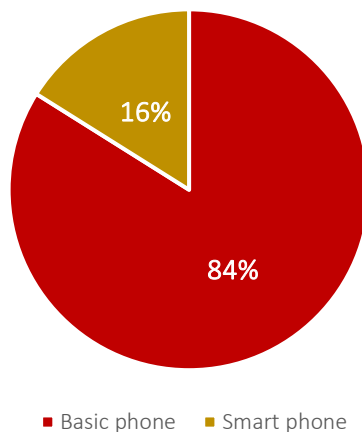
This gains additional relevance beyond access to information as focus group participants indicated that most of those people who own two SIM cards do so for two possible reasons: either they own a second SIM card to access the internet as the main mobile network provider Hormuud Telecom does not offer mobile data in the conflict environment, but secondary providers such as GOLIS in Puntland do; or they own a second SIM card to receive mobile money transfers as Hormuud reportedly limits mobile money accounts to 300USD. Shared phones therefore mean greater strain on battery life, which in turn affects more people's ability to access information or funds, although costs of recharges can thereby be pooled. However, ownership of a second SIM card to access the internet mainly applies to smartphone owners. This additional difference is reflected in survey respondents' access to internet, which is limited to about a quarter of all respondents (see figure 8).

Figure 8: Most displaced youth cannot access the internet
Do you have access to the internet in any way? (n=883)

-
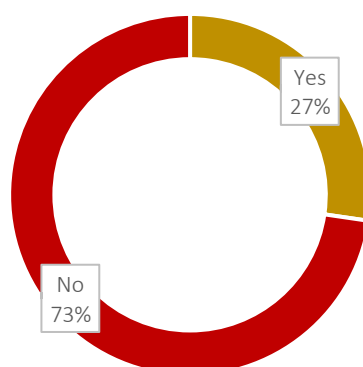
Figure 9 below shows that the primary way of accessing the internet also involves phones. A clear majority (91%) of respondents go online via mobile data or mobile hotspots. This does not only underscore the centrality of telecommunications providers for Somalia's information landscape, but

also highlights that affordability of data and electricity is the lock at the gate to online information for displaced communities – and ultimately to wider information as such.

Figure 9: Mobile data is the most prevalent means of accessing the internet, directly or shared

How do you most frequently access the internet? (n=241)

Access method	%
Mobile internet	68%
Mobile hotstpot shared by others	18%
Mobile hotspot paid by you	5%
Wifi paid/shared by the household	5%
Wifi at an internet café	3%
Computer at an internet café	2%
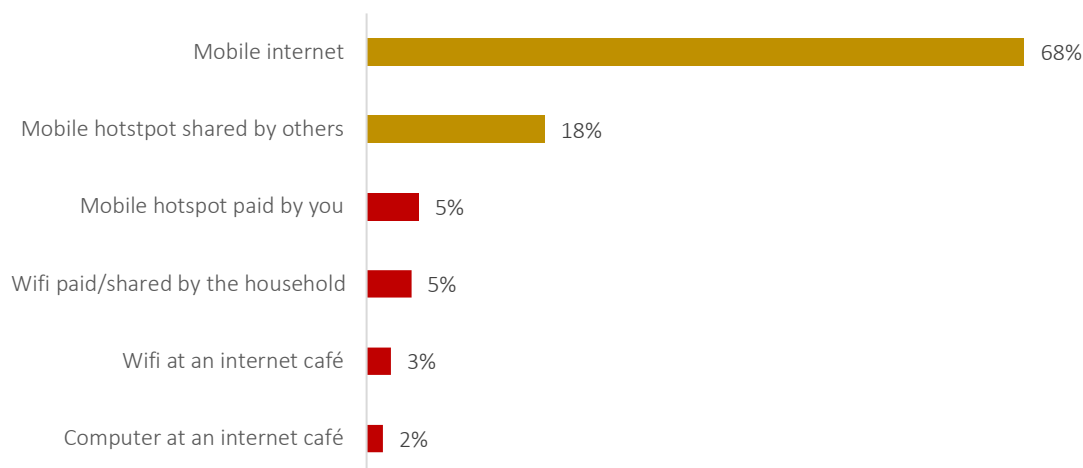
Social Trust/Influencers

Figure 10: When relaying information to displaced youth, the source of this information matters most

Whan accessing news, what is most important to you? (n=883)

Factor	%
That the information comes from a trustworthy source.	47%
That it is the newest/most recent information available.	43%
That the information is free (no charge) to access.	41%
That I can access the information when I want (it is available when I want it).	40%
That I feel safe when accessing the information.	27%
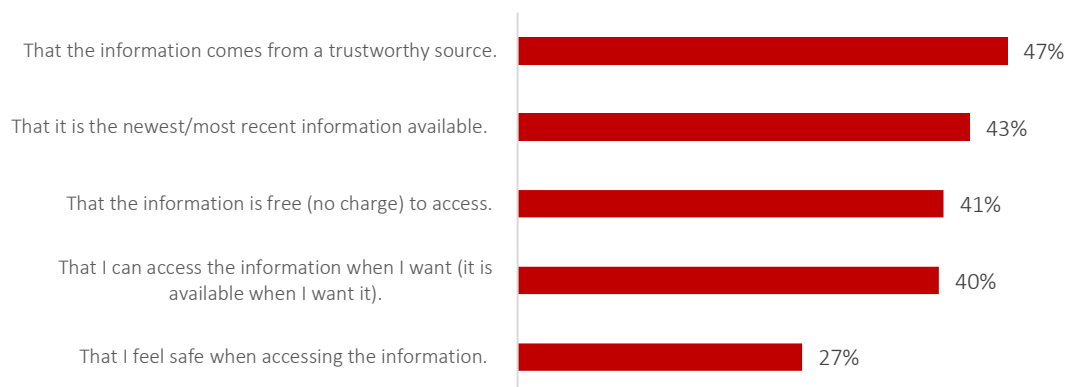
Figure 10 clearly shows that trust not only matters to displaced communities – it matters most. The trustworthiness of the source of information outranks its actuality and access costs. This finding should be read with the above system of production and movement in mind: displaced communities often do not have direct access to the originators of information. This is reflected in focus group discussants' admission that their means to verify the reliability of sources is limited. Most focus group discussants who bestowed their trust in individual authority figures justified their trust by invoking these persons' superior knowledge of affairs and general responsibility towards the community. Yet, others cautioned that community members were too vulnerable to contradict more authoritative sources.

> *"The community is vulnerable. They trust everyone because they have no other choice."*
>
> Male Basic Phone Owner, Mogadishu

"I trust all sources of information because I don't have the time to say that this source is lying."
Male Smartphone Owner, Beledweyne

"We trust everyone because we are a poor community living here in this camp. We have no other choice except to trust everyone, although we trust the radio, traditional elders, and religious leaders most."
Female Smartphone Owner, Beledweyne

However, these statements are nuanced by main survey findings, in which respondents across locations made a clear distinction between different types of authority figures. Teachers and religious leaders where the most strongly trusted sources of information ahead of families and NGO staff (see figure 11). In relative terms, religious leaders were also the frequently mentioned source of trustworthy information (70%), on a par with family and ahead of NGO staff, mentioned by 60% of respondents. Clan elders and politicians, however, evoked an ambiguous response, as they were trusted and distrusted to similar extents across locations (see gold bars in figure 11).

Figure 11: Remarkably few youth trust elders and politicians, but many trust more personal authority figures and NGOs

Mostly or strongly trust [source of information]? (n=241)

Source	Percentage
Teachers	90%
Religious Leaders	87%
Family	85%
NGOs	82%
Radio	72%
Friends	69%
Traditional Elders	64%
Local Authorities	53%
Clan Elders	45%
Politicians	44%
TV	42%
Social Media	34%
Websites	27%
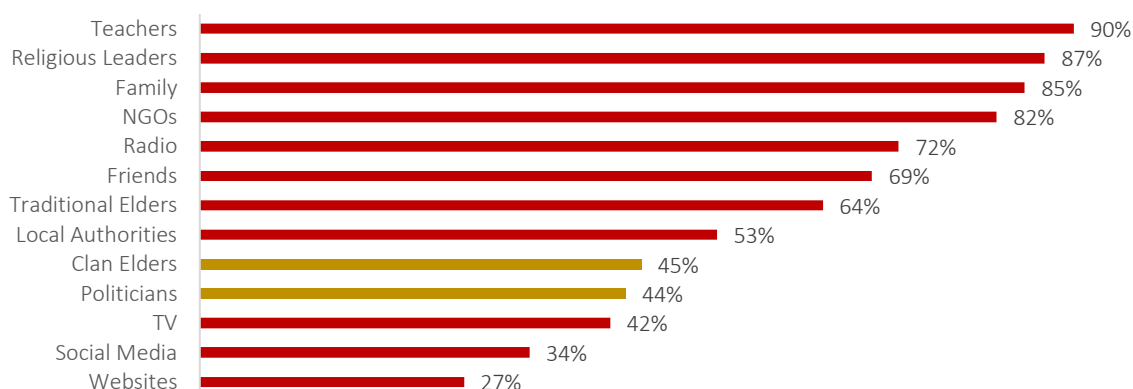
The above breakdown has several implications that warrant careful unpacking. The first is that decision-making power and public trust do not necessarily go hand in hand, as evinced by the relatively low ranking of authorities, elders and politicians, which has ramifications for the level of legitimacy local power holders enjoy among displaced populations. Secondly, the low ranking of TV, social media, and websites implies that the majority of respondents do not trust sources they cannot access, as digital literacy is an unlikely reason for distrust here given that most respondents have no experience with these platforms.

Thirdly, displaced youth's apparent ability to distinguish between immediate and original sources of information, evinced by their awareness that information relayed by networks originates from authority figures, implies that different sources of information can likely enhance or stymy their credibility. The majority of respondents access information directly via radio, family, and friends (see table 1 above). Qualitative data also indicates that information is relayed via community meetings, including by religious leaders in Mosques – a main place for public gatherings. The discrepancy in the description of production and movement, the allocation of trust, and above mentioned cautions that displaced communities' means of verification are limited suggests that even if information is relayed by radio, friends, or family, it is likely to gain credibility where the origin of information is one that is directly

known and verifiable to people such as religious teachers or NGO staff rather than political power holders that vulnerable populations are forced to accept.

Information Landscape

Radio as Dominant Source of Information

There are not even one hundred people who use social media in the camp, but one hundred percent use radio to receive news.

Male Smartphone Owner, Beledweyne

The above quote is not accurate in its precise percentages (12% of respondents in Beledweyne reportedly access news via social media). It does, however, reflect the overall dichotomy of access to information. As outlined above, internet access is a privilege for the minority that can stem the associated costs. At the risk of becoming repetitive: the vast majority receives information via radio and local social networks.

The exception here is Hobyo, where friends and family supersede radio as the main source of information. This is likely linked to Hobyo's location, as most radio stations broadcast in main urban centres such as the regional capitals Baidoa and Beledweyne, the national capital Mogadishu, and Somalia's primary dry-port Galkayo. The remote coastal town of Hobyo may simply not have access to many channels, and thus rely more on internal networks.

Table 2: Most Popular Radio Stations

Mogadishu	Radio Shabelle, Radio Kulmiye, Radio Danan, Radio Simba
Baidoa	Radio Baidoa, Radio Warsan (both broadcast in *Af-Ma'ay*)
Beledweyne	Radio Hiraan, Radio Wadani
South Galkayo	Radio Codka Mudug

The most popular among these radio stations are indeed local stations (see table 2). In Baidoa, focus group participants added that both Radio Baidoa and Radio Warsan are preferred because they are broadcasting in the local dialect, *Af-Ma'ay*. The limited number of channels mentioned by focus groups in South Galkayo are somewhat surprising, as other stations operate in the area. However, the Haar Haar camp is reportedly located outside the reach of most local radio stations, and the southern part of Galkayo generally less-well serviced by government and international support than its northern counterpart. Among all radio stations, BBC and Voice of America were consistently listed as the most popular channels across locations.

Well, there are four radio stations in South Galkacyo, also there more than six radio stations in the North side of the city, they regularly broadcast news, Islamic lectures, and music, but the most popular which is widely listened to is Codka Mudug. (…) because it was the first FM station opened here, but as I told you the signal is weak and sometimes does not reach here.

Camp Leader, South Galkayo

Gender

Somalia remains a strongly patriarchal society with a conservative domestic division of labour, high barriers to women's education, and decision-making largely the province of men. However, in the aftermath of the 1990s civil war that was triggered by the collapse of central government in 1991, the number of female-headed households has proliferated as men were dead or fighting. Women in many places were forced to take charge of rebuilding communities and become breadwinners in addition to their responsibility for household chores and child rearing. This is reflected by data obtained for this study in several respects.

Literacy and education remain male provinces

The survey sample exhibits a significant difference in literacy levels. Amongst female respondents, almost half (48%) claim to be illiterate, whilst only about a fifth (22%) of the male respondents profess not to be able to read and write in any language. As shown in table 3 below, the levels of Quranic and primary education are relatively even among male and female respondents, but far fewer women have completed primary education. Only 5.5% of women have received any formal education beyond primary school, and more than twice as many women than men have received no education whatsoever.

Table 3: Level of Education:	Male		Female	
Quranic	159	35.7%	140	32.0%
Some primary	93	20.9%	89	20.3%
Completed primary	41	9.2%	17	3.9%
Some secondary	44	9.9%	17	3.9%
Completed secondary	15	3.4%	4	0.9%
Some university	9	2.0%	2	0.5%
Completed university	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
No education	71	16.0%	163	37.2%
Vocational Training	12	2.7%	5	1.1%
Total	445		438	

Especially in more precarious contexts and times of drought, female-headed households are not uncommon. In a context in which access to employment matters strongly, the lack of access to marketable skill for women imposes an additional barriers to local labour markets. Yet, when broken down by gender, women appear slightly less interested than men in information about health and education, but appear to prioritise more strongly information on employment opportunities and especially information relevant to the wider community, concerning conflict, natural disasters, and most of all eviction (see figure 12).

Figure 12: Women prioritise community-relevant information
Mostly or strongly disagree that information is sufficient on (n=675)
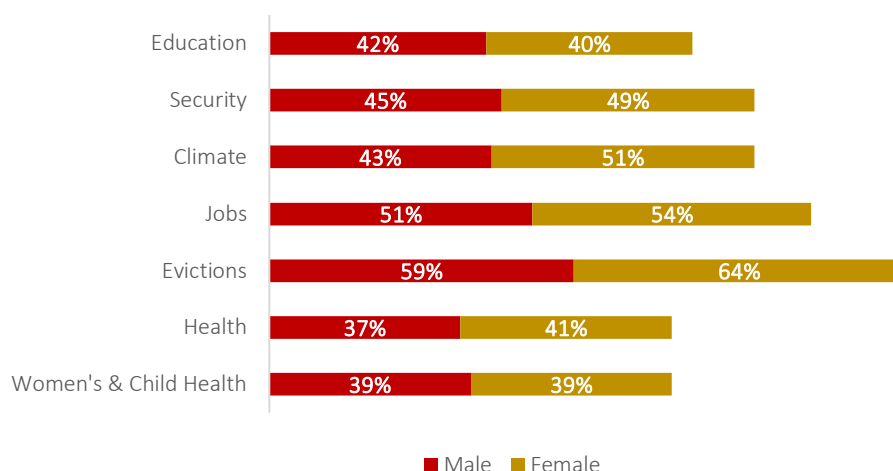
Direct/indirect access to information

The difference in expressed information needs raises questions about dynamics of access. The patterns of information access clearly favour men over women. The rate of smartphone ownership and internet access among women (10.5% smartphone owners, 17.4% internet users) is less than half of that among men (21.3%/37.6%). Women show a much lower overall news consumption and roughly 14.4% of women between the ages of 22 and 25 never listen to the radio, compared to 2.5% of their male peers.

Likely the most important difference between male and female displaced youth is their access to authority figures, who in turn are important fulcrums for information dissemination and decision making based upon this information. Table 4 below shows that especially on matters of conflict and eviction, more male than female respondents indicated their ability to receive information from and discuss with traditional elders who – albeit more often distrusted than other authorities – still wield significant influence as customary justice mechanisms remain primary across Somalia.

Access & Dissemination of Information disaggregated by Gender

Table 4	Female		Male	
	Access	Disseminate	Access	Disseminate
Education	Radio, friends, family, teachers, NGOs	Friends, family, teachers	Radio, friends, teachers, family, NGOs	Friends, family, teachers
Conflict	Radio, friends, family, traditional elders	Friends, family	Radio, friends, family, traditional elders	Friends, family, traditional elders
Climate	Radio, friends, family	Friends, family	Radio, friends, family	Friends, family, teachers
Employment	Friends, radio, family, NGOs	Friends, family	Friends, radio, family, NGOs	Friends, family, teachers
Eviction	Friends, radio/family, local authorities	Family, friends	Friends, radio/family, traditional elders, local authorities	Friends, family, traditional elders
Health	Radio, friends, NGOs, family	Family, friends	Radio, friends, NGOs, family	Friends/family
Child and maternal health	Radio, friends, NGOs/family	Family, friends	n/a	n/a

The limited access along gender lines is strongly reflected in the relatively lower trust women express towards social media, websites, and TV, all of which require asset ownership and ability to afford network access. Strikingly, however, female respondents deemed religious and traditional leaders as well as teachers and other authorities as trustworthy at levels similar to their male counterparts – despite different levels of access. Albeit slightly more confident in radio, this suggests that the sourcing of information or the nodes via which information is relayed will likely make little difference concerning its credibility among women, but they are in turn likely to receive information not consumed via radio in a more mediated form than men, and potentially not as swiftly.

Table 5: Strongly or mostly trusted Sources of Information	Male		Female	
Teachers	397	90%	387	89%
Religious Leaders	387	88%	371	85%
Family	367	83%	373	86%
NGOs	353	80%	362	83%
Friends	309	70%	294	68%
Radio	307	70%	320	74%
Traditional Elders	286	65%	273	63%
Local Authorities	234	53%	230	53%
TV	203	46%	165	**38%**
Clan Elders	193	44%	203	47%
Politicians	191	43%	191	44%
Social Media	170	39%	126	**29%**
Websites	148	34%	89	**21%**
Total	440		434	

In terms of type of information consumed, however, focus group discussants across locations noted that men are more likely to be interested in politics and especially sports, whilst women accord greater relevance to news on business and employment opportunities, but also entertainment. This illustrates the ambiguous role of women: responsible for household and often income generation, but at the same time confined to household activities, whereas men are given more direct access to decision making and therefore enjoy discussing politics, but also sports, at their leisure.

Different types of employment

At this point, however, quantitative and qualitative data somewhat diverge, albeit in instructive ways that are not contradictory. Focus group discussants across locations noted that whilst men in displaced communities by and large seek employment in casual labour such as construction, women when engaged in income generating activities do so mostly in small retail or unskilled labour, such as cleaning, washing, or henna. And indeed, between 60% and 80% of respondents across location stated that their household receives its primary income via casual daily labour.

However, as table 6 below shows, the proportions of male and female business owners among survey respondents are about equal. This suggests that whilst women primarily engage in small business to provide a livelihood to themselves and, where applicable, their families, small business is not primarily a women's domain. Indeed, the most frequent occupation stated by female respondents was 'homemaker,' whereas most male respondents were unemployed, but looking for work. This highlights both the enduring gendered division of labour with men in public and women in domestic domains, as well as the precarious nature of the casual labour that provides income to the majority of households – only 18% of male and 12% of female respondents were in positions of paid employment.

Table 6: Occupation	Male		Female	
Paid, full-time employment	9	3%	5	1%
Paid, part-time employment	54	15%	38	11%
Self-employed/business	**109**	**31%**	**97**	**28%**
Unemployed – looking for work	**140**	**40%**	**95**	**27%**
Unemployed - not looking for work	29	8%	25	7%
Homemaker - not working	**10**	**3%**	**124**	**35%**
Student/Apprentice	**89**	**25%**	**53**	**15%**
Retired/Disabled	3	1%	1	0%
Refused	2	1%	0	0%
Total	445		438	

Moreover, the asymmetry in education is reflected in the fact that being a student or apprentice was more prevalent among men with a difference of 10% of surveyed displaced youth. The division in realm of movement, access, and education extends to information patterns around employment issues. Female respondents stated almost twice as frequently as men that they access and disseminate information in this regard via family members (21% vs 12%), whilst men tend to rely more on friendship circles (66% vs 40%).

Different times of exposure

Figure 13: Most displaced youth listen to the radio very early or very late. In comparison, more men listen late than women.

At what time do you most frequently listen to the radio? (MCQ) (n=807)
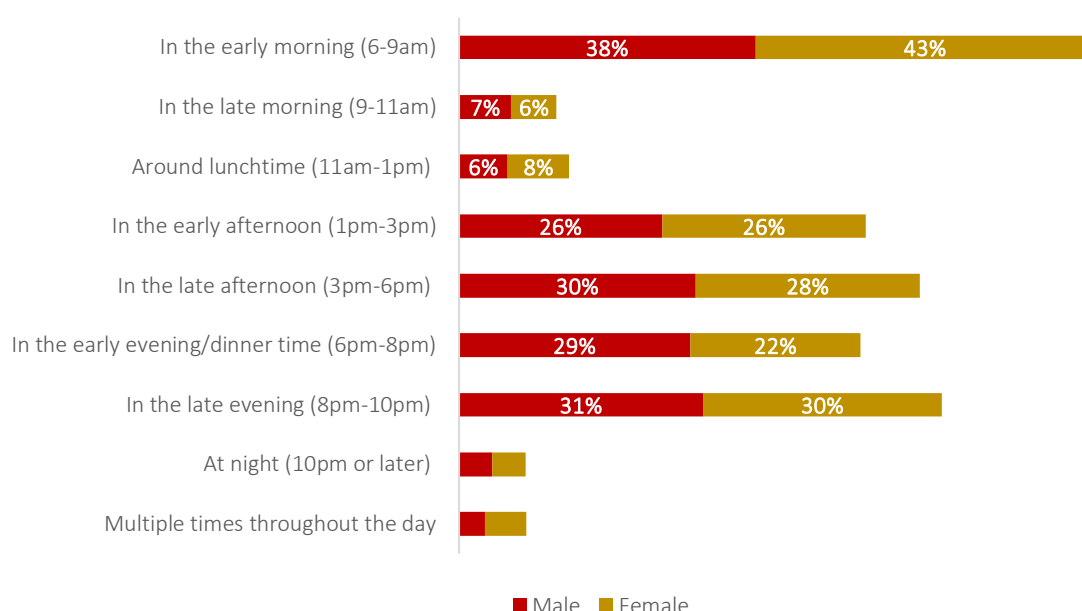
As far as the *hub and spoke* systems goes, female displaced youth is likely to receive information in a more mediated fashion than male youth. However, aside from the aforementioned group of 22-25 year-old women who never listen to news, most displaced youth are equally likely to listen to the radio directly and often. Therein, patterns differ little. Consistent with prayer times and the hot afternoons that invite to extensive afternoon naps, both groups listen mostly in the early mornings after the Fajr

prayer and before work or school might start, between 6am and 9am. Slightly fewer but roughly constant audiences listen to the radio in the evenings after the Isha prayer between 8pm and 10pm, and in the afternoons between the Asr and Maghrib prayers between 3pm and 6pm, and finally between the Dhur and Asr prayers between 1pm and 3pm.

However, the last two brackets suggest that respondents in these categories do not follow any occupation nor sleep, but spend their time leisurely, or are able to listen to the radio at work. Remarkable also is the almost similar portion that listens to the radio during the Maghrib and Isha prayers between 6pm and 8pm, which reinforces the likelihood that radio is running in the background. The time of the day during which attentive listenership of both genders is most likely is therefore in the morning hours between 6am and 9am, as the time between 9am and 1pm appears to be the busiest for all demographic groups.

Table 7: At what time do you most frequently listen to the radio?	Male		Female	
In the early morning (6-9am)	159	38%	165	43%
In the late morning (9-11am)	28	7%	22	6%
Around lunchtime (11am-1pm)	26	6%	30	8%
In the early afternoon (1pm-3pm)	109	26%	99	26%
In the late afternoon (3pm-6pm)	127	30%	109	28%
In the early evening/dinner time (6pm-8pm)	124	29%	83	22%
In the late evening (8pm-10pm)	131	31%	116	30%
At night (10pm or later)	18	4%	16	4%
Multiple times throughout the day	14	3%	20	5%
Total	423		384	

Location

More than gender, location appears to be a strong determinant of access to information as well as different information needs. This is by and large unsurprising, as Somalia is all but cohesive in terms of physical infrastructure and communal dynamics.

– The capital, Mogadishu, easily comprises the most camps for displaced communities, but these often share little background with their host communities and are most frequently subjected to forced evictions due to land prospecting.

– South Galkayo represents one half of an important city along the main trade route between Mogadishu and Bossasso. The city has been split in two due to a long-standing communal conflict that has spilled over into a conflict between two of Somalia's federal member states. As part of the more established Puntland, North Galkayo has received both greater investment and enjoys a greater presence of international actors than its southern counterpart.

– Baidoa is both capital of South West State and of the *Af-Ma'ay* speaking Mirifle clan, historically disadvantaged in wider Somali politics. Baidoa is therefore a rare instance in which displaced communities are more likely to find communal and linguistic congruence with host communities.

– Beledweyne is a city split by the Shabelle River and bitter hostilities between the two clans that inhabit the eastern and western halves of the city. Moreover, Beledweyne's proximity to the Shabelle is both blessing and curse, as the arable land along the riverbanks is undone by annually occurring devastating floods leaving especially the Somali Bantu farming populations along the river destitute.

– Hobyo is an old port city that gained infamy as the most southern port for Somali pirates during their heyday. However, it is also home to Galmudug State's politically most influential clans and has recently begun to benefit from a rehabilitated airport. But mostly, Hobyo is remote.

Overall state of access to information

Figure 14 below shows significant discrepancies in information coverage across locations. These are displayed in a radar graphic for ease of comparison. The radar itself functions as a plot for data points, with the different topical areas for information as its corners. Each data point, in turn, represents how many respondents in a location agreed that they are sufficiently informed about a topic. The further the data point is away from the radar's centre and closer to the respective topic, the more respondents reported to be sufficiently informed. The data points for each location are then connected by lines in the colours of each location as stated in the legend on the right (red for Baidoa, gold for Hobyo etc.).

The more surface is covered within each connected line, the better respondents felt overall informed. Noteworthy here is that the red line for Baidoa covers a lot of space, whilst the golden line for Hobyo remains rather narrow. This discrepancy is intuitive. Radio is the most used means to obtain information.

Figure 14: Displaced populations in Baidoa appear to have the greatest, those in Hobyo the least overall access to information

The information I receive on [topic] is sufficient (n=883)
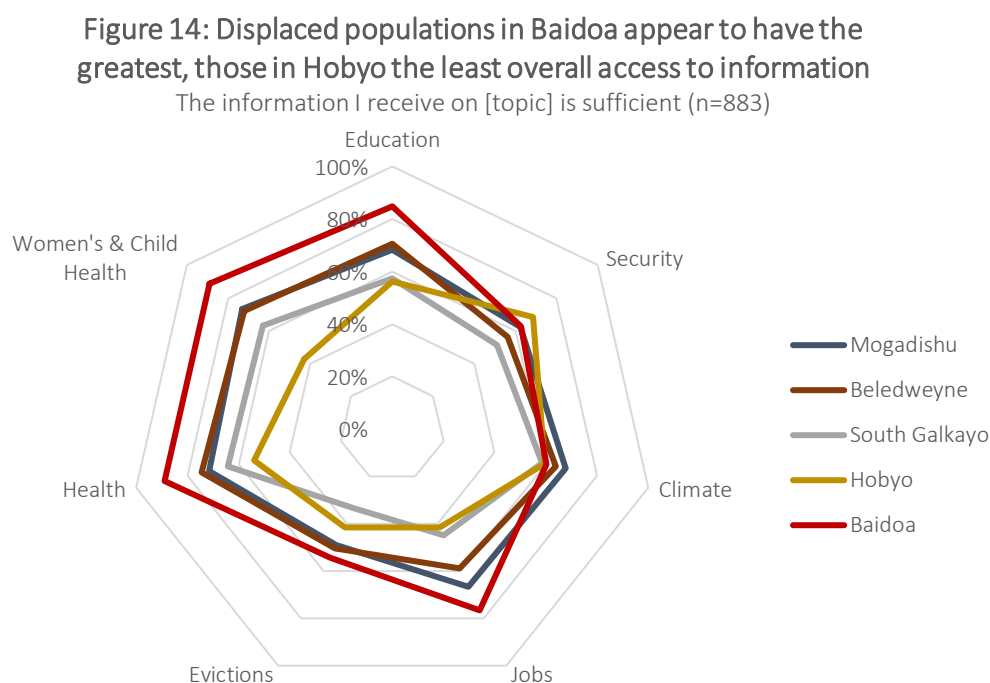
– Baidoa is home to two local channels broadcasting in the local dialect, and located close enough to Mogadishu to likely receive further stations as well as information relatively quickly. It also likely implies a community overlap between displaced and host communities, providing displaced communities with the rare opportunity to tap into local social networks, as indicated by a relatively high degree of satisfaction with employment-related information. Moreover, Baidoa enjoys are relatively well-developed health infrastructure and presence of international actors. , which corresponds to a comparably high satisfaction with health-related information

– Hobyo, by contrast, is remote and receives news and visitors via infrequent airplanes landing and equally infrequent travel. Moreover, Hobyo has historically boasted a well-organised district administration with a strong grip on district security. Accordingly, Hobyo leads with regards to satisfaction with security-related information among all target districts.

Displaced youth in Mudug struggle with information on employment opportunities

The discrepancy in access to information at both extremes merits further discussion. As figure 15 below shows, perceptions on the state of information on employment opportunities among displaced youth in Baidoa are substantively more positive (gold and red bar areas) than in other locations. In particular when contrasted to both locations in Mudug, listen immediately below Baidoa in figure 15, this difference is striking. Having already discussed Hobyo, the high level of feeling insufficiently informed about potential employment (light and dark blue bar areas) in South Galkayo warrants discussion.

Here, qualitative data indeed contributes to the explanation. Especially the interviewed camp leader and land owner of the area in which the Haar Haar camp is situated explained that the camp is located 10 kilometres outside of the city – and thus largely beyond the reach of radio and electricity. Moreover, displaced young men seeking casual daily labour are forced to walk a substantive distance every morning and evening, which disadvantages them for employment that works on a first-come-first-serve basis, such as construction.

Figure 15: Displaced populations in Hobyo and South Galkayo struggle the most to learn of employment opportunities

The information I receive on employment opportunities is sufficient (n=883)
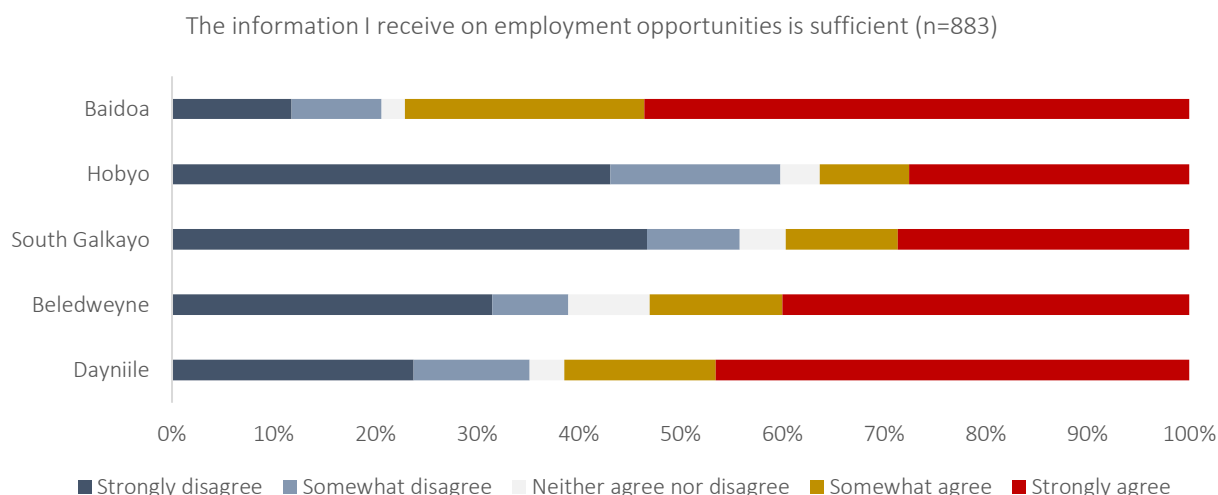
Business ownership interacts with trade infrastructure

By contrast to casual labour, business ownership requires better access to local markets and information infrastructure. Along with salaried workers, respondents engaged in small trade were indeed more frequently among smartphone owners (42.9%/41.3%) and internet users (60.7%/50.1%), which echoes the above noted payment barriers. Aside from access to steadily paid employment, the ability to set up businesses is therefore likely linked to displaced households' overall economic standing.

Whilst Baidoa shows the highest rate of respondents unemployed but looking for work (33.9% compared to an average of 25.3% in other locations), consistent with relatively good information on and access to casual labour opportunities, the highest rates of self-employed and business-owning respondents were surveyed in South Galkayo and Mogadishu (see figure 16). This suggests that whereas access to labour markets appears governed by social capital, business ownership depends on available infrastructure for trade. To render this concrete, focus group participants in Beledweyne were explicit about the impact of clan differences with their host communities on their access to local labour markets. In Baidoa, these differences are largely absent.

Figure 16: The highest proportions of business owners are found near Somalia's most important dry and sea ports

Occupation: Self-employed/business owner (includes farmer and livestock owner), by location (n=206)
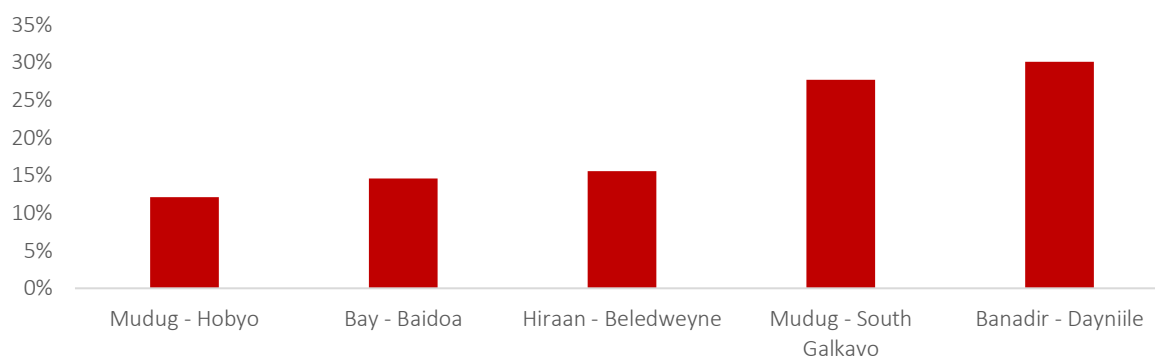
Instead of kinship ties, South Galkayo and Mogadishu offer displaced communities greater access to established market structures and commercial traffic as Somalia's most important sea and dry ports. This is of consequence inasmuch as business owners may have different information needs. When comparing information needs among part-time employees, self-employed, job-seekers, homemakers, and students (other samples are too small to be informative), table 8 does not *per se* indicate such a difference in any category other than education, which may indicate a greater motivation among part-time employees, self-employed, and students to invest in themselves. However, the categories used here may be insufficient to further explore the specific information needs among business owners and others with more steady income, or students, which will be taken up in the discussion on areas for further research below.

Table 8: Considering information insufficient	Educa-tion	Security	Climate	Jobs	Evic-tions	Health	Child Health	Total
Paid, full-time employment	33%	8%	25%	50%	75%	25%	25%	12
Paid, part-time employment	44%	56%	53%	45%	59%	35%	33%	75
Self-employed/business owner (incl. farm/livestock owner)	47%	47%	50%	55%	61%	37%	39%	161
Unemployed - looking for work	40%	47%	45%	55%	63%	38%	41%	176
Unemployed - not looking for work	41%	41%	39%	49%	68%	46%	44%	41
Homemaker - not working outside the home	44%	54%	52%	55%	63%	48%	48%	98
Student/Apprentice	31%	40%	44%	50%	54%	34%	33%	107
Retired/Disabled	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%	33%	33%	3

Length of stay different between locations

Figure 17: Baidoa hosts the most long-term displaced households, Mogadishu & South Galkayo the fewest

For how long has your household been in its present location (n=883)
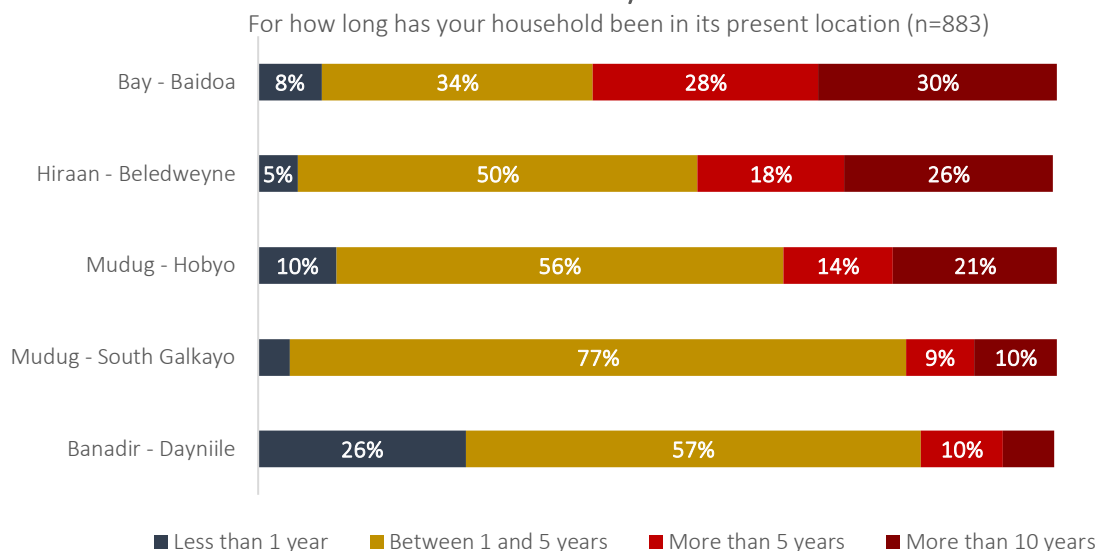
Piece by piece, the picture of Baidoa as a more integrated displaced community comes together. On top of overall more positive perceptions of their own information status, IDPs in Baidoa also tend to stay longer. More than half of all survey respondents in Baidoa (58%) had been in their camp for more than five years, compared to less than 20% in Mogadishu and South Galkayo. Especially the Dayniile area in Mogadishu appears to see more short term residents, with a third of all respondents having resided there for less than one year (see figure 17).

These trends are reflected in the physical infrastructure that shelters IDPs. The clear majority of respondents in Baidoa (68%) reported living in accommodation with metal sheets as roof material (red bar areas in figure 18), which is a stark contrast to all other locations, where the most frequently used material for roofs was plastic or cloth (gold bar areas in figure 18). In Baidoa, only 10% of respondents use such fragile materials. This raises questions as to institutional knowledge present among IDPs in Baidoa.

Figure 17: Length of stay is reflected in the sturdiness of accommodation

What type of material is the roof of your home made of? (n=883)

Information Ecosystem for Resilience Assessment| Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS)
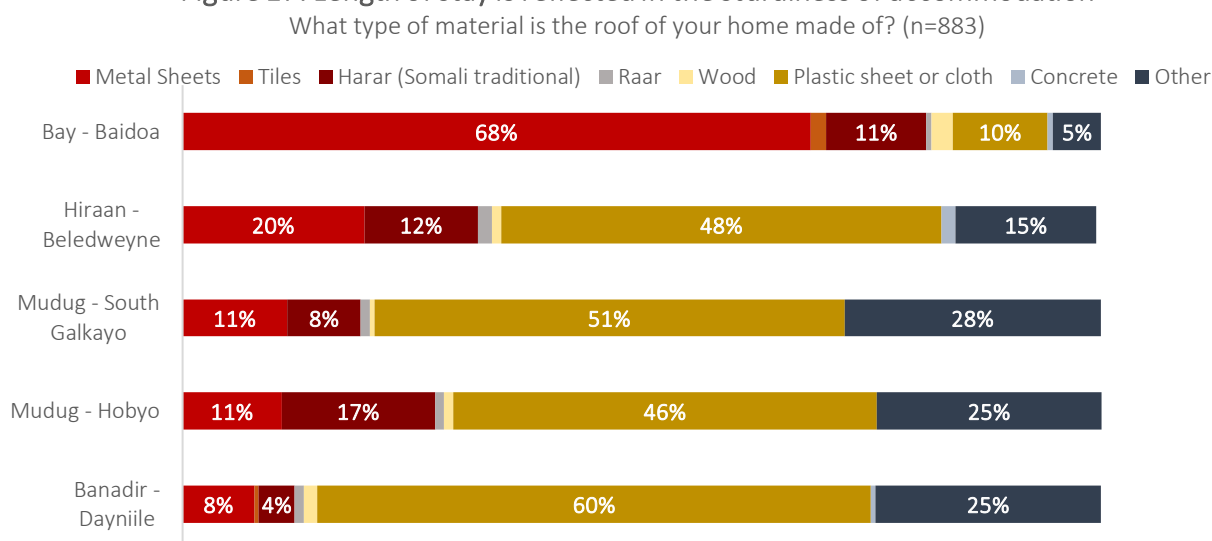
The length of stay is of interest for information campaigns inasmuch as interests in different topics may shift as length of stay increases. A brief overview of satisfaction levels with information available suggests that interest in early warning mechanisms rises with prolonged stay (highlighted in red in table 9). This likely denotes an increasing perception of the current shelter as a permanent home, which renders sudden shocks causes for renewed rather than continued displacement. Conversely, a shorter stay comes with a slightly higher interest in information on employment opportunities, possibly linked to the need to gain an economic footing or finding the means to return (highlighted in gold in table 9).

Table 9: Considering information insufficient	Educa-tion	Security	Climate	Jobs	Evic-tions	Health	Child Health	Total
Less than 1 year	41%	43%	35%	58%	62%	39%	38%	69
Between 1 and 5 years	41%	45%	46%	53%	59%	38%	38%	385
More than 5 years	41%	46%	60%	50%	66%	45%	41%	102
More than 10 years	42%	54%	48%	53%	63%	36%	42%	118

Early Warning mechanisms vital in Beledweyne

Beledweyne stands somewhat in contrast to Baidoa. Instead of integrated, focus group participants stressed the aforementioned clan differences with their host communities as barriers. Moreover, they also claimed to be highly vulnerable to the yearly flooding that destroys livelihoods and lives. Indeed, one respondent explicitly characterized the existing *hubs and spokes* system as inadequate to allow people to respond to sudden shocks like floods as opposed to slow-onset challenges such as droughts.

> *Last time rain floods hit the IDP camp at 2:00AM and we were sleeping, not aware of anything. But if we had known earlier that day, we would have moved to another safe place. Four people died in the IDP camp because of the floods.*
> Male Smartphone Owner, Beledweyne

South Galkayo too remote for radio connectivity

> *The radio signals are weak and sometimes we can't listen to them, also we don't have electricity to charge our phones - we use solar panels for charging our phones.*
> Female Basic Phone Owner, South Galkayo

Although mentioned previously, the lack of radio access in South Galkayo deserves a mention in its own right. As if to underscore previous points on the importance of electricity and network, different focus groups in South Galkayo insisted that the most important gap for displaced communities is precisely that lack of connectedness. This has potentially important implications as it stratifies the levels of networks and grids that are required for a functioning messaging and early warning system. If phone ownership is key as a first step, electricity and connectivity follow, before access to internet can even figure as a relevant category.

> *There is a big gap – we don't know most of the time what is going on in the country, because we don't have radios or televisions to follow news and information. This place is a rural area and we don't have basic needs like electricity*
> Female Smartphone Owner, South Galkayo

We don't have electricity in the camp, there are few shops who own solar panels,
but they can't charge all the phones, so we may miss listening to the radios for
information.

Male Smartphone Owner, South Galkayo

Interestingly, however, radio still ranks as the most frequently listed avenue to access information on health-related issues by survey respondents in South Galkayo (highlighted in gold in table 10 below). This can be contrasted with Hobyo, where radio is likely less available, suggesting that the displaced communities of South Galkayo are nevertheless endeavouring to obtain information via radio by walking closer to town. However, among the third of respondents in South Galkayo indicating 'other' means of accessing health-related information, the most frequent mentions were health institutions such as hospitals or health centres (22) and no information whatsoever (10).

Finally, it is noteworthy that families play a greater role in Mogadishu than in other locations when it comes to accessing health services (highlighted in red in table 10 below). Instead of an intuitive explanation, this appears to offer further areas for research, to understand the specificities of internal dynamics among displacement-affected communities and the role of close kin – in particular given women's aforementioned position within the *hubs and spokes* system.

Table 10: Accessing information about health or health services	Banadir		Beledweyne		South Galkayo		Mudug		Baidoa	
Family	47	23%	27	13%	24	12%	17	17%	32	18%
Friends	56	27%	47	23%	42	21%	34	33%	57	33%
Radio	87	43%	96	48%	81	40%	21	21%	95	55%
TV	2	1%	5	2%	4	2%	1	1%	3	2%
Websites	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Social Media	5	2%	7	3%	7	3%	0	0%	2	1%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	5	2%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	6	3%
Traditional elders	13	6%	9	4%	11	5%	8	8%	13	7%
Clan elders	2	1%	3	1%	1	0%	1	1%	2	1%
Political Leaders	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Local authorities	9	4%	10	5%	12	6%	11	11%	22	13%
Teachers	13	6%	25	12%	5	2%	2	2%	33	19%
NGOs	40	20%	31	15%	34	17%	23	23%	43	25%
Other	31	15%	26	13%	55	27%	23	23%	17	10%
Total	312		288		280		142		326	

Phone Ownership/Usage

This section mainly reiterates findings outlined above, but separates them for ease of accessibility to the cursory reader. This is warranted given the pivotal role of phone ownership for displaced persons' ability to access and disseminate information.

Smartphone Ownership as Proxy for Economic Standing

When comparing qualitative data obtained across groups, discussions amongst smartphone owners appeared to be slightly more informed, detailed, and articulate. This suggests that smartphone ownership indeed links if not better access to information then the ability to navigate and assess information and context. Most of all, however, phone ownership appeared as a proxy for economic

capacity. Key informants and focus group discussants in Mogadishu made this link between personal finances and access to information explicitly:

> *There is no form of media consumption that is specific to a certain group. It all depends on their financial capacity. (…) Some community members use smartphones, but they are not many.*
> Camp Leader, Mogadishu

> *There is no news source that is specific to a certain group. (…) It depends on how much cash the person has.*
> Male Smartphone Owner, Mogadishu

And indeed, exploratory regression analysis found no statistically significant link between phone ownership and access to information. However, such a link appeared between internet access as well as trust in social media and steady access to income via paid employment or self-employment (coded as a separate explanatory variable). Moreover, steady occupations also appeared positively linked to respondents' self-description as an influencer. All in all, this suggests that access to steady and sufficient income and access to information form a nexus that if not directly enhances at least generates conducive conditions for greater resilience.

Most own one SIM card and are willing to take part in surveys

The majority of focus group participants owned one SIM card. As outlined above, second SIM cards may be used for the purpose of accessing the internet for those who can afford it (Hormuud, the main telecommunications provider in Somalia, does not offer mobile data in most locations) or to use mobile money transfer services (Hormuud caps mobile wallets at 300 USD). This implies that phone numbers provided to humanitarian actors for the purpose of cash transfers may not necessarily be the beneficiaries' actual contact numbers.

Most focus group participants were willing to participate in further surveys. A few had previously participated. Both those with and without experience, however, frequently requested to limit survey length as long surveys interfered with daily pursuit of obtaining temporary income or access to resources. Only very few participants noted that they had been interviewed repeatedly and expressed some research fatigue.

> *Some people have a SIM card for money transfers from NGOs, so they will use this SIM card on days when they are supposed to receive a transfer in order to answer the follow up call by the NGO. On those days they might be unavailable on their other SIM card.*
> Male Smartphone Owner, Baidoa

Discussion & Analysis

Employment: Information Need vs. Actual Need

Interpretation

> *The community trusts NGOs after having received support, but it is hard for the*
> *community to trust NGOs when they are simply asking: 'What do you need?*
> Camp Leader, Mogadishu

The presentation of findings opened with the observation that the most available information appears to also be deemed most important by respondents. This raises several questions. A possible interpretation is that current messaging already addresses perceived needs that are at the same time not tangibly addressed, and therefore remain vital to displaced youth. Another possible interpretation is that the perception of the importance of information is influenced by information already available. In other words, by disseminating messages on a certain topic, actors may actively render it relevant in the eyes of the messages' audience.

Information on employment, however, points to the former of the two interpretations offered above. Information on employment is largely perceived as insufficient, but considered nevertheless important. This corresponds to qualitative findings, whereby joblessness is invariably listed as the primary challenge for displaced communities. Several focus group participants indeed go as far as to resent further information on this crucial topic without tangible follow-up in the form of actually generated employment opportunities. However, the repeated mention of unemployment during discussions but its only relative importance within quantitative findings could also imply that focus group participants stress the severity of their economic predicament in the hope of receiving job opportunities from NGOs linked to this study in return.

> *The only thing that affects our life is joblessness. We do our best by going to the*
> *market centers in Mogadishu and ask people to give us jobs.*
> Male Smartphone Owner, Mogadishu

This is not to say that income sources supersede social capital as a determining factor of displaced communities' resilience. To the contrary, the interaction between different income sources and social capital suggests that steady employment or income presents somewhat of a means by which social capital is actualized into resilience. The discrepancy between greater confidence among displaced youth in Baidoa in their ability to access local labour markets or information on job opportunities and the obverse in South Galkayo and Beledweyne corroborates this assumption. Displaced communities in Baidoa can draw on greater kinship ties to access local employment, whereas focus group discussants in Beledweyne explicitly pointed to the absence of such ties as a barrier and challenge.

In turn, the higher levels of business ownership among respondents in Mogadishu and South Galkayo might also be linked to the absence of social capital in these areas, rendering self-employment a potential coping strategy for this gap. This is important inasmuch as the type of employment appears to affect displaced youth's long-term coping mechanisms. Key informants and focus group discussants noted that in many places especially young male family members are expected to forego their education and find employment to support their family with short-term coping and recovery.

> *When young people hear about clan conflict, they tend to migrate away from that*
> *area and look for more secure places to live and continue their lives. When they*
> *hear about drought, they will help the family and work, even if it's crushing stones*
> *or a casual job, until they realise the situation is out of their hand [beyond their*

> *ability to rectify with their income], and in that period the seek help from the*
> *humanitarians on ground.*
> Implementing Partner, Baidoa

Education, however, appears important for long-term recovery, resilience, and overall access to information. Interestingly, the only information gap that significantly correlates with disposing of a somewhat steady income source (part-time/full-time employment, business ownership) is that concerning education. Those who consider their access to information on education insufficient are more likely to be among those with a steady income source. Gender used as control variable is the only other (and more) significant independent variable, which indicates that women are less likely to be among those with a somewhat steady income source. This relationship gains in significance when the information gap on education (five-point Likert Scale) and gender (dummy variable) are fitted into an interaction model. (n=883)

Figure 19: Those with a steady occupation tend to be more dissatisfied with information on education

Agree or disagree: the information I receive on education is sufficient. (n=883)

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor dis	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
■ Other	18%	11%	4%	18%	49%
■ Employees & Business Owners	25%	11%	8%	9%	46%
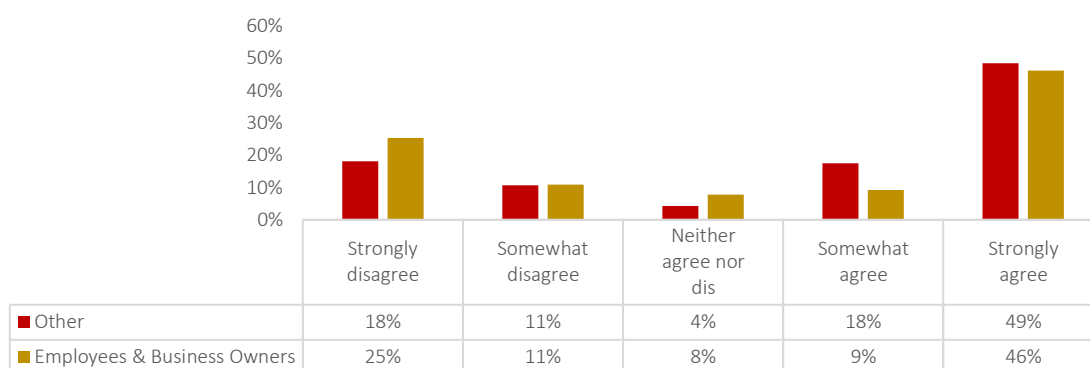
Access to internet appears an even more significant predictor when regressed against other information sources (radio, websites, elders), with length of displacement, phone ownership, and gender as control variables. Gender once more appears significant in the first iteration, but when fitted into an interaction model loses significance. (n=883). In this respect, potential exposure to information and the awareness of information currently not accessible concerning education – which may figure as a proxy for pre-existing education or motivation to obtain further qualifications – seems to render access to somewhat more steady livelihoods more likely, with women structurally excluded from salaried labour (given that business owners are somewhat evenly gender-split across locations).

Implications

Information campaigns should ensure that a) opportunities exist, and b) that these are legitimately accessible to members of displaced communities. Should (I)NGOs provide Cash-for-Work or Income Generating Activities support, sustainability of solutions in the respective context should be assessed to avoid creating dependency through short or mid-term programming. Seeing as the qualitative findings show include both frustration with information that has now tangible accompaniment and a strong focus on NGOs as service, employment, and income-stream providers, this issue is already of note and salience.

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*This is a bit tricky. They are always interested in aid and food. If we go to the camp
to raise awareness and consult, they always expect something from us. This is the
mentality of the IDPs generally.*
Implementing Partner, South Galkayo

Moreover, the above conducted regression analysis could suggest that awareness of opportunity and perspective could support displaced youth's access to opportunity, although messaging that encourages such attitudes should ensure that opportunities are in fact available. Conversely, should the perceived information gap on education reflect awareness of education through pre-existing education, this might be another indication that pre-existing inequalities could be compounded through the scarcity of opportunity in situations of displacement. More research is needed to shed light on the potential implications.

Finally, actors engaging in information and awareness campaigns should take into account that they are not merely responding to a pre-existing agenda, but are agenda-setters in their own right. Providing additional messaging and information is thus inseparable from the actors' agenda, which should therefore by intentionally and iteratively assessed for their context appropriateness, conflict sensitivity, and likely sustainability, seeing as messaging informed by such an agenda will directly, indirectly, and possibly in unforeseen ways impact discourses within and between displacement-affected communities.

Smartphone Ownership as Proxy for Economic Standing

Interpretation

Phones are means to access information via radio and internet. They enable displaced youth to participate in the *hubs and spokes* system of accessing and disseminating information. Moreover, should the counterinsurgency campaign in Somalia make progress, mobile data coverage will likely become more widespread and affordable as offered by Hormuud Telecom at scale. Access to phones and smartphones in particular are therefore likely determinants of a person's ability to participate on local, regional, and national economics and politics. For mobile populations and possible returnees, the benefit of access to information, communication networks, and mobile money is even greater.

Implications

However, phone ownership and targeting smartphone owners/providing smartphones also carry risks.

- Al Shabaab cells have in recent months taken increasing casualties from US-led airstrikes. In response, Al Shabaab checkpoints are now targeting owners of GPS-capable devices, most of all smartphones. Providing additional smartphones to displaced persons should therefore only be considered if a good and up-to-date understanding of local conflict dynamics and security risks can be assured.

- Smartphone ownership is highly dependent on a person's ability to afford the device, electricity, and data, and smartphones are more often used by individuals than basic phones, which are more often shared. Targeting smartphone users specifically or those with internet access more broadly could exacerbate existing inequalities within displaced communities unless it can be established that such beneficiaries are likely to act as catalysers for their communities.

- In a similar vein, access to mobile money from without host communities or via cash transfers from humanitarian actors always implies the sudden influx of financial resources into a local socio-economic context that may or may not be able to absorb it. Focus group participants in Beledweyne explicitly referred to fellow IDPs with access to the EVC mobile money transfer system and alleged that such transfers had caused disruptions and inflationary pressures on

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local economies. Support for bonding capital across locations via mobile money transfers and remittances equally risks compounding existing inequalities as it privileges those with access to such networks at the expense of those without. Furthermore, cash transfers should be used only in acute emergencies to avoid disrupting economies or creating dependencies.

Length of Stay

Interpretation

Survey respondents in Baidoa and Beledweyne reported longer periods of stay than their counterparts in other locations, specifically in Mogadishu and South Galkayo. In Baidoa, this is likely linked to the aforementioned kinship ties between displaced and host communities, with the former constrained from moving further by strong Al Shabaab presence throughout the Bay region's countryside. The environs of Beledweyne exhibit a similar presence of the violent extremist organisation. The same does not apply to South Galkayo and Hobyo, where a joint police force, Galmudug State troops, and the Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a militia keep Al Shabaab confined to Ceel Buur, Xaradheere, and their surrounds. Similarly, Mogadishu experiences frequent movement of displaced communities.

Implications

However, programming with internally displaced persons likely in a location to stay should take into account that displaced communities with more sturdy accommodation and access to local labour markets may be incorporated into fast growing towns and become part of the urban socio-political fabric. Whereas this has obvious implications for the importance of understanding communal tensions to ensure conflict sensitive programming, the process of state formation across Somalia raises the question of whether displaced communities constitute part of local citizenry and electorates. Reports of displaced communities being targeted in Baidoa for their (opposition) clan belonging by (majority clan) security forces underscores the political sensitivity of such a protracted stay. When facilitating access to information for more permanent displaced communities, programming should thus always factor in the perspective of host communities, trends in urbanisation, and the political integration of displaced communities.

Early Warning Systems

Interpretation

Perhaps one of the most crucial findings of this study is the largely informal nature of early warning systems across locations. Phone ownership and individual relay nodes with multiplier effect – individuals able to disseminate information among a wide personal network or in public meeting places such as mosques – are of vital importance for this system to function. In this respect, key individuals such as camp leaders and imams form *hubs* who relay information via *spokes*, which can denote attendees at public meetings, community committee members or representatives, or visitors in mosques or madrassas.

This system has advantages and pitfalls. On the one hand, information spreads relatively fast and by default activates an in-built social support network. The very fact that friends and family call one another implies mobilisation of social capital. This stands in contrast to announcements via a public speaker system suggested by an implementing partner in South Galkayo, which does not necessarily activate informal support structures and runs the risk of causing panic as information is not filtered through networks of trust with good knowledge of the individual recipient's information needs and ability to process information in a constructive fashion. This raises the question as to how radio broadcasts, trusted and consumed regularly across locations, relay such information.

*I would recommend a public broadcasting system or small radio stations for the camp,
though there are many other things which are more needed by the community.*

Implementing Partner, South Galkayo

However, the system lacks failsafe and accountability mechanisms that ensure that all residents are notified. The example of displaced persons in Beledweyne caught off guard by flooding at night time when their phones were switched off to conserve battery illustrates this risk.

Implication

A possible compromise between the informal *hubs and spokes* system and a more formalized and impersonal early warning system would leverage community committee and representation structures to ensure that once an early warning has been broadcasted, social support networks are activated with well-informed leadership that maintains ties to outside authorities and actors such as camp leaders and NGO staff.

*The youth has a chairman. Women have a chairwoman. Old people have a
chairman and disabled people have a chairman. We directly contact their
chairman or chairwoman.*

Implementing Partner, Mogadishu

As in Mogadishu, community committees and representatives proffer potential points of contact for NGO staff without mediation by local power holders or gatekeepers. Given that NGO staff registered as more trusted by community members than elders or political authorities, the direct interaction of community representatives with NGO staff is likely to bolster the legitimacy of both. Moreover, such committee structures can furthermore function as accountability mechanisms for camp leaders and other gatekeepers, as well as humanitarian staff, if efforts are undertaken to ensure that the relationship and structures accommodate a two-way information exchange. The necessity for such mechanisms was hinted at by the interviewed implementing partner in Baidoa:

*The only challenge we face in working with [community leaders] is that they try to
collect money from the beneficiaries after we do cash interventions and we make
sure to stop it.*

Implementing Partner, Baidoa

In Mogadishu, implementing partners operate a suggestion box to this end, enabling members of the displaced community to articulate needs, concerns, and grievances in a relatively confidential manner. Such accountability structures could be woven into wider trainings. In most locations, key informants emphasized the benefits of training CDMCs to function as early warning committees. This can be built upon to improve community committee structures, which in turn can contribute to the integration of new arrivals, currently largely overseen by camp leaders.

Committee members could also act as multipliers as suitable participants for 'train the trainer' capacitating. This could support different community groups' ability to navigate the associated information landscape and react especially to early warnings with appropriate actions to prepare for shocks. Any such intervention would have to factor in the position of religious leaders on the one hand and traditional elders on the other, as their authority would inevitably be impacted by the growth of such additional nodes on the existing information chain or network.

Information on Aid Distribution

Interpretation

This is almost a sub-section of the previous point. For the time being, displaced communities continue to look to NGOs as service providers and relatively trustworthy sources of information. By contrast, the

most frequent allegation levelled towards camp leaders are the embezzlement of aid supplies or a biased selection of beneficiaries.

> *Especially during aid distributions, some households may blame on us for not getting enough aid. This is not me. It is about INGOs, because aid providers, they just bring little support compared to an entire 600 households. For example, if an INGO wants to support only 300 households, it's my duty to register each household based on how vulnerable the households are, because I know the livelihood situation. So, I submit 300 households to aid providers. There are some households who come and complain to me and ask: "Why did you not add me to aid list?" At the beginning, I do consult with camp committees, and they are the ones who select each project beneficiary, not me.*
> Camp Leader, Baidoa

Implication

The above quote underscores the need for clear, devolved information systems about aid distribution, consultations, and feedback mechanisms. In Baidoa, implementing partners accuse community leaders of extortion towards IDPs, and camp leaders accuse implementing partners of conflict insensitive programming via inadequate aid supply.

Recommendations

Support phone usage

Phones are crucial for access and dissemination of information. They are both means of connection with social support networks and primary access to radio. In related terms, the affordability of electricity to charge phones, airtime to make calls, and mobile data for owners of devices capable of accessing the internet are important mediating factors for the efficiency of phones. Interventions could facilitate phone ownership or access to related services via subsidised airtime/data or local solar mini-grids. Alternative forms of energy generation such as the burning of latrine content could also provide cheap means of recharging phones.

A consideration here should be how to integrate business owners and smartphone users in ways that do not compound existing inequalities but leverage existing capacities to deepen local bonding capital. Such interventions should also explore to what extent existing telecommunications providers such as Hormuud or GOLIS might be able to support such programmes in tandem with local businesses, thereby localising them and enhancing their sustainability.

Work with community groups/committees to bolster information and accountability structures

As discussed above, effective information networks that account for dynamics of access and levels of social trust will simultaneously target information production and movement. The result would likely be a hybrid structure incorporating more targeted messaging with key influencers such as teachers and religious leaders, but work via community structures to activate informal social support networks. Community groups and committees such as CDMCs, but also representatives of youth and women groups and others should be supported through cooperation and trainings to provide effective relay nodes and accountability structures.

Ensure conflict sensitive programming by being cognisant of own role in shaping local information needs

The availability of information appears to shape recipients' perceptions of the relative importance of information. This implies that outside actors do not merely render information available, but also likely shape recipients' priorities and understanding of their own outlook. Information campaigns should therefore be intentional about their impact on local discourses and aware of potential effects on local conflict dynamics, seeing as the audience comprises some of Somalia's most vulnerable communities.

Location matters

Neither displaced communities nor Somalis in general are a monolithic or homogenous group. Location figured as a crucial factor explaining variance among access to information (greater in Baidoa, lesser in Hobyo), length of stay (long in Baidoa, short in Mogadishu and South Galkayo), or access to related infrastructure such as radio signal and electricity (good in Baidoa, largely absent in South Galkayo and Hobyo). This implies that information needs in places such as South Galkayo are much more basic than those in Baidoa, where long-term displaced were concerned about shocks more than basic livelihood opportunities. These discrepancies underscore the importance of understanding the local context and dynamics when designing interventions and targeting information.

Early mornings, with NGO staff, religious leaders or teachers

Radio remains the undisputedly dominant means of accessing information, and both men and women do so mostly between 6am and 9am. Both groups mostly trust religious leaders, teachers, and NGO staff. This provides guidance for messaging that is both effective in reaching audiences and credible in their eyes. To inform the design of content, more localised research may be needed to understand how information is packaged within locally functional structures.

Questions for Further Research

Better understand Role & Security of Smartphone Owners

Smartphone ownership offers greater access to information that can be leveraged by humanitarian actors, but risks compounding economic inequalities as smartphone owners likely already possess greater means. The role of smartphone owners within displaced communities needs to be better understood. Are they potential catalysts passing benefits onto communities, or self-interested entrepreneurs – or gradients of both, in which case research should employ local stakeholder mappings assessing entry points or spoilers for effective messaging.

Women as Business Owners

Albeit not directly visible within quantitative data that shows overall gender asymmetry in access to income sources, qualitative findings strongly suggest that women as business owners substantially differ from men in the same roles. Furthermore, business owners tend to have more direct access to information by virtue of their embeddedness in local economic activity than women indirectly accessing information from authority figures. More information is needed on the specific role of women business owners in displaced settings, in particular among youth.

Business ownership as coping strategy?

The proportion of business owners is highest in the locations with the shortest average duration of stay: Mogadishu and South Galkayo. Should self-employment denote a coping strategy for a lack of access to local labour markets, questions arise as to the sustainability of interventions to support businesses. Do they create parallel economies that may engender tensions with host communities? Could IDPs provide a potential workforce for local labour market expansion especially into less climate-sensitive sectors instead? What markets do these businesses target, and what does this entail for access and needs for information?

Annex A. Demographics

Do you know how to read and write in any language?	N.	%
Yes	574	65
No	309	35
Total	883	100

What is your main occupation today?	N.	%
Paid, full-time employment	14	1.6
Paid, part-time employment	92	10.4
Self-employed/business owner (includes farmer and livestock owner)	206	23.3
Unemployed - looking for work	235	26.6
Unemployed - not looking for work	54	6.1
Homemaker - not working outside the home	134	15.2
Student/Apprentice	142	16.1
Retired/Disabled	4	0.5
Refused	2	0.2
Total	883	100

What is your marital status?	N.	%
Never married (single)	398	45.1
Married (monogamous)	336	38.1
Married (polygamous)	68	7.7
Divorced	64	7.2
Widowed	14	1.6
Other	2	0.2
Refused	1	0.1
Total	883	100

Household Size	N.	%
1-5	164	18.6
6-10	553	62.7
11-15	142	16.1
16 or more	23	2.6
Total	882	100

For how long has your household been in the present location?	N.	%
Less than 1 year	95	10.8
Between 1 and 5 years	488	55.3
More than 5 years	138	15.6

	N.	%
More than 10 years	160	18.1
Refused	2	0.2
Total	883	100

What type of material is the roof of your home made of?	N.	%
Metal Sheets	209	23.7
Tiles	4	0.5
Harar (Somali traditional)	85	9.6
Raar	9	1
Wood	11	1.2
Plastic sheet or cloth	388	43.9
Concrete (usually in abandoned building with no walls or roof)	5	0.6
Don't know	1	0.1
Other	171	19.4
Total	883	100

What is your household's main source of income?	N.	%
Casual daily labour	651	73.7
Small trade/petty trade	63	7.1
Transport	13	1.5
Salary (private sector, NGOs, UN, government, etc.)	28	3.2
Monetary transfers from relatives in Somalia	15	1.7
Monetary transfers from relatives living outside Somalia (remittances)	1	0.1
Monetary transfers from NGOs	53	6
Monetary transfers from Mosque	1	0.1
Community help (zakat, others)	3	0.3
No income	29	3.3
Other	23	2.6
Don't know	2	0.2
Refused	1	0.1
Total	883	100

	Male	Female	15-17y	18-21y	22-25y
Mogadishu	98	106	23	105	75
Baidoa	86	88	23	82	69
Beledweyne	118	84	57	56	80
South Galkayo	88	113	18	37	141
Hobyo	55	47	14	25	60
Total	445	438	135	305	425

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Annex B. Literature Review

A rapid literature review was conducted to:

1) Inform and complement the development of tools and study methodology;
2) Provide a brief overview of the situation of IDP youth in Somalia;
3) Develop an initial mapping of the three sectors of the information ecosystem, with a focus on resilience where possible.

A short situational overview of IDPs in the project region is therefore provided first, in order to offer an analytical backdrop for the assessment of media use and the information ecosystem amongst this and the wider Somali population. The overview is followed by a systematic description of the information ecosystem in Somalia, its key structures, information market, and flows, with a focus on their relevance to IDP youth or resilience programming.

Displacement in Somalia

Due to the protracted crisis that followed the collapse of the central government in 1991, a staggering number of people have been displaced in Somalia over the past decades. While sources vary, current estimates assume that approximately 2-2.6 million Somalis are displaced within the country (IOM 2018; OCHA 2018b). The most recent drought has caused a spike in IDP resettlement- in a survey of IDP sites across ten districts in Somalia, 51% reported being displaced in 2017 (REACH Initiative 2018). Newly displaced people most frequently targeted urban sites for relocation, with Mogadishu and Baidoa, i.e. the Banadir and Bay regions, receiving by far the most IDPs. In southern or central Somalia, this was followed by the regions of Hiran, Bakool, and Gedo (UNHCR 2017; OCHA 2018b). The focus on urban areas has increased the already rapid urbanization of Somalia, and has put a significant strain on insufficient resources and services in these areas (OCHA 2017a).
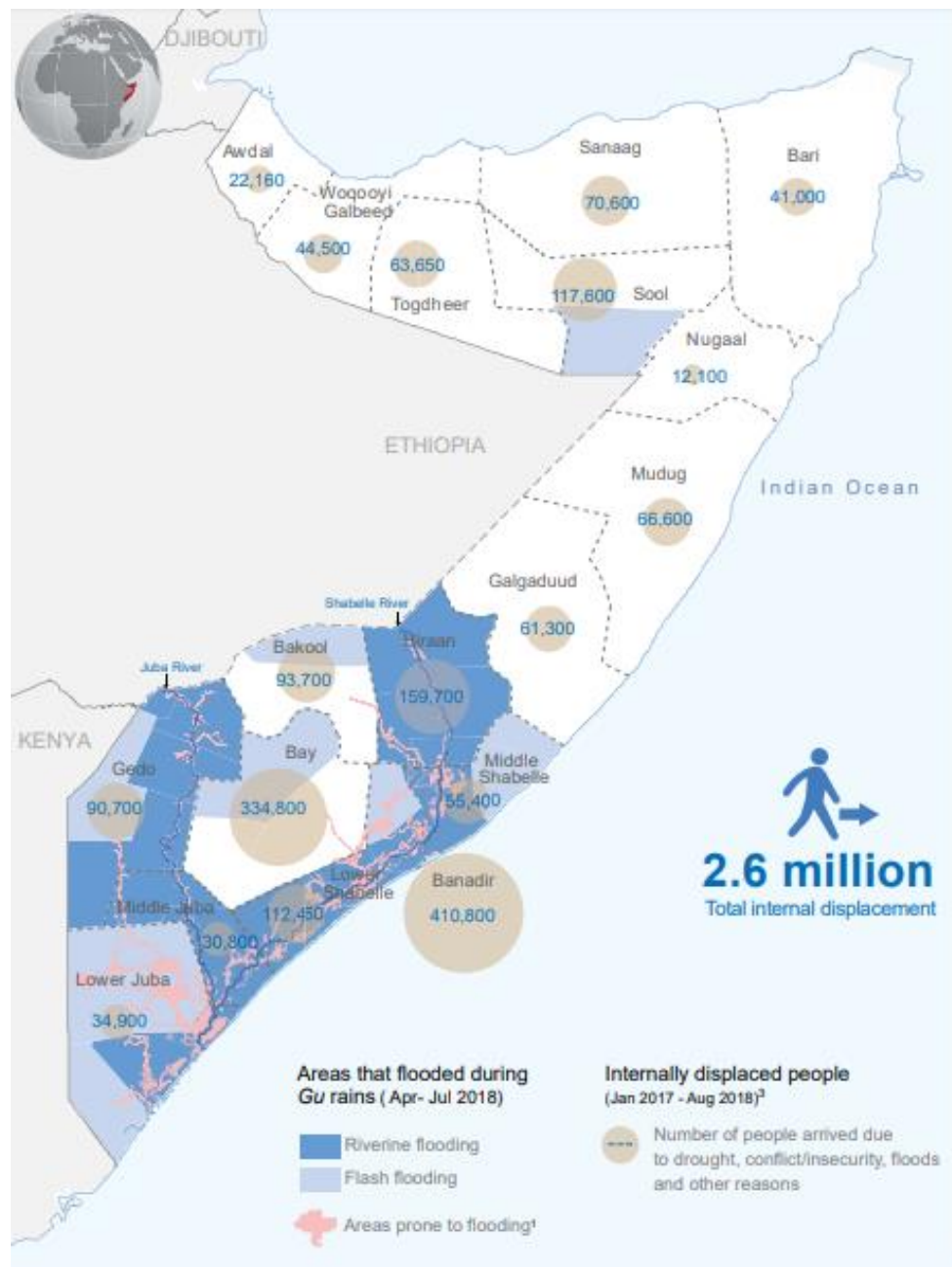
Figure 2. IDPs in Somalia by location, October 2018 (OCHA 2018b)

IDPs remain underserved and vulnerable to a number of threats. In addition to the inability of host communities to support vast numbers of new arrivals, IDPs experience a high level of vulnerability to marginalization, exclusion, and abuse. Not only do displaced communities tend to enter their new environment with little to no social capital, bridging or bonding.[8] In Somalia, their exclusion is additionally based on the clan system, which permeates every aspect of life in Somalia. The term "IDP" is used not only to identify persons displaced for a number of political, social, environmental, and other reasons, but also carries a strong connotation of lower social standing. Although a variety of social

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[8] For a definition of these terms and an example of applying these concepts to the Somali context, see: Simon Griffiths, Linda Beyer & Katharine Downie (2018). *Understanding and measuring social capital to bridge humanitarian support, urban development and resilience.* Coffey International. Presentation at the Resilient Cities 2018 Congress, Bonn, Germany, 25-28 April 2018, available at: https://resilientcities2018.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/B4_Presentation_Beyer_Griffiths.pdf

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cleavages and individual social capital can influence the status of displaced persons, Menkhaus (2017) notes that members of the dominant pastoralist clans (Hawiye, Darood) and in particular their stronger sub-clans are more likely to find kinship ties within host communities, allowing them to merge into these more seamlessly. The status as IDP is therefore by and large reserved for members of weaker or lower status clans, primarily the Digil-Mirifle or Bantu, are often deemed IDPs, if housed in poor living conditions or slums (Menkhaus 2017). Their marginalization or outright exclusion is often compounded by the fact that they tend to speak the traditional southern *Af-Ma'ay* dialect of Somali, which is mutually unintelligible with the *Af-Mahatiri* dialect of the northern and central politically dominant pastoralist clans. In other words, clan membership acts as a determinant of IDP-status regardless of settlement duration or intent to stay – if from a politically marginalized clan or occupational group,[9] members may be considered IDPs even if resident of an area for decades. This differentiates the label in the Somali context from its usual use in the humanitarian system and response planning (Menkhaus 2017).

Camp "gatekeepers" (often informal settlement managers, or ISMs) play a critical role in this clan-based IDP settlement scheme. Controlling the location of and access to IDP camps and humanitarian aid, these members of dominant clans act as managers of camps and are often affiliated with either clan-based militias or local authorities (Human Rights Watch 2013). Gatekeepers appear to have been involved in sanctioning wide ranging human rights abuses of IDPs, which increased in prevalence after the large influx of IDPs due to the 2011 famine.

IDPs in the rapidly growing camps faced increased rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), physical abuse, and the diversion of aid (Human Rights Watch 2013). In fact, in 76% of reported SGBV cases, survivors were IDPs. Both youth and women are particularly vulnerable to such abuses. While women and girls may be targeted for SGBV, youth are at a risk of being forcibly recruited to armed groups or arbitrarily arrested (JIPS 2016). In general, IDP youth are considered to be particularly vulnerable in terms of their livelihoods, possessing little education or limited skills, and therefore relying on low wage jobs such as garbage collection in host communities (World Bank Group 2014). Insufficient livelihood opportunities and future prospects coupled with idleness and frustrations aimed at host communities make youth more vulnerable to radicalization, recruitment by armed militia, or migration (World Bank Group 2014).

Moreover, forced evictions have become a frequent issue for IDPs, particularly in Mogadishu and the surrounding areas. With increasing land prices in the capital, owners hope to invest their property in more lucrative developments, forcibly turning IDPs out and leaving them shelterless (Drumtra 2014; Norwegian Refugee Council 2017; Human Rights Watch 2013; Huser 2018). The project region of Daynile, on the outskirts of Mogadishu, has been particularly vulnerable to such developments (Norwegian Refugee Council 2017). In total, over 100 000 individuals have been affected by forced evictions (OCHA 2017b).

These forced evictions have a direct impact on the already precarious livelihood situation and resilience of IDPs. A previous assessment by NRC found that such evictions severely disrupt livelihood strategies or existing coping mechanisms, with 24% of the surveyed IDPs reporting a total loss of assets or livelihood opportunities as a result (Norwegian Refugee Council 2017). In general, measured coping mechanisms and all aspects of resilience remain low. An assessment of the resilience dimensions of

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[9] The term 'occupational groups' denotes groups that have historically been defined by occupations they were assigned to, such as tannery, (black)smithery, and other artisanal trades. These were considered 'dirty' by the self-identified 'noble' pastoralist clans, who in turn confined the groups practicing these trades into quasi-patrilineal clan-like groupings whose members were prohibited from pastoralist livelihoods. The lack of camel ownership consequently inhibited their capacity to pay compensation and 'blood money' according to *Xeer*, Somali customary law, and thereby relegated them to lower caste status and dependency on pastoralist clans for protection. Members of occupational groups such as the Madhiban (also called Midgan or Gabooye), Tuumal, or Eyle thus tend to occupy the lowest tiers and are usually prohibited from intermarrying with other clans, further limiting their access to local social networks and social capital. See: Martin Hill (2010). No redress: Somalia's forgotten minorities. Minority Rights Group International.

wealth, health, governance, social safety, environment, and psycho-social attitudes in the Banadir region demonstrated low resilience among IDPs in each of these dimensions and overall. Female and less educated IDPs were found to be particularly vulnerable, with comparatively less resilience enhancing resources (Mohamoud et al. 2017). Young people, especially children, could also be considered more vulnerable, as unsustainable household coping mechanisms such as child labor put them at risk. (World Bank Group 2014).

Relatedly, food insecurity also remains very high amongst this population group. As of October 2018, approximately 900 000 of the estimated 1.5 million food insecure people in Somalia (58%) were IDPs (OCHA 2018b). Malnutrition rates have also risen since the 2017 drought, surpassing the 15% global acute malnutrition threshold considered to constitute an emergency in a number of IDP locations (OCHA 2017a). The situation of IDPs therefore remains precarious and highly vulnerable to external shocks.

As a result, ensuring greater resilience and support for IDPs in Somalia is both necessary and timely. Understanding and strengthening the local information ecosystem may provide a valuable opportunity to support humanitarian service provision and accessibility for this underserved population.

The Information Ecosystem in Somalia

Information Landscape

The Somali media and information landscape is a highly complex and dynamic environment, affected by conflict, displacement or nomadic population movements, and sociocultural constraints. The instable environment (both from resource or logistics and conflict perspective) frequently results in closures of media outlets, causing a high turnover rate in sectors like radio or underdevelopment in others, such as print media.

The weak central government in Somalia plays an almost dichotomous role in the regulation of the Somali media. On one hand, it is unable to effectively enforce legislation, allowing for a largely unregulated media and information landscape. On the other hand, it is criticized of undermining critical voices and restricting the free press, usually under the guise of protecting national security interests or ensuring reporting quality. In this line, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) established the Somali Media Law in 2015 to ensure a free press and developed a supplementary federal Media Strategy 2016–2020 to assist its implementation. However, the law was heavily criticized by journalists and media organizations for an over-involvement of the government in media regulation. This included novel requirements for journalists to have completed university level journalism training, and pass an officially sanctioned exam administered by the Somalia Media Commission (Whitehead et al. 2011; Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern and Africa 2016). The FGS further intervened in the sector, when they shut down 29 websites critical of the government in early 2016, and reportedly continued to prevent critical voices through arbitrary arrests, threats, and forced closures (Human Rights Watch 2016; Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern and Africa 2016).

Mirroring the pervasiveness of traditional and clan-based governing systems over a centralized government, *Xeer* has additionally been used to regulate significant aspects of the Somali media environment (Stremlau 2012). The *Xeer* system, which enforces customary law based on the discussions and ruling of clan elders, has been applied and used within all sectors of Somali society, and thus also permeates the media and business sectors. In place of a strong central government system, *Xeer* has provided protection for the investments and property of media companies, or enforced mechanisms for recovering losses from debt or theft, and regulated speech if considered slanderous or offensive (Stremlau 2012).

The Somali media landscape is therefore influenced and regulated by both official, government institutions, as well as clan-based traditional structures. Conflict and instability further have a significant effect on the media landscape, influencing dynamics of access and production, as described in the sections below.

Dynamics of Access and the Information Infrastructure

Key Finding #1

Among young Somalis, 85.8% have access to a mobile phone.

As noted, the conflict and weak government oversight significantly impact the media landscape of Somalia. While this may affect freedom of the press in terms of production and dissemination of content, it has also allowed for an unregulated development of modern communications systems: the rapidly expanding telecom sector flourished after the fall of the central government. Without government intervention or control of the sector, telecom companies were able to expand and create a competitive market, with a fairly high coverage. While reports varied, it appears that mobile coverage is wide, and potentially more expansive than in many other African countries (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2015). Data from the 2016 Gallup World Poll showed that 86.4% of respondents claimed that they possessed a phone they could make or receive personal calls on (Gallup Inc. 2016). This figure showed little difference between age groups, with 85.8% of youth between 15-25 years of age reporting having access to a phone. Landline phone ownership was significantly less at 11.3%, most likely due to the near outdated nature of this technology, poor infrastructure, and its unsuitability to the nomadic lifestyle. An assessment funded by the World Bank and published in 2017, found even higher rates of phone ownership at 90.1%, though the majority (62.4%) owned a basic phone, versus 30.8% who owned a smart phone, and 13.1% who owned a feature phone (Altai Consulting for the World Bank 2017).

In this respect, findings taken from the World Bank's Somali High Frequency Survey (SHFS) Wave 2 in December 2017 are somewhat confusing. Previous SHFSs had only covered the northern and north-western parts of Somalia, and were therefore neither exhaustive nor comparable to other surveys comprising all of Somalia and Somaliland. The SHFS 2017 appears to contradict the high levels of phone ownership found by Gallup World Poll surveys or previous joint assessments by the United States Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) and Gallup. Of 22,051 respondents, only 3,731 (16.9%) report owning a cell phone. Even though 61% of respondents noted that they owned more than one cell phone at the time of the survey (16.1% noted to own more than two phones), this figure is not likely to match the broad coverage observed by other studies.[10] If only IDP strata are considered, the proportion of phone owners appears only slightly higher: 326 out of 1,760 (18.5%). The spread of multiple ownership in IDP camps resembles that of the wider survey sample.

Nevertheless, even in rural or low income, e.g. IDP settings, infrastructures have developed to support phone ownership. Instable electricity supply is supplemented by traders or small-scale entrepreneurs who provide solar or generator powered outlets to allow people to charge their mobile phones. This has facilitated phone ownership even in remote locations with otherwise limited infrastructure (InfoAsAid 2012). The most popular mobile network providers in South Central Somalia are currently

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[10] The fact that 0.75% (30 respondents) are reported as claiming to own between 10 and 80 cell phones raises questions as to whether the list includes business owners, in which case the nature of personal ownership may not have been adequately clarified by enumerators, or has not fully been cleaned, which casts doubt on the veracity of self-reported ownership.

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Hormuud Telecom, Somafone, Telesom, Nationlink, Telecom Somalia, and Golis (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2015).[11]

Key Finding #2

More than two-thirds of Somalis use their mobile phones to conduct money transfers.

In addition to its role in communication and Internet access, the telecom network has been coupled with a widespread mobile money transfer (MMT) system. The lack of a functioning and reliable banking system throughout large parts of the country has resulted in the use of MMTs for daily transactions and to receive remittances. Already in 2014, consumers averaged 34 transactions on average every week – a figure likely to have increased (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2015). In fact, 2016 Gallup World Poll data again supported these finding from the literature, with 64.5% of respondents reporting that they had personally used a mobile phone to conduct or receive an MMT in the last year (Gallup Inc. 2016). The World Bank assessment of 2017 found mobile money penetration rates of 73% in total (83% in urban areas, versus 72% in IDP camps and 55% in rural areas) (Altai Consulting for the World Bank 2017). This suggests that the telecom network is crucial across the information, communication, and business sectors in Somalia, making it an integral part of daily life across the population.

Use of mobile money services
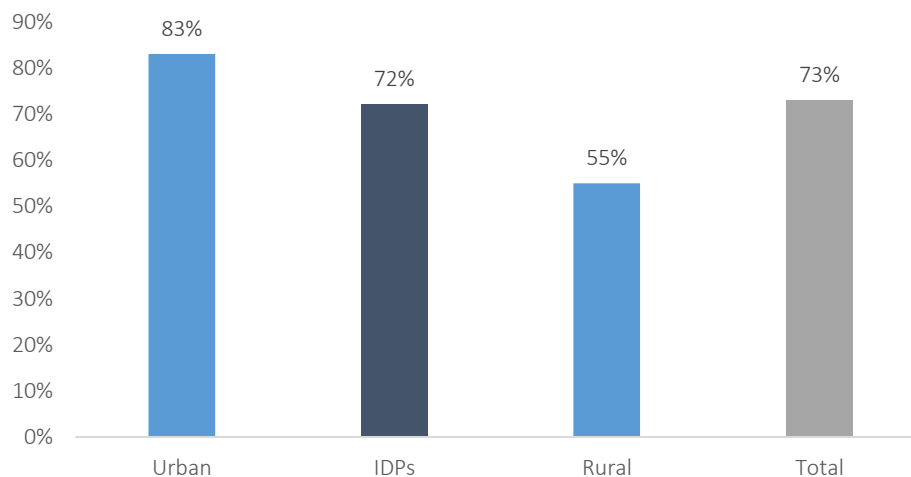
Figure 3. Mobile money usage among population groups (Altai Consulting for the World Bank 2017)

In terms of media outlets, radio has, however, undoubtedly remained the most popular and pervasive communication device in Somalia for decades (Kaphle 2000). The strong oral tradition of the Somali culture, its affinity for poetry and storytelling, and low literacy rates lend itself well to this medium. Moreover, its affordability and suitability for both nomadic and urban lifestyles allows it to reach a wide audience (Whitehead et al. 2011; Internews, n.d.; Gaas, Hansen, and Berry 2012). The afternoon and night are considered the most popular listening times, as the daytime tends to be filled with either occupation or educational activities, and evenings are used for socializing (Kaphle 2000). Most providers utilize the FM band due to its reliability and low expense (Einashe 2018; AU/UN IST 2014). However,

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[11] Please note that due to the highly dynamic and competitive nature of the telecommunications sector in Somalia and Somaliland, no such list can claim to be exhaustive. Other providers not mentioned here include firms such as Somnet. In many cases, their fledging or fleeting presence in the market has no direct relevance to IDPs, whose often peripheral location puts them beyond the reach of many smaller providers. Furthermore, their economic precariousness renders providers such as Somnet who mainly offer 4G services unaffordable. This list shall therefore be taken as sufficient for the purposes of this study.

the limited geographical reach of this transmission mode results in often localized content and low radio coverage in remote areas of the country (Whitehead et al. 2011). Instead, listening to the radio via mobile telephone has become increasingly popular and allows for additional coverage. A 2013 survey by the African Union and United Nations found that 55% of respondents listen to the radio this way (AU/UN IST 2014). Considering phone ownership has increased since then, this figure has likely surged as well.

Key Finding #3

Radio remains the most popular media outlet in Somalia.

Nevertheless, other media sources are gaining traction. Television, in particular, has been growing steadily. This is largely due to an increase in availability of online and satellite technology, which allows for greater geographical coverage. However, TV still requires access to electricity and satellites, and therefore remains accessible primarily to urban populations with a higher income. In fact, only the cities of Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Burao, Bossasso and Garowe have free, non-satellite TV, while consumers in other areas would have to incur higher satellite costs (Internews, n.d.; Einashe 2018).

Considering the low literacy rate and the fact that Somali has been a written language only since 1973, print media sources are less widespread, albeit growing in popularity (Abdi and Deane 2011). No newspapers are in operation in South Central Somalia, largely due to the insecure and instable environment which hinders production and circulation. News websites, meanwhile, have been increasing in number due to their greater ease of access and ability to function remotely. In fact, the Somali diaspora has been heavily involved in the development and proliferation of online media, such as Horseed Media or Hiiran News (Issa-Salwe 2008; Whitehead et al. 2011). Notably, access inside Somalia also remains contingent on Internet access, which is much lower than mobile phone ownership.

Have you used the internet in the past seven days?
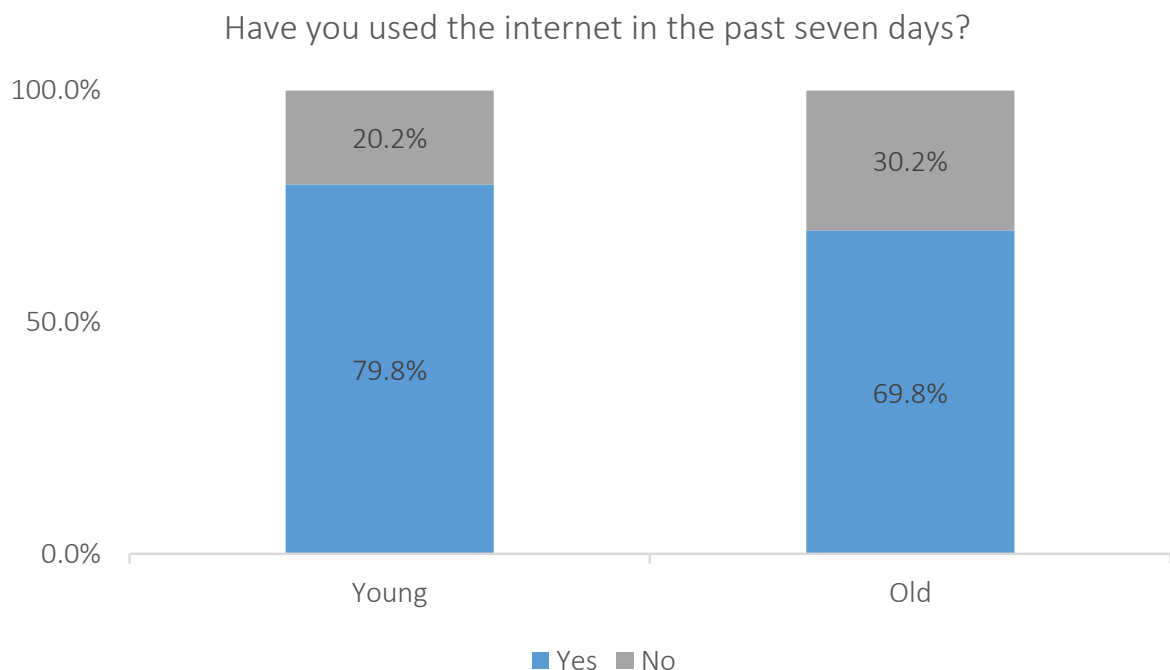
Figure 4. Internet usage by age group (Gallup Inc. 2016)

While 25.7% of youth reported having Internet access either through a mobile device or computer, only 11.5% of World Poll respondents above the age of 25 claimed such access. Of the respondents who had access to the Internet, 79.8% of youth and 69.8% of older respondents said they had used the Internet in the last seven days (Gallup Inc. 2016).

Moreover, the quality of many online sources remains mixed. Instead of producing or reporting original content, websites simply either translate international news reports

> ## Key Finding #4
>
> *Only 25.7% of youth in Somalia reported Internet access. If available, usage is fairly high, with 79.8% having accessed the Internet in the last week.*

into Somali, or provide unreliable and little vetted information (Whitehead et al. 2011; Internews, n.d.). The online versions of radio or TV producers, as well as the Somali language services of international providers such as the BBC, are considered to provide the highest quality news websites and often include audio podcasts of live streaming (Whitehead et al. 2011). Considering the frequent reuse of online content, the reach of such publications may be significantly higher than primary access alone may suggest – allowing easily spread online content to have a significant impact on the media landscape.

Through the increasing phone ownership, social media platforms, particularly Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube, have slowly begun to permeate the media landscape in Somalia. The self-publishing nature of social media has allowed Somalis to reframe and reclaim the narrative that is often presented about their country and created popular platforms to share ideas (Dhaha and Igale 2013). One such group is the Anti-Tribalism movement, which aims to educate and raise awareness about the impact of clannism in Somalia through videos shared on Facebook and YouTube (Einashe 2018).

> ## Key Finding #5
>
> *The Somali media landscape is strongly influenced by its oral tradition.*

This online communication complements the traditional communication methods which still dominate social interactions. As noted, the Somali culture is rooted in a strong oral tradition, where word of mouth spreads easily, people are quick to communicate and initiate social contact, and rhetoric is valued highly. Poetry in particular plays an important role in the Somali culture. It can be used to convey news or even act as a political tool, to incite violence or promote peace (Stremlau 2012). In this context, the mosque is a popular location for information exchange, both as a place for discussion of events and for engaging with the sermons of religious leaders (Kaphle 2000; Whitehead et al. 2011). Particularly nomadic or rural populations tend to value such religious centers as an information source. Schools and educational institutions are moreover of great importance as communication hubs for young people (Kaphle 2000).

In addition to the complex interplay of information sources and communication channels, political factors and violence have affected access across the country. Al Shabaab (AS) has had a major influence on the information landscape in South Central Somalia through either direct control of channels and access or significant intimidation of information producers and providers. For example, AS shut down access to main Internet providers in their areas of control in early 2014 until February 2015, limiting information access and flow. The shutdown was initiated after an increase in assassinations of AS leaders by the United States and allied forces, who AS suspected of using mobile Internet to locate their targets. As a result, AS published a threatening directive to shut down all telecommunication channels. While the Somali government encouraged providers to ignore the directive, they complied, and access was shut off across much of the region (Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern and Africa 2016). In general, AS leadership believes Internet access promotes immorality and facilitates

spying by enemies, wherefore they try to reduce access within their areas (Einashe 2018). Alternatively, AS provides its own media outlets, such as the Al-Kataaib TV channel which was launched in 2011, in order to spread its propaganda (Whitehead et al. 2011). AS also continues to terrorize media stations and individual journalists, threatening retribution in the forms of bombings or murders if they do not comply with AS propaganda or regulations (Abdi and Deane 2011; Einashe 2017). This has resulted in a highly restricted media environment in areas under their control, and has limited the freedom of the press in all areas in South Central Somalia, with individual journalists or media providers demonstrating significant self-censorship (LandInfo 2018).

Information Needs

The literature on the information needs of Somalis, particularly related to resilience, remains very limited. A previous assessment by Whitehead et al. for the BBC Media World Trust was, however, able to identify some of the most prevalent information needs.

Somalis appear to be primarily interested in receiving news, rather than emissions on other topics such as development, governance, education, health, or entertainment, including music or poetry. As expected, given the previously described media landscape, radio was identified as the preferred outlet to receive news on current affairs, and locality was deemed an important factor (Whitehead et al. 2011). While an interest in all news, from the international to the local sphere, was voiced, relevance appeared to increase with geographical proximity: listeners were more interested in hearing news about Somalia in general and local issues in particular. Given the significance of information to daily life, especially in the context of a protracted crisis, this is a fairly self-evident finding, which underscores the importance of localized, relevant information-sharing for resilience. Relevant local issues identified by Whitehead et al. included water shortages, basic services, and security, all of which directly influence listeners daily life and movement (Whitehead et al. 2011). Social, community related announcements, such as job or birth announcements, were also considered important news items, which were addressed by media outlets (Whitehead et al. 2011).

While limited, the literature on information needs and communication for resilience clearly links to the self-identified needs of Somalis named above. Information about water availability is crucial for resilience in Somalia, where livelihoods are largely based on livestock or farming (Lindley 2014). Moreover, the wider literature has identified a number of topics which require information sharing for resilience in the region. These include climate information, and its implications for development, people's livelihoods, and the environment. In order to address temporal, cultural, and geographical variances as necessary and ensure the most effective impact, such information must be hyper-localized (Ambani and Percy 2014). Lastly, accurate and timely market information is an important factor for resilience in Somalia ("Resilience Systems Analysis - Somalia Results and Roadmap" 2015).

Moreover, a functioning information system is crucial for resilience: resilience to shocks predicates both the access to trusted information from a central source that has a wider oversight or the crisis than most individuals, and the ability to contact network members to identify damage to individuals or their property and resources (Longstaff and Yang 2008). If either of these systems are ineffectual or unavailable, a significant information gap remains, hindering the ability to mitigate or respond to risks. Considering that displacement disrupts social support systems and kinship ties (Maria Pinto et al. 2014), a setting with very high rates of displacement like Somalia may therefore require an even greater emphasis on and need for such reliable, centralized information systems.

While these findings provide initial insight into the information needs of Somalis for resilience, the dearth of literature leaves significant gaps regarding precise resilience related issues, which must be addressed in the upcoming assessment.

Production and Movement

> ### Key Finding #6
>
> *Radio programs targeting youth have frequently been implemented by NGOs to address peace building or even resilience.*

In total, Somalia currently has 52 functioning radio stations and 20 TV stations across South Central, Puntland, and Somaliland which produce content and affect information flow (African Union and United Nations 2018). Producers range from small local stations with a limited geographical reach, to large international media organizations, like the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) (African Union and United Nations 2018). A full list of operational radio and TV stations is presented in Annex II.

In addition to the proliferation of private media organizations founded for the political or economic gain of its owners, there are two public (state-controlled) TV stations across South and Central Somalia and Somaliland: Somali National TV and Somaliland National TV. However, the popularity of these stations tends to be overshadowed by private channels (Internews, n.d.; Einashe 2018). One of the reasons for this low standing may be a partiality to the central government and therefore perceived unreliability. The government affiliated radio station in South Central, Radio Mogadishu, may be experiencing a similar perception, as it was reestablished by the Transitional National Government in the early 2000s after it had initially closed after the fall of the central government in 1991. Prior to that, Radio Mogadishu had very much acted as a tool to spread the propaganda of the Siad Barre regime (Einashe 2018). Private media organizations, meanwhile, tend to be heavily influenced by personal interests – which the spread of some diaspora-funded media sources has attempted to counter (Gaas, Hansen, and Berry 2012).

The production of independent, reliable news is, however, fraught with dangers and complications in the prolonged violent conflict in Somalia. As described in the media landscape section, journalists as frequently killed or threatened by militia, extremist groups, and even the government. In 2017 alone, 5 journalists were killed in Somalia (Einashe 2018). While some organizations, such as the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) try to support journalists in their work, countering threats remains difficult and many resort to self-censorship as a means to protect themselves (Whitehead et al. 2011; NUSOJ 2018). Moreover, journalists often lack education and training, which reduces the quality of their reporting (Whitehead et al. 2011).

While little comprehensive literature has characterized the content of media outputs, 25 radio stations surveyed by the BBC Worldservice Trust across Puntland and South Central Somalia in 2011, reported broadcasting news, programs targeting female listeners, and programs with an educational focus. Human rights and programs targeting youth and children were also common, while music and entertainment were less popular (broadcast by nine and two stations, respectively). Poetry as a format was considered very popular and was frequently utilized (Whitehead et al. 2011). An assessment commissioned by UNICEF in 2000, using qualitative measures such as focus groups, furthermore noted that youth expected to hear sports news, music, poetry, and health programming on the radio (Kaphle 2000). Interactive programs, such as call-in or dialogue programs, also allow for real time updates or information sharing on important information related to security (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015).

Youth Produced or Targeted Media

Notably, particularly radio has been used by a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reach youth in Somalia and to support resilience or engage youth in producing their own radio content. For example, the Somali Interactive Radio Instruction Program, funded by USAID in 2006, conducted an intervention to diversify learning opportunities in Somalia, training teachers to use interactive radio

programming to improve education (Yasin and Tilson April 20019). The Youth Broadcasting Initiative, funded by UNICEF, and supported by the Somaliland Ministry of Information, addresses topics linked to UNICEF programming, such as HIV/AIDS, gender issues, and youth leadership, in radio programs produced by youth for their peers in South Central Somalia (Asthana 2006). Peace and nation building specifically appears to be a frequent topic of youth-targeted resilience radio programming, with published sources describing at least three examples of past or present radio programs with this aim:[12]

1) The BBC Somali Service's "Life and the Constitution" invited Somali law and constitutional experts, as well as members of the constitutional committee to discuss their process with listeners, in the hopes of legitimizing the constitution. This, and similar programs on other media outlets, was funded by the United Nations (Stremlau 2012).

2) The Somalia Stability Fund supported the BBC Media Action's Hiigsiga Nolosha (meaning desire or aspirations for life), planned to increase dialogue between youth across the country and increase their self-worth and motivation trough drama and interactive segments. The evaluation found the program had been well received and successful in raising awareness of social and economic opportunities for youth (BBC Media Action 2016).

3) PeaceTech Lab currently utilizes radio programming to counter radicalization and promote peace building through multi-step outreach programs that integrate the emission of a radio drama in Baidoa and Kismayo, with social media platforms and workshops (PeaceTech Lab 2018).

Influencers

Key Finding #7

The Somali diaspora are significant influencers in the current media landscape.

The Somali media ecosystem is heavily influenced by the diaspora and private sector overall. After the fall of the Siad Barre regime, the media landscape was originally dominated by warlords or clans using outlets to propagate their own political desires or sensationalist reporting (Abdi and Deane 2011). However, the emergence of diaspora began to counteract this narrative, supporting the emergence of a more professional and independent media since the early 2000s.

While the presence of diaspora providers is strong across all types of media, they appear to dominate particularly the TV and online news sectors. Two of the most popular Somali language TV stations, Universal TV (based in London and Hargeisa), and Horn Cable TV (based in London) are owned and produced by the British diaspora (Internews, n.d.; Einashe 2018). Similarly, many online news website, most notably Hiiran and Horseed Media, are diaspora owned. Their proximity to a Western banking system and greater incomes facilitates this dominance. For example, website domain registrations require credit card authorizations, which are more easily accessed by diaspora (Gaas, Hansen, and Berry 2012). As a result, Somali diaspora have become drivers in the media infrastructure overall and contribute significantly to the production and publication of content across regions.

Moreover, individual young Somalis or diaspora members have become increasingly relevant and gained large, international followings. These influencers have obtained a presence both in popular culture, and as political activists. For example, Ugaaso Abukar Boocow has been deemed a 'global star' by the BBC for her use of the platform Instagram to display everyday life in Somalia to her 264,000 followers (Einashe 2018). Other Somali diaspora pursue more obvious political content, commentating on the political and cultural landscape of the country. Examples of such activists include the analyst

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[12] This list concerns programmes with a specific focus on peace and nation building. This appears to be the prevalent sector in which strategic communications programmes utilise existing media landscape and especially radio. For the purposes of this study, it is important to note that the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) broadcasts a daily radio show that covers a variety of features including music and drama, but allows for diffusion of information and public service announcements in the lead up to or during emergencies.

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Abdi Aynte, Fatuma Abdullahi, who founded the online news blog Warya Post, and Ilwas Elman, a human rights activist and former security advisor to the UN (Einashe 2018). Publishing in outlets and blogs such as the Warya Post and Sahan, these influencers have similarly gained large followings (Einashe 2018). Notably, young, recurring participants in radio programs have also used their popularity from participating in call-in shows as spring boards to enter politics after building social and political capital (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015). Radio shows are used to promote youth related issues by these young activists, and to build a following. For example, an anecdote referred to a frequent participant on Star FM radio, who was eventually elected as a member of parliament (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015).

In addition to the diaspora, the much more local influence of traditional or religious leaders continues to drive all aspects of decision making, including the information ecosystem, in Somalia. As noted above, the mosque remains an important location for information sharing for Somalis, and religious leaders are both highly regarded and trusted as information providers (Kaphle 2000). Moreover, the patriarchal, clan-based society values the opinions of clan elders as leaders within their community and decision makers within the *Xeer* system. As a result, information and rulings provided by these leaders are highly regarded and accepted. Clan elders or imams and other religious leaders therefore remain an integral part of the Somali society – and should therefore be considered key influencers in the information ecosystem.

Social Trust

Key Finding #8

Trust in media outlets is heavily influenced by the ongoing conflicts and its opposing factions.

As noted above, trust in information providers is crucial to resilience and effective communication systems in times of shock. However, social trust, and thus individuals trust in the Somali media landscape, remains complex and far from harmonious. Opposing political entities or social groups have gained significant control over various media outlets, creating targeted information markets and discrete media outlets based on group affiliation.

After the fall of the central government in 1991, war and clan glorification dominated media content and was in seemingly high demand from consumers. Ephemeral radio stations and programs defined the media landscape and propagated the interests of war lords. While the prevalence of such war lord led media outlets has since declined, the clannism that has been so deeply engrained in the Somali culture remains. Many media outlets will report biased news which highlight only attacks against their own clan or developments affecting their own elders. Such perceived or real ties between media outlets and certain clans leads to the alienation of significant sections of the population, and provides clearly biased information (Gaas, Hansen, and Berry 2012). Fair and free reporting on such matters is often either lacking or unwanted, whereby journalists are criticized for following the clan line too much or alternatively providing skewed reporting (Einashe 2018).

Similarly, regional political differences within Somalia also add to bias and the seclusion of information markets. The regions of Somaliland and Puntland possess their own media channels, such as Somaliland National TV or Radio Hargeisa, which are considered reliable internally, but biased by outsiders (Abdi and Deane 2011).

In South Central Somalia, militia and other groups have a greater influence over media outlets and information sources than the government, with groups giving directives on content or broadcasting channels. These are often tied to the religiosity of emissions, when not considered "Islamic" enough (Whitehead et al. 2011). As noted above, AS has seized both individual journalists and entire outlets in its controlled territories. Media stations that were not directly controlled, were threatened and

pressured to stop their production of regular programs or regulate their entertainment, music and news emissions (Whitehead et al. 2011). The weak central government is generally unable to counter the spread of misinformation and offers no accountability mechanisms or repercussions for false reporting.

However, a greater awareness of such biases has begun to pervade the media market in Somalia. While perhaps not privy to the exact motivators of various information producers, consumers in Somalia are aware that private media owners produce outputs for their own political or economic gain. Focus group participants in an assessment of the BBC World Service Trust reported being aware of the censorship of outputs of these privately owned media sources (Whitehead et al. 2011).

Information Use

Obtaining information is highly relevant to a nomadic lifestyle and an integral part of Somali life. This has shaped Somali culture and language – to the extent where a number of Somali greetings could be literally translated to "What news do you bring?" (Stremlau 2012; Abdi and Deane 2011). The Gallup World Poll showed that 30.8% of respondents had accessed news or information via any media source every day in

> ### Key Finding #9
>
> *News consumption in Somalis is high, with 50.5% of Gallup World Poll respondents having accessed news every or multiple days in the last week.*

the last week, and an additional 19.7% had accessed news multiple days last week.

Accessed news or information via any media source over the past week
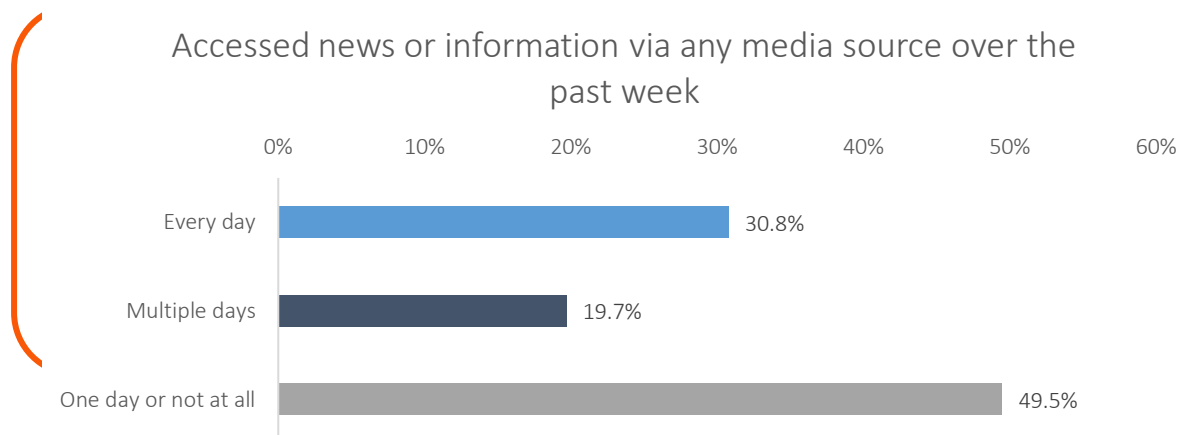
Figure 5. Frequency of accessing news or information (Gallup Inc. 2016)

Despite, or rather because of the competing interests which determine reporting content as described in the previous section, Somalis may now be considered highly media literate and interested in identifying the accuracy of reported information for further use and interpretation (Abdi and Deane 2011). Demand for unbiased reporting has increased, and media outlets perceived to be more balanced are also generally more popular, suggesting a conflict moderating influence of media consumption in Somalia (Abdi and Deane 2011). In fact, 65.0% of respondents of the 2016 Gallup World Poll considered it very important to have a media that is

> ### Key Finding #10
>
> *Approximately two thirds (65.0%) of Somalis believe an independent media is very important.*

independent from the government. While Gallup World Poll data did demonstrate a fairly high sense of trust in the Somali media, these results should be examined with some caution given the previously described context of the Somali media landscape. For example, 72.6% of World Poll respondents felt the media in Somalia did present different viewpoints, and 41.2% and 49.0% felt they could trust the

information they received from the country's media "a great deal" or "somewhat", respectively. However, the wording of neither of these questions specified whether a single media outlet provided such unbiased reporting, or whether the varying presentations provided a holistic and balanced report, when taken together. Consumers moreover appear to put greater trust in the international or diaspora founded news sources than local ones. For example, a BBC Worldservice Trust report identified Shabelle Radio and HornAfrik to be particularly trusted radio channels, which are believed to provide more balanced reporting (Abdi and Deane 2011). Alternatively, an AU UN IST survey in 2013 consistently found the BBC and Voice of America (VoA) to be most listened (AU/UN IST 2014). While this data may be dated, it does suggest that they are considered reliable and trustworthy sources, which are preferred to local channels.

The format of presentation also strongly affects the consumers interpretation and use of information, with poetry being a common and well respected format to share information or opinions (Stremlau 2012). Originally poetry was regarded as a very reliable source of information, as poets were requested to disclose whether they were primary or secondary sources themselves, and report their own perception of the trustworthiness of shared information; dishonest individuals were judged harshly by the community (Stremlau 2012).

Alternatively, radio listeners have supported interactive media presentations as opportunities for information-sharing between experts and the wider community (Whitehead et al. 2011; Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015). These range from structured dial-in programs, to greeting programs consisting of dialogues between listeners and radio hosts. While largely popular, some of the call-in programs are manifestations of 'paid news' or *shuruur* in which politicians, businessmen, or other influential guests attend pay a station to be interviewed and asked questions by listeners and later promoted on the station. These practices increase around election times (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015). However, not all call-in programs are affiliated with local politicians or businessmen, though still promoting various agendas. NGOs or other governments have also used this format. For example, the US military supports a Radio Mogadishu call in program to counter AS extremism and recruitment, by leading a discussion about alternative interpretations of Islam (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015). Greeting programs, meanwhile, though formally unstructured, are governed by the rules of Somali oratory cultures. Community members may call in to voice greetings, news, or congratulations to friends and family, thus taking up public space and demonstrating allegiance within ones social network (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015). These also allow family members or friends to interact publicly, even across large physical distances, signifying the use and adaptation of radio as a means to perpetuate Somali traditions or culture in its modern and often instable context. In fact, greeting programs have in many ways taken the place of the previously popular *taar*, a two way radio that allowed IDPs or refugees to contact their families in other locations across the country (Stremlau, Fantini, and Gagliardone 2015).

Information Impact

Unfortunately, the literature about information impact, i.e. the interplay between information provision and behavior change, remains essentially non-existent in Somalia. This is especially true when examining resilience, which has been little examined.

While the importance of climate change information has been noted as a means to plan for resilience in other contexts (Ambani and Percy 2014), reports of information impact on behaviors could not be identified. This suggests a significant gap in the literature, which should be addressed through rigorous documentation of the upcoming media ecosystem assessment for resilience.

Discussion and Conclusion

In conclusion, the media ecosystem in Somalia is highly dynamic and shaped by a number of forceful elements, like conflict, population movements, and sociocultural factors.

Nevertheless, Somalis have adapted to this landscape, integrating cultural identity, such as poetry and a strong oral tradition, with available and accessible media, e.g. radio. Their ability and interest in critically examining information sources has created a media literate population that is likely to use resilience related information, e.g. climate news, to mitigate risks and plan ahead. While little information actually exists regarding the impact or use of information, specifically regarding resilience, NGO sponsored programming has addressed peace-building or other resilience related concepts in youth programming in the past. Moreover, the increase in phone ownership allows for new opportunities to leverage communication for resilience and ensure information needs are met.

While phone ownership itself may not vary by age group, World Poll data demonstrated that a much greater percentage of youth accessed the Internet with some regularity. This demonstrates increased media access and likely variability, e.g. social media, which should be accounted for in programming. However, even so, only approximately a quarter of young respondents had accessed the Internet in the last week, suggesting that more traditional media outlets may still have a wider and more consistent reach. Given the lower socioeconomic standing of IDPs, affordability may be an even greater issue for this group, perhaps allowing for only erratic or short-lived access to Internet services. While the free reception of information, e.g. SMS or voice messages, would be feasible considering the wide spread phone ownership, communication requiring buy-in from IDP youth, e.g. checking websites or social media, is likely less effective. The strong affinity for oral communication and low literacy rates moreover suggest that written forms of communication may be less desirable. Lastly, time of crisis may negatively impact infrastructure systems, making electricity or mobile networks less accessible or reliable. Small, battery operated radios are more mobile and likely to work continuously, regardless of shocks or external influences which may impact an IDP camp during emergencies.

Another factor likely to affect the information ecosystem for resilience amongst IDP youth is their precarious and low social standing as both youth in a patriarchal society, and IDPs in a culture where this term is paramount to more than just displacement. IDP youth may inherently be excluded from many decision-making chains or natural information sharing mechanisms in the current system in which information tends to be associated with positions of power. Ensuring that information sharing systems account for their high level of exclusion and vulnerability is crucial to an effective ecosystem for resilience that reaches this target group. As noted, media outlets are moreover often clan affiliated and may provide biased or one-sided reporting. Information that is broadcast on outlets associated with stronger clans, but targeting IDPs, may miss its intended audience.

Furthermore, though this literature review aimed to identify general or large-scale influencers within the Somali information ecosystem, it is likely that these may vary significantly on a local, community level. Identifying regional and community influencers within the target group is therefore crucial to ensuring a targeted approach that fits the local context and should likely be included as an aim for qualitative data collection.

Additionally, significant gaps remain regarding the needs, use, and impact of information for resilience in Somalia. Given current information constraints, this literature review identified significant gaps, which map on to the previously identified research questions:

- How do young IDP groups typically access and use information (channels, frequency, platforms and purposes)?

- What are the key barriers to information channels (accessibility, affordability, trust, safety, etc.) and how do they vary based on different user profiles?
- What are some of the key information gaps in relation to education, protection, trainings and livelihood opportunities, as well as to both formal and informal markets?
- How can the identified informational barriers be overcome to support resilience interventions?

Findings from this assessment will therefore be both timely and relevant, and are likely to significantly contribute to supporting the resilience of IDP youth and communities in Somalia.

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The following review draws on a range of sources, among which three key surveys stand out as data sources on aspects of information ecosystems in Somalia:

	Sampling	Method:	Comments
Gallup World Poll 2016	Multi-stage stratified random sample: 1. Regionally-based stratification a. Proportional to population 2. Within cluster: random route selection of households 3. Within households: kish-grid procedure to select respondent (adults only)	Computer-assisted in-Person Interviews (CAPI): − allows for pre-emptive quality assurance via scripted constraints & skip-logic & GPS-tracking of survey locations, control of duration − limits quality control as teams are spread − very cost and time intensive method	− Rigorous sampling method; less rigorous than World Bank SHFS in household selection, more rigorous in respondent selection − Uses standardised questionnaires to facilitate global comparison, thereby sacrificing context appropriateness & nuance − Coverage: all of Somalia/PL/S'Land (except for AS controlled areas {Middle Juba]) − Moderate to large sample: 1,193
Altai Consulting for World Bank 2017	Sample approach modelled after WB SHFS & UNFPA PES Survey: 4-stage PPS sampling at 95% confidence with 3% margin of error 1. PPS stratification of districts & EAs 2. HH selection via random walk 3. Respondent selection via randomization formula embedded in encoded questionnaire (adults only)	Computer-assisted in-Person Interviews (CAPI): − allows for pre-emptive quality assurance via scripted constraints & skip-logic & GPS-tracking of survey locations, control of duration − limits quality control as teams are spread − very cost and time intensive method	− Rigorous sampling method; less rigorous than World Bank SHFS in household selection, more rigorous in respondent selection − Employs mixed methods approach. Absent need for global comparison, data gains higher applicability to context − Coverage: key locations across Somalia & Somaliland, including IDP camps, but not exhaustive − Moderate to large sample: 1,796

World Bank Somalia High Frequency Survey 2017 Wave 2	Multi-stage stratified random sample:
	 1. Dual Stratification by administrative location & population type
	 2. Clustering into Enumeration Areas (PSUs)
	   a. Urban/rural: Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)
	   b. Nomads: Water points listings
	   c. IDPs: UNHCR Shelter Cluster
	 3. Micro-listing approach to dividing PSUs into 12 blocks and for selecting one HH per block
		Computer-assisted in-Person Interviews (CAPI):
		 − allows for pre-emptive quality assurance via scripted constraints & skip-logic & GPS-tracking of survey locations, control of duration
		 − limits quality control as teams are spread
		 − very cost and time intensive method
			− Rigorous sampling method, likely most rigorous sampling among all studies reviewed
			 − Uses standardized questionnaires to facilitate global comparison, thereby sacrificing context appropriateness & nuance
			 − Coverage: all of Somalia/PL/S'Land (except for AS controlled areas {Middle Juba])
			 − Very large sample: 22,051

Annex C. Research Tools

Quantitative Survey

English

Question	Question Type (Single Response, Multiple Response, Text, Numeric)	Filter Logic	Indicator
Interviewer Name:			
Location:			
Introduction: Hello, my name is _____. I work with a research organization called Forcier and we are undertaking a survey commissioned by the Building Resilience Communities in Somalia Consortium (BRCIS). In this study, we are looking at the information needs of youth living in IDP camps. Simply put, we are interested in learning more about the types of information young people access, the main information channel they use and the key barriers they face. Our main purpose with this assessment is to use the insights collected to improve our services in the future. I want to assure you that all the answers you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the survey at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your answers on these topics. This survey should not take more than 30 minutes. Lastly, in this study we are looking to interview young people between the age of 15 and 25. As a first step, can you please share your age with us?			
1. Respondent's age:	Integer	All respondents	Eligibility

2. Do you agree to participate?
    a. Yes
    b. No – Respondent does not have time to participate in survey
    c. No – Respondent is sick or otherwise incapacitated
    d. No – Other reason
	Single response	All respondents	Consent

3. If possible please pass the phone to the person originally consented to this study. Is this person	Single response	If 2!=a	Consent

between 15 and 25 years old and willing to participate?
 	
    a. Yes
 	
    b. No – No one in age range found
 	
    c. No – Respondent is not interested
 	
    d. No – Respondent does not have time to participate in survey
 	
    d. No – Respondent is sick or otherwise incapacitated
 	
    e. No – Other reason			

4. What is your name?	Text	All respondents	

5. Respondent's gender:
 	
    a. Male
 	
    b. Female
	Single response	All respondents	

6. How do you mostly receive news or information?
 	
    a. Family
 	
    b. Friends
 	
    c. Radio
 	
    d. TV
 	
    e. Websites
 	
    f. Social Media
 	
    g. Religious Leaders/Mosque
 	
    h. Traditional Elders (Community committees)
 	
    i. Clan elders
 	
    j. Political leaders
 	
    k. Local authorities
 	
    l. Teachers
 	
    m. NGOs
 	
    n. Other
	Single response	All respondents	Information

7. If other, please specify.	Text	If 6=n	Information

8. How often do you usually access the news?
 	
    a. Every day
 	
    b. Every 2-3 days
 	
    c. Once a week
 	
    d. Less than once a week
 	
    e. Never
 	
    f. Refused
	Single response	All respondents	Information

9. Which source of information do you trust the most? a. Family	Single response	All respondents	Information

b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social Media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other			
10. If other, please specify.	Text	If 9=n	Information

11. To what extent do you trust the following information sources:
 	
FOR EACH:
 	
       i. I strongly distrust them.
       ii. I mostly distrust them.
       iii. I neither distrust nor trust them.
       iv. I mostly trust them.
       v. I strongly trust them.
       vi. Don't know
       vii. Refused
 	
a. Family
 	
b. Friends
 	
c. Radio
 	
d. TV
 	
e. Websites
 	
f. Social media
 	
g. Religious Leaders/Mosque
 	
h. Traditional Elders (Community committees)
 	
i. Clan elders
 	
j. Political leaders
 	
k. Local authorities
 	
l. Teachers
 	
m. NGOs
	Single response	All respondents	Information

12. When accessing news, which of the following factors are most important to you (select max. 3): a. That I can access the information when I want (it is available when I want it). b. That the information is free (no charge) to access. c. That it is the newest/most recent information available. d. That the information comes from a trustworthy source. e. That I feel safe when accessing the information. f. Other g. Refused	Multiple response	All respondents	Information
13. If other, please specify	Text	If 12=f	Information
14. What type of phone are you currently using? a. Basic phone b. Smart phone c. Refused	Single response	All respondents	
15. Is this phone and SIM card your own or shared? a. Personal b. Shared c. Refused	Single response	All respondents	
16. Do you have access to the Internet in any way, whether on a mobile phone, a computer, or some other device? a. Yes b. No c. Refused	Single response	All respondents	Information
17. If yes, how do you most frequently access the internet? a. Mobile internet b. Wifi paid/shared by the household c. Wifi at an internet café d. Computer at an internet café e. Mobile hotspot shared by others g. Mobile hotspot paid by you g I don't access the internet. h. Other i. Refused	Single response	If 16=a	Information
18. If other, please specify.	Text	If 17=h	Information

19. What type of device do you use to access the internet most frequently? a. Smart phone b. Laptop computer c. Desktop computer (PC) d. Tablet e. Other f. Refused	Single response	If 16=a	
20. If other, please specify.	Text	If 19=e	
21. How often do you usually access the internet? a. Every day b. Every 2-3 days c. Once a week d. Less than once a week e. Never f. Refused	Single response	If 16=a	Information
22. On average, how much do you pay to access internet services per week (please provide an estimate in USD)?	Integer	If 16=a	
23. At what time do you most frequently access the internet? a. In the early morning (6-9am) b. In the late morning (9-11am) c. Around lunchtime (11am-1pm) d. In the early afternoon (1-3pm) e. In the late afternoon (3-6pm) f. In the early evening/dinner time (6-8pm) g. In the late evening (8-10pm) h. At night (10pm or later) i. Multiple times throughout the day	Single response	If 16=a and 21!=e	
24. For what purpose do you access the internet (Select max. 3)? a. Local news or information b. Global news or information c. To connect with family and friends d. To share my views/opinions etc. (for example on social media) e. Entertainment f. Sports g. For work related purposes h. For my studies	Multiple Response	If 16=a and 21!=e	Information

i. Other j. Refused			
25. If other, please specify.	Text	If 24=i	Information

26. What is your preferred social media site?
    a. Facebook
    b. YouTube
    c. Snapchat
    d. Instagram
    e. Twitter
    f. None
    g. Other
	Single Response	All respondents	Information

27. If other, please specify.	Text	If 26=g	Information

28. What's your preferred messaging service?
    a. Standard SMS
    b. WhatsApp
    c. Facebook Messenger
    d. IMO
    e. Viber
    f. Skype
    g. I don't use any messaging service
    h. Other
	Single Response	All respondents	Information

29. If other, please specify.	Text	If 28=h	Information

30. How often do you listen to the radio?
    a. Every day
    b. Every 2-3 days
    c. Once a week
    d. Less than once a week
    e. Never
    f. Refused
	Single Response	All respondents	Information

31. At what time do you most frequently listen to the radio?
    a. In the early morning (6-9am)
    b. In the late morning (9-11am)
    c. Around lunchtime (11am-1pm)
    d. In the early afternoon (1-3pm)
    e. In the late afternoon (3-6pm)
    f. In the early evening/dinner time (6-8pm)
    g. In the late evening (8-10pm)
    h. At night (10pm or later)
    i. Multiple times throughout the day
	Single response	If 30!=e	

32. How do you most often listen to the radio?
    a. On my smart phone.
    b. I have a radio (transistor radio or other).
    c. I listen to the radio at someone else's house.
    d. I borrow someone's radio player.
    e. I listen to the radio in a public space.
    f. Other
    g. Refused
	Single response	If 30!=e	

33. If other, please specify.	Text	If 32=f	
34. Which radio station do you like to listen to the most?	Text	If 30!=e	Information

35. What are the biggest challenges your household faces?
    a. Lack of livelihood opportunities
    b. Climatic shocks (droughts, floods, etc.)
    c. Lack of access to health services
    d. Lack of access to sufficient food
    e. Threat of eviction (being forced out of their current shelter or home)
    f. Lack of access to education
    g. Tensions or problems in the family (tahrib, severe fighting, missing caretakers, etc.)
    h. Don't know
    i. Other
    j. Refused
	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information

36. Which of the following topics do you find it important to access information about?
    a. Health issues and local health services (in your area)
    b. Insecurity or conflict (in your area)
    c. The weather and climate, for example droughts and flooding (in your area)
    d. Forced evictions (in your area)
    e. Employment or job opportunities (in your area)
    f. Education or training opportunities (in your area)
    g. Other
	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information

37. If other, please specify.	Text	If 36=g	
38. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:	Single response	All respondents	

FOR EACH:
 	
      i. Strongly disagree
      ii. Somewhat disagree
      iii. Neither agree nor disagree
      iv. Somewhat agree
      v. Strongly agree
      vi. Don't know
      vii. Refused
 	
a. The information I receive about education is sufficient.
b. The information I receive about insecurity or conflict is sufficient.
c. The information I receive about the climate (droughts and flooding) is sufficient.
d. The information I receive about employment or job opportunities is sufficient.
e. The information I receive about forced evictions is sufficient.
f. The information I receive about health and health services is sufficient.
g. The information I receive about women's or child health and health services is sufficient.			

39. How do you most frequently access information about education or training opportunities in your community?
 	
    a. Family
    b. Friends
    c. Radio
    d. TV
    e. Websites
    f. Social media
    g. Religious Leaders/Mosque
    h. Traditional Elders (Community committees)
    i. Clan elders
    j. Political leaders
    k. Local authorities
    l. Teachers
    m. NGOs
    n. Other
	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

40. If other, please specify.	Text	If 39=n	Resilience Information
41. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 37=c	Resilience Information
42. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 37=d	Resilience Information
43. Please specify the website.	Text	If 37=e	Resilience Information
44. Please specify social media.	Text	If 37=f	Resilience Information
45. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about education or training opportunities? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
46. If other, please specify.	Text	If 45=j	
47. How do you most frequently access information about insecurity or conflict in your community? a. Family b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

48. If other, please specify.	Text	If 47=n	Resilience Information
49. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 47=c	Resilience Information
50. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 47=d	Resilience Information
51. Please specify the website.	Text	If 47=e	Resilience Information
52. Please specify social media.	Text	If 47=f	Resilience Information
53. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about insecurity or conflict? 　a. Family 　b. Friends 　c. Religious leaders 　d. Traditional elders (community committees) 　e. Clan elders 　f. Political leaders 　g. Local authorities 　h. Teachers 　i. NGO staff 　j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
54. If other, please specify.	Text	If 53=j	
55. How do you most frequently access information about the climate (for example long term weather patterns like droughts or big storms) in your community? 　a. Family 　b. Friends 　c. Radio 　d. TV 　e. Websites 　f. Social media 　g. Religious Leaders/Mosque 　h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) 　i. Clan elders 　j. Political leaders 　k. Local authorities 　l. Teachers 　m. NGOs	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

n. Other			
56. If other, please specify.	Text	If 55=n	Resilience Information
57. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 55=c	Resilience Information
58. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 55=d	Resilience Information
59. Please specify the website.	Text	If 55=e	Resilience Information
60. Please specify social media.	Text	If 55=f	Resilience Information
61. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about the climate? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
62. If other, please specify.	Text	If 61=j	
63. How do you most frequently access information about employment or job opportunities? a. Family b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

64. If other, please specify.	Text	If 63=n	Resilience Information
65. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 63=c	Resilience Information
66. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 63=d	Resilience Information
67. Please specify the website.	Text	If 63=e	Resilience Information
68. Please specify social media.	Text	If 63=f	Resilience Information
69. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about employment or job opportunities? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
70. If other, please specify.	Text	If 69=j	
71. How do you most frequently access information about forced evictions in your area? a. Family b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

72. If other, please specify.	Text	If 71=n	Resilience Information
73. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 71=c	Resilience Information
74. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 71=d	Resilience Information
75. Please specify the website.	Text	If 71=e	Resilience Information
76. Please specify social media.	Text	If 71=f	Resilience Information
77. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about forced evictions in your area? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
78. If other, please specify.	Text	If 77=j	
79. How do you most frequently access information about health or health services? a. Family b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

80. If other, please specify.	Text	If 79=n	Resilience Information
81. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 79=c	Resilience Information
82. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 79=d	Resilience Information
83. Please specify the website.	Text	If 79=e	Resilience Information
84. Please specify social media.	Text	If 79=f	Resilience Information
85. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about health or health services? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
86. If other, please specify.	Text	If 85=j	
87. How do you most frequently access information about women's or child health services? a. Family b. Friends c. Radio d. TV e. Websites f. Social media g. Religious Leaders/Mosque h. Traditional Elders (Community committees) i. Clan elders j. Political leaders k. Local authorities l. Teachers m. NGOs n. Other	Single response	If Gender=female	Resilience Information

88. If other, please specify.	Text	If 87=n	Resilience Information
89. Please specify the radio channel.	Text	If 87=c	Resilience Information
90. Please specify the TV channel.	Text	If 87=d	Resilience Information
91. Please specify the website.	Text	If 87=e	Resilience Information
92. Please specify social media.	Text	If 87=f	Resilience Information
93. With whom do you most frequently discuss news about women's or child health services? a. Family b. Friends c. Religious leaders d. Traditional elders (community committees) e. Clan elders f. Political leaders g. Local authorities h. Teachers i. NGO staff j. Other	Multiple response	If Gender=female	Resilience Information
94. If other, please specify.	Text	If 93=j	
95. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I consider myself as a news source in my community. a. Strongly disagree b. Somewhat disagree c. Neither agree nor disagree d. Somewhat agree e. Strongly agree f. Don't know g. Refused	Single response	All respondents	
NOTE: Now I would like to quickly ask you a few demographic details.			
96. For how long has your household been in the present location? a. Less than 1 year b. Between 1 and 5 years c. More than 5 years d. More than 10 years	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics

e. Refused			
97. Which region or country did you come to the IDP camp from?	Text	All respondents	
98. What is your highest level of education? a. Quranic b. Some primary c. Completed primary d. Some secondary e. Completed secondary f. Some university g. Completed university h. Graduate degree i. No education j. Vocational Training k. Refused	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics
99. Do you know how to READ and WRITE in any language? a. Yes b. No c. Refused	Single Response	All respondents	
100. In which language do you know how to read and write? a. Somali b. English c. Arabic d. Other e. Refused	Multiple response	If 99=a	
101. What is your main occupation today? a. Paid, full-time employment b. Paid, part-time employment c. Self-employed/business owner (includes farmer and livestock owner) d. Unemployed - looking for work e. Unemployed - not looking for work f. Homemaker - not working outside the home g. Student/Apprentice h. Retired/Disabled i. Refused	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics
102. What is your marital status? a. Never married (single)	Single response	All respondents	Demographics

b. Married (monogamous) c. Married (polygamous) d. Divorced e. Widowed f. Other g. Refused			
103. How many children you do you have?	Integer	All respondents	
104. Are you the main decision maker in your household (The household being the people living in your shelter, sharing resources while living in the camp)? a. Yes b. No c. Refused	Single response	All respondents	
105. How many people live in your household?	Integer	All respondents	
106. What type of material is the roof of your home made of? a. Metal sheets b. Tiles c. Harar (Somali traditional) d. Raar e. Wood f. Plastic sheet or cloth g. Concrete (usually in abandoned buildings with no walls or roof) h. Other i. Don't know j. Refused	Single response	All respondents	
107. If other, please specify.	Text	If 106=h	
108. What is your household's main source of income? a. Casual daily labour b. Small trade/petty trade c. Wholesale trade d. Transport e. Salary ((private sector, NGOs, UN, government, etc.) f. Monetary transfers from relatives in Somalia g. Monetary transfers from relatives living outside Somalia (remittances) h. Monetary transfers from NGOs	Single response		

i. Monetary transfers from mosque j. Community help (zakat, others) k. No income l. Other m. Don't know n. Refused			
This concludes our survey. Thank you for your time.			

Somali

Question	Question Type (Single Response, Multiple Response, Text, Numeric)	Filter Logic	Indicator
Magaca Xog-ururiyaha:			
Goobta:			
Nabadey, Magaceygu waa_____. Waxan la shaqeeya shirkad cilmi barasi oo layidhahdo Forcier. Waxaan sameyneynay xog uruurin aan kala shaqeyneyno BRCIS iyo hayd'ada loo yaqaqano NRC. Xog uruuriyashena ayaa number kaga noqoray bartamahi bishi tobnaad waqti ay idin ku soo boqanayeen Kaamka aad ku noshahiin. Waxan jeclan laheyn in aan ku weydiino su'alo ah ku saabsan noocayada xogta ama macluumaadka ee ay dhalinyaradu helan, meelaha ee xogta ugu weyn ay isticmaalan iyo caqabadaha ugu waa wayn ay la kulman. Dhamaan jawabahaga waxay noqon doonan kuwa qarsooni ah. Wad iska diidi karta inad ka jawabto su'alaha qaar kood. Sidoo kale waad iska joojin karta wareysigeena xiligaad doonto adigoon nagala kulmeyn wax carqalad ah. Wareysigeena wuxuu nugu qaadan doona ilaa 30 daqiiqo. Ugu dambeyn, Xog uruurintan waxan dooneyna in aan wareysano dhalinyarta da'adooda u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 25 jir. Talabada ugu horeysa, miyaad noo sheegi karta da'adada?			
1. Da'da jawaab-bixiyaha:	Integer	All respondents	Eligibility

2. Ma ogashay inaad ka qayb qaadato?
    a. Haa
    b. Maya - jawaab bixiyuhu ma haysto wakhti uu kaga qaybqaato sahankan.
    c. Maya - Jawaab bixiyuhu wuu xanuunsanayaa amaba adwood uma hayo.
    d. Maya - Sabab kale
	Single response	All respondents	Consent

3. Hadii ay suurgal tahay fadlan u gudbi tilifoonka qofkii markii hore waraysiga ogalaaday. Miyuu yahay qofkani qof u dhaxeeya 15 ilaa 25 jir ah oo raba in uu ka qaybqaato waraysiga?
    a. Haa
    b. Maya, Qof kan kama mid aha da'ada la doonayo.
	Single response	If 2!=a	Consent

c. Maya, Lawareystaha ma daneynayo. d. Maya - jawaab bixiyuhu ma haysto wakhti uu kaga qaybqaato sahankan d. Maya - Jawaab bixiyuhu wuu xanuunsanayaa amaba adwood uma hayo. e. Maya - Sabab kale			
4. Magaca?	Text	All respondents	

5. Jinsiga jawaab bixiyaha:
    a. Lab (Nin)
    b. Dhedig (Gabadh)
	Single response	All respondents	

6. Xagee baad badanaa wararka ka heshaa ama warbixinta?
    a. Qoys
    b. Saaxiibo
    c. Idaacad/Raadiyo
    d. TV
    e. Bogga internetka
    f. Baraha bulshada
    g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid
    h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada)
    i. Odayaasha qabiilka
    j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed
    k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka
    l. Macalimiin
    m. Hey'adaha
    n. Wax kale
	Single response	All respondents	Information

7. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 6=n	Information

8. Sidee baad badanaa wararka u hesha?
    a. Maalin kasta
    b. Ilaa 2-3 cisho
    c. Hal mar totobaadkii
    d. In ka yar hal mar todobaadkii
    e. Waligeedba
    f. Diiday
	Single response	All respondents	Information

9. Waatee isha wararka ee aad inta ugu badan aaminsantahay?
    a. Qoys
    b. Saaxiibo
    c. Idaacad/Raadiyo
    d. TV
    e. Bogga internetka
	Single response	All respondents	Information

f. Baraha bulshada			
g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid			
h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada)			
i. Odayaasha qabiilka			
j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed			
k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka			
l. Macalimiin			
m. Hey'adaha			
n. Wax kale			
10. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 9=n	Information

11. Ilaa xadkee ayaad ku kalsoontahay ilahan soo socda ee aad ka heshid xogta:
 FOR EACH:
      i. Anigu si aad kuma kalsooni
      ii. Anigu inta badan kuma kalsooni
      iii. Anigu marna waan ku kalsoonahey marna kuma kalsooni
      iv. Anigu inta badan waan ku kalsoonahey
      v. Anigu si aad ayaan ku kalsoonahey
      vi. Ma aqaano
      vii. Diidey
 	
   a. Qoyska
   b. Asxaabta
   c. Radio
   d. TV
   e. Bogga internetka
   f. Baraha bulshada
   g. Hogamiyasha diinta/Masajijada
   h. Odey dhaqamed yada
   i. Hogamiyasha qabiilka
   j. Hogamiyasha siyaasada
   k. Hogamiyasha dawlada
   l. Macalimiinta
   m. Hey'adaha
	Single response	All respondents	Information

12. Marka aad rabtid inaad warar heshid, arimahan soo socda kuwee baad adigu aad u aragta inay muhiim ku tahay? a. Warbixintaaso ah mid la heli karo marka aan doono (waa mid aan heli karo wakhtiga aan doono)	Multiple response	All respondents	Information

b. Warbixintaaso ah midda ugu cusub / oo ugu dambaysay ee la helikaro.			
c. Waxaan dareemayaa amaan, marka aan helayo warbixinta.			
d. Warbixintaaso ah mid ka timid ilo lagu kalsoon yahay.			
e. Waxaan dareemayaa amaan, marka aan helayo warbixinta.			
f. Wax kale			
g. Diiday			
13. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 12=f	Information

14. Tilifoon noocee ah ayaad wakhti xaadirkan isticmaashaa?
 	
    a. Telifoonka aan internet lahay
 	
    b. Telifoonka casriga ah ee internetka leh
 	
    c. Diiday
	Single response	All respondents	

15. Miyaa tilifoonka iyo simikaadhkani kuwaagii yihiin mise cidkale ayaa kula isticmaasha?
 	
    a. Ka gaarka ah
 	
    b. Mid lala wadaago
 	
    c. Diiday
	Single response	All respondents	

16. Sikastaba ha ahaatee internet ma hesha, ama ha ahaato inaad taleefon aad ka istecmaashid, kambayuutar ama aalado kale?
 	
    a. Haa
 	
    b. Maya
 	
    c. Diiday
	Single response	All respondents	Information

17. Hadii ay haatahay, sideed badanaa ku heshaa internetka?
 	
    a. Internet ka tilifoonka
 	
    b. Internet lacag laga bixiyo oo ay reerku wadaagaan
 	
    c. Internetka suuqa laga istecmaalo
 	
    d. Kombuyuutar ka laga istecmaalo suuqa
 	
    e. Hotspot ka tilifoonka ayuu dad kale la wadaagaa
 	
    f. Hotspot ayaad lacag ka bixisaa
 	
    g. Awood u ma lihi helitaanka internetka
 	
    h. Wax kale
 	
    i. Diiday
	Single response	If 16=a	Information

18. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 17=h	Information

19. Aalad noocee ah ayaad badanaa u isticmaashaa internetka inta badan?
 	
    a. Tilifoonka cariga ah
    b. Laabtob
    c. Kombuter diskitob ah
    d. Tablet ka
    e. Wax kale
    f. Diiday
	Single response	If 16=a	

20. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 19=e	

21. Sidee ayaad badanaa internetka u heshaa?
 	
    a. Maalin kasta
    b. Ilaa 2-3 cisho
    c. Hal mar totobaadkii
    d. In ka yar hal mar todobaadkii
    e. Waligeedba
    f. Diiday
	Single response	If 16=a	Information

22. Celcelis ahaan, lacag intee le'eg ayaad ku bixisaa adeega internetka totobaadkiiba (qiyaas haan ku sheeg doolar)?	Integer	If 16=a	

23. Xiliyadee ayaad inta badan isticmaashaa internetka badanaa?
 	
    a. Subaxda hore (6-9 subax nimo)
    b. Subaxdii xili dambe (9-11 subax nimo)
    c. Ilaa xili qadaha (11 subax nimo ilaa 1galinka dambe
    d. Galinka dabme goor hore (1pm -3pm)
    e. Galinka dambe dabayaa qadiisa (3pm - 6pm)
    f. Fiidka hore/xiliga cashada (6pm -8pm)
    g. Fiidkii xili dambe (8p -10pm)
    h. Habeenkii (10 ama ka dambaysa)
    i. Waqtiga ugu badan maalinti dhexdeeda.
	Single response	If 16=a and 21!=e	

24. Waa maxay ujeedada aad u isticmaasho internetka?
 	
    a. Wararka deegaanka ama warbixinta
    b. Wararka caalamka ama warbixinta
    c. In aad ku xidhnaato qoyska ama saaxiibada/asxaabta
    d. In aan la wadaago aragtiyahayga/fikradaha iwm. (Tusaale ahaan baraha bulshada)
    e. Madadaalada
    f. Ciyaaraha sports ka
	Multiple Response	If 16=a and 21!=e	Information

g. Ujeedooyin shaqada la xidhiidha h. Waxbarashadayda i. Qaar kale/ Wax kale j. Diiday			
25. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 24=i	Information
26. Waa maxay shabakada warbaahinta aad doorbidaa? a. Facebook b. YouTube c. Snapchat d. Instagram e. Twitter f. Midnaba g. Wax kale	Single Response	All respondents	Information
27. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 26=g	Information
28. Adeegee ayaad doorbidi lahayd in fariimaha laguugu soo diro?? a. Fariinta caadiga ah/massage ka b. WhatsApp ka c. Facebook Messenger d. IMO e. Viber f. Skype g. Ma isticmaalo wax allad ah oo fariin lagu diro h. Wax kale	Single Response	All respondents	Information
29. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 28=h	Information
30. Sideed badanaa u dhagaysataa idaacada/Raadiyaha? a. Maalin kasta b. Ilaa 2-3 cisho c. Hal mar totobaadkii d. In ka yar hal mar todobaadkii e. Waligeedba f. Diiday	Single Response	All respondents	Information
31. Wakhtiyadee ayaad badanaa sijoogto ah u dhagaysataa idaacada? a. Subaxda hore (6-9 subax nimo) b. Subaxdii xili dambe (9-11 subax nimo) c. Ilaa xili qadaha (11 subax nimo ilaa 1galinka dambe	Single response	If 30!=e	

d. Galinka dabme goor hore (1pm -3pm)			
e. Galinka dambe dabayaa qadiisa (3pm - 6pm)			
f. Fiidka hore/xiliga cashada (6pm -8pm)			
g. Fiidkii xili dambe (8p -10pm)			
h. Habeenkii (10 ama ka dambaysa)			
i. Waqtiga ugu badan maalinti dhexdeeda.			
32. Sideed badanaa u dhagaysataa idaacada/Raadiyaha? a. Tilifoonkayga casriga ah b. Waxaan haystaa Riidiyow c. Waxaan Raadiyaha ka dhaqaystaa qof kale gurigiisa d. Waxaan soo amaanaystaa Raadiyaha qof kale e. Waxaan Raadiyaha/idaacada ka soo dhagaystaa meelaha dadwaynaha f. Wax kale g. Diiday	Single response	If 30!=e	
33. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 32=f	
34. Idaacadee ayaad jeceshay in aad badanaa dhagaysato?	Text	If 30!=e	Information
35. Waa maxay arqaladaha ugu weyn ee qoys kaaga la kulma? a. Fursado hab nololeed la'an b. Argagaxa isbadalada cimilada (Abaraha, Daadadka iyo wixii lamid ah) c. Helitan la'an adeeg cafimaad d. Helitan fursado helintan cunto e. Dhibaato guri kasaarid (awood kaga saarid guriyahooda ama hoygooda) f. Helitan waxbarasho la'an g. Amni xumo ama qilaaf (baqdin amaan shaqsiyaded) h. Ma aqaano i. Wax kale j. Diiday	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
36. Arimahan/mawduucyadan soo socda kuwee baad is leedahey adigu waa muhiim ina laga helo macluumaad/xog? a. Arimaha caafimaadka iyo adeega caafimaadka deegaanka (Ee deegaan kaaga) b. Amni daro ama khilaaf (Ee deegaan kaaga)	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information

c. Jawiga iyo cimilada (tusaale, abaaraha iyo daadadka deegaan kaaga ka dhaca) d. Xoog kaga saarid guryaha goobtiina e. Shaqaalaysiin ama fursado shaqo (Ee deegaan kaaga) f. Waxbarasho ama fursado tababaro ah (Ee deegaan kaaga) g. Wax kale			
37. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 36=g	

38.   Ilaa   xadkee   ayaad   ku   raacsantahay odhaahyadan/weedhahan soo socota:
 	
FOR EACH:
 	
        i. Aad ugu soo horjeeda
 	
        ii. Xooga ka soo horjeeda
 	
        iii. Mana raacsana sido kale kama soo horjeedo
 	
        iv. Xooga wan racsanahay
 	
        v. Aad u raacsan
 	
        vi. Ma aqaano
 	
        vii. Diidey
 	
a. Xogta aan helo ee ku saabsan waxbarashada waa mid nagu filan.
 	
b. Xogta aan helo ee ku saabsan amni xumada ama qilafyada waa mid nagu filan.
 	
c. Xogta aan helo ee ku sabsan cimilada (abaraha iyo daadadka) waa mid nagu filan.
 	
d. Xogta aan helo ee ku sabsan shaqaleysiinta ama fursadaha shaqo waa mid nagu filan.
 	
e. Xogta aan helo ee ku sabsan awood kaga saarida kaamka dadka ku nool waa mid nagu filan.
 	
f. Xogta aan helo ee ku sabsan cafimadka iyo adeeg yada cafimadka waa mid nagu filan.
 	
g. Xogta aan helo ee ku sabsan cafimad ka dumarka iyo caruurta iyo adeegyada cafimada waa mid nagu filan.
	Single response	All respondents	

39. Sidee baad badana u hesha xogta ku sabsan waxbarashada   ama   fursadaha   tobabaro   ee bulshadadiina?
 	
        a. Qoys
 	
        b. Saaxiibo
 	
        c. Idaacad/Raadiyo
	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

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d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale			
40. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 39=n	Resilience Information
41. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 39=c	Resilience Information
42. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 39=d	Resilience Information
43. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 39=e	Resilience Information
44. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 39=f	Resilience Information

45. Qofkee ayad badana wararka lawadaagta ku saabsan waxbarashada iyo fursadaha tobarada?
    a. Qoyska
    b. Saaxiibada
    c. Hogaamiye diineed yada
    d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada)
    e. Odayaasha qabiilka
    f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada
    g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada
    h. Macalimiinta
    i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha
    j. Wax kale
	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information

46. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 45=j	

47. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan amni xumada ama qilafyada bulshadada?
    a. Qoys
    b. Saaxiibo
    c. Idaacad/Raadiyo
    d. TV
    e. Bogga internetka
    f. Baraha bulshada
	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale			
48. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 47=n	Resilience Information
49. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 47=c	Resilience Information
50. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 47=d	Resilience Information
51. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 47=e	Resilience Information
52. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 47=f	Resilience Information
53. Qofkee ayad badana wararka amni xumada ama qilaaf yada lawadaagta? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
54. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 53=j	
55. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan cimilada (tusaale, waqtiyada fog sida abaraha iyo dufanada waweyn ee wada socda) ee bulshadiina? a. Qoys b. Saaxiibo c. Idaacad/Raadiyo d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada)	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale			
56. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 55=n	Resilience Information
57. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 55=c	Resilience Information
58. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 55=d	Resilience Information
59. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 55=e	Resilience Information
60. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 55=f	Resilience Information
61. Qofkee ayad badana wararka cimilada ku sabsan lawadaagta? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
62. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 61=j	
63. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan shaqaleysiinta ama fursadaha shaqo? a. Qoys b. Saaxiibo c. Idaacad/Raadiyo d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale			
64. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 63=n	Resilience Information
65. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 63=c	Resilience Information
66. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 63=d	Resilience Information
67. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 63=e	Resilience Information
68. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 63=f	Resilience Information
69. Qofkee ayad badana wararka shaqaleysinta ama fursadaha shaqo ku sabsan lawadaagta? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
70. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 69=j	
71. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan awood kaga saarida kaamka dadka ku nool goobtiina? a. Qoys b. Saaxiibo c. Idaacad/Raadiyo d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information

72. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 71=n	Resilience Information
73. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 71=c	Resilience Information
74. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 71=d	Resilience Information
75. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 71=e	Resilience Information
76. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 71=f	Resilience Information
77. Qofkee ayad badana wararka lawadaagta ku sabsan awood kaga saarida kaamka dadka ku nool? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
78. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 77=j	
79. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan cafimadka iyo adeeg yada cafimadka? a. Qoys b. Saaxiibo c. Idaacad/Raadiyo d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale	Single response	All respondents	Resilience Information
80. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 79=n	Resilience Information

81. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 79=c	Resilience Information
82. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 79=d	Resilience Information
83. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 79=e	Resilience Information
84. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 79=f	Resilience Information
85. Qofkee ayad badana wararka lawadaagta ku sabsan cafimadka iyo adeeg yada cafimadka? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	All respondents	Resilience Information
86. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 85=j	
87. Sidee ayad badan u hesha xogta ku sabsan cafimad ka dumarka iyo caruurta? a. Qoys b. Saaxiibo c. Idaacad/Raadiyo d. TV e. Bogga internetka f. Baraha bulshada g. Hogaamiye diineedyada/Masaajid h. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) i. Odayaasha qabiilka j. Hogaamiyaal siyaasadeed k. Masuuliyiinta deegaanka l. Macalimiin m. Hey'adaha n. Wax kale	Single response	If Gender=female	Resilience Information
88. Hadii ay wax kale jiraan, fadlan sheeg.	Text	If 87=n	Resilience Information
89. Fadlan sii sheeg cidaacada aad dhageysato.	Text	If 87=c	Resilience Information

90. Fadlan sii sheeg TV channel/Kanaal aad daawato.	Text	If 87=d	Resilience Information
91. Fadlan sii sheeg bogga aad ka aqrisato.	Text	If 87=e	Resilience Information
92. Fadlan sii sheeg warbahinta.	Text	If 87=f	Resilience Information
93. Qofkee ayad badana wararka lawadaagta ku sabsan cafimad ka dumarka iyo caruurta? a. Qoyska b. Saaxiibada c. Hogaamiye diineed yada d. Odayaal dhaqameedka (Gudida bulshada) e. Odayaasha qabiilka f. Hogaamiyayaasha siyaasada g. Masuuliyiinta dawlada h. Macalimiinta i. Shaqaalaha Hey'adaha j. Wax kale	Multiple response	If Gender=female	Resilience Information
94. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 93=j	
95. Ilaa xadkee ayaad ku raacsantahay odhaahdan soosocota: Waxaan naf ahaantayda u arka inaan ahay il ay bulshadaydu wararka ka helaan. a. Aad ugu soo horjeeda b. Xooga ka soo horjeeda c. Mana raacsana sido kale kama soo horjeedo d. Xooga wan racsanahay e. Aad u raacsan f. Ma aqaano g. Diidey	Single response	All respondents	
Iminka, waxan jeclan laha in aan ku weydiyo si dhaqso ah fahfahin ku sabsan dadka?			
96. Intee in la'eg ayuu qoys kaaga ku noola halkan? a. Wax ka yar hal sano b. Inta u dhaxaysa hal sano ilaa iyo shan sano c. Ka badan shan sano d. Ka badan tobon sano e. Diiday	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics
97. Gobolke ama dalkee ayad ugu timi xaruntan barakacayasha ee (IDP-ga)?	Text	All respondents	
98. Heerkaga ugu sareye ee waxbarasho waa maxayna?	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics

a. Dhigtay Quraan b. Waxoogaa ka dhigtay dugsi hoose c. Dhammaystay dugsi hoose d. Waxoogaa ka dhigtay dugsi sare e. Dhammaystay dugsi sare f. Waxoogaa ka dhigtay jaamacad g. Dhammaystay jaamacad h. Shahaadada koowaad ee jaamacadda i. Aan waxba baran j. Tababar xirfadeed k. Diiday			

99. Miyad garaneysa wax luqad ah sida wax loo qoro ama loo aqriyo?
    a. Haa
    b. Maya
    c. Diiday
	Single Response	All respondents	

100. Luqadee ayad garaneysa sida loo qoro ama loo aqriyo?
    a. Soomaali
    b. Ingiriisi
    c. Carabi
    d. Wax kale
    e. Diiday
	Multiple response	If 99=a	

101. Shaqadada kuugu weyn ee manta aad qabato waa maxay?
    a. Shaqaale buuxa, mushahar qaata
    b. Shaqaale galin shaqeeya, mushahar qaata
    c. Iskii u shaqaysta/ Mulkiile ganacsi (waxa ka mida beeralayda iyo xoolo dhaqatada)
    d. Bilaa camal - raadinaya shaqo
    e. Bilaa camal - aan raadinayn shaqo
    f. Guri ka shaqayso - aan dibada ka shqayn
    g. Arday/ tababar xirfadle
    h. talax gabay/naafo
    i. Diiday (ha u akhrin)
	Single Response	All respondents	Demographics

102. Miyaad guursatay mise keliga ayad noshahay?
    a. Aan guursan (Iskaabulo)
    b. Guursaday (hal xaas leh)
    c. Guursaday (ka badan hal xaas)
    d. Kala tageen (furiin)
    e. Qof lamaanaha ka dhintay
	Single response	All respondents	Demographics

f. Wax kale g. Diiday			
103. Imisa caruur ayad ledahay?	Integer	All respondents	
104. Ma waxat tahay go'an sameyaha ugu weyn ee qoyskaga (Qoyska ku nool guriga, wadaga qeyradka inta lagu nool yahay kaamka)? a. Haa b. Maya c. Diiday	Single response	All respondents	
105. Imisa ruux aya ku nool qoys reer kaaga?	Integer	All respondents	
106. Maxaa laga sameyey gurigaga saqaf kiisa sare? a. Jiingad b. Marmar c. Caws/harrar d. Raar e. Loox f. Bac ama jiingad caaga g. Sibidh (Badana lagu dhiso guriga bilaa gidaarada ah ama ruufka ah) h. Wax kale i. Magaranayo j. Diiday	Single response	All respondents	
107. Hadii kuwa kale jira, fadlan cadey.	Text	If 106=h	
108. Waa maxay isha ugu weyn ee qoys kaaga daqliga ka soo gala? a. Shaqo maalinle ah oo muruqmaal ah b. Ganacsi yar c. Ganacso jumlad ah d. Gaadiidka e. Mushahar (meelaha gaarka loo leeyahay, hay'addaha aan dowliga ahayn, hay'addaha qaramada midoobay, dowladda iyo wixii la mid ah) f. Lacagaha qaraabada soo diraan kuwaasoo Somaliya gudaheeda ku nool g. Lacagaha ay soo diraan dadka meel aan Somaliya ahayn ku nool iyagoo adeegsanaya xawaaladaha h. Lacagaha hay'addaha aan dowliga ahayn ay bixiyaan i. Lacagaha masaajidada laga bixiyo	Single response		

j. Caawinaada bulshada sida Zakada iyo wax kale k. Dakhli malahan l. Wax kale m. Magaranayo n. Diiday			
Tani waxa ay soo gabogabaynaysaa sahankeenii. Waad ku mahadsantahay wakhtigaaga qaaliga ah.			

Information. Ecosystem for Resilience Assessment| Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS)

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99 | P a g e

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Questions	Somali Translation
Introduction Hello, my name is _____ and I am working on behalf of the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia consortium, also called BRCiS. This is a group of NGOs that support communities across Somalia. We are carrying out a study to understand how people access information to make sure that those organisations supporting communities communicate well. For this purpose, we would like to talk to you about the way people in your community inform themselves about different issues. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give will be treated as completely anonymous. That means that anyone who reads about them will not be able to identify you personally. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics. This discussion should not take more than 90 minutes.	Hor-u dhac Salam, magacaygu waa_____ waxaan matalayaa mashruuca Building Resilient Communities in Somalia Consortium, oo lagu magaacabo BRCis. Waa urur ay ku midaysan yihiin kooxo NGOs oo caawiya bulshadooyinka dhamaan wadanka Somalia. Waxaan samaynaynaa cilmi baaris si aan u fahano sida dadku u helaan xogta/macluumaadka, si aan u hubino in hayadaha caawinaya bulshooyinkaas inay si wanaagsan ula xiriiraan. Arintaas awgeed, waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan kaala hadlo sida bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee deegaankaan, ay isku war galinayaan xaaladaha kala duwan. Waxaan doonayaa inaan kuu cadeeyo dhamaan fikirkaaga iyo jawaabahagu inay ahaan doonaan kuwa xafidan, taas oo micnaheedu yahay qofkasta oo xogtaan akhriya ma awoodi doono inuu ogaado inaad xogtaan bixisay adigu shakhsiyan. Waad diidi kartaa su'aalaha qaar inaad ka jawaabto, waxaad kaloo xor u tahay inaad joojiso waraysiga xiliga aad doonayso, taas oo aadan kala kulmi doonin wax dhibaato ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee waxaan aad kaaga Mahad celinaynaa fikirkaaga ku saabsan mawduucyadaan. Waraysigaan ma qaadan doono wax ka badan 90 daqiiqo insha alah.
Number of participants: Age: Gender: Start time of FGD: End time of FGD:	Tirada dadka ka qayb qaatay dooda: Da'da: Jisiga: Waqtiga uu bilaabmay waraysiga: Waqtiga uu dhamaday waraysiga:

Warm up activity
 	
    a) Please try to speak one at a time, let each other talk
    b) Please try not to use your phone during the session.
1. Reassure it's all completely anonymous
2. Check whether anyone has any objections to being recorded
3. Check that both microphones are still working, reassure this is just so that the moderator does not have to take notes
4. Does everyone agree to participate?
	Hordhac
	
	a) Fadlan isku day inaad hadasho mar kaliya, qof walbo naga mid ah ha hadlo.
	b) Fadlan ha isku dayin inad isticmasho taleefan kaaga inta aan ku guda jirno wada hadal keena.
	    1. U xaqiiji in xogtaan gebi ahaan ay tahay qarsooni.
	    2. Hubi inuu jiro qof ka soo horjeeda duubista codka.
	    3. Hubi in labada maicrophone ay shaqeynayaan, marka kale u xaqiiji ka qayb galayaasha inaad u isticmaalayso qoralka codka aad duubayso

5. Does anyone have any questions before we start?	4. Miyaad igu raacsan tahini ka qayb qaadashada? 5. Miyuu jira qof su'al hayo intaanan bilaabin?

Part 1 (Life in Somalia) | Qeybta: 1 (Nolosha Somaliya)

I would like to start this discussion by talking about life in your area.	Waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan ku bilaabano xaalada nololeed ee deegaankaan.

1. How would you describe life in this area today?
   a. What is good about living here?
   b. What is good about living in this community?
2. How has life changed in your community over the past year, if at all?
   a. How about that of your household?
   b. How about your own life?
3. What kind of information do you think people in your community need the most?
   a. PROBE for different groups
   b. PROBE for types of information (news, market, early warning)
4. Among the ones you listed, what are three most significant information gaps affecting the life of your community
5. What did young people in your community do to address these information gaps?
6. What additional support (if any) would you require to make the initiatives you mentioned work?
	1. Sidee ayaad ku qiimayn lahayd nolosha goobtan maanta?
	   a. Nolosha goobtan maxay ku wanaagsan tahay?
	   b. La noolashaha bulshadan maxay ku wanaagsan tahay?
	2. Sidee ayay nolosha bulshadaan isku badashay sanad kii lasoo dhafay gabi ahaan?
	   a. Kawarama qoysaskiina?
	   b. Kawarama noloshiina?
	
	3. Xog nooce ayaad u malaynysaa dadka bulshadiina ay aad ugu bahan yahiin?
	   a. **Sii waydii**: Kooxo kala duwan
	   b. **Sii waydii**: qaybaha kala duwan ee xogta(Wararka, Suuqa, Hababka digniinta)
	4. Kuwa aad taxdeen/sheegteen, waa kuwee sadexda xog ee ugu muhiimsan ee sameynaysa nolosha bulshadiina la'anteda?
	5. Maxay da'yarta deegaankaan sameeyaan si ay wax uga qabtaan xaalada heli taan la'aanta xogta?
	6. Taageero dheeraad ah (hadii ay jirto) baad u baahantihiin si looga mira dhaliyo talaabooyinka aad sheegteen?

Part 2 (Trust & Production) | Qeybta: 2 (Aminitanka iyo wax soo saarka)

Thank you for these answers. I would now like to talk more about these different sources of information.	Waad ku mahadsantihiin jawaabahina. Waxaan jeclaan lahaa in aan iminka ka hadalno wax badan o ku sabsan ilaha kala duwan ee aad ka heshan xogta.

7. How do people in this community mostly receive news?
   a. PROBE for differences among groups and within groups (including gender, age, clan, disability)
   b. Why?
8. Do people use different platforms for different kinds of information?
	7. Sidee ayay badana dadka bulshadaan ay u helaan wararka?
	   a. Sii waydii: kooxaha kala duwan iyo kooxa dhexdooda ay ka mid yahiin (Jinsiga, Da'ada, Qabiilka iyo dadka nafadaha)
	   b. Sabab?
	8. Miyay dadku isticmalaan qaabab kala duwan noocyada kala duwan ee xogta/macluumaadka?

English	Somali
a. If yes, which platforms are used for which kind of information?	a. Hadii ay haa tahay, Hab nooce ayay dadku u isticmalaan sidoo kale xog nooce ayay u isticmaalan?
b. PROBE: What do people use when they want to alert one another of [drought, flood, disease, inflation, conflict, eviction]; when they seek support etc.	b. **Sii waydii:**Maxay dadku isticmalan marka ay doonayan inay isaga digaan (Abaaraha, fatahaada, Cudurada, Sicir- bararka, Khilaafyada, Barakaca) Marka ay doonayan taagero iyo wixii lamid ah.
9. Can you think of any examples of people using media platforms during recent events? What happened? *PROBE for droughts, floods, conflicts, diseases, evictions – ask for stories*	9. Ma ka fakari kartaa wax tusaale oo ku saabsan nooca warbaahin ay bulshadu isticmaalaan intii lagu guda jirey dhacdooyin kii ugu dambeeyay? Maxaa dhacay? Sii weydii: Abaaro,Fatahaada,Khilaafyada, Cudurada, Barakaca. Waydii sheekada.
10. Whom do you trust the most as sources of information? a. PROBE: religious leaders, family members, clan elders, local officials, politicians, traditional elders b. PROBE for different groups c. Why?	10. Meelaha aad xogta ka hesho teebad aad u aaminsantahay? a. **Sii waydii:**hogaamiyaasha diinta, Xubnaha qoyska, Hogamiyaasha Qabiilka, masuuliyiinta, Siyaasiyiinta, Odey dhaqameyd yada, b. Sii waydi: Kooxaxha kala duwan. c. Sabab?

English	Somali
Thank you for these answers. Finally, I would like to ask you a few last questions about how people in your community use their phones.	Waad ku mahadsantihiin jawaabihiina, Hada waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan xooga su'aalo ugu danbeeyay aan idin waydiiyo oo ku saabsan sida dadka bulshadiina ay u isticmaalaan taleefoonadooda.
11. Do people in your community have more than one SIM card? a. If yes, when do they switch them? b. If yes, why do they switch them?	11. Dadka bulshadiina miyay haystaan wax ka badan 1 simcard (lafta mobile ka lagu isticmaalo)? a. Hadii ay haa tahay, Goorma ayay shitan? b. Hadii ay haa tahay, Maxay u shitaan?
12. Do people in your community switch off your phone sometimes? a. If yes, when do they mostly switch off their phones? i. PROBE for time of day b. If yes, why do they switch off their phones?	12. Dadka bulshadiina miyay iska damiyaan taleefan kooda marmar qaarkood? a. Hadii ay haa tahay, Goorma ayay badana talefan kooda damiyaan? i. **Sii waydii:** Waqtigee maalintii gudaheeda. b. Hadii ay haa tahay, Maxay u damiyaan taleefan kooda?
13. Have you ever been called to participate in a survey on the phone? a. If no, would you be willing to participate in a survey on the phone? i. If no, why not? b. If yes, how was your experience with this survey? c. If yes, what could have been done better by the caller?	13. Miyaa horey la idinla soo xidhidhay inaad ka qeyb qadatan wareysi talefan la'idin kala yeeshay? a. Hadii ay maya tahay, Miyad jeclaan lahayd inaad ka qeyb qadatid wareysi talefan lagula yeelan doono? i. Hadii ay maya tahay, Maxay ugu qeyb qadan waydey? b. Hadii ay haa tahay, Kawaran qibrada wareysiga lagula yeshay? c. Hadii ay haa tahay, muxuu samayn kari lahaa oo wanaagsan qofka ku soo wacay?

d. If yes, how often have you been called for a survey? e. If yes, would you be willing to participate in another survey?	d. Hadii ay haa tahay, Sidee ayay badana lagu soo wici jirey wareysiga? e. Hadii ay haa tahay, Miyaad jeclaan lahayd inaad ka qayb qaadatid wareysi kale?
Part 4 (Final Thoughts)	**Qeybta:4 (Fikradaha ugu dambeyey)**
Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed? Do you have any further questions?	Waad ku mahadsantihiin jawaabihiina. Miyaad haysaan wax fikir ah oo aad jeclaan lahayd inaad nala wadaagtan oo ku saabsaan mawduucyadii aan ka soo wada hadalnay? Miyaad haysaa wax su'aalo ah oo kale?

This concludes the discussion. Thank you for sharing your thoughts and opinions on the program. Thank you very much for your time.

Tani waxay soo gaba gabaynaysaa wada hadalkeenii. Wad ku mahadsan tiiin fikradahiina ku sabsan barnaamijkan. Waad ku mahadsan tahin waqtigiina.

Questions	Somali Translation
Introduction Hello, my name is _____ and I am working on behalf of the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia consortium, also called BRCiS. This is a group of NGOs that support communities across Somalia. We are carrying out a study to understand how people access information to make sure that those organisations supporting communities communicate well. For this purpose, we would like to talk to you about the way people in the displaced community in this area inform themselves about different issues. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give will be treated as completely anonymous. That means that anyone who reads about them will not be able to identify you personally. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics. This interview should not take more than 60 minutes.	Hor-u dhac Salam, magacaygu waa_____ waxaan matalayaa mashruuca Building Resilient Communities in Somalia Consortium, oo lagu magaacabo BRCis. Waa urur ay ku midaysan yihiin kooxo NGOs oo caawiya bulshadooyinka dhamaan wadanka Somalia. Waxaan samaynaynaa cilmi baaris si aan u fahano sida dadku u helaan xogta/macluumaadka, si aan u hubino in hayadaha caawinaya bulshooyinkaas inay si wanaagsan ula xiriiraan. Arintaas awgeed, waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan kaala hadlo sida bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee deegaankaan, ay isku war galinayaan xaaladaha kala duwan. Waxaan doonayaa inaan kuu cadeeyo dhamaan fikirkaaga iyo jawaabahagu inay ahaan doonaan kuwa xafidan, taas oo micnaheedu yahay qofkasta oo xogtaan akhriya ma awoodi doono inuu ogaado inaad xogtaan bixisay adigu shakhsiyan. Waad diidi kartaa su'aalaha qaar inaad ka jawaabto, waxaad kaloo xor u tahay inaad joojiso waraysiga xiliga aad doonayso, taas oo aadan kala kulmi doonin wax dhibaato ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee waxaan aad kaaga Mahad celinaynaa fikirkaaga ku saabsan mawduucyadaan. Waraysigaan ma qaadan doono wax ka badan 60 daqiiqo insha alah.
Role of Informant: Age: Gender: Start time of KII: End time of KII:	Doorka la waraystaha: Da'da: Jinsiga: Waqtiga bilawga waraysiga: Waqtiga dhamaadka waraysiga:
Part 1 (Life in Somalia)	**Qaybta 1 (Nolosha Soomaaliya)**

I would like to start this discussion by talking about life in this area.
 	
   1. How is life for young people in this area, compared to older people?
       a. How has life changed for them over the past year, if at all?
   2. What are the three most important factors that could make life for young
	Waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan ku bilaabo wada hadalkeenaan xaalada nolosha ee deegaan kaan.
	
	   1. Waa sidee xaalka nolosha da'yarta marka loo bar bar dhigo dadka waa wayn?
	       a. Sidee isu badashay noloshadooda sanadkii ina soo dhaafay, hadii ay jirto?
	   2. Waa maxay sadexda arimood ee muhiimka ah, taas oo ka dhigi karta noloshada da'yarta barakacayaasha ah, mid wanaagsan mustaqbalka?

people among the displaced community in this area better in the future?	

Part 2 (Shocks)	Qaybta 2 (Dhibaatooyinka)

Thanks for your answers. I would now like to talk a little more about the different challenges you have mentioned. In particular, I would like to talk about events that affect your households.
 	
3. How do young people in your community prepare for disasters when they hear about them?
    PROBE for slow events (drought, inflation, conflict) and sudden events (flood, inflation, conflict, disease), PROBE specifically for evictions
        a. PROBE: What do people do when they hear about them?
4. To your knowledge, is there an Early Warning/Early Action system or committee?
        a. If yes, how does it operate?
        b. If yes, how well do you think it operates? Why?
5. What is your role in informing the displaced community in this area about potential shocks?
        a. Who else is involved in this?
6. If you could design the ideal information system to warn the displaced community in this area of such shocks, what would it look like?
        a. What would be needed to achieve this?
	Waad ku mahadsantahay jawaabahaaga. Hada waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan wax badan kaa waaydiiyo caqabadaha kala duwan ee aad tilmaamtay. Gaar ahaan waxaan jeclahay inaan wax kaa waydiiyo dhacdooyin kuwaas oo saameeyay qoyskaaga.
	
	3. Sidee da'yarta deegaankan ugu diyaar garoobaan musiibooyinka markii ay maqlaan?
	    Sii waydii: dhacdooyinka sida dagan u dhaca (abaarta, sicir-bararka, isku dhacyada) iyo dhacdooyinka sida deg dega ah u dhaca (Daadadka, Sicir-bararka, isku dhacyada, xanuunada)
	        a) **Sii waydii:** Maxay dadku sameeyaan markii ay maqlaan in musiibo jirto?
	4. Inta aad ka warqabto, miyay jiraan habab bulshada xili hore loogu digo/habab xili hore wax looga qaban karo ama guddi hawshaa u xil saran?
	        a. Hadii ay tahay haa, Sidee u shaqaysaa?
	        b. Hadii ay tahay ahaa, ma u malaynaysaa inay si wanaagsan u shaqayso? Sababta?
	
	5. Waa maxay doorkaaga wacyi galineed dadka barakacayaasha ee ku sugan deegaankan ee ku aadan dhibaatooyinka imaan kara?
	        a. Yaa kale oo hawshaan ku lug leh?
	
	6. Hadii aad samayn kari lahayd nidaam ku haboon oo warbixineed, si loogu digo bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankan sida dhibaatooyinka, nidaam noocee ah buu noqon lahaa bay kula tahay?
	
	        a. Maxaa loo baahanyahay si looga guul gaaro?

Part 3 (Trust & Production)	Qaybta 3 (Aaminaada &wax soo saarka)

Thank you for these answers. I would now like to talk more about these different sources of information.	Waad ku mahasantahay jawaabahaaga. Hada waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan wax kaa waydiiyo meelaha kala duwan ee laga helo warbixinada/macluumaadka.

7. How do you obtain information about the needs and challenges for the displaced community in this area?
    a. What obstacles do you face when trying to obtain information?
    b. How do you judge the trustworthiness of different sources of information?
    c. Can you give me an example of how you have used this information in the past for programming?
8. How do you communicate with beneficiaries among the displaced community in this area?
    a. To what extent, if any, is this different from communicating with other beneficiaries in this area?
    b. PROBE for phone ownership, access to internet, access to radio, security restrictions
    c. PROBE for young/old, male/female
9. How do you communicate with young people in particular?
    a. PROBE for information channels used, differences to other groups
10. What other challenges do you face when communicating with the displaced community in this area?
    a. Why?
11. What could help you to better support the displaced community in this area?
12. Please tell me about your interaction with community leaders for the displaced community in this area.
    a. Do you work with them directly?
        i. If not, why not?
	7. Sidee ku heshaa xogta/macluumaadka ku saabsan baahiyada iyo caqabadaha bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankan?
	    a. Xanibaadyo noocee ah baad la kulantaa markii aad doonayso inaad hesho xog/macluumaad?
	    b. Sidee u xukuntaa aaminaad ilaha kala duwan ee xogta?
	    c. Ma isiin kartaa tusaale ku saabsan sida aad xogta ugu isticmaashay barnaamijyadii hore?
	
	8. Sidee ula xiriritaa dadka ka faa'iidaystay ee ka mid ka ah bulshada barakacayaasha ee ku sugan deegaankan?
	    a. Heer intee le'eg hadii ay jirtu, buu kaga duwanyahay la xiriirista ka fa'iidaystayaasha kale ee ku sugan deegankan?
	    b. **Sii waydii**: La haanshaha mobile lagu isticmaali karo internet ka/Khadka, helitaanka raadiyaha, xayiraadaha dhanka amaanka.
	    c. **Sii waydii**: da'yarta/dadka waayayn, ragga/dumarka.
	
	9. Sidee ula xiriirta da'yarta gaar ahaan?
	    a. **Sii waydii**: Ilaha xogta ee la isticmaalay, kala duwanaanshaha kooxaha.
	
	10. Dhibaatooyin kale oo noocee baad kala kulantaa marka aad la xiriirayso bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankan?
	    a. Sababta?
	11. Maxaa si wanaagsan kuu caawin kara si aad si fiican u caawiso bulshada barkacayaasha ah ee ku sugan degaankan?
	12. Fadlan ii sheeg la macaamil kaaga hogaamiyaasha bulshada ee bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee deegaankaan?
	    a. Miyaad si toos ah ula shaqaysaa?
	        i. Hadii ay maya tahay, Sababta?
	        ii. Hadii ay haa tahay, sidee ula hadashaa (xiriir la samayn)?

ii. If yes, how do you get in contact with them?

iii. If yes, please tell me about how you communicate.

iv. If yes, are there any challenges you face in working with them? Why?

13. Please tell me about your interaction with camp managers for the displaced community in this area.

a. Do you work with them directly?

i. If not, why not?

ii. If yes, how do you get in contact with them?

iii. If yes, please tell me about how you communicate.

iv. If yes, are there any challenges you face in working with them? Why?

14. Please tell me about your interaction with local authorities when working with the displaced community in this area.

a. Do you work with them directly?

i. If not, why not?

ii. If yes, how do you get in contact with them?

iii. If yes, please tell me about how you communicate.

iv. If yes, are there any challenges you face in working with them? Why?

iii. Hadii ay haa tahay, fadlan ii sheeg qaabka aad ula xiriirto?

iv. Hadii ay haa tahay, miyay jiraan caqabadu ku soo wajaha marka aad la shaqaynayso? Sababta?

13. Fadlan ii sheeg la macaamil kaaga maamulayaasha xeryaha bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan?

a. Miyaad si toos ah ula shaqaysaa iyaga?

i. Hadii ay maya tahay, Sababta?

ii. Hadii ay haa tahay, sidee ula hadashaa (xiriir la samayn)?

iii. Hadii ay haa tahay, fadlan ii sheeg sida aad ula xiriirto?

iv. Hadii ay haa tahay, miyay jiraan wax caqabada ku soo wajaha marka aad la shaqaynayso? Sababta?

14. Fadlan ii sheeg la macaamil kaaga madaxda maamulka marka aad la shaqaynayso bulshada barakacayaasha ah ee deegaankaan?

a. Miyaad si toos ah ula shaqaysaa iayga?

i. Hadii ay maya tahay, Sababta?

ii. Hadii ay haa tahay, sidee ula hadashaa (xiriir la samayn)?

iii. Hadii ay haa tahay, fadlan ii sheeg sida aad ula xiriirto?

iv. Hadii ay haa tahay, miyay jiraan caqabada ku soo wajaha marka aad la shaqaynayso iyaga? Sababta?

Part 4 (Access, Landscape & Needs) Qaybta 4(Helitaanka, Muuqaalka guud &baahiyaha)

Thank you for these answers. I would now like to talk more about how people in the displaced community in this area access any media.

15. What kind of media do people in the displaced community in this area consume most often?
    a. PROBE for radio, TV, newspaper, social media, other internet platforms
    b. Why?
    c. Why don't they consume other forms of media?
    d. PROBE for differences among and within groups

16. Do people use different platforms for different kinds of information?
    a. If yes, which platforms are used for which kind of information?
    b. PROBE: What do people use when they want to alert one another of [drought, flood, disease, inflation, conflict, eviction]; when they seek support etc.

17. To your knowledge, what radio stations broadcast in your area?
    a. Which ones are most popular?
        i. With whom?
        ii. Why?
    b. Which shows are most popular?
        i. With whom?
        ii. Why?

18. Are there any barriers that keep people from accessing information?
    a. If yes, what kind of barriers?
    b. Do they affect all people alike?

Waad ku mahadsantahay jawaabahaaga. Hada waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan kaala hadlo sida dadka soo barakacay ay u helaan warbaahinta.

15. Warbaahin noocee ah baa bulshada barakacaayasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan badanaa isticmaalaan?
    a. **Sii waydii:** Raadiyaasha, TV, wargays-yada, baraha bulshada, ama adeegyada kale ee internetka
    b. Sababta?
    c. Waa maxay sababta ay u isticmaalaan qaybaha kale ee warbaahinta?
    d. **Sii waydii:** farqiga u dhexeeyaa dhamaan bulshada, iyo waliba farqiga u dhexeeya intii isku lood (koox) ah.

16. Miyay dadku isticmalaan habab kala duwan taas oo ay ka helaan xogta/macluumadka?
    a. Hadii ay haa tahay, habab noocee ah baa loo isticmaalaa helitaanka xogta?
    b. **Sii waydii:** Maxay dadku isticmalaan marka ay doonayaan inay uga digaan kuwa kale [Abaar, Fatahaad, Xanuuno, Sicir-barar, Isku dhacyo, bara bixin] marka ay doonayaan taageero iwm.

17. Inta aad ogtahay, idaacadahee baa ka shaqeeya deegaankaaga?
    a. Kuwee baa ugu caansan?
        i. Yay caan u yihiin (dadka)?
        ii. Sababta?
    b. Barnaamijyadee baa ugu caansan?
        i. Yay caan u yihiin (dadka)?
        ii. Sababta?

18. Miyay jiraan wax ka xaniba/hor istaaga dadka inay helaan xogta?
    a. Hadii ay haa tahay, xanibaadyo noocee ah?
    b. Miyay u saameeyeen dadka si isku mid ah?
        i. Hadii ay maya tahay, yay aad u sameeyeen? Sababta?
    c. Hadii ay haa tahay, maxaa loo baahanyahay si looga gudbo xanibaadahaan?

19. Xog noocee ah baad u malaynaysaa dadka barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan inay aad ugu baahanyihiin?
    a. **Sii waydii:** kooxaha dadka ah ee kala duwan

i. If no, who is more affected? Why?
  c. If yes, what would be needed to overcome these barriers?
19. What kind of information do you think people in the displaced community in this area need the most?
    a. PROBE for different groups
20. How do you think this kind of information would be best communicated to people in the displaced community in this area?
	20. Sidee ugu malaynaysaa xogta noocaan ah loogu gudbin karaa si wanaagsan dadka barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan?

Part 5 (Final Thoughts)	Qaybta 5(Tale iyo Tusaale)
Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed? Do you have any further questions?	Waad ku mahadsantahay jawaabahaaga. Ma jiraan wax fikir ah oo aad ku dari lahayd oo ku saabsab mawduucyadii aan ka soo wada hadalnay? Miyaad haysaa wax su'aalo ah oo kale?
This concludes the discussion. Thank you for sharing your thoughts and opinions on the program. Thank you very much for your time.	

Camp Leaders

Questions	Somali Translation
Introduction Hello, my name is _____ and I am working on behalf of the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia consortium, also called BRCiS. This is a group of NGOs that support communities across Somalia. We are carrying out a study to understand how people access information to make sure that those organisations supporting communities communicate well. For this purpose, we would like to talk to you about the way people in the displaced community in this area inform themselves about different issues. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give will be treated as completely anonymous. That means that anyone who reads about them will not be able to identify you personally. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would	Hordhac Nabadey, Magaceygu waa_____ waxaan ku shaqeynaya magaca BRCiS. Tani waa koox hey'ado madax banan kuwaas o taagero bulshooyinka guud ahan Somaliya. Waxan sameyneyna cilmi badhis ah si loo fahmo sida dadka ay u helan xogta lana hubiyo in ay hey'adanha ka caawiyaan bulshada si wanagsana lanasoo xidhidhan. Ulajedan waxan jeclan laheyn in aan idin kala hadalno sida ay bulshadiina isu ogeysiyaan arimaha kala duwan. Waxan doonaya in aan idin xaqiiji dhamaan fikradihiina aad nala wadageysan iney noqon doonan kuwa qarsooni ah. Taas micnaheedu waa qof walba xogtan aqrin doono idin ma aqoon san doono shaqsi ahan. Wad iska diidi kartan su'asha anad dooneyn inad ka jawabtan sidoo kale wad iska joojin karta wareysigan xiligad doonto adigoon nagala kulmi doonin wax arqalad ah. Si kasto ay ahaato, Si weyn

greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics. This interview should not take more than 60 minutes.	ayan kaga mahad celineyna fikradahiina ku sabsan mawduucan. Wada hadal keyna kama badan doono ilaa 60 daqiiqo.
Role of Informant: Age: Gender: Start time of KII: End time of KII:	Doorka lawareystaha: Da'da: Jinsiga: Waqtiga uu bilamay: Waqtiga uu dhamaday:

Part 1 (Life in Somalia)	Qeybta:1 (Nolosha Somaliya)

I would like to start this discussion by talking about life in this area.
 	
1. How is life for young people in this area, compared to older people?
  a. How has life changed for them over the past year, if at all?
 	
2. What are the three most important factors that could make life for young people among the displaced community in this area better in the future?
	Waxaan jeclaan lahaa inaan ku bilaabo wada hadalkeenaan xaalada nolosha ee deegaan kaan.
	
	1. Sideed ku qiimeyn lahayd marka aad is barbar dhigto nolosha dhalinta iyo dadka waaweyn?
	  a. Sidee ayey nolosha bulshadan isku badashay sanad kii lasoo dhafay gabi ahan?
	2. Waa maxay sadexda qodob ee ugu muhiimsan ka dhigi karo nolosha dhalinta halkan u soo barkacday mustaqbal kooda mid wanagsan?

Part 2 (Shocks)	Qeybta:2 (Argagaxa)
Thanks for your answers. I would now like to talk a little more about the different challenges you have mentioned. In particular, I would like to talk about events that affect your households. 3. How do young people in your community prepare for such disasters when they hear about them? *PROBE for slow events (drought, inflation, conflict) and sudden events (flood, inflation, conflict, disease), PROBE specifically for evictions* a. PROBE: What do people do when they hear about them? 4. To your knowledge, is there an Early Warning/Early Action system or committee? a. If yes, how does it operate?	Wad ku mahadsan tahay jawabahaga. Waxan iminka jeclan lahaa in aan ka hadalno dhibatooyinkan kala duwan ee aad soo sheegtay. Gaar ahan, Waxan jeclaan laha in aan ka hadalno dhacdooyinka sameya qoysas kiina. 3. Sidee ayey dhalinta bulshadiina ugu diyaar garoobaan masiibooyinka noocan ah marka ay maqlaan? **Sii weydi** Dhacdooyinka waqti dheer qadata sida (Abaraha, Sicir bararka, khilaafyada) iyo Dhacdooyinka waqti yar qaata sida (fatahaada roobka, Sicir bararka, khilaafyada iyo xanuunada) **Sii waydii:**gaar ahaan barakaca a. **Sii waydii:**Waa maxay waxa ay sameeyan dadka marka ay maqlan dhibatooyinkaas?

b. If yes, how well do you think it operates? Why? 　　5. What is your role in informing the displaced community in this area about potential shocks? a. Who else is involved in this? b. How do you communicate with different groups? c. PROBE for young people especially, but also for women, older people, students, illiterate people, unemployed 　　6. If you could design the ideal information system to warn the displaced community in this area of such shocks, what would it look like? a. What would be needed to achieve this?	4. Garashadada, miyay jiraan wax wacyi gelin digniin lasameyo miyey jirta ama gudi miyuu jiraa? a. Hadii ay haa tahay, Sidee ayey u shaqeeyan? b. Hadii ay haa tahay, Sidee wanagsan ayaad u malaynaysaa inay u shaqeeyaan? Sabab? 5. Waa maxay doorkaga wax u sheegida bulshada ku soo barakacday goobtan dhibaatoyinka? a. Yaa kale oo ku lug leh hawshaan? b. Sidee ayad ula xiriirtaa kooxaha kala duwan? c. **Sii waydi:** Gaar ahaan dhalinta, dumarka, dadka waawayn, ardayda, dadka aan waxbaran iyo dadka aan shaqayn. 6. Hadii aad sameyn laheyd qaab xogta loogu gudbiyo bulshada halkaan kusoo barakacday sida waxyabaha argagaxa ah, Sidee ayuu u ekaan lahaa qaabkaas? a. Waa maxay waxyabaha aad u bahantahay si aad u gaarto/guulaysato?

Part 3 (Trust & Production)	Qeybta: 3 (Aaminitanka& Wax sosarka)
Thank you for these answers. I would now like to talk more about these different sources of information. 7. When new people arrive in this area as a result of displacement, how easy is it for them to integrate with the displaced community in this area? a. What happens when they arrive? 　i. What is your role in facilitating their arrival? 　ii. What is your role in facilitating their integration? 8. If members of the displaced community in this area ask you for information, how do you go about obtaining this information? 　a. PROBE for differences in type of information	Wad ku mahadsan tahay jawabahaga. Waxan jeclan lahaa inaan iminka ka hadalno ilaha kala duwan ee warbixinta. 7. Marka ay dad cusub u soo barakacan goobtan, side ayay u fudud tahay inay isdhex galan bulshada halkan u soo barakacay marka hore? a. Maxaa dhaca marka ay yimadan halkan? 　i. Waa maxay doorkaga aad ku caawiso soo gaari taan kooda? 　ii. Waa maxay door kaaga caawintooda dhex gelida bulshada? 8. Hadii ay xubnaha bulshada ee ku soo barakacay goobtan ay ku waydiiyaan xog, Sidee ayad xogta u soo heshaa?

b. What obstacles do you face when trying to obtain information?
c. What could help you to better support the displaced community in this area?
9. What challenges do you face in your role as camp manager?
    a. Why?

10. As camp manager, do you work with international or local organizations who come to support people in this area?

    a. If not, why not?
    b. If yes, how do you get in contact with them?
    c. If yes, please tell me about how you cooperate?
    d. If yes, do you feel sufficiently informed about the work these organizations do?
    e. If yes, how could this cooperation be improved?
    f. Do you trust them? Why?
    g. Does the community trust them? Why?

11. As camp manager, please tell me about your interaction with local authorities in cases of emergency (drought, flood, disease, conflict etc.).

a. **Sii waydii:** Kala duwanashaha nooca xogta
b. Waa maxay carqaladaha aad wajahdo marka aad isku dayeyso inaad hesho xog?
c. Maxaa idinka caawin kara inaad u heshaan taagero wanaagsan bulshada ku soo barakacday goobtan?

9. Waa maxay caqabahada aad wajahdo doorka kaaga maamul ee kaamka?
    a. Sabab?

10. Doorkaga maamul ee kaamka, Miyaad la shaqaysa hey'adaha caalamiga iyo kuwa maxaliga kuwaas oo u yimada inay caawiyan dadka goobtan?
    a. Hadii ay maya tahay, Sabab?
    b. Hadii ay haa tahay, Sidee ayad ula xidhidha hey'adahas?
    c. Hadii ay haa tahay, Fadlan ii sheeg sida aad ula shaqeyso?
    d. Hadii ay haa tahay, Miyad dareemaysaa in aad si kuugu filan aad ugu warheysid shaqooyinka ay qabtan hey'adahan?
    e. Hadii ay haa tahay, Miyaa wada shaqeyntan kor loo qaadi kara?
    f. Ma aaminta hey'adahan? Sabab?
    g. Bulshada miyey aaminan hey'adahan? Sabab?

11. Doorkaga maamul ee Kaamka, Fadlan ii sheeg isdhex gal kaa aad lasameyso maamulka deegaanka hadii ay dhacaan xaalad degdeg ah (Abaraha, fatahaad, Cudurada, isku dhacyo, iwm).

| Part 4 (Access, Landscape & Needs) | Qeybta:4 (Helitanka, Dhulka banan, Bahiyaha) |

Thank you for these answers. I would now like to talk more about how people in the displaced community in this area access any media.

12. What kind of media do people in the displaced community in this area consume most often?
    a. PROBE for radio, TV, newspaper, social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Viber etc.), other internet platforms
    b. Why?
    c. Why don't they consume other forms of media?
    d. PROBE for differences among and within groups
13. Do people use different platforms for different kinds of information?
    a. If yes, which platforms are used for which kind of information?
    b. PROBE: What do people use when they want to alert one another of [drought, flood, disease, inflation, conflict, eviction]; when they seek support etc.
14. How do you communicate with young people in particular?
    a. PROBE for communication channels, differences to other groups
15. Can you think of any examples of people using media platforms during recent events? What happened?
    PROBE for droughts, floods, conflicts, diseases, evictions – ask for stories!

16. To your knowledge, what radio stations broadcast in your area?
    a. Which ones are most popular?
        i. With whom?
        ii. Why?
    b. Which shows are most popular?
        i. With whom?
        ii. Why?
17. Are there any barriers that keep people from accessing information?
    a. If yes, what kind of barriers?

Wad ku mahadsan tahay jawabahaga. Waxan jeclan laha in aan ka hadalno iminka sida dadka ku soo barakacay goobtan ay isticmalan warbahinta.

12. Warbaahin nooce bulshada ku soo barakacday goobtan ayay badanaa isticmalan?
    a. **Sii waydii:** Radiyaha, TV-ga, Jara'idyada, baraha bulshada sida (WhatsApp, Facebook, Viber iyo wixii lamid) Nooc yada kale internet ka loogu xiriiro.
    b. Sabab?
    c. Maxay u isticmaali waayeen nooc yada kale ee warbaahinta?
    d. **Sii waydii:**Kala duwanahasha kooxaha, iyo kooxaha dhexdooda?
13. Miyay dadku isticmaalan qabab kala duwan nooca xog ee kala duwan ay donayaan?
    a. Hadii ay haa tahay, qaab nooce ayey u isticmaalaan noocyada xogta?
    b. **Sii waydii:**Dadku maxay isticmaalaan marka ay donayaan inay isaga digaan (Abaraha, daadka roobka, Sicir bararka, khilaafyada, barakaca) marka ay doonayan caawimo iyo waxa lamid ah.
14. Sidee ayad ula xiriirtaa dhalinyarada gaar ahan?
    a. **Sii waydii:** Ilaha xiriir ee uu isticmaalay, kala duwanaanshaha kooxaha.
15. Miyaad ii sheegi karta wax tusaale ah nooca warbaahin ay isticmalaan bulshadan dhacdooyin kii ugu dambeyey? Maxaa dhacay?
    Sii waydii: Abaraha, Daadka roobka, khilaafyada, cudurada, Barakaca. Waydi iney ka Sheekeeyaan!
16. Marka loo eego aqoontada, Idaacadahee ayaa goobtadan laga dhagaystaa?
    a. Idacadee ayaa ugu caansan?
        i. Yay caan u tahay (dadka)?
        ii. Sababte?
    b. Barnaamijade ayaa ugu caansan?

PROBE for: affordability, safety, trust
 	
b. Do they affect all people alike?
    i. If no, who is more affected? Why?
c. If yes, what would be needed to overcome these barriers?
	i. Yay caan u yihiin (dadka)?
	ii. Sababte?
	17. Miyey jiraan wax caqabada ah oo u diida inay dadku helaan xogta?
	a. Hadii ay haa tahay, caqabad nooce ah baa jirta?
	    Sii waydii: Awooditanka, Amaan ahanshaha, Aaminitaanka.
	
	b. Ma si isku si bay dadka u saameeyeen?
	    i. Hadii ay maya tahay, yay aad u sameeyeen? Sababta?
	c. Hadii ay haa tahay, Maxaa loo baahanyahay si looga guul gaaro caqabadahaan?

18. What kind of information do you think people in the displaced community in this area need the most?
    a. PROBE for different groups
19. How do you think this kind of information would be best communicated to people in the displaced community in this area?
	18. Xog noocee ah baad u malaynaysaa dadka barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan inay aad ugu baahanyihiin?
	    b. **Sii waydii:** kooxaha dadka ah ee kala duwan
	
	19. Sidee ugu malaynaysaa xogta noocaan ah loogu gudbin karaa si wanaagsan dadka barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan deegaankaan?

Part 5 (Final Thoughts)	Qeybta:5 (Fikradaha ugu dambeyey)
Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed? Do you have any further questions?	Waad ku mahadsantahay jawaabahaaga. Ma jiraan wax fikir ah oo aad ku dari lahayd oo ku saabsab mawduucyadii aan ka soo wada hadalnay? Miyaad haysaa wax su'aalo ah oo kale?

This concludes the discussion. Thank you for sharing your thoughts and opinions on the program. Thank you very much for your time.

Tani waxay soo gabagabeyneysa falqeynteyna. Wad ku mahadsan tahay fikradahaga aad nala wadagtay ku saabsana barnaamijkan. Aad ayad ugu mahadsan tahay waqtigagana.

Information Ecosystem for Resilience

CATI Implementation Report

20 December 2018

1. Introduction

Forcier was contracted by BRiCS to implement the Information Ecosystem for Resilience project utilizing a mixed methods approach to data collection, inclusive of a comprehensive desk review, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KII), and a quantitative survey. The quantitative survey was implemented via Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) technology at the Forcier in-house call center in Hargeisa, Somaliland. This implementation report addresses the activities relevant to the process of managing and administering the quantitative survey, which included:

- Developing the questionnaire,
- Translating the questionnaire into Somali,
- Scripting and programming the survey into the mobile data collection software ONA/ODK,
- Conducting a comprehensive enumerator training including mock interviews,
- Conducting 900 CATI surveys based on the agreed-upon sampling strategy, and
- Cleaning the final data set, including translation of open-ended questions.

A total of 883 complete CATI surveys were realized over the time period from 14 to 28 November 2018. This report summarizes the methodological approach that was used, including sampling strategy, pretesting, training and quality assurance during data collection, fieldwork challenges and sample limitations.

2. Sampling strategy

Local enumerators trained in data collection procedures collected basic demographic information and phone numbers of youth aged 15-25 years old within five IDP camps across four regions, Bay, Banadir, Hiran, and Mudug. The aforementioned information was collected by randomly selecting households and identifying youth within these (Table 1, see Annex for GPS mapping). All respondents provided the above-mentioned information knowingly and consented to participating in the survey administration.

Table 1: Collection of demographic information and phone numbers of youth

Recruitment of Respondents by Location				
Region	District	IDP Camp	Available Numbers	Calls to complete
Banadir	Daynile	Tabellaha	430	200
Hiran	Beledweyne	Bilis Diid and Nasib	427	200
Bay	Baidoa	Hannano II	398	200
Mudug	South Galkayco	Haar	404	200
Mudug	Hobyo	Horumar	216	100
Total			1875	900

The data collection took place from 14 to 28 November 2018 through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) via Forcier's in-house call-centre in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Information Ecosystem for Resilience Assessment| Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS)

3. Training of enumerators and mock interviews

A comprehensive training day for the 21 enumerators (14 female, 7 male) was conducted on 13 November 2018, prior to the start of data collection. All enumerators are part of a team of core CATI staff who have undergone comprehensive training, including sensitization to the different dialects across the regions of South Central Somalia. All enumerators are permanently based in Hargeisa while hailing from different parts of Somaliland and Somalia. Experience in conducting CATI projects across South Central Somalia shows that language barriers between Somalilanders and South Central natives are rarely an issue affecting data quality. Among the 21 enumerators were 13 native Somalilanders and 8 native Somalis from South Central, including 5 Af'May-speaking enumerators that focused exclusively on Baidoa.

Table 2: Enumerators by origin and gender

Origin of Enumerator	Male	Female	Total
Somaliland	3	10	13
South Central	3	0	3
SC (Af'May)	1	4	5
Total	7	14	21

The training included the following aspects:
- Project introduction,
- Overview of sampling criteria (i.e. number of surveys to be conducted by region, gender split, age range),
- Role and responsibilities of call center managers,
- Rules of good enumeration,
- Quality control mechanisms (see Section 5),
- Presentation of the survey (in English and Somali),
- Decision tree (i.e. guidelines on how to respond to frequently asked questions), and
- Survey practice through mock interviews.

As part of the training day, the enumerators worked in pairs and administered mock interviews to one another, in order to rule out any errors in the scripting logic of survey, e.g. missing relevance constraints, or issues with the translations, as well as to learn the flow and structure of the survey. During the mock interviews, the enumerators also found that the survey was taking longer to complete than expected with an average duration of 75 minutes. Based on this feedback, it was calculated that the data collection would take 10 days.

4. Quality assurance during data collection

4.1 Quality control through audio recordings

Forcier followed a two-fold approach to conducting real-time quality assurance during data collection. Firstly, all surveys were recorded for quality control purposes. The three designated call center managers, one researcher from Somaliland and two from South Central (one fluent in Af'May), listened to selected interviews and cross-checked the inputted data with recorded responses. This ensured that all enumerators followed the rules of good enumeration, i.e. reading out each question as it appears in the survey, prompting answer choices if required, following specific instructions on how to input certain

responses (such as full details for open-ended questions). This ensured real-time quality control and helped to rule out any irregularities during data collection. In case any issue was discovered, the call center managers followed up with the respective enumerator immediately.

Issues that the call center managers checked for in every audio recording that they listened to included:

- Did the enumerator introduce themselves?
- Did the enumerator say the complete introduction?
- Did the enumerator answer the respondent's questions correctly as per the decision tree?
- Did the enumerator clearly ask for consent?
- Did the respondent clearly give consent?
- Did the enumerator deviate independently from the survey script?
- Did the enumerator read the questions too fast or slow?
- Did the enumerator skip questions?
- Did the enumerator read all answer options if required?
- Did the enumerator say the complete Thank You and concluding statement?

In case of any skipped questions or incorrectly inputted answers, the call center managers were asked to note down the corresponding variable and inputted vs. correct data. A total of 139 completed surveys were monitored using this method. The call center managers did not discover any issues with skipped or incorrectly inputted answers.

4.2 Quality control through data checks

At the end of every work day, the responsible project officer had a thorough look at the incoming data using STATA and Forcier's standard quality control script to verify the accuracy of the data collected; checking for short duration surveys; checking for duplicates; checking for outliers or implausible values on numeric responses; checking for unexpected distributions on categorical or ordinal variables; and checking for missing values due to faulty scripting constraints, and monitoring progress, including calculating attrition rates; the number of surveys completed per enumerator; and the number of outstanding surveys per region and gender. In case anything was out of order, the project officer would follow up with the call center managers on the following day.

Duplicates were searched based on the unique ID number that each respondent was assigned on the call sheet as well as based on the phone number. A total of 8 duplicates was discovered and deleted.

gen a = 1

bys unique_id: egen idcount=sum(a) if intro_consent==1 | age_no==1

bys phone_number: egen idcount=sum(a) if intro_consent==1 | age_no==1

Numeric variables, i.e. number of household members and number of children, were checked for implausible values.

drop if HH_size==97 (*"Don't know" is coded as 97)

sum HH_size

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
HH_size	882	8.251701	3.180553	1	25

sum children

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
children	482	3.529046	2.410171	0	12

While a number of 12 children within the age range of 15-25 could be regarded as suspicious, larger numbers of children were mostly found among respondents who indicated that they are in a polygamous marriage.

Surveys with durations shorter than 30 minutes were reviewed entirely for correctness, i.e. the call center manager would listen to the entire audio recording. It was found that in the majority of cases, the respondents neither had access to internet nor listened to the radio, and therefore, several questions were not asked due to the skip logic code, explaining the short duration. The cases for which a short duration could not be reasonably explained were deleted and the respondents were called to administer the survey once again. This was the case for 2 surveys. Instances in which the survey duration appeared to be extraordinarily long were largely owed to the fact that enumerators did not select "finalize" immediately after survey completion but only submitted them at the end of each work day – or even a day later in case a respondent asked to be called back at a later time. While those outliers need not be regarded as suspicious, they do, however, complicate the correct calculation of the daily average duration.

In order to calculate the average duration, outlier values (149 observations) were deleted:

gen duration_min = _duration/60

drop if duration_min<0 | duration_min>100

sum duration_min

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	734	45.41703	16.3096	15.7	98.35

This puts the average survey duration at approx. 45 minutes. As indicated above, all surveys with a duration of less than 30 minutes were fully listened to by the call center managers to check for correctness.

In order to assess whether surveys with short duration were pertinent to certain enumerators, the average duration per enumerator was also calculated. However, no suspicious pattern could be discovered, which confirms that shorter durations were largely owed to the skip logic of the survey.

---

bysort enum_name: sum duration_min

```
-> enum_name = Hoodo Jamal Abshir
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	37	37.70225	16.93713	16.63333	91.5

```
-> enum_name = Hodan Mohamed Baxnaan
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	48	47.51597	14.71936	22.16667	93.46667

```
-> enum_name = Kaltuun Abdirahim Macalin
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	22	43.45985	18.35957	23.18333	90.75

```
-> enum_name = Khadra Mohamed Caynaan
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	30	54.32667	10.49028	35.35	75.9

```
-> enum_name = Mohamed Haji
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	42	42.85397	13.17	26.28333	76.13333

```
-> enum_name = Sagal Ali
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	27	59.09198	23.71674	33.66667	98.35

```
-> enum_name = Yaqub Mukhtar Bakar
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	24	51.35903	15.3527	33.55	90.41666

```
-> enum_name = Zabaad Ali Abees
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	31	52.16075	15.23564	24.06667	89.76667

```
-> enum_name = Cisman Hassan Ciise
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	33	52.79343	18.3936	22.13333	97.15

```
-> enum_name = Hana Adan Colhaye
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	58	34.90115	12.08137	15.7	70.03333

```
-> enum_name = Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Leo)
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	53	47.49528	16.95339	21.78333	95.56667

```
-> enum_name = Ahmed Abdirahman Hussein
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	33	53.13232	17.65534	27.5	92.48333

```
-> enum_name = Fadumo Abdiqadir Kassim
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	29	50.31264	14.81087	15.88333	93.21667

```
-> enum_name = Diina Abdirahman Mohamed
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	30	39.80278	13.28669	27.56667	83.41666

```
-> enum_name = Ridwaan Hussien
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	37	39.54505	9.030399	27.2	73.03333

-> enum_name = Hamda Adan

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	37	51.00991	10.25927	30.61667	74.63333

-> enum_name = Hodon Dauud

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	32	44.35729	16.48312	24.98333	96.5

-> enum_name = Ruqiya Mohamed

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	46	41.15833	14.37781	23.9	97.61667

-> enum_name = Hana Abdirahman

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	39	34.74231	10.11172	24.03333	77.9

-> enum_name = Shucayb

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	30	43.81333	17.95544	16.46667	92.21667

-> enum_name = Abdirisaaq Isa Ibrahim

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
durationmin	16	50.41667	17.0039	33.33333	89.85

5. Sampling Limitations

The self-selection bias is inherent to any kind of social science research where participation is voluntary. Hence, the realized sample for this project is limited to respondents who consent to partake in the survey. In order to mitigate this bias, each respondent was called at least three times, including at different times of the day and on different days, before marking them as unavailable. In order to avoid enumerator bias, enumerators were randomized across locations with the exception of Af'May-speaking enumerators who called exclusively in Baidoa. Moreover, female enumerators were asked to interview female respondents whenever possible. However, as the call center progressed, the enumerators resorted to calling respondents indistinctively of their gender during the last two days of data collection in order to maximize the number of completed surveys (details in section 6).

Out of the 883 respondents, a total of 138 female respondents were surveyed by a male enumerator. The STATA code used to determine this number reads as follows:

gen enum_gender=1 if enum_name==5 | enum_name==7 | enum_name==8 | enum_name==10 | enum_name==12 | enum_name==13 | enum_name==21 | enum_name==22

la var enum_gender "Enumerator's Gender"

replace enum_gender=2 if enum_gender==.

label define enum_gender 1 Male 2 Female

label values enum_gender enum_gender

The output produced looks as follows:

Table 3: Surveyed respondents by enumerator's gender

Enumerator Gender	Male Respondents	Female Respondents	Total Respondents
Male	142	138	280
Female	303	300	603
Total	**445**	**438**	**883**

Due to prevailing social norms that limit cross-gender interaction, female respondents might have been more inhibited in their responses when surveyed by a male enumerator. This warrants a closer look at the data in order to assess potential respondent bias, especially with regards to questions that are more sensitive in content (e.g. questions about women's health).

For instance, female responses to the question "The information I receive about women's or child health and health services is sufficient" varied quite a bit when disaggregated by enumerator's gender:

drop if gender==1

tab wc_health_gap enum_gender, col

```
  The information I
 receive about women's
  or child health and          enum_gender
  health services is s      Male      Female         Total

    Strongly disagree         39          50            89
                           28.26       16.67         20.32

    Somewhat disagree         20          18            38
                           14.49        6.00          8.68

Neither agree nor dis          7          15            22
                            5.07        5.00          5.02

       Somewhat agree         41          38            79
                           29.71       12.67         18.04

       Strongly agree         29         179           208
                           21.01       59.67         47.49

           Don't know          2           0             2
                            1.45        0.00          0.46

                Total        138         300           438
                          100.00      100.00        100.00
```

tab wc_health_gap enum_gender, chi2

```
        Pearson chi2(5) =  63.4187   Pr = 0.000
```

The difference is female responses by enumerator's gender is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level with a p-value of 0.000. Interestingly, however, female respondents were more likely to point out an information gap when interviewed by a male enumerator.

This test can be applied to all variables of interest, for example those that ask for levels of trust in different actors/institutions with the assumption that female respondents might be more hesitant to voice critical opinions about actors/institutions perceived as powerful. For instance:

tab trust_authorities enum_gender, col

	enum_gender		
Local authorities	Male	Female	Total
I strongly distrust t	14	45	59
	10.14	15.00	13.47
I mostly distrust the	9	15	24
	6.52	5.00	5.48
I neither distrust or	16	49	65
	11.59	16.33	14.84
I mostly trust them	37	39	76
	26.81	13.00	17.35
I strongly trust them	36	118	154
	26.09	39.33	35.16
Don't know	15	30	45
	10.87	10.00	10.27
Refused	11	4	15
	7.97	1.33	3.42
Total	138	300	438
	100.00	100.00	100.00

tab trust_authorities enum_gender, chi2

Pearson chi2(6) = 30.8223   Pr = 0.000

tab trust_religious enum_gender, col

Religious leaders/mosque	enum_gender Male	Female	Total
I strongly distrust t	3 2.17	9 3.00	12 2.74
I mostly distrust the	3 2.17	4 1.33	7 1.60
I neither distrust or	6 4.35	20 6.67	26 5.94
I mostly trust them	23 16.67	29 9.67	52 11.87
I strongly trust them	91 65.94	228 76.00	319 72.83
Don't know	6 4.35	9 3.00	15 3.42
Refused	6 4.35	1 0.33	7 1.60
Total	138 100.00	300 100.00	438 100.00

tab trust_religious enum_gender, chi2

        Pearson chi2(6) = 16.7565   Pr = 0.010

These tests indicate that although differences in female responses by enumerator's gender are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level, it is difficult to establish any specific trends as to whether female respondents where more hesitant to answer questions more critically/negatively if surveyed by a male enumerator.

6. Fieldwork Challenges

After numerous attempts to call the 1875 targeted youth, a total of 907 were reached. Out of this, 14 refused to participate in the survey or were not in the age range (Table 2), and 10 observations were deleted for being either duplicates (8 observations) or surveys with very short duration (2 observations), resulting in 883 complete valid surveys (Table 3). Out of the failed attempts, the most common reasons for not administering the survey were: switched off phone, phone out of service, no answer, wrong phone number, wrong person, respondents out of the age range 15 to 25 years old, unavailability and refusal to participate in the survey.

Overall, a fairly even gender distribution was achieved with some variations within the regions, which could not be balanced due to the aforementioned reasons for not administering the survey.

Table 4: Reasons to refuse participation in the survey

Reasons to refuse participation in the survey	
	Number of participants
Respondent does not have time to participate in the survey	2
Respondent is sick or otherwise incapacitated	3
Other reason	3

No one in age range found	5
Respondent is not interested	1
Total	**14**

Table 5: Number of completed surveys by location and gender

Location	Male Respondents	Female Respondents	Total Respondents
Banadir - Dayniile	98	106	204
Hiraan - Beledweyne	118	84	202
Bay - Baidoa	86	88	174
Mudug - South Galkayo	88	113	201
Mudug - Hobyo	55	47	102
Total	**445**	**438**	**883**

7. GPS Mapping of Phone Number Collection

In order to ensure that enumerators followed a random walk sampling principle, the phone number collection survey included the tracking of GPS coordinates. The maps below provide a snapshot of the ultimately realized sampling procedures. Based on the enumerators' feedback, difficulties in reaching the targeted number of respondents made it necessary to deviate from the strict random sampling principle in some instances.

Site 1: Banadir – Dayniile
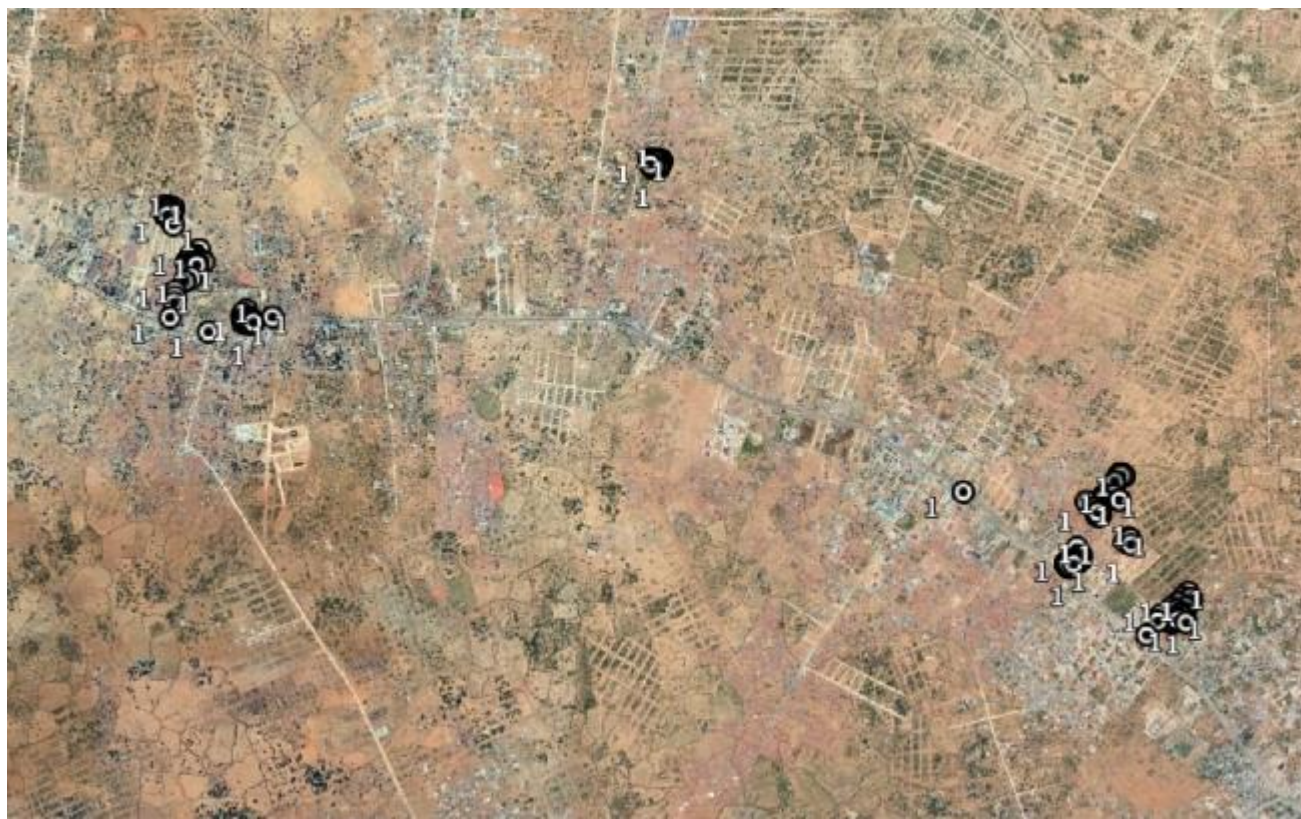
Site 2: Hiran – Beledweyne
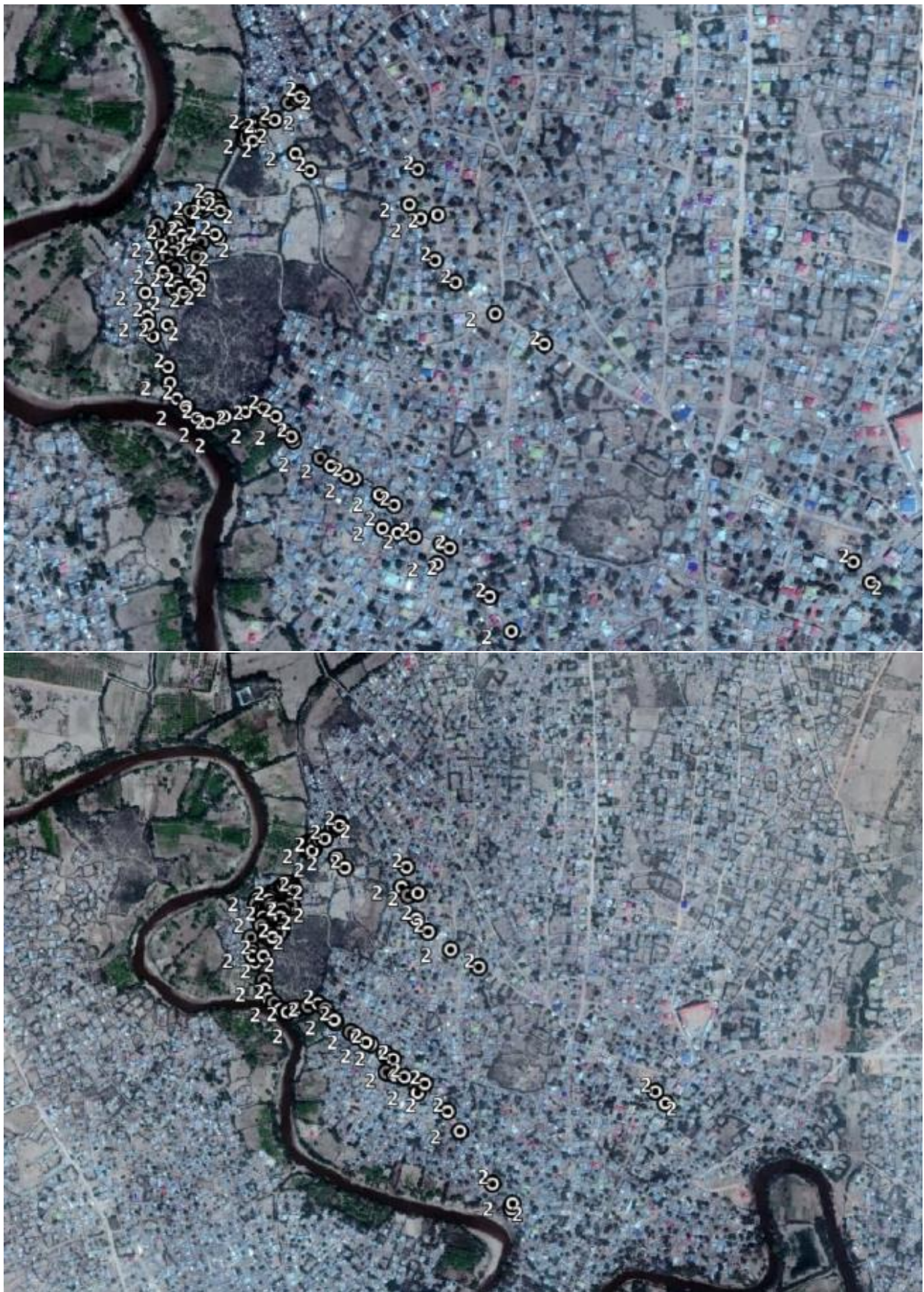
Site 3: Mudug – South Galkayo
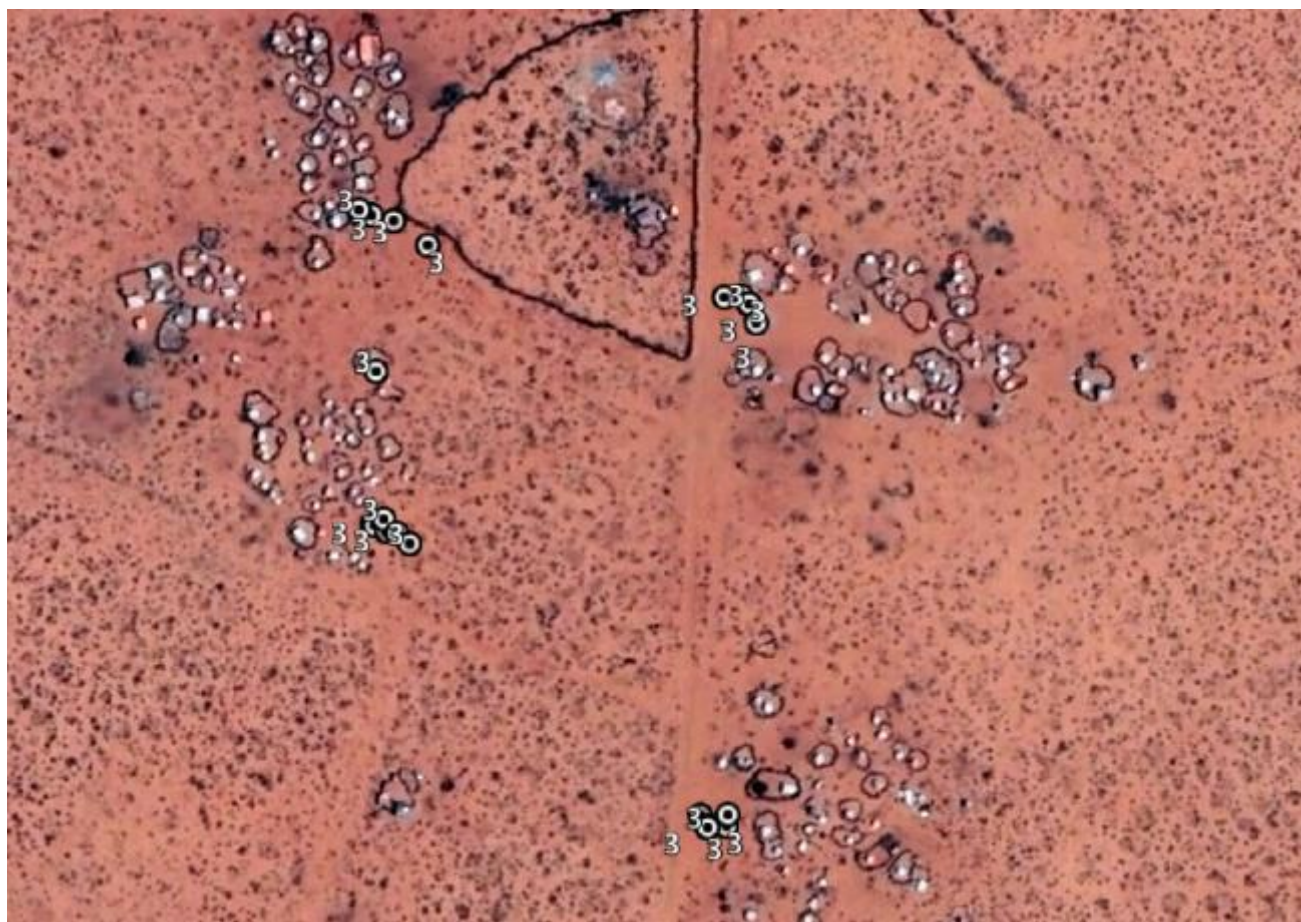
Site 4: Mudug – Hobyo

Site 5: Bay – Baidoa
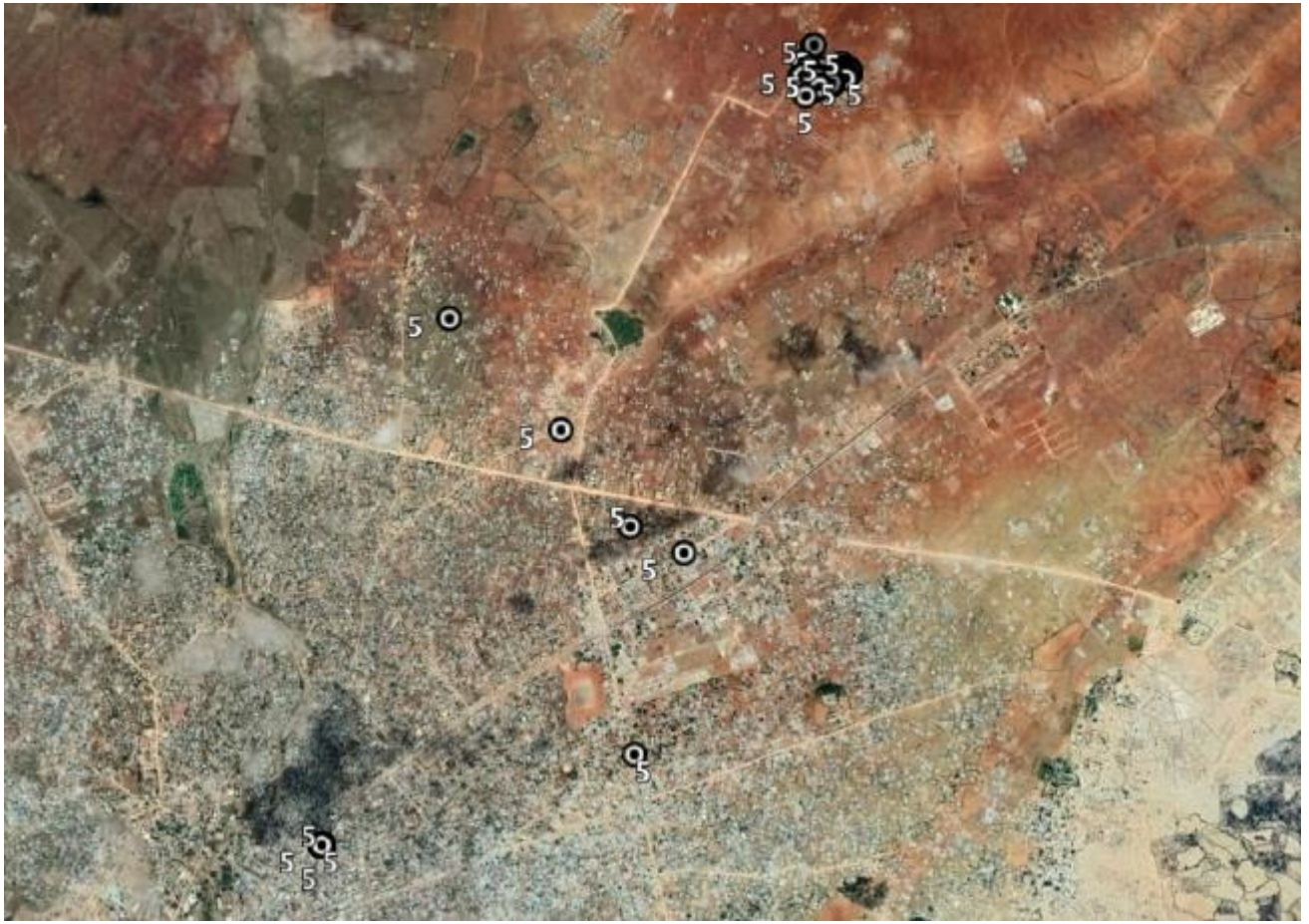
Annex E. Defining Terms & Frameworks: Information Ecosystems

Describing the flow, trust, use and impact of information, *information ecosystems* are inherently social systems that are involved in all aspects of life. InterNews defines an information ecosystem as "a loose, dynamic configuration of different sources, flows, producers, consumers, and sharers of information interacting within a defined community or space" (InterNews 2015). Rooted deeply in systems analysis, an examination of the information ecosystem can be used to characterize the critical role and flow of information in given contexts and related to certain issues.

Strong information ecosystems, which allow for a timely access and exchange of relevant information, are critical for communities in times of stress or shock. As defined by the BRCiS consortium, resilience refers to "the way a community, household or person is able to face shocks or stresses by maintaining, adapting or transforming their living standards without compromising their long-term prospects" (BRCiS Consortium 2018). Information ecosystems can therefore serve to aid in the preparation, response, and recovery from even rapid changes in the environment, and are therefore indispensable to resilience (InterNews 2015).

The InterNews framework outlines eight non-hierarchical dimensions to illustrate the different actors and aspects of the information ecosystem, as well as their significance to resilience:

9. *Information Needs* describe both the needs of the population regarding news or information of a population, as well as the awareness of information producers of such needs. Information needs may vary greatly amongst groups and sub-groups – nuances which needs assessment must account for. Ensuring that needs are met and information is not sensationalized in times of crisis assist both in emergency response and resilience.

10. The *Information Landscape* consists of the information production and outlets involved in its production and flow. These physical and institutional structures may include media, government, industry, and civil society and their capacity to verify, organize, and share information. Local, community level information systems are most important for resilience, as these tend to be deemed most trustworthy and relevant.

11. The *Production and Movement* of information is critical to a robust information ecosystem. A greater variety of types and producers of information content, as well as dissemination techniques allow for a stronger system. Information hubs, face-to-face communication, and social and traditional media all play significant and changing roles in this dimension. A lack of coordination amongst information producers, as well as the incompatibility of content presentation with popular information sources may hinder the spread of information, limiting resilience.

12. *Dynamic of Access* can enable or hinder the flow of information within a system. Greater political, societal, cultural, cost and time related factors may influence the environment in which information is available. More technologically advanced dynamics of access tend to be more vulnerable to disruption during shocks. Radio, as a reliable means of communication therefore tends to be most useful to resilience.

13. The *Use* of information describes both how information is received and employed by consumers, as well as the factors which affect its relevance to the individual, i.e. content, format, literacy, etc., as not all disseminated information is actually processed by consumers.

14. Producers generally aim for a significant *Impact of Information* measured by behavior change or effects on policy, civic engagement, planning, etc. However, not all information may increase agency of create change, particularly if irrelevant, unconvincing, or inaccessible, nor may its impact always be positive. Information must be both reliable and relevant to local social and development challenges in order to strengthen resilience.

15. *Social Trust* plays a complex role in information ecosystems, referring to the trustworthiness of information content, sources, and media, as well as the positive or negative, bidirectional impact information (or lack thereof) can have on social systems, and vice versa. Greater social trust strengthens information ecosystems, and therefore significantly increases community resilience, while conflict result in the opposite.

16. Information flows are greatly determined by *Influencers*, i.e. the people, organizations, and institutions that affect information dissemination and distribution. These influencers may change over time and may exert great power in communities, information translates to power.

The Eight Dimensions of Information Ecosystems (InterNews 2015)

Annex F. Summary Tables

Figure 1: The information I receive about [ ] is sufficient: somewhat or strongly disagree (n=883)

	Frequency	Percent of cases
Education	277	41.04
Security	317	46.96
Climate	319	47.26
Jobs	356	52.74
Evictions	413	61.19
Health	260	38.52
Child Health	265	39.26
Total	2207	326.96

Additional Regression: Satisfaction with information (DV) / Age, Gender, Phone Ownership, Length of Displacement, Education, Literacy, Roof, Steady Occupation, Steady Income (IVs)

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS          Number of obs   =        883
-------------+----------------------------------       F(9, 873)       =       1.36
       Model |  35.2035572         9  3.91150635       Prob > F        =     0.2009
    Residual |  2506.47481       873  2.87110517       R-squared       =     0.0139
-------------+----------------------------------       Adj R-squared   =     0.0037
       Total |  2541.67837       882  2.88172151       Root MSE        =     1.6944
```

```
          security_gap |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----------------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
                   age |  -.0116929   .0133382    -0.88   0.381    -.0378715    .0144858
                gender |   .0902503   .1194929     0.76   0.450    -.1442766    .3247772
                 phone |   .0139707    .007788     1.79   0.073    -.0013147    .0292561
   length_displacement |  -.0074382   .0122076    -0.61   0.542    -.0313978    .0165215
             education |   -.041881   .0185272    -2.26   0.024    -.0782441    -.005518
              literacy |   .1051332   .1347549     0.78   0.435    -.1593483    .3696146
                  roof |  -.0007902   .0015376    -0.51   0.607    -.0038081    .0022276
             steady_occ |  -.0379094   .1222186    -0.31   0.757    -.2777861    .2019673
             steady_inc |   .4581632   .4766833     0.96   0.337    -.4774159    1.393742
                  _cons |   3.558448   .3575087     9.95   0.000     2.856771    4.260125
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS          Number of obs   =        883
-------------+----------------------------------       F(9, 873)       =       2.42
       Model |  62.4436181         9  6.93817979       Prob > F        =     0.0102
    Residual |  2501.29817       873  2.86517545       R-squared       =     0.0244
-------------+----------------------------------       Adj R-squared   =     0.0143
       Total |  2563.74179       882  2.90673672       Root MSE        =     1.6927
```

```
           climate_gap |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----------------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
                   age |   -.009755   .0133244    -0.73   0.464    -.0359067    .0163966
                gender |  -.0184777   .1193694    -0.15   0.877    -.2527623    .2158069
                 phone |   .0133787    .00778      1.72   0.086    -.0018909    .0286483
   length_displacement |  -.0124487    .012195    -1.02   0.308    -.0363836    .0114863
             education |  -.0551826   .0185081    -2.98   0.003    -.0915081   -.0188571
              literacy |   .0390208   .1346157     0.29   0.772    -.2251873     .303229
                  roof |  -.0009774    .001536    -0.64   0.525    -.0039921    .0020374
             steady_occ |  -.1742607   .1220924    -1.43   0.154    -.4138895    .0653682
             steady_inc |    .734035   .4761907     1.54   0.124    -.2005774    1.668648
                  _cons |   3.910808   .3571393    10.95   0.000     3.209856     4.61176
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(9, 873)       =      1.88
       Model | 51.8674539          9  5.76305043        Prob > F        =    0.0516
    Residual | 2676.59008        873  3.06596802        R-squared       =    0.0190
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0089
       Total | 2728.45753        882  3.09348926        Root MSE        =     1.751
```

jobs_gap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age	-.0124702	.0137834	-0.90	0.366	-.0395227	.0145822
gender	.0381994	.1234813	0.31	0.757	-.2041556	.2805544
phone	.0018761	.008048	0.23	0.816	-.0139195	.0176717
length_displacement	.0134836	.0126151	1.07	0.285	-.0112758	.038243
education	-.0561553	.0191456	-2.93	0.003	-.0937321	-.0185785
literacy	.3325015	.1392528	2.39	0.017	.0591922	.6058108
roof	-.0022356	.0015889	-1.41	0.160	-.0053542	.000883
steady_occ	-.0904613	.1262981	-0.72	0.474	-.3383446	.157422
steady_inc	.1120615	.492594	0.23	0.820	-.8547455	1.078868
_cons	3.292289	.3694416	8.91	0.000	2.567191	4.017386

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(9, 873)       =      2.28
       Model | 53.7587903          9  5.97319892        Prob > F        =    0.0156
    Residual | 2282.18005        873  2.61418105        R-squared       =    0.0230
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0129
       Total | 2335.93884        882  2.64845674        Root MSE        =    1.6168
```

health_gap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age	-.0176563	.0127274	-1.39	0.166	-.0426362	.0073236
gender	-.0055837	.1140211	-0.05	0.961	-.2293713	.2182039
phone	-.0018049	.0074314	-0.24	0.808	-.0163904	.0127805
length_displacement	.0084903	.0116486	0.73	0.466	-.0143722	.0313528
education	-.0662115	.0176788	-3.75	0.000	-.1009094	-.0315135
literacy	.0663725	.1285843	0.52	0.606	-.185998	.3187429
roof	-.0015271	.0014672	-1.04	0.298	-.0044067	.0013526
steady_occ	.0727646	.1166221	0.62	0.533	-.1561277	.301657
steady_inc	-.0444321	.4548552	-0.10	0.922	-.9371697	.8483054
_cons	4.230527	.3411378	12.40	0.000	3.560981	4.900074

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(9, 873)       =      1.75
       Model | 42.0592443          9  4.67324937        Prob > F        =    0.0742
    Residual | 2332.35752        873  2.67165809        R-squared       =    0.0177
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0076
       Total | 2374.41676        882   2.6920825        Root MSE        =    1.6345
```

wc_health_gap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age	-.0191783	.0128666	-1.49	0.136	-.0444314	.0060747
gender	.1214018	.1152678	1.05	0.293	-.1048326	.3476361
phone	.0035598	.0075126	0.47	0.636	-.0111851	.0183048
length_displacement	.0137303	.0117759	1.17	0.244	-.0093822	.0368428
education	-.0470614	.0178721	-2.63	0.009	-.0821387	-.0119841
literacy	-.0386837	.1299902	-0.30	0.766	-.2938134	.2164461
roof	-.0009914	.0014832	-0.67	0.504	-.0039025	.0019198
steady_occ	.1194738	.1178972	1.01	0.311	-.1119212	.3508688
steady_inc	.3878891	.4598284	0.84	0.399	-.5146092	1.290387
_cons	4.027136	.3448677	11.68	0.000	3.350269	4.704002

- Regression table for information on eviction under Figure 3 below
- Regression on [education] did not reveal statistical significance other than a slight significance of steady occupation (p-value: 0.049)

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(9, 873)       =      1.97
       Model |  47.4979804         9   5.27755338        Prob > F        =    0.0395
    Residual |  2335.13849       873   2.67484363        R-squared       =    0.0199
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0098
       Total |  2382.63647       882   2.70140189        Root MSE        =    1.6355
```

```
             edu_gap |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
---------------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
                 age |  -.021157    .0128742    -1.64   0.101    -.0464251    .0041111
              gender |   .151972    .1153365     1.32   0.188    -.0743973    .3783412
               phone |  .0021203    .0075171     0.28   0.778    -.0126334    .0168741
  length_displacement |  .0134397     .011783     1.14   0.254    -.0096866    .0365659
           education |  -.0299872    .0178828    -1.68   0.094    -.0650854    .0051111
            literacy |  -.0559072    .1300676    -0.43   0.667     -.311189    .1993746
                roof |  .0011602    .0014841     0.78   0.435    -.0017526    .0040731
           steady_occ |  -.2330522    .1179674    -1.98   0.049    -.4645851   -.0015193
           steady_inc |  -.5315015    .4601024    -1.16   0.248    -1.434538    .3715347
               _cons |  4.051279    .3450732    11.74   0.000     3.374009    4.728549
```

Figure 2: Which of the following topics do you find it important to access information about? (Multiple Choice Question, n=883)

	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Health	612	23.1	69.31
Insecurity	353	13.33	39.98
Climate	370	13.97	41.9
Evictions	233	8.8	26.39
Jobs	451	17.03	51.08
Education	600	22.65	67.95
Other	30	1.13	3.4
Total	2649	100	300
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Figure 3: Crosstabulation What type of material is the roof of your home made of? / Which of the following topics do you find it important to access information about? – Evictions (n=883)

	No	Yes	Total
Metal Sheets	168	41	209
Tiles	4	0	4
Harar (Somali traditi	64	21	85
Raar	8	1	9
Wood	8	3	11

Plastic sheet or clot	272	116	388
Concrete (usually in	5	0	5
Don't know	0	1	1
Other	121	50	171
Total	650	233	883

Additional Regression: Satisfaction with information (DV) / Age, Gender, Phone Ownership, Length of Displacement, Education, Literacy, Roof, Steady Occupation, Steady Income (IVs) (n=883)

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       883
             |                                     F(9, 873)       =      2.10
       Model | 61.1094986          9  6.78994429   Prob > F        =    0.0270
    Residual | 2819.3888         873  3.22954044   R-squared       =    0.0212
             |                                     Adj R-squared   =    0.0111
       Total | 2880.4983         882  3.26587109   Root MSE        =    1.7971
```

```
        evictions_gap |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
                  age | -.0092746   .0141463    -0.66   0.512    -.0370394    .0184901
               gender |  .0549895   .1267325     0.43   0.664    -.1937465    .3037254
                phone |  .0133517   .0082598     1.62   0.106    -.0028598    .0295631
   length_displacement | -.0088803   .0129472    -0.69   0.493    -.0342916     .016531
            education | -.0279653   .0196497    -1.42   0.155    -.0665314    .0106009
             literacy |  .0082406   .1429191     0.06   0.954    -.2722646    .2887459
                 roof | -.0054323   .0016308    -3.33   0.001     -.008633   -.0022316
            steady_occ | -.0708781   .1296234    -0.55   0.585     -.325288    .1835317
            steady_inc | -.0094804   .5055635    -0.02   0.985    -1.001742    .9827815
                _cons |  3.416754   .3791686     9.01   0.000     2.672566    4.160943
```

Figure 4: How do you mostly receive your information? (n=883)

	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	173	10.43	19.59
Friends	256	15.44	28.99
Radio	647	39.02	73.27
TV	80	4.83	9.06
Websites	18	1.09	2.04
Social Media	98	5.91	11.1
Religious Leaders/Mosques	49	2.96	5.55
Traditional Elders	66	3.98	7.47
Clan Elders	21	1.27	2.38
Politicians	12	0.72	1.36
Local Authorities	47	2.83	5.32
Teachers	76	4.58	8.61
NGOs	67	4.04	7.59
Other	48	2.9	5.44

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Total	1658	100	187.77
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Table 1: How do you most frequently access information about [ ] in your community? / With whom do you most frequently discuss news about [   ]? (n=883)

Education		Percent of	Percent
Access	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	144	10.21	16.31
Friends	290	20.57	32.84
Radio	370	26.24	41.9
TV	31	2.2	3.51
Websites	3	0.21	0.34
Social Media	54	3.83	6.12
Religious Leaders/Mosque	31	2.2	3.51
Traditional Elders (community committees)	74	5.25	8.38
Clan elders	12	0.85	1.36
Political Leaders	3	0.21	0.34
Local Authorities	43	3.05	4.87
Teachers	140	9.93	15.86
NGOs	101	7.16	11.44
Other	114	8.09	12.91
Total	1410	100	159.68
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Education		Percent of	Percent
Discuss	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	444	33.16	50.28
Friends	524	39.13	59.34
Religious leaders	18	1.34	2.04
Traditional Elders (community committees)	50	3.73	5.66

Clan elders	10	0.75	1.13
Political Leaders	4	0.3	0.45
Local Authorities	10	0.75	1.13
Teachers	91	6.8	10.31
NGO staff	23	1.72	2.6
Other	165	12.32	18.69
Total	1339	100	151.64
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Security		Percent of	Percent
Access	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	154	11.32	17.44
Friends	312	22.92	35.33
Radio	415	30.49	47
TV	18	1.32	2.04
Websites	3	0.22	0.34
Social Media	33	2.42	3.74
Religious Leaders/Mosque	25	1.84	2.83
Traditional Elders (community committees)	91	6.69	10.31
Clan elders	15	1.1	1.7
Political Leaders	4	0.29	0.45
Local Authorities	56	4.11	6.34
Teachers	53	3.89	6
NGOs	39	2.87	4.42
Other	143	10.51	16.19
Total	1361	100	154.13
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Security		Percent of	Percent
Discuss	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	440	32.86	49.83
Friends	502	37.49	56.85
Religious leaders	15	1.12	1.7
Traditional Elders (community committees)	61	4.56	6.91
Clan elders	17	1.27	1.93
Political Leaders	7	0.52	0.79
Local Authorities	22	1.64	2.49
Teachers	68	5.08	7.7
NGO staff	33	2.46	3.74
Other	174	12.99	19.71
Total	1339	100	151.64
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Climate (Shocks)		Percent of	Percent
Access	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	130	9.75	14.72
Friends	213	15.97	24.12
Radio	509	38.16	57.64
TV	32	2.4	3.62
Websites	3	0.22	0.34
Social Media	41	3.07	4.64
SMS	10	0.75	1.13
Over the phone (including voice message)	13	0.97	1.47
Word of mouth (in person)	49	3.67	5.55
Religious Leaders/Mosque	12	0.9	1.36
Traditional Elders (community committees)	57	4.27	6.46
Clan elders	16	1.2	1.81
Political Leaders	2	0.15	0.23

Local Authorities	40	3	4.53
Teachers	49	3.67	5.55
NGOs	58	4.35	6.57
Other	100	7.5	11.33
Total	1334	100	151.08
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Climate (Shocks)		Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Discuss	Frequency		
Family	452	32.45	51.19
Friends	519	37.26	58.78
Religious leaders	18	1.29	2.04
Traditional Elders (community committees)	69	4.95	7.81
Clan elders	14	1.01	1.59
Political Leaders	3	0.22	0.34
Local Authorities	23	1.65	2.6
Teachers	66	4.74	7.47
NGO staff	40	2.87	4.53
Other	189	13.57	21.4
Total	1393	100	157.76
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Employment		Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Access	Frequency		
Family	134	10.24	15.18
Friends	301	22.99	34.09
Radio	282	21.54	31.94
TV	11	0.84	1.25

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Websites	3	0.23	0.34
Social Media	36	2.75	4.08
Religious Leaders/Mosque	14	1.07	1.59
Traditional Elders (community committees)	60	4.58	6.8
Clan elders	9	0.69	1.02
Political Leaders	5	0.38	0.57
Local Authorities	60	4.58	6.8
Teachers	73	5.58	8.27
NGOs	109	8.33	12.34
Other	212	16.2	24.01
Total	1309	100	148.24
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Employment		Percent of	Percent
Discuss	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	393	29.73	44.51
Friends	510	38.58	57.76
Religious leaders	8	0.61	0.91
Traditional Elders (community committees)	63	4.77	7.13
Clan elders	10	0.76	1.13
Political Leaders	2	0.15	0.23
Local Authorities	14	1.06	1.59
Teachers	66	4.99	7.47
NGO staff	28	2.12	3.17
Other	228	17.25	25.82
Total	1322	100	149.72
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Evictions Access	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	167	13.64	18.91
Friends	275	22.47	31.14
Radio	168	13.73	19.03
TV	4	0.33	0.45
Websites	0	0	0
Social Media	11	0.9	1.25
Religious Leaders/Mosque	12	0.98	1.36
Traditional Elders (community committees)	71	5.8	8.04
Clan elders	15	1.23	1.7
Political Leaders	2	0.16	0.23
Local Authorities	79	6.45	8.95
Teachers	40	3.27	4.53
NGOs	35	2.86	3.96
Other	345	28.19	39.07
Total	1224	100	138.62
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Evictions Discuss	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	338	26.53	38.28
Friends	392	30.77	44.39
Religious leaders	16	1.26	1.81
Traditional Elders (community committees)	73	5.73	8.27
Clan elders	24	1.88	2.72
Political Leaders	5	0.39	0.57
Local Authorities	39	3.06	4.42
Teachers	48	3.77	5.44
NGO staff	48	3.77	5.44

Other	291	22.84	32.96
Total	1274	100	144.28
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Health		Percent of	Percent
Access	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	147	10.91	16.65
Friends	236	17.51	26.73
Radio	380	28.19	43.04
TV	15	1.11	1.7
Websites	3	0.22	0.34
Social Media	21	1.56	2.38
Religious Leaders/Mosque	14	1.04	1.59
Traditional Elders (community committees)	54	4.01	6.12
Clan elders	9	0.67	1.02
Political Leaders	4	0.3	0.45
Local Authorities	64	4.75	7.25
Teachers	78	5.79	8.83
NGOs	171	12.69	19.37
Other	152	11.28	17.21
Total	1348	100	152.66
Valid cases:	883		
Missing cases:	0		

Health		Percent of	Percent
Discuss	Frequency	responses	of cases
Family	533	37.04	60.36
Friends	513	35.65	58.1
Religious leaders	19	1.32	2.15

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Traditional Elders (community committees)	45	3.13	5.1
Clan elders	12	0.83	1.36
Political Leaders	2	0.14	0.23
Local Authorities	19	1.32	2.15
Teachers	66	4.59	7.47
NGO staff	48	3.34	5.44
Other	182	12.65	20.61
Total	1439	100	162.97
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Maternal & Child Health		Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Access	Frequency		
Family	87	13.34	19.82
Friends	107	16.41	24.37
Radio	170	26.07	38.72
TV	11	1.69	2.51
Websites	0	0	0
Social Media	8	1.23	1.82
Religious Leaders/Mosque	9	1.38	2.05
Traditional Elders (community committees)	19	2.91	4.33
Clan elders	3	0.46	0.68
Political Leaders	2	0.31	0.46
Local Authorities	29	4.45	6.61
Teachers	28	4.29	6.38
NGOs	88	13.5	20.05
Other	91	13.96	20.73
Total	652	100	148.52
Valid cases:	439		
Missing cases:	444		

Maternal & Child Health Discuss	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	261	37.66	59.59
Friends	242	34.92	55.25
Religious leaders	5	0.72	1.14
Traditional Elders (community committees)	18	2.6	4.11
Clan elders	2	0.29	0.46
Political Leaders	3	0.43	0.68
Local Authorities	4	0.58	0.91
Teachers	19	2.74	4.34
NGO staff	15	2.16	3.42
Other	124	17.89	28.31
Total	693	100	158.22
Valid cases: 438			
Missing cases: 445			

Figure 5: The information I receive about the climate (droughts and flooding) is sufficient. (n=883)

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Strongly disagree	219	24.8	24.8
Somewhat disagree	100	11.33	36.13
Neither agree nor disagree	48	5.44	41.56
Somewhat agree	137	15.52	57.08
Strongly agree	363	41.11	98.19
Don't know	14	1.59	99.77
Refused	2	0.23	100
Total	883	100	

Additional analysis: The information I receive about insecurity or conflict is sufficient. (n=883)

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Strongly disagree	214	24.24	24.24
Somewhat disagree	103	11.66	35.9

Neither agree nor disagree	72	8.15	44.05
Somewhat agree	130	14.72	58.78
Strongly agree	345	39.07	97.85
Don't know	13	1.47	99.32
Refused	6	0.68	100
Total	883	100	

Figure 6: How do you most often listen to the radio? (n=807)

	No.	%
On my smart phone.	529	65.6
I have a radio (transistor radio or other).	155	19.2
I listen to the radio at someone else's house.	35	4.3
I borrow someone's radio player.	10	1.2
I listen to the radio in a public place.	19	2.4
Other	54	6.7
Refused	5	0.6
Total	807	100

Figure 7: What type of phone are you currently using? (n=883)

	No.	%
Basic phone	737	83.5
Smart phone	141	16
Refused	5	0.6
Total	883	100

Figure 8: Do you have access to the Internet in any way, whether on a mobile phone, a computer, or some other device? (n=883)

	No.	%
Yes	241	27.3
No	642	72.7
Total	883	100

Figure 9: How do you most frequently access the internet? (n=241)

	No.	%
Mobile internet	163	67.6
Wifi paid/shared by the household	11	4.6
Wifi at an internet café	6	2.5
Computer at an internet café	4	1.7
Mobile hotstpot shared by others	44	18.3
Mobile hotspot paid by you	13	5.4
Total	241	100

Figure 10: When accessing news, what is most important to you? (n=883)

	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
That I can access the information when I want (it is available when I want it).	354	19.79	40.09
That the information is free (no charge) to access.	358	20.01	40.54
That it is the newest/most recent information available.	380	21.24	43.04
That the information comes from a trustworthy source.	412	23.03	46.66
That I feel safe when accessing the information.	239	13.36	27.07
Other	27	1.51	3.06
Refused	19	1.06	2.15
Total	1789	100	202.6
Valid cases: 883			
Missing cases: 0			

Figure 11: To what extent do you trust the following information sources? (strongly or mostly trust) (n=874)

	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	740	10.68	84.67
Friends	603	8.7	68.99
Radio	627	9.05	71.74

TV	368	5.31	42.11
Websites	237	3.42	27.12
Social Media	296	4.27	33.87
Religious Leaders	758	10.94	86.73
Traditional Elders	559	8.07	63.96
Clan Elders	396	5.72	45.31
Politicians	382	5.51	43.71
Local Authorities	464	6.7	53.09
Teachers	784	11.31	89.7
NGOs	715	10.32	81.81
Total	6929	100	792.79
Valid cases: 874			
Missing cases: 9			

Reference, Information Landscape: Access to Information by Location (n=883)

How do you mostly receive news or information?	Banadir - Dayniile		Hiraan - Beledweyne		Mudug - South Galkayo		Mudug - Hobyo		Bay - Baidoa	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	56	27%	43	21%	33	16%	34	33%	7	4%
Friends	75	37%	56	28%	58	29%	44	43%	23	13%
Radio	150	74%	156	77%	144	72%	58	57%	139	80%
TV	15	7%	38	19%	18	9%	6	6%	3	2%
Websites	5	2%	5	2%	5	2%	2	2%	1	1%
Social Media	27	13%	25	12%	20	10%	14	14%	12	7%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	16	8%	10	5%	10	5%	9	9%	4	2%
Traditional Elders	18	9%	13	6%	18	9%	14	14%	3	2%
Clan elders	7	3%	3	1%	6	3%	5	5%	0	0%
Political Leaders	5	2%	1	0%	5	2%	1	1%	0	0%
Local Authorities	13	6%	7	3%	15	7%	11	11%	1	1%
Teachers	23	11%	20	10%	10	5%	12	12%	11	6%
NGOs	11	5%	23	11%	15	7%	15	15%	3	2%
Other	13	6%	7	3%	22	11%	1	1%	5	3%
Total	434		407		379		226		212	
N	204		202		201		102		174	
Valid cases:	883									
Missing cases:	0									

Table 3: What is your highest level of education? (n=883)

Table 3: Level of Education:	Male		Female	
Quranic	159	35.7%	140	32.0%
Some primary	93	20.9%	89	20.3%
Completed primary	41	9.2%	17	3.9%
Some secondary	44	9.9%	17	3.9%
Completed secondary	15	3.4%	4	0.9%
Some university	9	2.0%	2	0.5%
Completed university	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
No education	71	16.0%	163	37.2%
Vocational Training	12	2.7%	5	1.1%
Total	445		438	

Figure 12: The information I receive about [ ] is sufficient: somewhat or strongly disagree (n=883)

Table 4: Mostly or strongly disagree that information is sufficient on	Male		Female	
Education	147	42%	130	40%
Security	158	45%	159	49%
Climate	153	43%	166	51%
Jobs	181	51%	175	54%
Evictions	207	59%	206	64%
Health	129	37%	131	41%
Women's & Child Health	138	39%	127	39%
Total	352		323	

Table 4: How do you most frequently access information about [ ] in your community? / With whom do you most frequently discuss news about [ ]? (n=883)

Education - Access	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	53	12%	91	21%
Friends	160	36%	130	30%
Radio	189	42%	181	41%
TV	19	4%	12	3%
Websites	2	0%	1	0%
Social Media	38	9%	16	4%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	16	4%	15	3%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	45	10%	29	7%
Clan elders	10	2%	2	0%
Political Leaders	2	0%	1	0%
Local Authorities	25	6%	18	4%
Teachers	78	18%	62	14%
NGOs	53	12%	48	11%

Other	45	10%	69	16%
Total	735		675	
N	445		438	
Valid cases:	883			
Missing cases:	0			

Education - Discuss	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	226	51%	218	50%
Friends	290	65%	234	53%
Religious leaders	12	3%	6	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	33	7%	17	4%
Clan elders	6	1%	4	1%
Political Leaders	1	0%	3	1%
Local Authorities	3	1%	7	2%
Teachers	49	11%	42	10%
NGO staff	13	3%	10	2%
Other	61	14%	104	24%
Total	694		645	
N	445		438	
Valid cases:	883			
Missing cases:	0			

Security - Access	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	68	15%	86	20%
Friends	168	38%	144	33%
Radio	222	50%	193	44%
TV	11	2%	7	2%
Websites	3	1%	0	0%
Social Media	22	5%	11	3%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	13	3%	12	3%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	46	10%	45	10%
Clan elders	9	2%	6	1%
Political Leaders	3	1%	1	0%
Local Authorities	32	7%	24	5%
Teachers	24	5%	29	7%
NGOs	25	6%	14	3%
Other	54	12%	89	20%
Total	700		661	
N	445		438	
Valid cases:	883			
Missing cases:	0			

Security - Discuss		Male	Female

	n	%	n	%
Family	211	47%	229	52%
Friends	275	62%	227	52%
Religious leaders	11	2%	4	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	44	10%	17	4%
Clan elders	11	2%	6	1%
Political Leaders	5	1%	2	0%
Local Authorities	13	3%	9	2%
Teachers	36	8%	32	7%
NGO staff	17	4%	16	4%
Other	63	14%	111	25%
Total	686		653	
N	445		438	
Valid cases:	883			
Missing cases:	0			

Climate (Shocks) - Access	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	50	11%	80	18%
Friends	105	24%	108	25%
Radio	269	60%	240	55%
TV	18	4%	14	3%
Websites	3	1%	0	0%
Social Media	26	6%	15	3%
SMS	7	2%	3	1%
Over the phone (including voice message)	7	2%	6	1%
Word of mouth (in person)	19	4%	30	7%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	6	1%	6	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	38	9%	19	4%
Clan elders	13	3%	3	1%
Political Leaders	2	0%	0	0%
Local Authorities	15	3%	25	6%
Teachers	23	5%	26	6%
NGOs	33	7%	25	6%
Other	49	11%	51	12%
Total	683		651	
N	445		438	
Valid cases:	883			
Missing cases:	0			

Climate (Shocks) - Discuss	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	217	49%	235	54%
Friends	280	63%	239	55%

Religious leaders	12	3%	6	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	52	12%	17	4%
Clan elders	7	2%	7	2%
Political Leaders	2	0%	1	0%
Local Authorities	15	3%	8	2%
Teachers	41	9%	25	6%
NGO staff	22	5%	18	4%
Other	80	18%	109	25%
Total	**728**		**665**	
N	**445**		**438**	
Valid cases:	**883**			
Missing cases:	**0**			

Employment - Access	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	62	14%	72	16%
Friends	165	37%	136	31%
Radio	158	36%	124	28%
TV	5	1%	6	1%
Websites	1	0%	2	0%
Social Media	24	5%	12	3%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	6	1%	8	2%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	28	6%	32	7%
Clan elders	9	2%	0	0%
Political Leaders	2	0%	3	1%
Local Authorities	31	7%	29	7%
Teachers	41	9%	32	7%
NGOs	60	13%	49	11%
Other	88	20%	124	28%
Total	**680**		**629**	
N	**445**		**438**	
Valid cases:	**883**			
Missing cases:	**0**			

Employment - Discuss	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Family	178	40%	215	49%
Friends	294	66%	216	49%
Religious leaders	6	1%	2	0%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	41	9%	22	5%
Clan elders	9	2%	1	0%
Political Leaders	1	0%	1	0%
Local Authorities	8	2%	6	1%
Teachers	38	9%	28	6%

NGO staff	13	3%	15	3%
Other	97	22%	131	30%
Total	**685**		**637**	
N	**445**		**438**	
Valid cases:	**883**			
Missing cases:	**0**			

Evictions - Access	Male		Female	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Family	84	19%	83	19%
Friends	138	31%	137	31%
Radio	83	19%	85	19%
TV	3	1%	1	0%
Websites	0	0%	0	0%
Social Media	8	2%	3	1%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	8	2%	4	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	44	10%	27	6%
Clan elders	12	3%	3	1%
Political Leaders	1	0%	1	0%
Local Authorities	41	9%	38	9%
Teachers	22	5%	18	4%
NGOs	19	4%	16	4%
Other	158	36%	187	43%
Total	**621**		**603**	
N	**445**		**438**	
Valid cases:	**883**			
Missing cases:	**0**			

Evictions - Discuss	Male		Female	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Family	156	35%	182	42%
Friends	211	47%	181	41%
Religious leaders	11	2%	5	1%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	43	10%	30	7%
Clan elders	16	4%	8	2%
Political Leaders	3	1%	2	0%
Local Authorities	14	3%	25	6%
Teachers	28	6%	20	5%
NGO staff	27	6%	21	5%
Other	140	31%	151	34%
Total	**649**		**625**	
N	**445**		**438**	
Valid cases:	**883**			
Missing cases:	**0**			

Health - Access		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
Family		72	16%	75	17%
Friends		121	27%	115	26%
Radio		195	44%	185	42%
TV		6	1%	9	2%
Websites		2	0%	1	0%
Social Media		17	4%	4	1%
Religious Leaders/Mosque		12	3%	2	0%
Traditional Elders (community committees)		35	8%	19	4%
Clan elders		7	2%	2	0%
Political Leaders		2	0%	2	0%
Local Authorities		31	7%	33	8%
Teachers		42	9%	36	8%
NGOs		84	19%	87	20%
Other		67	15%	85	19%
Total		693		655	
N		445		438	
Valid cases:		883			
Missing cases:		0			

Health - Discuss		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%
Family		273	61%	260	59%
Friends		273	61%	240	55%
Religious leaders		11	2%	8	2%
Traditional Elders (community committees)		31	7%	14	3%
Clan elders		10	2%	2	0%
Political Leaders		2	0%	0	0%
Local Authorities		15	3%	4	1%
Teachers		38	9%	28	6%
NGO staff		29	7%	19	4%
Other		73	16%	109	25%
Total		755		684	
N		445		438	
Valid cases:		883			
Missing cases:		0			

Maternal & Child Health - Access	Male			Female	
	n	%		n	%
Family	0	0%		87	20%
Friends	0	0%		107	24%
Radio	0	0%		170	39%
TV	0	0%		11	3%

Websites	0	0%	0		0%
Social Media	0	0%	8		2%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	0	0%	9		2%
Traditional Elders (community committees)	0	0%	19		4%
Clan elders	0	0%	3		1%
Political Leaders	0	0%	2		0%
Local Authorities	0	0%	29		7%
Teachers	0	0%	28		6%
NGOs	0	0%	88		20%
Other	1	100%	90		21%
Total	1		651		
N	1		438		
Valid cases:	439				
Missing cases:	444				

Maternal & Child Health Discuss (female only)	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Family	261	37.66	59.59
Friends	242	34.92	55.25
Religious leaders	5	0.72	1.14
Traditional Elders (community committees)	18	2.6	4.11
Clan elders	2	0.29	0.46
Political Leaders	3	0.43	0.68
Local Authorities	4	0.58	0.91
Teachers	19	2.74	4.34
NGO staff	15	2.16	3.42
Other	124	17.89	28.31
Total	693	100	158.22
Valid cases: 438			
Missing cases: 445			

Table 5: To what extent do you trust the following information sources? (strongly or mostly trust) (n=874)

Table 6: Strongly or mostly trusted Sources of Information	Male		Female	
Teachers	397	90%	387	89%
Religious Leaders	387	88%	371	85%
Family	367	83%	373	86%
NGOs	353	80%	362	83%
Friends	309	70%	294	68%
Radio	307	70%	320	74%
Traditional Elders	286	65%	273	63%
Local Authorities	234	53%	230	53%
TV	203	46%	165	38%
Clan Elders	193	44%	203	47%
Politicians	191	43%	191	44%
Social Media	170	39%	126	29%
Websites	148	34%	89	21%
Total	440		434	

Table 6: What is your main occupation today? (n=883)

Table 7: Occupation	Male		Female	
Paid, full-time employment	9	3%	5	1%
Paid, part-time employment	54	15%	38	11%
Self-employed/business	109	31%	97	28%
Unemployed – looking for work	140	40%	95	27%
Unemployed - not looking for work	29	8%	25	7%
Homemaker - not working	10	3%	124	35%
Student/Apprentice	89	25%	53	15%
Retired/Disabled	3	1%	1	0%
Refused	2	1%	0	0%
Total	445		438	

Figure 13/Table 7: At what time do you most frequently listen to the radio? (n=807)

	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
In the early morning (6-9am)	159	38%	165	43%
In the late morning (9-11am)	28	7%	22	6%
Around lunchtime (11am-1pm)	26	6%	30	8%
In the early afternoon (1pm-3pm	109	26%	99	26%
In the late afternoon (3pm-6pm)	127	30%	109	28%
In the early evening/dinner time (6pm-8pm)	124	29%	83	22%
In the late evening (8pm-10pm)	131	31%	116	30%
At night (10pm or later)	18	4%	16	4%
Multiple times throughout the day	14	3%	20	5%
Total	736		660	

N		423	384
Valid cases:		807	
Missing cases:		76	

Figure 14: The information I receive about [ ] is sufficient: somewhat or strongly disagree (n=883)

	Banadir - Dayniile		Hiraan - Beledweyne		Mudug - South Galkayo		Mudug - Hobyo		Bay - Baidoa	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education	127	68%	127	71%	101	57%	50	56%	145	85%
Security	116	62%	101	56%	90	51%	61	69%	107	63%
Climate	126	68%	115	64%	103	59%	53	60%	103	60%
Jobs	124	67%	106	59%	79	45%	37	42%	131	77%
Evictions	91	49%	91	51%	59	34%	37	42%	93	54%
Health	133	72%	134	74%	113	64%	48	54%	152	89%
Women's & Child Health	136	73%	130	72%	111	63%	38	43%	152	89%
Total	853		804		656		324		883	
N	186		180		176		89		171	
Valid cases:	802									
Missing cases:	81									

Figure 15: The information I receive about employment or job opportunities is sufficient. (n=883)

	Dayniile No.	Dayniile %	Beledweyne No.	Beledweyne %	South Galkayo No.	South Galkayo %	Hobyo No.	Hobyo %	Baidoa No.	Baidoa %	Total No.	Total %
Strongly disagree	48	23.5	63	31.2	93	46.3	44	43.1	20	11.5	268	30.4
Somewhat disagree	23	11.3	15	7.4	18	9	17	16.7	15	8.6	88	10
Neither agree nor disagree	7	3.4	16	7.9	9	4.5	4	3.9	4	2.3	40	4.5
Somewhat agree	30	14.7	26	12.9	22	10.9	9	8.8	40	23	127	14.4
Strongly agree	94	46.1	80	39.6	57	28.4	28	27.5	91	52.3	350	39.6
Don't know	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	0	0	4	2.3	8	0.9
Refused	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(24) = 100.6429 Pr = 0.000												

Figure 16, 17, 18/Reference: Demographics by Location

Respondent's gender:	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beledwey ne	Beledwey ne	South Galkay o	South Galkay o	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	98	48	118	58.4	88	43.8	55	53.9	86	49.4	445	50.4
Female	106	52	84	41.6	113	56.2	47	46.1	88	50.6	438	49.6
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100

Agegroup	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beledwey ne	Beledwey ne	South Galkay o	South Galkay o	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-17	23	11.3	57	28.2	18	9	14	13.7	23	13.2	135	15.3
18-21	105	51.5	56	27.7	37	18.4	25	24.5	82	47.1	305	34.5
22-25	75	36.8	80	39.6	141	70.1	60	58.8	69	39.7	425	48.1
Total	203	99.6	193	95.5	196	97.5	99	97	174	100	865	98

Do you know how to READ and WRITE in any language?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyn e	Beled weyn e	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	130	63.7	142	70.3	110	54.7	70	68.6	122	70.1	574	65
No	74	36.3	60	29.7	91	45.3	32	31.4	52	29.9	309	35
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100

What is your main occupation today?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyn e	Beled weyn e	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Paid, full-time employment	3	1.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	1	1	0	0	14	1.6
Paid, part-time employment	23	11.3	25	12.4	26	12.9	6	5.9	12	6.9	92	10.4
Self-employed/business owner (includes farmer and livestock owner)	62	30.4	32	15.8	57	28.4	25	24.5	30	17.2	206	23.3
Unemployed - looking for work	53	26	52	25.7	42	20.9	29	28.4	59	33.9	235	26.6
Unemployed - not looking for work	8	3.9	14	6.9	13	6.5	5	4.9	14	8	54	6.1
Homemaker - not working outside the home	28	13.7	27	13.4	36	17.9	19	18.6	24	13.8	134	15.2
Student/Apprentice	26	12.7	46	22.8	21	10.4	14	13.7	35	20.1	142	16.1

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	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyne	Beled weyne	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
Retired/Disabled	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.5	2	2	0	0	4	0.5
Refused	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.2
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(32) = 61.9964 Pr = 0.001												

What is your marital status?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyne	Beled weyne	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never married (single)	104	51	104	51.5	58	28.9	37	36.3	95	54.6	398	45.1
Married (monogamous)	65	31.9	78	38.6	91	45.3	46	45.1	56	32.2	336	38.1
Married (polygamous)	12	5.9	12	5.9	24	11.9	7	6.9	13	7.5	68	7.7
Divorced	19	9.3	6	3	22	10.9	9	8.8	8	4.6	64	7.2
Widowed	4	2	1	0.5	6	3	2	2	1	0.6	14	1.6
Other	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	2	0.2
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.1
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(24) = 62.5178 Pr = 0.000												

Household Size (Categories)	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyne	Beled weyne	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-5	30	14.7	36	17.8	36	18	25	24.5	37	21.3	164	18.6
6-10	133	65.2	115	56.9	135	67.5	61	59.8	109	62.6	553	62.7
11-15	32	15.7	47	23.3	26	13	13	12.7	24	13.8	142	16.1
16 or more	9	4.4	4	2	3	1.5	3	2.9	4	2.3	23	2.6
Total	204	100	202	100	200	100	102	100	174	100	882	100

For how long has your household been in the present location?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyne	Beled weyne	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1 year	53	26	10	5	8	4	10	9.8	14	8	95	10.8
Between 1 and 5 years	116	56.9	101	50	155	77.1	57	55.9	59	33.9	488	55.3

	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyne	Beled weyne	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
More than 5 years	21	10.3	37	18.3	17	8.5	14	13.7	49	28.2	138	15.6
More than 10 years	13	6.4	53	26.2	21	10.4	21	20.6	52	29.9	160	18.1
Refused	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(16) = 167.3468 Pr = 0.000												

What type of material is the roof of your home made of?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyn e	Beled weyn e	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Metal Sheets	16	7.8	40	19.8	23	11.4	11	10.8	119	68.4	209	23.7
Tiles	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.7	4	0.5
Harar (Somali traditional)	8	3.9	25	12.4	16	8	17	16.7	19	10.9	85	9.6
Raar	2	1	3	1.5	2	1	1	1	1	0.6	9	1
Wood	3	1.5	2	1	1	0.5	1	1	4	2.3	11	1.2
Plastic sheet or cloth	123	60.3	97	48	103	51.2	47	46.1	18	10.3	388	43.9
Concrete (usually in abandoned building with no walls or roof)	1	0.5	3	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	5	0.6
Don't know	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Other	50	24.5	31	15.3	56	27.9	25	24.5	9	5.2	171	19.4
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(32) = 316.3264 Pr = 0.000												

What is your household's main source of income?	Daynii le	Daynii le	Beled weyn e	Beled weyn e	South Galka yo	South Galka yo	Hoby o	Hoby o	Baido a	Baido a	Total	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Casual daily labour	162	79.4	163	80.7	149	74.1	64	62.7	113	64.9	651	73.7
Small trade/petty trade	16	7.8	11	5.4	9	4.5	5	4.9	22	12.6	63	7.1
Transport	4	2	3	1.5	2	1	3	2.9	1	0.6	13	1.5
Salary (private sector, NGOs, UN, government, etc.)	3	1.5	3	1.5	5	2.5	5	4.9	12	6.9	28	3.2
Monetary transfers from relatives in Somalia	1	0.5	4	2	5	2.5	1	1	4	2.3	15	1.7

Monetary transfers from relatives living outside Somalia (remittances)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	0.1
Monetary transfers from NGOs	4	2	6	3	15	7.5	17	16.7	11	6.3	53	6
Monetary transfers from Mosque	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	0.1
Community help (zakat, others)	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.6	3	0.3
No income	7	3.4	8	4	11	5.5	2	2	1	0.6	29	3.3
Other	5	2.5	4	2	3	1.5	4	3.9	7	4	23	2.6
Don't know	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.1
Total	204	100	202	100	201	100	102	100	174	100	883	100
Pearson chi2(48) = 95.1095 Pr = 0.000												

Table 8: The information I receive about employment or job opportunities is sufficient,by occupation. (n=883)

Table 9: Considering information insufficient	Educa-tion	Security	Climate	Jobs	Evic-tions	Health	Child Health	Total
Paid, full-time employment	33%	8%	25%	50%	75%	25%	25%	12
Paid, part-time employment	44%	56%	53%	45%	59%	35%	33%	75
Self-employed/business owner (incl. farm/livestock owner)	**47%**	47%	50%	55%	61%	37%	39%	161
Unemployed - looking for work	40%	47%	45%	55%	63%	38%	41%	176
Unemployed - not looking for work	41%	41%	39%	49%	68%	46%	44%	41
Homemaker - not working outside the home	44%	54%	52%	55%	63%	48%	48%	98
Student/Apprentice	31%	40%	44%	50%	54%	34%	33%	107
Retired/Disabled	0%	33%	33%	33%	100%	33%	33%	3

Table 9: The information I receive about employment or job opportunities is sufficient,by length of stay. (n=883)

Table 10: Considering information insufficient	Educa-tion	Security	Climate	Jobs	Evic-tions	Health	Child Health	Total

Less than 1 year	41%	43%	35%	**58%**	62%	39%	38%	69
Between 1 and 5 years	41%	45%	46%	53%	59%	38%	38%	385
More than 5 years	41%	46%	**60%**	50%	66%	45%	41%	102
More than 10 years	42%	**54%**	**48%**	53%	63%	36%	42%	118

Reference, Accessing health-related information in South-Galkayo: other (n=55)

If other, please specify.	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Cars with advertisement	1	1.82	1.82
Don't know	4	7.27	9.09
Health centers	2	3.64	12.73
Health workers	7	12.73	25.45
Hospital	13	23.64	49.09
I don't receive any information on health.	10	18.18	67.27
I see what happens in the IDP camps	1	1.82	69.09
Mobile phone	2	3.64	72.73
Neighbours	4	7.27	80
No one	3	5.45	85.45
Other community members	5	9.09	94.55
SMS	2	3.64	98.18
Unclear	1	1.82	100
Total	55	100	

Table 10: How do you most frequently access information about health or health services? (n=883)

Table 11: Accessing information about health or health services	Banadir		Beledweyne		South Galkayo		Mudug		Baidoa	
Family	47	23%	27	13%	24	12%	17	17%	32	18%
Friends	56	27%	47	23%	42	21%	**34**	**33%**	57	33%
Radio	87	43%	96	48%	**81**	**40%**	**21**	**21%**	95	55%
TV	2	1%	5	2%	4	2%	1	1%	3	2%
Websites	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Social Media	5	2%	7	3%	7	3%	0	0%	2	1%
Religious Leaders/Mosque	5	2%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	6	3%
Traditional elders	13	6%	9	4%	11	5%	8	8%	13	7%

Clan elders	2	1%	3	1%	1	0%	1	1%	2	1%
Political Leaders	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Local authorities	9	4%	10	5%	12	6%	11	11%	22	13%
Teachers	13	6%	25	12%	5	2%	2	2%	33	19%
NGOs	40	20%	31	15%	34	17%	23	23%	43	25%
Other	31	15%	26	13%	55	27%	23	23%	17	10%
Total	312		288		280		142		326	

Reference: Regression Analysis (access to information, steady occupation [Paid, full-time employment/Paid, part-time employment/Self-employed/business owner (includes farmer and livestock owner)], demographics [gender, age, length of displacement, internet access, consuming information via radio/websites])

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(8, 874)       =      2.17
       Model |  3.9302813          8   .491285163        Prob > F        =    0.0276
    Residual |  197.827363        874   .226347097        R-squared       =    0.0195
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0105
       Total |  201.757644        882   .228750164        Root MSE        =    .47576

-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
   steady_occ |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
      edu_gap | -.031758    .0117426    -2.70   0.007    -.054805    -.008711
 security_gap |  .0044162   .0104767     0.42   0.673    -.0161462   .0249786
  climate_gap | -.0153948    .010943    -1.41   0.160    -.0368723   .0060828
     jobs_gap |  .0006326   .0116143     0.05   0.957    -.0221626   .0234278
 evictions_gap | -.0090428   .0095368    -0.95   0.343    -.0277606    .009675
   health_gap |  .0070063   .0154462     0.45   0.650    -.0233097   .0373224
 wc_health_gap |   .021234   .0153831     1.38   0.168     -.008958   .0514261
       gender | -.0646003   .0321167    -2.01   0.045    -.1276352  -.0015653
        _cons |  .5249816   .0716062     7.33   0.000     .3844415   .6655217
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS            Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------        F(11, 871)      =      3.49
       Model |  8.52231524        11   .774755931        Prob > F        =    0.0001
    Residual |  193.235329       871   .221854568        R-squared       =    0.0422
-------------+----------------------------------        Adj R-squared   =    0.0301
       Total |  201.757644       882   .228750164        Root MSE        =    .47101

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             steady_occ |    Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
------------------------+--------------------------------------------------------
           edu_gap#gender |
    Strongly disagree#Female | -.1370248  .0702533   -1.95  0.051   -.2749103   .0008607
      Somewhat disagree#Male |  .0484288  .0837825    0.58  0.563   -.1160104   .2128679
    Somewhat disagree#Female |  -.311376  .0820014   -3.80  0.000   -.4723194  -.1504327
 Neither agree nor disagree#Male | -.0150495  .1052177   -0.14  0.886   -.2215594   .1914603
 Neither agree nor disagree#Female |  .0266896  .1088229    0.25  0.806   -.1868962   .2402755
      Somewhat agree#Male | -.2577614  .0771805   -3.34  0.001   -.4092428  -.1062799
    Somewhat agree#Female | -.2807638  .0732525   -3.83  0.000   -.4245359  -.1369917
     Strongly agree#Male |  -.163296  .0569914   -2.87  0.004   -.2751525  -.0514394
   Strongly agree#Female | -.1426686  .0570353   -2.50  0.013   -.2546113  -.0307258
       Don't know#Male | -.1617162  .2759495   -0.59  0.558   -.7033198   .3798874
     Don't know#Female | -.2950495   .215795   -1.37  0.172   -.7185885   .1284895
                        |
                  _cons |  .4950495  .0468677   10.56  0.000    .4030627   .5870363
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------   F(11, 871)      =      3.49
       Model |  8.52231524         11  .774755931   Prob > F        =     0.0001
    Residual |  193.235329        871  .221854568   R-squared       =     0.0422
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =     0.0301
       Total |  201.757644        882  .228750164   Root MSE        =     .47101
```

```
                    steady_occ |     Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------------------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
                       edu_gap |
             Somewhat disagree |   .0484288   .0837825     0.58   0.563    -.1160104    .2128679
    Neither agree nor disagree |  -.0150495   .1052177    -0.14   0.886    -.2215594    .1914603
                Somewhat agree |  -.2577614   .0771805    -3.34   0.001    -.4092428   -.1062799
                Strongly agree |   -.163296   .0569914    -2.87   0.004    -.2751525   -.0514394
                    Don't know |  -.1617162   .2759495    -0.59   0.558    -.7033198    .3798874
                               |
                        gender |
                        Female |  -.1370248   .0702533    -1.95   0.051    -.2749103    .0008607
                               |
                edu_gap#gender |
      Somewhat disagree#Female |    -.22278   .1195245    -1.86   0.063    -.4573696    .0118096
Neither agree nor disagree#Female |  .1787639   .1531521    1.17   0.243    -.1218263    .4793542
         Somewhat agree#Female |   .1140224   .1089271     1.05   0.295     -.099768    .3278128
         Strongly agree#Female |   .1576522   .0839251     1.88   0.061    -.0070668    .3223712
             Don't know#Female |   .0036915   .3510811     0.01   0.992    -.6853724    .6927554
                               |
                         _cons |   .4950495   .0468677    10.56   0.000     .4030627    .5870363
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       883
-------------+----------------------------------   F(3, 879)       =      5.99
       Model |  4.04309895          3  1.34769965   Prob > F        =     0.0005
    Residual |  197.714545        879  .224931223   R-squared       =     0.0200
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =     0.0167
       Total |  201.757644        882  .228750164   Root MSE        =     .47427
```

```
  steady_occ |     Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     edu_gap |  -.1030323   .0303256    -3.40   0.001    -.1625514   -.0435132
      gender |  -.2578914   .0772209    -3.34   0.001    -.4094501   -.1063326
      edusex |   .0537394   .0194709     2.76   0.006     .0155246    .0919542
       _cons |   .8190935   .1194478     6.86   0.000     .5846574    1.05353
```

The information I receive on education is sufficient:

	Other	Steady Occupation	
Strongly disagree	103	79	182
Somewhat disagree	61	34	95
Neither agree nor dis	24	24	48
Somewhat agree	100	29	129
Strongly agree	277	144	421
Don't know	6	2	8
Total	571	312	883

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	5.58166837	6	.930278061			
Residual	196.175976	876	.223945178			
Total	201.757644	882	.228750164			

				Number of obs	=	883
				F(6, 876)	=	4.15
				Prob > F	=	0.0004
				R-squared	=	0.0277
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0210
				Root MSE	=	.47323

steady_occ	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
phone	-.003837	.002168	-1.77	0.077	-.0080921	.000418
info_receive_radio	.0063067	.0361796	0.17	0.862	-.0647021	.0773156
info_receive_websites	.151058	.1149583	1.31	0.189	-.0745679	.3766838
internet_access	.1519221	.0372046	4.08	0.000	.0789016	.2249427
length_displacement	-.0001269	.0034108	-0.04	0.970	-.0068211	.0065674
gender	-.0945193	.0327137	-2.89	0.004	-.1587257	-.0303128
_cons	.2315777	.079898	2.90	0.004	.0747638	.3883916

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	4.54454387	3	1.51484796			
Residual	197.213101	879	.224360751			
Total	201.757644	882	.228750164			

				Number of obs	=	883
				F(3, 879)	=	6.75
				Prob > F	=	0.0002
				R-squared	=	0.0225
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0192
				Root MSE	=	.47367

steady_occ	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
internet_access#gender						
Yes#Female	-.0611643	.0656649	-0.93	0.352	-.1900425	.067714
No#Male	.1615801	.0464871	3.48	0.001	.0703414	.2528188
No#Female	.0549305	.0444921	1.23	0.217	-.0323925	.1422536
_cons	.2848485	.036875	7.72	0.000	.2124753	.3572217

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	4.54454387	3	1.51484796			
Residual	197.213101	879	.224360751			
Total	201.757644	882	.228750164			

				Number of obs	=	883
				F(3, 879)	=	6.75
				Prob > F	=	0.0002
				R-squared	=	0.0225
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0192
				Root MSE	=	.47367

steady_occ	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
internet_access						
No	.1615801	.0464871	3.48	0.001	.0703414	.2528188
gender						
Female	-.0611643	.0656649	-0.93	0.352	-.1900425	.067714
internet_access#gender						
No#Female	-.0454853	.0757162	-0.60	0.548	-.194091	.1031204
_cons	.2848485	.036875	7.72	0.000	.2124753	.3572217

Source	SS	df	MS			
				Number of obs	=	883
				F(3, 879)	=	6.75
Model	4.54454387	3	1.51484796	Prob > F	=	0.0002
Residual	197.213101	879	.224360751	R-squared	=	0.0225
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0192
Total	201.757644	882	.228750164	Root MSE	=	.47367

steady_occ	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
.nternet_access	.2070654	.1105265	1.87	0.061	-.0098612	.423992
gender	-.015679	.136633	-0.11	0.909	-.283844	.252486
inter_sex	-.0454853	.0757162	-0.60	0.548	-.194091	.1031204
_cons	.1389474	.1933639	0.72	0.473	-.2405614	.5184562