



BMB Mott MacDonald and BBC Media Action  
Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability  
Programme (IAAAP)

# **Accountability and the Information Economy of Somalia**

**QUANTITATIVE REPORT,  
BERBERA, SOMALILAND  
MAY 2016**

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**Acronyms and abbreviations**

ARG	Action Research Group
BBC	British Broadcasting Cooperation
BBC MA	BBC Media Action
EA	Enumeration Area
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IAAAP	Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPS	Probability proportionate to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SSP	Sampling Starting Point
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDCs	village development committee

## Executive Summary

BBC Media Action commissioned a household survey in Berbera, Somaliland February 2016 as part of the research under the *Accountability and Information Economy in Somalia* project, in partnership with Mott MacDonald under the Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability Programme (IAAAP). The project aims to develop a conceptual model on the role of media in improving local accountability and the information economy. Various accountability issues were identified in the survey and the cement factory was chosen as an example through which to understand accountability and obtain people's viewpoints.

The survey included face-to-face interviews with 774 respondents and it is representative of the estimated population in Berbera of 60,753<sup>1</sup>. It sought to assess the current accountability structures in Berbera and the current views and attitudes of the population on decision-making processes and communication mechanisms to be involved in these processes and hold power holders to account. The findings were triangulated with the qualitative research conducted with the Action Research Group<sup>2</sup>.

The findings suggest that people are most concerned with the effects of the drought (66%), unemployment (65%) and issues related to migration (57%). Corruption (37%) and poor leadership (22%) were not mentioned as the top issues but qualitative research suggests these are implicit in the concerns people have with regards to drought and unemployment. The research suggests that people's main concerns are not being adequately addressed by Government officials.

Local structures for community engagement appear to be in place. A quarter of people (27%) were participating in community groups and 15% of these people said they were part of a village development committee (VDC). However, qualitative data showed that these structures do not appear to be functioning as effective accountability measures. This is mainly attributed to a lack of interaction and consultation between the community and state actors and a lack of responsiveness when such interactions take place. Interestingly, a third of respondents had attended a meeting in the local community (32%), a meeting with local government (30%) or contacted an official (33%) in the past year. However, the findings did not capture the mechanisms through which they did this.

Overall, the findings found that men were attending community groups more than women (34% and 21% respectively). Women were also less likely to discuss issues with their community with almost two-thirds (62%) of women reporting to 'never' contact traditional leaders as opposed to 41% of men, for VDCs this was 51% and 40% respectively and for religious leaders 49% and 34% respectively. Other BBC MA research suggests that this is similar to other countries (e.g. Afghanistan and Bangladesh) where women's views are less represented in local decision making.

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<sup>1</sup> Population estimate based on UNDP population figures from 2005.

<https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Somalia/UNDP-POP-RURAL-URBAN%202005.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability Programme (IAAAP). Accountability and the Information Economy of Somalia 2<sup>nd</sup> Action Research Group Workshop & Community Consultation Report, BBC Media Action Hargeisa Office, SOMALILAND, May 2016.

People's knowledge of roles and responsibilities of different power holders varied. 62% understood the roles and responsibilities of local government compared to 33% of opposition parties. Women reported significantly lower levels of knowledge than men about the roles and responsibilities of both state and non-state actors ranging from village elders to the judiciary.

Despite the limited capacity for interaction with decision-makers and inconsistent levels of knowledge on the roles and responsibilities of different decision-makers, people in Berbera generally show high levels of efficacy for example, 82% of respondents strongly agreed that when a problem arose in their area they were confident that people would come together to solve it. In addition, there was strong agreement that they are entitled to question leaders on decisions that affect Berbera with 81% referring to government officials and 79% traditional elders. This efficacy is however met with a lack of channels through which these demands and participation can effectively take place as evidenced in the qualitative findings.

Religious leaders (83%) were reported to be the most trusted source of information on how decisions are made in Berbera although not the main source. In addition, religious institutions were also reported to have an almost equal amount (61%) of power to hold government to account compared with the president (66%), local council (64%) and regional administration (64%). This suggests that religious leaders could be an important bridge linking the community and government concerning accountability issues.

The findings suggest that information from decision makers at the state level is relayed to the community via the media rather than directly from state actors. Television is reported to be the main media source for information about the community (65%) and television access is high in Berbera at 86%. Other important media sources of information are radio (33%) but friends 74% and family 42% are the main sources of information outside of the media. However, the qualitative findings indicated that information was not always trustworthy and required verification.

Despite the importance of media as a key source of information on issues and decisions that affect Berbera, accountability of the media appeared to be low. Both local (43%) and international media (43%) were less likely to be reported as 'strongly agreeing' to play a role in holding government to account when compared with other state institutions, such as local council (64%) and regional administration (64%) and religious institutions (61%). Additional research conducted by IREX<sup>3</sup> on the media in Somaliland showed this view could be influenced by the tightly controlled environment in which media operates. However, this potentially represents an opportunity for building the capacity of the media to provide transparent and factual coverage of governance related issues and platforms for discussions and interaction between people, civil society and power holders.

The findings show some clear accountability issues concerning the potential re-opening of the cement factory as a public-private-partnership (PPP). Around three-quarters (74%) of respondents were aware of the existing cement factory but qualitative data indicates that they have no knowledge of plans concerning its re-opening. Incidentally, quantitative findings indicate a high resistance to private investment, with the majority of respondents preferring ownership to reside with the government (88%) rather than with foreign private owners 10% or local private owners

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<sup>3</sup> Somaliland Media Sustainability Index (MSI). IREX, 2012. <https://www.irex.org/resource/somaliland-media-sustainability-index-msi>

(13%). In addition, the majority of respondents reported that unequal distribution of shares was the main reason for the cement factory not re-opening (68%). The qualitative data highlighted the attachment of the community to the cement factory with people believing the cement factory belonged to their community. There was also an openness to engage in dialogue with the government and stakeholders. Overall, the research conducted so far indicates that the main priority when discussing and consulting with the community on the cement factory is the need to establish a platform for dialogue with the community and to be clear on the ownership and shares distribution.

There is potential for the media to facilitate this process by providing a platform for debate and discussion. TV should be considered as a preferable option as it is the most accessed platform by both men and women in Berbera. There is scope to increase engagement amongst women considering their lack of engagement in civic life and the decision making process. There is also potential to provide information and discussion platforms on social media as 44% of the sample reported to have Internet access, and of these Internet users, 45% have access to Facebook and 41% have access to Whatsapp. However, Internet access is not as high as other comparable countries such as Kenya (51%)<sup>4</sup> but higher than Afghanistan at 17%<sup>5</sup>. According to the survey, Internet users are predominantly men or youth aged 18-24 years old as opposed to women. It is important to also be mindful that the respondents in this survey were from an urban location and this is not a nationwide survey therefore, an alternative media communication strategy may need to be implemented for rural audiences.

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<sup>4</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT AFGHANISTAN, 2015 (Internal document)

<sup>5</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT KENYA, GOVERNANCE, 2015 (Internal document)

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

BBC Media Action's *Accountability and Information Economy in Somalia* project is a partnership with BMB Mott MacDonald as part of the Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability Programme (IAAAP). The project seeks to understand the decision-making, accountability and communication processes with the aim of developing a conceptual model on the role that media can play in improving accountability in Somalia. This is specifically in relation to the extractives industry, and more specifically the issue of the closure of a cement factory in Berbera, Somaliland which is the lens through which these dynamics are being explored. The cement factory was specifically chosen as a lens due to the potential of it either re-opening or a new cement factory being built.

The project consists of a mixed-methods research approach of quantitative and qualitative data within the framework of a participatory action research model. This report compiles the findings from a survey conducted in the city of Berbera, Somaliland in February 2016 with a sample of 774 respondents who were aged 18 years old and over. In addition, qualitative findings from a workshop held in April 2016 with action research group (ARG) and community members from Berbera are also triangulated in this report. The workshop 2 report can be read alongside this report to give a better understanding of the purpose of the workshops and function of the action research group.

The aims were to collect information on how people feel about some important issues that affect them and to understand the decision making processes behind them. In addition, the survey also aimed to understand people's media habits and preferences. Results from this survey are to help better understand the power dynamics within decision making both at a local and national level, levels of engagement and participation in decision making, self-efficacy of the community and to identify how media could act as a bridge to governance and accountability issues within Somaliland.

### **1.1 Background**

The survey was conducted in the four sub- districts of Berbera town: Daroole, Barwaaqo, Wadajir and Burco-Sheekh. Berbera town is characterised by a large commercial sea port. On the outskirts of the town is Berbera's cement factory which was once a functioning industry that was closed down in 1998. The building is currently still standing and remains derelict. However, there may be some potential plans to build another cement factory in Berbera and therefore, understanding community perception and knowledge of the history of the old cement factory was chosen as a lens or case study to identifying accountability issues.

The profile of the four sub- districts as described by the ARG members is the following;

#### **Burco-Sheekh**

Burco-Sheekh is the largest area in Berbera and extends from its south to south-east. The ARG members explained that the majority of people in Burco-Sheekh are living in poverty and work mainly as casual labourers in the port and in other livestock caring centres, whilst others are

unemployed with no regular occupation. Electricity is an expensive commodity but people have access to it. However, water is also in short supply during the summer. An SOS Medical Centre operates in the area as the health facility.

### **Wadajir**

Wadajir is on the east side of Berbera and is the second largest area of Berbera. The ARG members described it as cosmopolitan with many ethnic communities residing here. Ten years ago Wadajir suffered a severe drought, and many people lost their livestock. For some people, the economic losses from the drought meant that they could no longer afford rent in town, so they moved out of the town to the east side of Wadajir, a place called Waraaba U Taaga. Here, they made temporary shelters from plastic sheets and they live without access to basic supplies such as water tanks or electricity. The people living in Waraaba U Taaga are very poor, and are described by the ARG as Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

### **Barwaaqo**

Barwaaqo was the second area established in Berbera but also the smallest. The ARG members reported that people from different nationalities live here –Arabs, Indians and Somalis. People living in Barwaaqo are from different backgrounds and very poor. Few of its residents are employed from Berbera Port; however, the majority of the people living there are unemployed. There are limited basic services in Barwaaqo, electricity is very expensive and a majority of households cannot afford installing electricity. Some use traditional lighting and others use torches. The majority of the people have access to water in Barwaaqo. Also, there is no health facility in Barwaaqo.

### **Daroole**

Daroole was one of the first areas built in Berbera, and ARG members described it as the oldest area. Because of this, there are many old, uninhabited buildings there – built by the Turkish and Indians during their inhabitancy of the area. People of mixed origin live in Daroole – Indians, Arabs and Somalis. The ARG said there were three main types of people living in Daroole – business people, fishermen, and people who don't have any livelihood. The ARG members also highlighted the unusual amount of older people living there, without any children. Daroole is right next to the beach which promotes fishing as a source of livelihood for the people living there.

### **Current Accountability and Governance Structures in Somaliland**

A political economic analysis (PEA) was conducted by BBC MA in January 2016<sup>6</sup> to assess the current accountability and governance structures in Somaliland. The findings from this report were used to develop the questions for the survey as well as the ARG workshop focus group discussion guides. The report comprises of information gathered from in-depth interviews with various state and non-state actors in Somaliland. The following was identified;

- There is inadequacy of the current governance institutions to provide the required spaces and processes for oversight and accountability.

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<sup>6</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: IAAAP Inception Report. Accountability and the Information Economy of Somalia: January 2016.

- There is systematic annexing of natural resources by clans and elite with limited or no inclusion of the wider community.
- Low public awareness, participation and ownership of policy and legislative processes in regards to natural resource governance.
- The influential role of the Guurti <sup>7</sup> in the power axis in Somalia.
- A weak media lacking in capacity and public confidence.

References to the PEA report are included in the findings of this report where it adds relevance.

## **1.2 Methodology/Research Design**

The project included an action research mixed method approach of both quantitative and qualitative enquiry. This was considered a suitable approach to understand the current accountability and the information economy in Berbera in a way that it is contextualised and rooted on the views of the community. The learning from this research process will inform the scale up of the project with regards to how media can best support model of accountability.

The data referred to in this report comes from the quantitative component of the study, although the qualitative research conducted in parallel with the Action Research Group has been used to triangulate and contextualise the findings. Furthermore, secondary data from similar studies that have been conducted in other countries have been added to give a benchmark.

The survey was conducted in February 2016 with 774 respondents aged 18+ years old in Berbera. A private research agency based in Hargeisa in Somaliland was contracted to conduct fieldwork. The fieldwork began on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2016 and finished on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2016. During the first three days a pilot was carried out to test the logistics of carrying out the research design and to check the first 50 cases for data entry quality. Once the data was collected and entered into the statistical software, the dataset was weighted to adjust any demographic imbalances and therefore ensure that the findings would be representative of the population aged 18 and above in Somaliland (see appendices for more information on the methodology).

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<sup>7</sup> The Guurti which is the upper house of Somaliland parliament has specific powers that relates to culture, tradition, religion and security

### 1.3 Demographic data

The survey was conducted in four sub- districts in Berbera and a total of 774 interviews were completed in urban locations only.

#### Gender distribution

The survey data achieved a fairly even split of male to female ratio without the need for ensuring a gender consideration in the sampling design.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by gender	Percentages
Male	49%
Female	51%

Base: 774

#### Age Distribution

The age table indicates that the majority of the population in Berbera are youth comprising of three-quarters (75%) of the sample.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by Age	Percentages
18-24 years old	35%
25-35 years old	40%
36-50 years old	20%
51-80 years old	5%

Base: 774

#### Sub district distribution

It was reported that 100% of the respondents were from urban Berbera.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by Sub-district	Percentages
Burco - Sheekh	48%
Barwaaqo	24%

Wadajir	21%
Daroole	7%

Base: 774

### Educational distribution

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents had some level of school education.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by school attendance	Percentages
<b>School attendance</b>	
Yes	66%
No	34%

Base: 774

### Occupational status

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents were involved in some form of paid occupation whether formal or informal.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by occupational status	Percentages
Employee	44%
Self-employed	17%
Housewife	14%
I don't have an occupation	12%
Informal work	7%
Owner of a business or company	4%
Other	2%

Base: 774

### Distribution of length of time lived in Berbera

Over half (55%) of the sample said they had always lived in Berbera from birth.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by length of time lived in Berbera	Percentages
I have always lived in Berbera (since birth)	55%

I have lived here for between 2 to 5 years	12%
I have been living here for between 6 to 10 years	5%
I have lived here for more than 10 years	27%
I am living here temporarily	0.6%
Other	0.4%

Base: 774

### Internal displaced people

Internally displaced peoples accounted for 11.5% of the total sample.

<b>Table 7: Distribution of respondents by Internally Displaced Person (IDP)<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Yes	11.5%
No	88.5%

Base: 774

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<sup>8</sup> IDPs in this survey were referred to as individuals or families that are displaced internally due to some of the following reasons:

1. If they were residing in public houses/land and the government needs to build that land, they are moved to informal settlements in the outskirts since they don't have their own land.
2. When natural disasters affect the rural people and affect their living, they move to the town and the government places them in the same settlement.

## 2. MAIN FINDINGS

### 2.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

#### Key Findings:

- The quantitative findings showed that the effects of the drought, unemployment and migration were the main issues affecting the people of Berbera. The qualitative findings indicated that there was frustration amongst participants due to an inadequate response by government concerning these issues.
- Women and men identified similar issues as top priority but men were significantly more likely than women to say that drought, unemployment and poverty were the top issues affecting the people of Berbera.
- Men engage in community groups significantly more than women and engage with discussions with community leaders more frequently than women. Youth groups are most active.
- Tea shops are places frequented the most for informal discussions whereas private houses and hotels are more frequented for formal discussions.

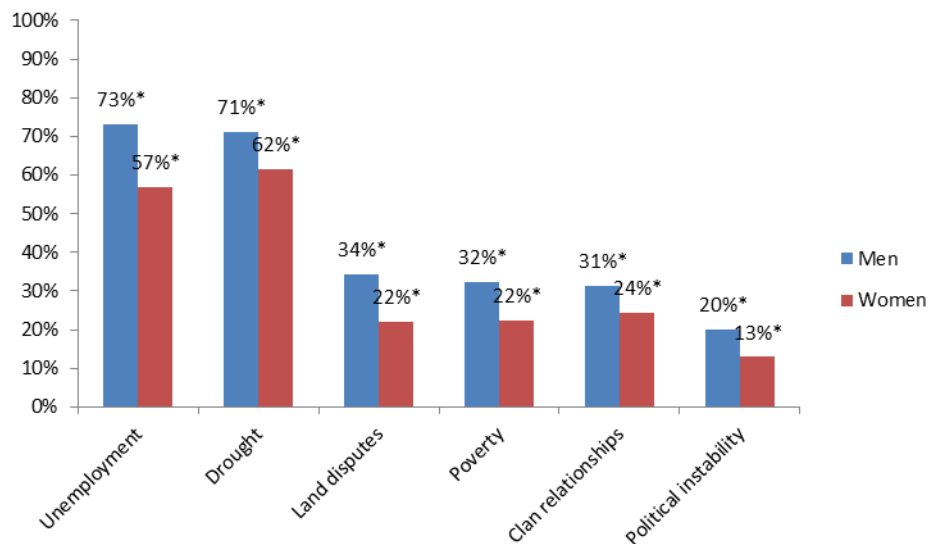
#### 2.1.1 Current issues affecting people in Berbera

The results from both the quantitative and qualitative research suggest that there are a number of issues affecting people in Berbera that could be important areas to address from an accountability perspective.

Respondents were openly asked without prompting what the main issues were that were affecting them in Berbera at present. Drought (66% of respondents), unemployment (65%), and migration (57%) emerged as the top issues. Issues regarding governance were less likely to be mentioned, with 37% of respondents reporting corruption, followed by 28% clan relationships, 22% poor leadership and 19% nepotism. Inequality between men and women (6.5%) and the constitutional implementation and upcoming elections (2.4%) were mentioned by a minority of people. The qualitative research suggested that issues around corruption and poor leadership are implicit in the frustrations people feel about drought, unemployment and migration. Interestingly, corruption was reported to be a significantly greater issue for 18-35 year olds than older age groups (68% for 18-35 year olds and 47% for 36-50 year olds) compared with any other issue.

The data in figure 8 indicates that men and women have similar concerns about the main issues in Berbera but women are significantly less likely than men to rate them as highly.

**Figure 8: Main issues affecting people in Berbera by Gender**



Base: 774

\*significance level at 0.05

### **Drought and unemployment are seen as a key issue and a governance failure**

At the time of the study there was a drought devastating most of Somalia and therefore it was to be expected that drought and its consequences was at the top of most respondents' minds. Participants from the Action Research Group second workshop blamed the government for weak planning and unpreparedness with regards to effects of the drought.

Participants from the focus group discussions (FGDs) spoke with a lot of emotion about unemployment. They claimed that the limited opportunities contributed significantly to migration and an increase in crime amongst the youth. They stated that competition for the limited opportunities was high and riddled with a lot of discrimination along tribal lines. They further added that lack of skills and mismanagement of the economy exacerbated the situation. Generally, there appeared to be a high sense of despondency and desperation with regard to the state's responsiveness towards these issues. Despite this, some expressed optimism about the future. Many of the participants thought that job opportunities will open up and urged young men to be patient.

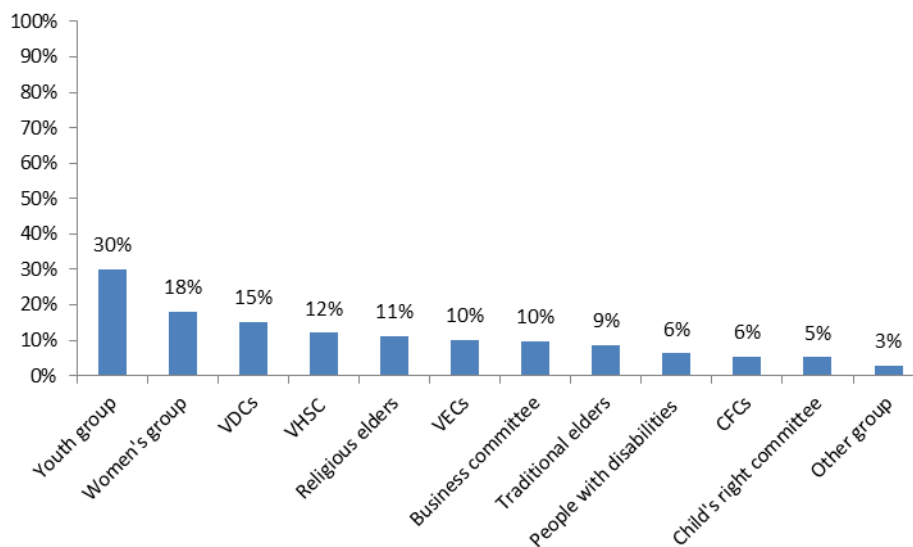
#### **2.1.2 Participation in community groups**

## Men participate in civic life more than women

Community groups are set up by which people can raise concerns at a local level.

Just over a quarter (27%) of respondents reported that they belonged to a community group. The data identified that men were attending community groups more than women (34% and 21% respectively) demonstrating men's higher level of participation in civic life. Of the community groups listed, 'Youth groups' were most popular (30%) and 15% reported to participate in a village development committee (VDCs).

**Figure 9: Types of community groups that people belonged to**



Base=210 – respondents that said yes to belonging to a community group

**NB:** VDCs = Village Development Committees, VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee, VECs = Village Education Committees, CFCs = Community Fishing Committee.

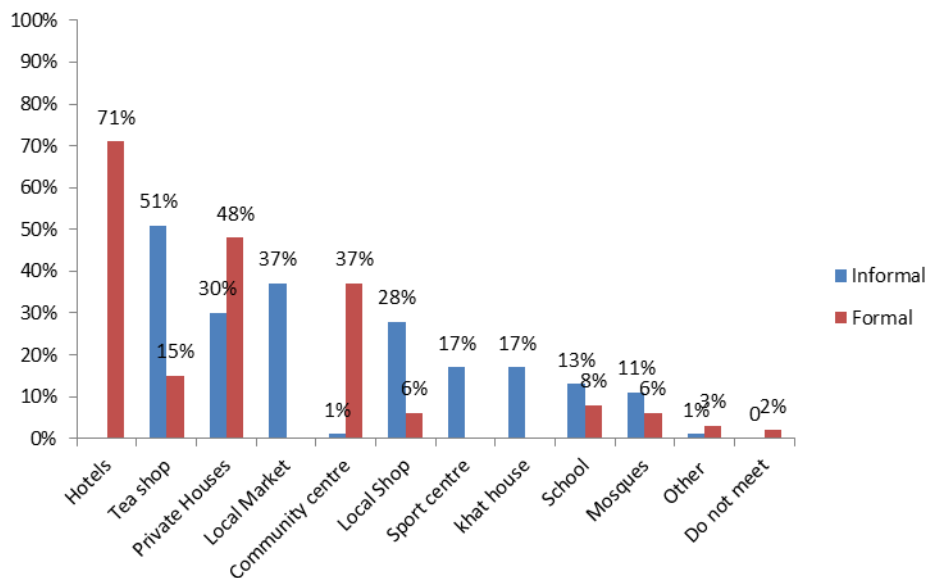
Village development committees (VDCs) are designed to act as a critical access point to the next level of decision making at the local council level of the Mayor. Their purpose is different depending on the VDC but it is generally to bring forth grievances and development issues for their community. However, the data seems to indicate that the VDCs may not be as active as they could be or the community may not perceive them as a vehicle for engagement because of low levels of trust (46% of respondents reported to trust VDCs to make decisions about Berbera).

### 2.1.3 Meeting places and discussion

In addition, respondents were also asked about where they go to discuss things of a formal or informal nature. The question did not specify what specific things were being discussed

Tea shops were the most mentioned location (51%) for **informal** discussions, followed by the local market (37%). By contrast, formal discussions happened in hotels (71%) and private houses (48%), as illustrated in the graph below.

**Figure 10: Percentage of respondents that meet to discuss local issues, informally and formally in various venues**



Base: 774

NB: Where there is no bar for both informal and formal this is because this venue was not chosen by the respondents as an option. Respondents could select multiple responses.

Men were significantly more likely to utilise tea shops for **informal** discussions as opposed to women (58% and 44% respectively). There were no other significant differences between men and women for other venues.

Tea houses are often places where people go to chew khat, mainly frequented by men, and which sometimes have access to radios and/or TVs. With regards to formal discussions in hotels and private houses these are often for large meetings where political matters or issues of local importance may be discussed. The hotels have private dining rooms where people meet, eat food and discuss whichever issues they intend privately.

#### 2.1.4 Frequency of discussions and trust in information

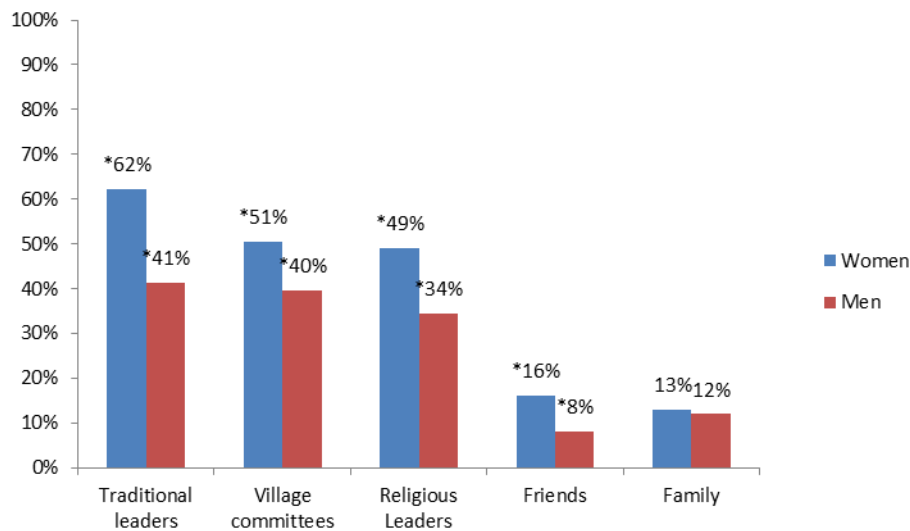
Respondents were asked to think about how frequently they discuss the issues that matter to them regarding governance, society, economy, food and agricultural issues on a scale of 'frequently', 'occasionally' and 'never' with the following people; family members, friends, village committee members, traditional leaders and religious leaders.

Family (59%) and friends (39%) were most frequently reported as the people that respondents go to when discussing issues that matter to them. The survey concluded that two-thirds (66%) of

respondents trusted family and friends as a source of information on issues related to how decisions are made in Berbera.

Women are significantly less likely than men to discuss their issues with all categories of people apart from with 'family'. The graph below illustrates the differences in gender amongst respondents reporting that they 'never' discuss issues that matter to them;

**Figure 11: Percentage of respondents reporting that they 'never' discuss issues, by group type and gender**



Base: 774

\*significant at 0.05 level

This compares with respondents who said they discuss issues 'frequently' with traditional leaders (women 15% compared to 26% men), Village committees (women 22% compared to 31%), religious leaders (27% compared to 35%), friends (33% compared to 44%), and family (women 62% compared to 56%). The data indicates that family and friends is the first port of call as opposed to local leaders when it comes to discussing issues of importance. The data further indicates that women may face significantly greater barriers than men to communicating their grievances with local leaders.

Feedback from qualitative data also clarified that the majority of participants agreed that they obtained most of their information from family and friends. However, they pointed out that such sources were often untrustworthy with regards to important issues as information could rarely be verified and could be distorted as it is passed from person to person.

## 2.2 INFORMATION ECONOMY

This section of the report discusses the information economy identifying where respondents receive their information and knowledge on various issues. In addition, it identifies the level of trust they have in the information they receive.

### Key Findings:

- High levels of knowledge regarding the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors were associated with higher levels of trust. This was most prominent for the President, regional administration and local government and religious leaders.
- Women have significantly lower levels of knowledge than men about the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors. Women also trusted these people less.
- Religious leaders are the most trusted sources of information for issues on how decisions are made in Berbera
- Information is passed from Government via the media to the community with little direct contact or consultation
- Television is the main media source used with a high level of TV ownership. It is also highly trusted when compared with other media sources like social media.
- Internet use is fairly high and higher than may be expected for women when compared with countries of a similar context. Facebook access is also higher than may be expected but it is worth remembering this data is based on an urban location.

### 2.2.1 Knowledge and trust in state and non-state actors

Overall, people appear to have varying levels of knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of various state and non-state actors. In addition, people showed different levels of trust of various actors to make decisions that are important for people in Berbera. Local government was the institution that most people knew about and also was trusted most. In contrast, fewer people (a third) felt very well informed about the opposition party and also had lower trust levels with 26% trusting very well and 15% not at all. Interestingly, levels of knowledge and trust in religious institutions were similar to the president, local government and regional administration. The table below illustrates the differences in trust and knowledge levels;

**Figure 12: Comparison of levels of knowledge and trust in decisions made about Berbera by various state and non-state actors**

State and non-state actors	Very well		Not at all	
	Knowledge	Trust	Knowledge	Trust
The local government /municipality	62%	63%	8%	5%
The president	61%	60%	12%	6%
Regional administration	60%	61%	8%	5%
Religious institutions	<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	8%	6%
The police	54%	55%	9%	7%
Village elders/ local chiefs	53%	53%	10%	10%

Village committees	51%	46%	9%	9%
Clan leaders	44%	44%	14%	11%
Parliament – Elders	43%	40%	14%	10%
The judiciary system	43%	47%	12%	9%
Parliament – Members	40%	38%	14%	9%
The ruling party	38%	32%	13%	11%
Opposition party/parties	33%	26%	18%	15%

Base 774

NB: respondents for knowledge are not necessarily the same respondents who answered for trust

In terms of gender differences, knowledge and information regarding the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors appear to be significantly limited amongst women more than men. There was a linear association towards women being less well informed than men. The data in the table below indicates that men were significantly more 'well informed' than women regarding all actors. Women were also significantly more likely than men to report being not at all informed particularly for the opposition party.

**Figure 13: Percentage of men and women who feel well informed versus not at all informed of the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors**

State and non- state actors	Well Informed		Vs	Not at all informed	
	Men (n=379)	Women (n=395)		Men (n=379)	Women (n=395)
President*	72%	51%		5%	18%
Local Gov't*	71%	53%		4%	11%
Regional admin*	69%	51%		5%	11%
Religious institutions*	65%	53%		5%	12%
Village elders*	63%	42%		7%	14%
Police*	62%	46%		5%	13%
Village committee*	59%	44%		6%	12%
House of Elders*	54%	32%		8%	20%
Clan leaders*	53%	35%		7%	20%
Members of Parliament*	52%	28%		8%	21%
Judiciary*	52%	33%		7%	17%
Ruling party*	46%	31%		7%	19%
Opposition party*	42%	25%		12%	23%

The data also suggested that there is a gender difference between perceived levels of trust amongst the various state actors. Women were significantly less likely than men to trust (very well) some of the following State actors to make decisions for Berbera. This included; the Judiciary - 52% men as opposed to 41% women, police - 60% men compared to 50% women, village elders - 59% men compared to 47% women, local government - 67% men compared with 60% women, and regional administration - 67% men opposed to 56% women.

The qualitative findings from the second Action Research Group workshop also reflected this lack of knowledge though the gender difference was not identified. However, feedback suggested that there was a lack of information on the roles and responsibilities of state and non-state actors and hence it was difficult to hold both types of actors accountable. It was further revealed in discussions

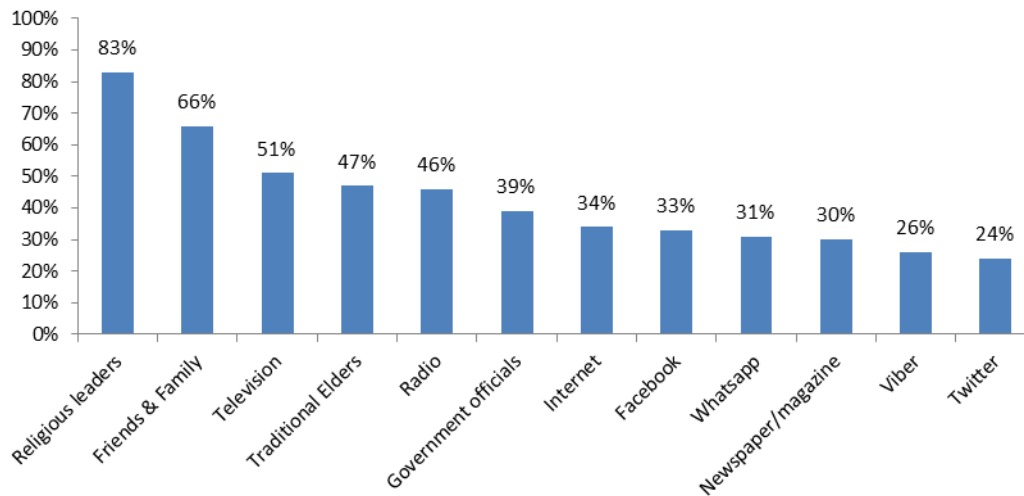
that participants felt there was no mechanism to gather and disseminate such information. This was further perceived as an obstacle for the community to demand transparency and accountability.

### 2.2.2 Trust in Information Sources on issues related to how decisions are made in Berbera

The survey also looked at trust in relation to various information sources. The survey concluded that 66% of respondents trust family and friends ‘a lot’ as a source of information on issues related to how decisions are made in Berbera. However, religious leaders were reported to be the most trusted with 83% of people reporting to trust ‘a lot’.

The graph below illustrates the levels of trust as reported by respondents and highlights that trust in television is much higher than for other media sources. This is likely to be due to its availability and the limited access to the Internet as reported in IREX report<sup>9</sup>.

**Figure 14: Percentage of Respondents that trust various sources of information ‘a lot’ on issues related to how decisions are made in Berbera**



Base: 774

### 2.2.3 Media Information sources for community issues

**Television is the most commonly used media platform in Berbera with a high level of TV ownership.**

Respondents were asked about their main information sources related to the community. Main information sources for issues related to community are from TV (65%) and radio 33%. 89% of respondents have access to a TV (whether in household or outside) and 92% of respondents with access to TV are watching TV on a weekly basis. Women trust TV significantly more than men (55%

<sup>9</sup> IREX Report: Somaliland Media Sustainability Index (MSI) 2012: <https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/u128/Somaliland.pdf>

and 46% respectively). Radio access is reported to be 44% amongst respondents with 35% listening to it every week. This is a surprising figure as radio access in other countries such as Afghanistan<sup>10</sup> and Kenya<sup>11</sup> is much higher at 82% and 98% respectively. However, as mentioned previously Berbera is not generalizable to the whole of Somaliland so these figures are not directly comparable but it gives some indication of differences. The findings further indicate that BBC Somali is the most popular radio station with 40% of all respondents mentioning they listened to it in the last week, followed by 30% for VOA Somali.

Regular radio access (more than once a week) is significantly higher for men than for women (68% and 56% respectively). 'News' is the main radio media genre preference as indicated by 84% of respondents as opposed to drama (18%). However, it is noted that drama programmes are limited on Somaliland radio channels.

#### **2.2.4 Access to Internet**

According to the 2012 IREX report Internet access in Somaliland is intermittent with money, literacy, geography, and technical capabilities regarded as limiting factors<sup>12</sup>. However, 44% of respondents in the survey reported having Internet access whether inside or outside the household with women having significantly less access than men (34% and 55% respectively). As a comparison just over half (51%) of the adult population in Kenya<sup>13</sup> have access to the Internet, this compares with 17% of the adult population in Afghanistan<sup>14</sup>. It was reported that 18-24 year olds have significantly greater access (60%) to the Internet (in household or outside) compared with older age group categories. Amongst the same respondents it was also youth aged 18-24 years old that were significantly more likely to be frequent (every week) users of the Internet (89%) compared with 25-35 year olds (80%), 36-50 year olds (73%) and 50+ (29%).

#### **2.2.5 Social Media Use**

**Both men and youth aged 18-24 years old have greater access to social media compared to women.**

As illustrated in the graph below, 18-24 year olds are accessing Facebook and Whatsapp significantly more than older age groups. Frequency of weekly use is consistent across the age groups 95% of 18-24 year olds reporting to access Facebook and 91% Whatsapp, followed by 92% of 25-35 year olds frequently using Facebook and 90% Whatsapp, 89% of 36-50 year olds frequently using Facebook and 76% Whatsapp and 67% of 51+ years frequently accessing Facebook and 80% Whatsapp.

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<sup>10</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT AFGHANISTAN, 2015 (Internal report)

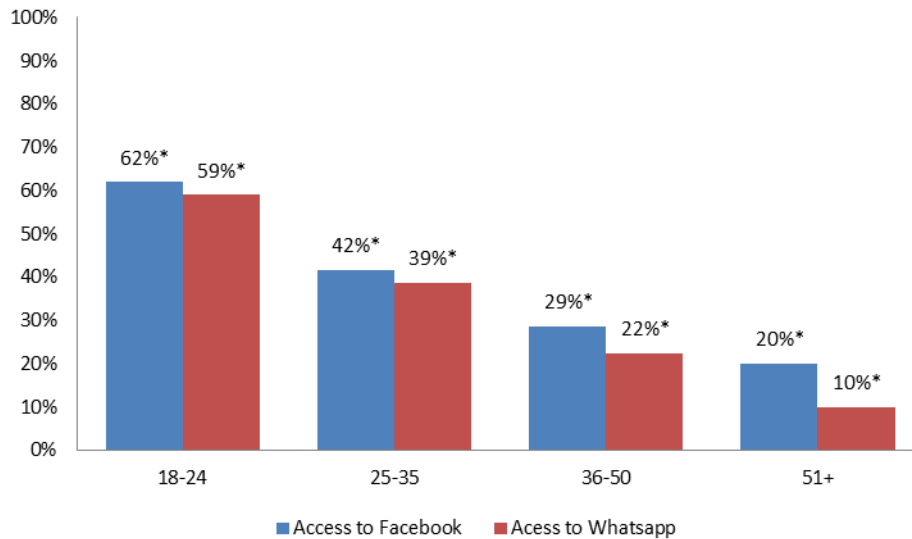
<sup>11</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT KENYA, GOVERNANCE, 2015 (Internal report)

12 IREX Report: Somaliland Media Sustainability Index (MSI) 2012: <https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/u128/Somaliland.pdf>

13 BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT KENYA, GOVERNANCE, 2015 (Internal report)

14 BBC MEDIA ACTION: PROGRAMME REACH, OUTCOME AND IMPACT AFGHANISTAN, 2015 (Internal report)

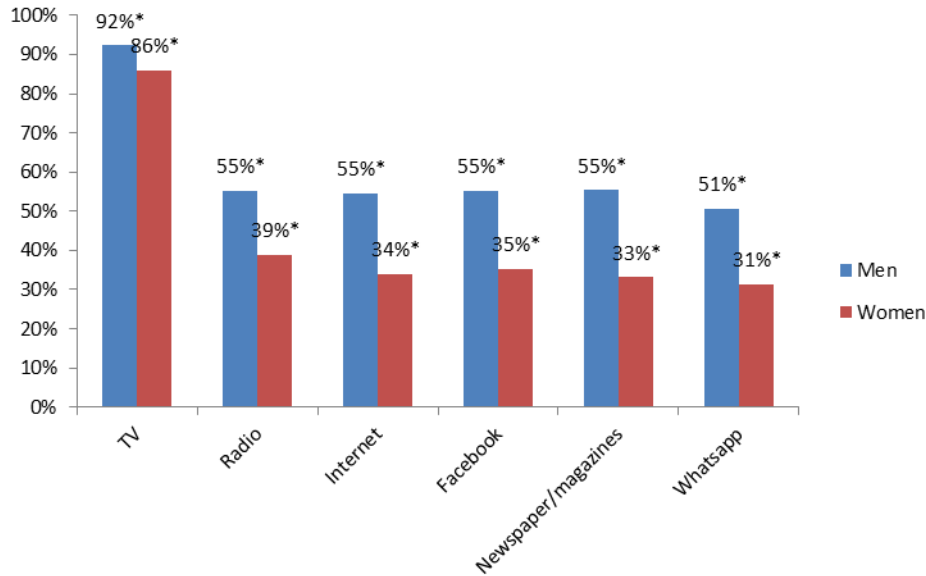
**Figure 15: Percentage of respondents who access social media (Facebook and Whatsapp) by age**



Base: Access to Facebook – 347, Access to Whatsapp – 316  
\*significant at 0.05 level

The findings also suggest a significant disparity in media access between genders. As illustrated in the graph below, women are accessing all modes of media including social media significantly less than men.

**Figure 16: Percentage gender difference in access to media sources**



Base: 774

\*Significant at 0.05

It is important to note that face to face communication is still important. The qualitative research found that women preferred to receive information this way. For example, they preferred the idea of a town hall meeting with leaders to inform and discuss accountability issues.

### 2.2.6 Information sources on industries in Berbera

The data suggested that 41% of respondents said they would know where to get information about the cement factory if they needed it. However, there appeared to be a lack of knowledge about how easy it would be to obtain information overall on industries. This is particularly evident when responding to questions about obtaining information from private businesses with 29% reporting it's not easy and 17% responding with 'don't know'. This was further echoed in responses concerning members of parliament's lower house with 44% reporting it's 'not easy' and 14% saying 'don't know'. Furthermore, 21% reported that it would not be easy to get information from religious leaders, and 16% did not know. The findings indicate a barrier to obtaining information on industries in Berbera, for example, of respondents that rated it 'easy' to access information specific to industries overall, only 39% said that it would be easy to get it from Government and 41% from local councils. This indicates that there are similar levels of difficulty with obtaining information from both national and local institutions.

Interestingly, when the community is informed about decisions related to industries they are mainly informed by TV (69%). The qualitative findings from the Action Research Group also support this, since it was mentioned that people are informed about decisions by Government through the media rather than directly from the power holders. This has implications in the extent to which information on governance decisions is transparent and open to accountability in a tightly controlled media environment, as indicated by the 2012 IREX report: *"There are no laws in place to protect editorial independence of the state or public media. The public media are controlled by the minister of information (a political appointee of the president) and not an independent board; hence, the public media are not free from government influence"* The report further stated that Somaliland's

journalists often fail to provide impartial news coverage <sup>15</sup>It is not surprising therefore, that media was viewed as less of a source amongst respondents to be able to hold government to account (see figure 18).

## 2.3 ACCOUNTABILITY

This section of the report focuses on accountability identifying the power holders and decision makers and the extent that the community feel able to question those in positions of power. In the questionnaire, 'accountability' was described as the following; *'accountability is holding those people in government to account so that they are held responsible for their actions, consult and inform people and provide a public explanation for what they do'*.

### Key Findings:

- **There is a perceived uneven distribution of power amongst local and national institutions\* regarding decisions made in Berbera and holding government to account.**
- **The media are viewed as less likely to hold government to account when compared with other institutions.**
- **Levels of efficacy and a sense of entitlement to question leaders are high amongst respondents, although lower for women when compared to men.**

*\* Local institutions are identified as village development committees, religious institutions, traditional elders and local government. National institutions are referred to as regional administration and Members of Parliament as well as the House of Guurti.*

### 2.3.1 Decision – makers and power holders

#### State and government are perceived to hold the most decision-making power

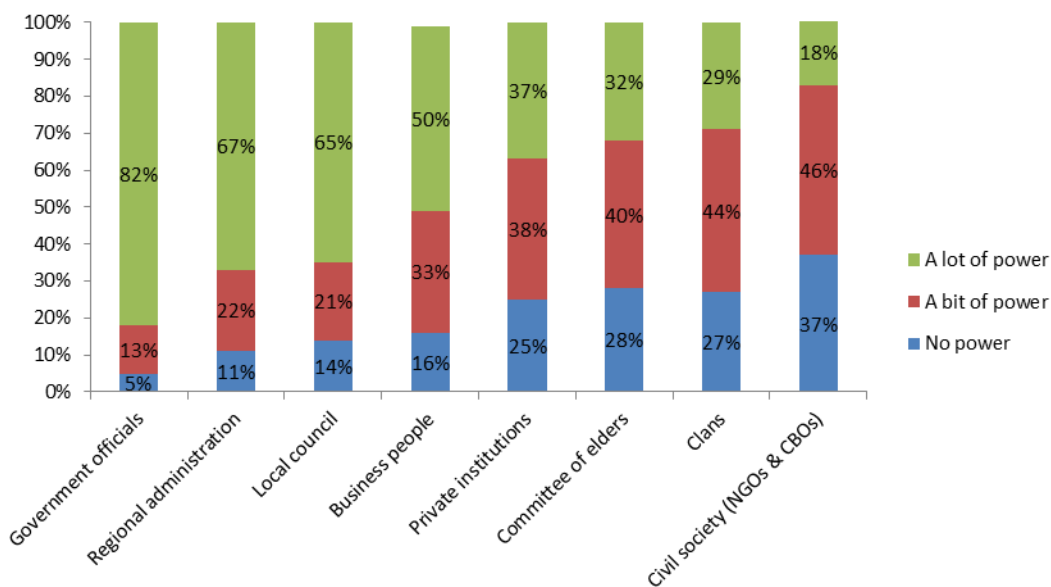
As to be expected, state actors and institutions are perceived to hold the most power when it comes to making decisions regarding employment, extractive industries and water supply. In contrast, civil society (NGOs and community based organisations) are reported to have less power to make decisions regarding these issues.

With regards to extractive industries, respondents perceive government officials to hold the most power whereas they do not think private institutions, clans and civil society hold much power as illustrated in the graph below. These findings are also consistent with regards to decisions made about employment and the water supply.

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<sup>15</sup> IREX Report: Somaliland Media Sustainability Index (MSI) 2012: <https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/u128/Somaliland.pdf>

**Figure 17: Percentage of respondents ascribing levels of power to various actors regarding extractive industries**



Base: 774

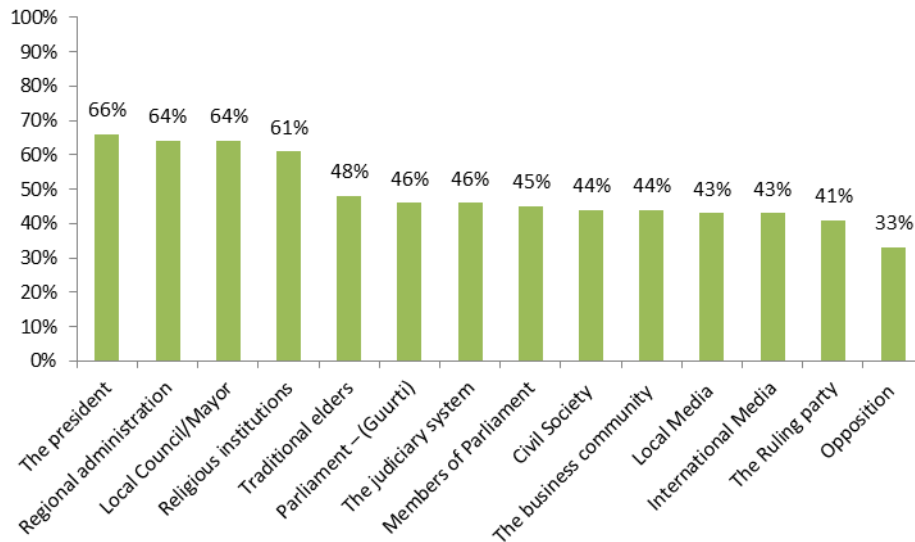
In the Action Research Group workshop, participants described ‘power’ as largely attributed to answerability<sup>16</sup>. However they indicated that state responsiveness to community issues has been slow. The community appears not to have much information in terms of what the state intends to do for them. When participants in the workshop were asked what questions they would like to ask duty bearers when demanding for their rights, the most pertinent questions asked by most participants centered around ‘mitigation’ and ‘future plans’. It is clear from the focus group discussions that state actors are seen as not having a sense of urgency to respond to the community. As a result, participants see accountability currently being a one way process, with the community demanding for responses without receiving them on time or at all.

**Religious institutions are seen as having a high level of power in holding government to account**

Figure 18 below illustrates that religious institutions are reported to have a similar level of power to hold government to account as the president, regional administration and local council/Mayor. Religious leaders were also reported to be highly trusted as a source of information (83%).

<sup>16</sup> Answerability is the extent to which an actor is able or willing to provide a public account and justification for their actions.

**Figure 18: Percentage of respondents that ‘strongly agree’ institutions hold government to account**



Base: 774

NB: Civil society consists of non-governmental organisations and community based organisations

The graph above also highlights that local media and international media have scope for further development with regards to holding Government to account with 43% of respondents reporting that they ‘strongly agree’.

### 2.3.2 Individual and collective efficacy

**There is a high level of efficacy at the community level and a high level of entitlement to question leaders**

The table below illustrates a number of statements that when combined together formulate an efficacy model for both individual and collective efficacy. Respondents showed a high level of agreement on the various statements indicating a strong level of efficacy overall.

**Figure 19: Table illustrating efficacy statements for efficacy model**

<b>Efficacy Statements</b>	<b>1 Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>2 Disagree</b>	<b>3 Agree</b>	<b>4 Strongly Agree</b>
Whenever a problem arises in this area [Daroole/ Barwaaqo/ Wadajir/ Burco-Sheekh], I am confident that people will come together to solve it.	1%	3%	12%	84%
When a problem arises in this area [Daroole/ Barwaaqo/ Wadajir/ Burco-Sheekh], I believe I can make as much difference on my own as if I work with others	2%	6%	27%	65%
When many people in this area [Daroole/ Barwaaqo/ Wadajir/ Burco-Sheekh] voice their concerns or speak out together, we are more likely to be heard.	3%	7%	28%	63%
If people in this area [Daroole/ Barwaaqo/ Wadajir/ Burco-Sheekh] work together, we are likely to influence decisions that affect the community.	4%	8%	28%	60%
Even small communities can have a positive influence on Berbera society when they work together.	4%	6%	25%	65%

Base: 774

When calculating the mean score for efficacy it was found to be very high amongst the majority of respondents. In a rating scale of 4 with 4 being ‘strongly agree’ the mean value was 3.6<sup>17</sup>.

Interestingly, on further analysis there was a significant difference between men and women with men having a significantly higher level of efficacy than women. The mean score for men was 3.7<sup>18</sup> compared to women who had a mean score of 3.5<sup>19</sup>.

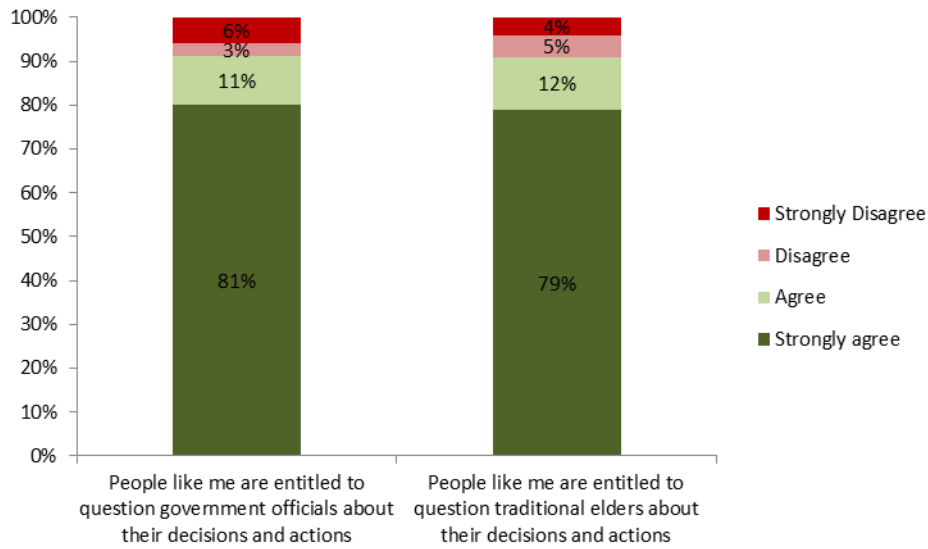
In conjunction with this, further questions related to individual empowerment were asked, which suggest a strong sense of entitlement to question leaders and those in positions of power, 81% of respondents agreed with the statement ‘People like me are entitled to question government officials about their decisions and actions’ and over three-quarters (79%) agreed they were entitled to question traditional elders.

<sup>17</sup> The standard deviation (SD) was 0.49

<sup>18</sup> The standard deviation (SD) was 0.45

<sup>19</sup> The standard deviation (SD) was 0.52

**Figure 20: Percentage of respondents who rated levels of entitlement to question leaders**



Base:774

### **Lack of responsiveness**

Despite this sense of entitlement to question those in power, satisfaction in the explanations given for decisions made by government officials was lower with 46% of respondents reporting to 'strongly agree' and 50% to be in strong agreement regarding explanations from traditional elders.

## 2.4 Berbera Cement Factory- A case study

### Key Findings:

- Respondents are currently not involved in any discussions relating to a potential re-opening of the cement factory but the majority of respondents want to be consulted with on decisions made about it and would welcome the opportunity for dialogue
- There is high resistance amongst respondents to private and foreign investment in the cement factory if it were to re-open
- The majority of respondents want the Government to own the factory but see it as belonging to the community. There is a strong community attachment to it
- Unequal shares were reported as the main reason that the cement factory has not re-opened

Berbera's cement factory was closed in 1988 due to armed civil conflict that erupted during that time and has remained idle ever since. Since 1988 there have been various attempts to revive the cement factory. The most recent attempt was in 2012. The Political Economy Analysis (PEA)<sup>20</sup> conducted under this project identified that a change in ruling parties contributed to the delay in the opening of a new cement factory. The current ruling party that is dominated by a different clan to the previous government was reported to favour partnering with other companies that were influential and linked financially to the new government. This was despite an accord being signed with various stakeholders in the previous government which was then quashed.

**Figure 21: A photo of the derelict cement factory in Berbera**



<sup>20</sup> BBC MEDIA ACTION: IAAAP Inception Report. Accountability and the Information Economy of Somalia: January 2016.

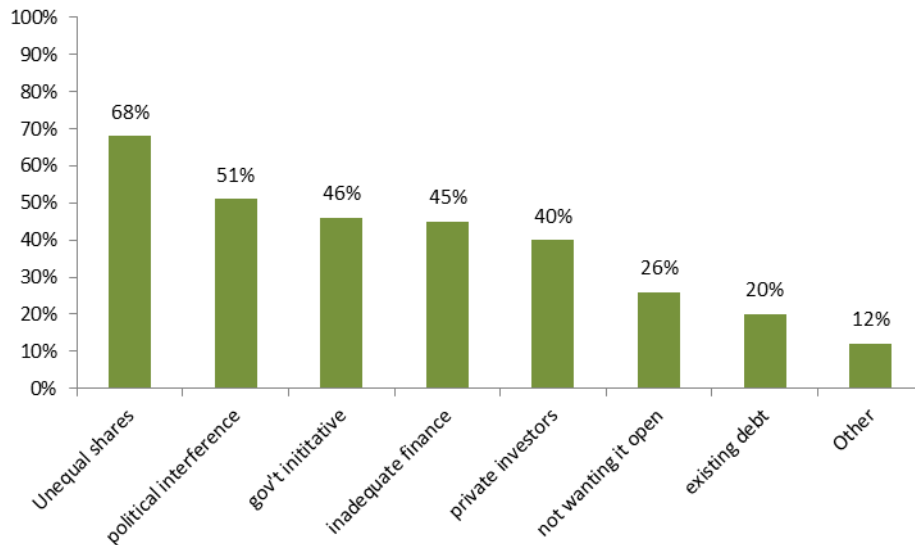
Included in the same report was an interview with a lead government minister in Somaliland that revealed that discussions are underway for a new modern cement factory to be built next to the old one that would be able to produce larger quantities of cement. The approach the government are reported to be taking is to form a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) with a consortium comprising of a local investor, foreign investor who together with the government have hired an Indian firm to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a completely new cement factory in Berbera. The Government intends to float the remaining shares to the public but also apportion some to the host community. However, this arrangement is not clearly stipulated or written down in a form of a Memorandum of Understanding or a PPP and no indication is given as to whether this arrangement is in line with the Somaliland Investment Policy. As such, its legal enforceability is in question especially should a new regime come into place after the next elections in 2017. The discussions are still ongoing and have not been revealed to the public yet.

According to the data, half (50%) of all respondents reported that the community had 'a lot of involvement' in the decisions made concerning the cement factory and there is a desire to be consulted before any decisions are made on industries in the area with 61% strongly agreeing. It was reported that 41% of respondents said they would know where to get information about the cement factory if they needed it. This suggests a gap in access to information sources. In addition, 42% of respondents reported to know where to search for information on the cement factory. However, access to information sources on industries overall was reported as difficult to obtain amongst institutions in positions of power with only around a third of respondents citing that it would be easy to get it from Government (36%) and this was reported to be slightly more difficult from local councils (38%).

The findings indicate a strong aversion to private investment with the majority (88%) of respondents believing that if the cement factory was reopened it should be owned by the Government and only 10% by foreign private investors and 13% by local private investors. In addition, 62% of respondents either agree or strongly agree that international investment in major industries in Berbera is problematic, and 65% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that local investment is problematic. The qualitative findings suggested there is a strong attachment to the factory and decisions made regarding it as participants felt that the cement factory belonged to the local community.

As illustrated in the graph below, the majority of respondents believed that the cement factory was not re-opening mainly because of the unequal distribution of shares (68%), followed by political interference (51%).

**Figure 22: Percentage of respondents who ‘strongly agree’ on reasons for the cement factory not re-opening**



Base:774

As indicated in a Somaliland Investment and Trade Report,<sup>21</sup> foreign direct investment is a relatively new concept for Somaliland with the first multi-million dollar private investment to operate in Somaliland only being implemented in 2012 which was a Coca Cola bottle making factory. The concept of foreign investment is therefore a relatively new one. This indicates that the community would benefit from being better informed and educated about how a PPP would operate in practice and their viewpoints taken into consideration.

### 3. CONCLUSION

Accountability structures in Berbera appear to require further development. Opportunities for people to consult with leaders appear to be lacking and the findings suggest that community groups are not bridging the gap between people and their leaders. However, there is a strong sense of both individual and collective efficacy and a strong desire to question leaders and hold them to account. This was evident in both the quantitative and qualitative findings. Despite the cement factory being used as an example to understand local accountability issues in Berbera, it was evident that there were a number of other issues of concern around accountability, for example, the government’s response to the drought, unemployment and migration. The qualitative findings indicated

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Trade and Investment - Somaliland an Investment Guide to Somaliland Opportunities & Conditions 2013 - 2014  
[http://www.somalilandlaw.com/somaliland\\_investment\\_guide.pdf](http://www.somalilandlaw.com/somaliland_investment_guide.pdf)

discontent with the way the government has handled these problems and a lack of a mechanism to question them.

However, when asking specific questions on this it became apparent that people felt quite strongly about the cement factory believing it belonged to the people of Berbera and that the Government should own most of the shares in this. Private investment was something that people reported to lack knowledge about and be averse to, which could pose some challenges if the opening of a new cement factory goes ahead under a PPP without adequate public consultation.

A number of gender differences were reported in the data. Women are less engaged in discussions concerning governance and community issues than men and participate less in civic life. In addition, fewer report that they have knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of both state and non-state actors. This creates a further barrier to their participation and engagement on governance issues.

Access to information on extractive industries was reported to be difficult to obtain at both a national and local level, indicating a lack of transparency in which information is communicated to the public.

Information on decisions made about the community of Berbera is reported to be communicated via the media. However, the media is tightly controlled by the government. Findings indicated a lack of trust in local and international media as a vehicle to hold government to account. This creates further barriers for communities in obtaining accurate information about decisions made in Berbera.

Television was the source most used for information about Berbera but was not as trusted as religious leaders.

### **3.1. PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are based on the research findings from the quantitative survey, which have been triangulated with the qualitative research conducted with the Action Research Group.

1. There is an opportunity to create an effective platform for the community and state and non-state actors to engage in discussions on decisions that are made in Berbera. People feel entitled to and are willing to question decision-makers but lack effective platforms for accurate information and dialogue.
2. Platforms created for dialogue should include a diversity of duty bearers, particularly religious leaders as they were reported to have an equal measure of power to hold government to account and were highly trusted amongst the community.
3. These spaces or platforms for discussion should be accessible for women as well as men and should encourage women's participation, which is currently not as high as men's. It is important to note that face to face communication is still important particularly amongst women. For example, women preferred the idea of a town hall meeting with leaders to inform and discuss accountability issues.
4. Discussions on the cement factory should include all relevant stakeholders, including private investors, as people reported low levels of knowledge about their roles and responsibilities and had a strong aversion to private shares in the cement factory. The Government should

be encouraged to be more open about their negotiation with private investors so that they are held accountable.

5. High levels of television access indicate that television would be an effective platform for engaging with audiences on accountability issues. However, it should be noted that for this survey respondents were from an urban location and further research would be required to assess the most appropriate media communication tool for rural populations.
6. Social media such as Whatsapp and Facebook are being utilised mainly by men or youths (aged 18-24 years old) and not women. This provides a further platform for increasing engagement and discussion on governance and accountability issues particularly amongst the youth. However, access is greater in urban areas than rural areas.
7. Media is not seen as playing a big role in holding government to account, mainly because of the tightly controlled environment in which it operates. There is a need to build the capacity of journalists to provide impartial information and work with local and international media houses but it is important to understand the context in which journalists and media houses operate and the risks associated to this.

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## APPENDICES

### Sampling

In order to do the sampling a calculation was obtained from the population size estimates for Berbera from a UNDP survey in 2005 that estimated the population to be approximately 60,000 people. The sample was then calculated at 95% confidence level and the 3.5 confidence interval to achieve the sample size of 774 (see appendix for population breakdown of Berbera).

The survey used a clustered, stratified, multi-stage, probability sample design. The stages are described below;

#### **STAGE 1: Distribution across the Districts PPS**

A random sample of PSUs was drawn from the Sahil sampling frame provided by the Ministry of Planning. Four sub-districts were identified in Berbera i.e. Barwaaqo, Burco Sheik, Daroole and Wadajir. The Interviews were distributed across the district proportional to sample size as illustrated in the table below;

**Table 1. Sampling frame for selection of households**

Districts	Population		Sampled Households	Selected EAs
Daroole	1114	7%	54	5
Wadajir	3313	21%	161	16
Burco Sheikh	7620	48%	370	38
Barwaaqo	3897	24%	189	19
<b>Total population</b>	<b>15944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>78</b>

#### **Stage 2 - Sample distribution across the Enumeration Areas**

Following this distribution, which is a PPS by the population of the districts, second stage stratified random sampling procedure was applied according to the following steps. Listing of all the EAs that make up each District and the corresponding populations were used to distribute the interviews once more in proportional to size. (See appendices). A total of 78 sampling start points (SSPs) were originally selected to obtain the sample of 774. An additional EA was selected during fieldwork due to one EA having no household dwellings. It was therefore, replaced with one of similar size and characteristics.

#### **Stage – 3 Selections of the Households**

Households were selected using screening questions that included a household list (see appendices on questionnaire). The KISH grid method was then used to obtain the eligible person within the household and the interviewer randomly selected one individual only within the household. For each EA, starting points were selected based on whether it was a road, school hospital, well, etc. and the interviewers went off in four different directions. From that point interviewers chose every 9<sup>th</sup> household on the right hand-side (because the fieldwork began on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2016). Only households were substituted and not respondents but only after three unsuccessful call backs. Appointments were made with some respondents who were mainly men. There were 53 interviews that were conducted outside the household due to their unavailability within the household. Unfortunately, we are unable to identify which respondents these were in the data as this information was not collected by the agency. The interviews took place in various locations included the work place, tea shops, hotels and private houses. The respondents were mostly men and came from different EAs. It was reported from the field that the distances to interviews outside the household varied. However, all the interviews outside the household took place privately with just the interviewer and respondent present and private spaces with no interruptions were secured. The majority of these interviews took place between 2-3pm in the day. This may introduce a small bias because the environment for collecting the data differed and could potentially affect the internal validity of the results of the 53 responses.

### **Limitations and effects on the data responses**

#### **Sampling Frame**

There were a number of challenges to obtaining up to date population estimates for Somaliland and specifically for Berbera and the four sub-districts. This was due to a number of barriers to identifying who had ownership of the data. This caused a slight delay in fieldwork. In addition, not all demographic information was shared so it also meant that the sampling frame had to be designed based on limited data estimates. This means the data could not be weighted according to all demographic information. However, we were able to obtain location and gender data for each of the four sub-districts.

#### **Seasonal effects**

During fieldwork there were a number of events and issues present that could have a seasonal effect if this survey were to be conducted at a different point in time. The events had some connection to governance and accountability issues that could have an effect on responses at that time. This could affect representativeness of the data and generalizability. The issues included a voter's registration

programme where the mobilisation of the voter registration in Berbera was going on during the field work and the actual voter registration commenced once the field work had been completed. In addition, there were reports of clan issues/dispute over the establishment of fresh new port in a place close to Berbera (Ceel Gardi). There were reports from respondents that militias from Berbera dominant clans had mobilised arms and attacked the other clan who was to establish the new port. There was reported to be a clash between the two clans and government officials who had come to sort the problem out. The negotiation of this dispute/clash was reported to be going on in Berbera during the field work.

### **Generalisability**

The survey was conducted in Berbera on an urban population only. Therefore, the data cannot be seen as generalizable to the rest of Somaliland. Future surveys would need to include rural locations and a larger sample size to provide data that would generalize to the rest of the Somaliland population. This means that the findings have low external validity.

### **Key Learnings**

**Changes to sampling design:** One of the EAs 0162 in Daroole was found to be primarily open space and had a lack of households. Therefore, it was replaced with another EA 0149 which had a greater population in which to conduct fieldwork. It would have been more effective to have visited the EAs prior to fieldwork and check for evidence of households before commencing fieldwork so that any replacement EAs could be decided upon beforehand.

**Feedback and communication** – More effective communication and feedback mechanisms need to be operationalised for future surveys whilst fieldwork is in operation. There were a few communication issues in the field due to lack of access to certain communication tools.