



MARKA CASE STUDY: DRAFT REPORT

USAID OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES
SOMALIA STABILIZATION INITIATIVE (SSI)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
CSO	Civil society organization
DC	District commissioner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
SNA	Somali National Army
SSI	Somalia Stabilization Initiative
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
TIS+	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization+
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States Agency for International Development Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) began implementing activities in Marka during the district's critical transition from clan conflict and al-Shabaab influence to the reestablishment of state authority, and has remained the only major stabilization actor providing assistance in the district. This case study report focuses on the activities conducted under SSI efforts in Marka and two surrounding communities during the span of the project (June 2018 to April 2020), emphasizing lessons that can be learned to enhance future programming in the region.

Data collection involved a document review of 85 activity and research documents, more than 70 respondents interviewed in person or in focus group discussions, and a survey of 607 community members in Marka District. These data were analyzed to inform a case study that uncovers pathways of change and analyze how, why, and under what circumstances SSI activities implemented in Marka and two surrounding communities led to a change (or not). To make this assessment, the case study team considered the *approach*, *impact*, and *endurability* of SSI activities in Marka through a social, political, and economic lens. The case study team adopted an Appreciative Inquiry approach, which involved collaborative engagement with the intended audiences for the case study. To integrate intended audiences' perspectives, the team facilitated a series of participatory feedback meetings throughout the case study design and implementation phases. These inputs have been synthesized and integrated in the overall data analysis, and are reflected in the insights, conclusions, and recommendations in this report.

In terms of the program's approach, the sequencing of SSI activities was perceived as successful in that they allowed activities to be designed in ways that responded to the reported needs and priorities of community members. At the same time, SSI implemented activities through an "outside in" approach, by first engaging smaller towns outside of Marka (Shalanbood and Ceel Jaale) and progressing into Marka later, when presented with a window of opportunity. This geographic approach allowed for greater opportunity to pilot activities and demonstrate activities' success, thus helping secure buy-in from community members. Throughout, SSI was careful to ensure benefits equally across clans and to promote the inclusion of youth and women, although gaps still remain in this regard. Due in part to the careful nature of the program approach and the inclusive processes during the activity design phase, community leaders and members are more motivated to maintain collective development and peace over continued clan conflict.

The prevalence of social divisions, especially through inter-clan conflict between the Biyomaal and Habar Gedir sub-clans in Marka District, were a key challenges facing community members. SSI contributed to the erosion of clan-based divisions through the implementation of reconciliation and recovery activities such as the development of peace committees, inter-clan brush clearance, and youth sports tournament; however, gaps remain. Additionally, activities such as streetlight installation and clean-up initiatives led to an improved sense of safety and security, although Al-Shabaab continues to present a looming security threat.

SSI activities worked to address the prevalence of power imbalances and influence by spoilers and extremist groups in local government through promoting inclusivity and community-government relations. Due to the branding of SSI activities as local government initiatives, community members' trust in local government improved, particularly in the district commissioner (DC), as the community witnessed success in reconciliation and recovery efforts. Through initiatives such as rehabilitation of local government offices, SSI promoted improved interactions between government officials and

community leaders and members. Inclusion across clans and of youth and women in local government varies, but it is clear that effective mitigation and management of conflict in the district will depend on the ability of local government to continue strengthening reconciliation and inclusive practices.

SSI activities sought to address challenges in economic inclusion by establishing two markets and promoting inter-clan economic interactions through reconciliation efforts and dividend activities. SSI activities around recovery of markets provided community members with a more secure place to buy and sell goods. Efforts to improve clan reconciliation has helped strengthen inclusion in economic activities, which in turn promotes better clan relationships through increased and improved interactions. Although the main goal of these interventions was to affect clan dynamics, rehabilitation of markets also contributed to improving economic conditions. For example, with enhanced security through streetlights and road clearings, SSI has promoted improved supply chains of staple goods and encouraged the establishment of more local businesses and provided temporary employment. Community members still only have moderate access to economic opportunities, which varies by clan, and lack of employment remains a challenge, especially among youth, suggesting that a long-term economic development program is needed to improve overall economic conditions in Marka.

As SSI withdraws from Marka District, community members hold a tentative positive outlook that reconciliation and recovery can continue, as well as a cautious optimism that is tempered by recognition of potential clan conflict and remaining security threats by Al-Shabaab. Additionally, it is clear that women have less optimism for the future and are experiencing reconciliation and recovery differently from men, although it is unclear why this is the case.

Because this case study emphasizes learning, areas of improvement are addressed across all data collected and analyzed. This case study report closes with overall conclusions and corresponding recommendations. The recommended measures are intended to help inform future programming by local and outside actors in Marka District.

INTRODUCTION

This case study report presents the key insights, conclusions, and recommendations from an analysis of activities implemented in the Marka District under the United States Agency for International Development Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) program. The purpose of this case study is to support the SSI team, USAID/Somalia, other international donors, and Somali stakeholders to better understand *how, why, and under what circumstances* the SSI activities implemented in Marka District and two surrounding communities led to a change (or not). In particular, the case study elucidates the pathways of change and the role different actors have played in this change. It also examines how the SSI strategic approach played a role in facilitating the change and whether and how it can be applied to other relevant contexts. [Annex A](#) lists the case study questions.

The case study is informed by document review, and primary data collection using qualitative and quantitative data methods. Qualitative data collection in Marka, Shalanbood and Ceej Jaale included key informant interviews and focus group discussions with SSI staff, community leaders and members, government officials, and activity participants. The case study team also conducted a randomized in-person household survey in the three districts, as well as a phone survey of select activity participants. [Annex B](#) presents the detailed case study methodology and [Annex C](#) discusses strengths and limitations of the methodology. [Annex D](#) provides the data collection instruments.

The report first summarizes the current Somali context and the SSI in the Marka District. Case study questions are then presented, followed by insights, conclusions, and recommendations for Somali stakeholders, donor agencies, and development organizations to consider when implementing follow-on activities in Marka District.

CONTEXT

Somalia stands at a crossroads. The country's political transition to stable and effective governance is proceeding slowly but steadily. Despite a flawed process, the election of Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo as president of the Federal Government of Somalia, in February 2017, buoyed optimism nationally and abroad that the country is on a path to reduce corruption, reform government, and reconcile communities. The continued devolution of power to newly formed federal member states also creates an opportunity to form a new political covenant that balances local interests with national inclusion. The prospect of direct national elections and the development of a new constitution loom on the horizon.

However, the political progress the fledgling government has made is fragile and offensive operations to recover remaining areas held by Al Shabaab have not yet materialized. Despite losing control of significant territory in recent years, Al-Shabaab remains a resilient insurgent force capable of launching attacks to discredit the government, demoralize communities, and destabilize large areas of Somalia.

Violent extremist organizations such as Al-Shabaab will continue to destabilize Somalia so long as the following conditions persist:

- **Government is weak and absent:** Somalia has not had a functioning government capable of exerting political control over the country since 1991. Al-Shabaab is the latest iteration of a long line of extremist groups that have capitalized on the government's weakness by responding to people's need for security and basic governance. If military momentum does not translate into political

progress that fills governance gaps, there will be space for violent extremist organizations such as Al-Shabaab to destabilize the country.

- **Communities are divided:** Decades of conflict have shredded the social fabric, leaving a bitter legacy of clan divisions and community grievances extremist organizations exacerbate and exploit. The Federal Government of Somalia will not be able to consolidate security gains and establish its credibility unless it demonstrates the political will to be an honest and effective broker to mediate these disputes. Al-Shabaab will also remain a destabilizing force until individuals who have joined extremist groups see a viable path to reintegration into their communities. The Farmajo administration recognizes this reality and has elevated reconciliation to a national policy priority.
- **Youth are marginalized:** Seventy percent of Somalia's people are under the age of 30. The youth have no living memory of a functioning central government and are not productively invested in Somalia's political and economic future. As long as youth feel disempowered, disillusioned, and disengaged, violent extremist organizations will find a deep pool for recruitment. No government will be credible or stable unless it meaningfully engages with youth and incorporates their interests.

Based on more than two decades of experience, the consequences of continued instability in Somalia are clear: pervasive conflict, large-scale displacement that spills across the region, reduced resiliency to humanitarian crises, and a safe haven for the export of terrorism.¹

MARKA

Marka (also known as Merca), a port city established in the sixth century, is situated on the southern coast of Somalia, 90 kilometers south of Mogadishu. Marka District borders Benadir Regional Administration to the northeast, Afgooye and Awdhegle districts to the north, Qoryooley District to the west, and Baraawe and Kurtuwaarey districts to the south. There has been no official census, but local stakeholders estimate that the population is between 260,000 and 265,000.

Marka has a diverse clan presence, including the majority clan the Banadiri (including the Bandhawoow, Gibil-cad, Moorshe, and Shaanshi sub-clans) who dominate business activities, the Begeedi of Digil the Beesha Jareer Weyne, Biyomaal, the Hawiye (including the Abgaal, Habir Gedir, Hawadle, Murusade, and Shekhaaal sub-clans), the Garre, and minorities from the Darood clan.² Regionally, the majority clan is the Dir/Biyomaal and their associated Jareer-Biyomaal farmers, because they are the statistical majority both in Marka town and most towns across the district. Across the district, most Hawiye groups are considered minorities that wield power due to their ties to business and security/Somali National Alliance (SNA); the exception is along the coastal road north of Marka, which is controlled by Al-Shabaab and where Hawiye are the majority.³

In November 2008, Al-Shabaab captured Marka, which they had controlled until August 2012, when pro-government forces African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and 14 October recaptured it. Between 2013 and 2016, AMISOM carried out security operations, which led to civilian deaths. Because of reported human rights violations at the hands of AMISOM and SNA during 2015 liberation operations,

¹ USAID OTI. 2016. *Program Document, Somalia Stabilization Initiative*.

² Marka Geographic Assessment Report (GAR), April 2019, 1.

³ Informing Future Strategic Engagement in Marka: Analyzing Current Conditions, Identifying Key Actors, and Assessing Likely Trends (Valar) February 2020, 6.

mistrust toward them grew. Al-Shabaab exploited this mistrust and existing inter-clan conflicts to recruit youth, and citizens turned to clan militias and Al-Shabaab for security instead.

Al-Shabaab regained control of the town in February 2016, after AMISOM withdrew its military base from Marka and joined the Ceel Jaale base on the outskirts of the city. Marka was then recovered on August 17, 2018, by the 14 October pro-government forces led by General Abdullahi Abdi Anood. Security checkpoints were set up along the main roads that enter Marka from the east. Since then, Al-Shabaab has carried out a number of attacks against SNA bases.⁴

For the past 3 years, the Biyomaal clan have opposed and fought against Al-Shabaab and have collaborated with the 14 October forces since Marka was recovered. On the other hand, in the absence of government forces prior to recovery, the Habir Gedir clan sided with Al-Shabaab. The Biyomaal have been an important source of information on the local context to government forces because they are largely located in rural areas of Marka that Al-Shabaab may pass through to enter Marka.

SSI'S PROGRAM IN MARKA⁵

In response to these challenges, USAID/OTI initiated the implementation of SSI with the primary purpose of minimizing the conditions that enable violent extremist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, to destabilize Somalia. SSI contributes to stabilization efforts by countering the influence and presence of extremist organizations, reducing their ability to take root and recruit, and creating opportunities for government and local communities to reestablish control over their country. The program is also called *Dalbile*, which translates as “nation rising.” It focuses on communities in areas recently recovered from non-state actors. As of May 2020, SSI had reached a total of 37,468 beneficiaries through 29 activities in Marka that support the district’s peaceful transition to stability.

Marka—a strategic port town and historic capital of the Lower Shabelle Region—is especially important for SSI. Clan conflict exacerbated by Al-Shabaab has taken a devastating toll on communities across the district, leading to widespread insecurity, displacement, inter-clan mistrust, and marginalization of minority clans. On August 17, 2018, 14 October government forces recovered Marka from Al-Shabaab. The SNA has since conducted extensive military operations in the town and its outskirts to improve security and ensure Marka does not fall back under the militant group’s control.

The SSI began implementing activities in Marka and its surroundings in September 2018, during the district’s critical transition from Al-Shabaab control to the establishment of government and has remained the only major stabilization actor providing assistance in the district. Exhibit I presents an overview of the activities implemented in three phases across Marka under the SSI.

⁴ Valar, February 2020.

⁵ Contextual information taken from OTI’s Marka Cluster Case Study – Final Case Study Evaluation.

"Outside-In" Approach

Phase 1: Research and Analysis (June 2018–April 2020) – progress in relations between Biyomaal and Habargidir, two communities historically in conflict

- Reinforce and consolidate trends with tangible dividends
- Amplify activities through local media to create broader incentives to replicate reconciliation
- Position OTI to respond to potential windows of opportunity that emerge in Marka

Phase 2: Reconciliation to Recovery (March 2019–April 2020)

- Expand local reconciliation efforts to better include minority clans, women, and youth
- Bring previously divided communities together for public works/projects providing a common benefit
- Start with soft dialogue activities and quickly follow up with tangible projects

Phase 3: Extension of State Authority (June 2019–April 2020)

- Support the Marka District Administration to establish a presence, engage with communities, and deliver dividends

CASE STUDY INSIGHTS

RELEVANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM APPROACH

INSIGHT 1: The sequencing of activities allowed SSI to respond directly to the community's expressed needs and priorities and inspired "competition for peace" through dividend activities. The sequencing seems to have motivated the community to ignore clan conflict in favor of collective development and peace.

SSI began its programming with a comprehensive context analysis and research mandate that informed the program approach. The availability of sound information on the current context was one of the criteria identified for SSI to enter new locations, according to the November 2018 SSI Strategy Review Session Report. The context analysis aimed to understand security, political/governance, and clan dynamics. In addition to informing the programmatic approach, the context analysis also informed topics for reconciliation dialogues, which would be the first activity implemented when beginning programming in a new location.

The SSI team also conducted contextual research throughout the program for activities they implemented to ensure each activity was intentional in contributing to community reconciliation. For example, SSI staff reported that contextual research ensured streetlights were installed near markets, streets, or neighborhoods that were frequented by all clans to maximize impact on reconciliation.

We continued to invest in research and analysis and it really [helped] us understand the context, we didn't do anything blindly. Every activity was based on elaborate context analysis and risk assessment. (Key informant interview, SSI staff)

SSI staff reported that although existing reconciliation efforts focused on the interests of Biyomaal and Habar Gedir clan elite, SSI recognized a need to conduct dialogues that were more inclusive of other key stakeholders, such as women, youth, and members of other clans. SSI began reconciliation dialogues with community leaders, women, and youth in Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, and Marka town with the overall goal of building a foundation in the community for follow-on activities.

First thing we did was organize different soft activities, dialogue to look at building consensus between needs of this community – who have not sat together in the last 8 years. (Key informant interview, SSI staff)

Reconciliation activities also helped SSI better understand the context, community needs, and priorities that in turn informed the focus of follow-on dividend activities. Indeed, when SSI moved toward implementation of dividend activities, there was a clear understanding as to which activities would likely be the most responsive to need and the kinds of activities that would illuminate positive change so communities would not lose faith in the reconciliation and peace process. For example, activities such as brush clearance, streetlight installation, and school rehabilitation generated short-term employment and demonstrated dividends of peace.

Just essentially to show visible hard and soft programming that the communities can see that the government is trying – idea that the government is taking vested interest in developing Marka, it is important to the government, showing the community that we are winning against [Al-Shabaab] and that you should be working with us instead. (Key informant interview, SSI staff)

The case study indicated SSI activities did respond to community needs. Exhibit 2 details the priority needs identified throughout the reconciliation dialogues held in Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood and Marka town. As discussed in subsequent sections and illustrated in the following insights, respondents noted that brush clearance and solar streetlights enhanced security, school rehabilitation supplied needed education services, and the rehabilitation of markets provided safer spaces to conduct economic activity. There is some indication from our data that these activities contributed to improved livelihoods and a subsequent movement from clan conflict in favor of collective development.

This [improvement in quality of life] has also resulted [in] collectiveness and readiness of the community to stand for their developments and forget about the chaos and animosity they have gone through in the recent years. (Focus group discussion, community leaders, Marka)

Exhibit 2: List of priority needs identified through reconciliation dialogues

CEEL JAALE ⁶	SHALANBOOD	MARKA TOWN ⁷
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen security and make it effective in terms of community development Health facilities Electricity Basic education Road rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security and security awareness raising activities and cooperation among community members Development of production assets (irrigation canals, farm tools and equipment, and distribution of farm seeds) Employment opportunities for youth Electricity Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the old port of Marka Construction of a community meeting hall Construction and rehabilitation of playgrounds Provision of health services to reduce child mortality Provision of livelihood opportunities for the community affected by the clan conflicts Creation of employment opportunities for the conflict-affected community Investment in fishery and farming sectors for fishing and farming groups Rehabilitation public infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and roads Combating Al-Shabaab forces Training in trauma healing Brush clearance to improve the security situation

Another important aspect of sequencing was that it generated “competition for peace,” which motivated the communities to maintain peaceful coexistence. Among the varied reasons SSI worked directly with local actors at the beginning of the program were the desire to ensure clan balance and inclusiveness of all clans in activities and the non-existence of a credible government actor at the time. An added advantage of this sequence was the incentive it created among community members for reconciliation; if SSI had provided public services directly to the residents in the form of dividend activities, it would have met the community’s immediate needs and improved the livelihood of Marka residents. If this had been the case, however, there would have been no incentive for the community to reconcile. By first engaging with the community through reconciliation dialogues, the SSI approach was able to bring together members of different clans around a common purpose and advance reconciliation and peace in Marka, which then materialized in the form of dividends.

INSIGHT 2: The SSI “outside-in” approach provided an opportunity to pilot activities, secure buy-in from community members, and demonstrate success within the community before expansion.

SSI staff reported that by implementing activities in Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood, community members were able to see the benefit of activities spearheaded by the Lower Shabelle governor’s office and local government leaders (supported by SSI), which increased buy-in for activities that were eventually implemented in Marka town.

⁶ USAID OTI SSI. *Grassroots Reconciliation in Marka District: Ceel Jaale & Shalanbood Towns – Priority Needs and Solutions Recommended.*

⁷ USAID OTI SSI. *Grassroots Reconciliation in Marka Town Final Evaluation Report.*

Additionally, through the reconciliation dialogue activities, communities had opportunities to identify their needs and priorities. However, the needs and priorities often reflected those of the neighboring communities through the “competition for peace.” SSI staff noted that when installing streetlights in Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood, for example, residents of Marka witnessed the benefits of peace, which then motivated them to reconcile in order to benefit from these peace dividends.

INSIGHT 3: SSI was largely successful in ensuring the benefits of the recovery efforts were shared equally across clans, although the participation of different groups in the design of activities, especially reconciliation activities, is less clear. However, it is evident that the SSI team progressively adapted its approach to make it more inclusive of youth and women, even though gaps remain.

As a result of contextual analysis activities, the SSI team had an early understanding that a clan-balanced programming approach in Marka and surrounding areas was crucial for the success of the program, and therefore focused on the inclusion of groups based on clan, gender, and age.

SSI was largely successful in ensuring equal sharing of the benefits of the recovery efforts across clans. One method used to secure equal access was the consultative process SSI applied in selecting activity beneficiaries. This process involved participation of a Project Oversight Committee, community members, and government officials from Ceel Jaale, Marka, and Shalanbood.

Assurance of equality in benefits across clans was also partly due to the nature of activities. For example, the placement of streetlights and the location of brush clean-up campaigns made sure members of all clans benefited from these services. Similar activities in Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood helped ensure program equity across clans, including with respect to employment opportunities.

I believe the right people were involved in designing and implementing these activities. All the clans in the area had equal and fair representation in the activities in employment and they all benefited from the activities. (Key informant interview, civil society organization [CSO], Marka)

Yes, I believe that the most rightful were included. The village leaders together with the administration shared the slots of the resources given during the recovery activities. Then they divided among the community clans and social groups fairly. There [were] no specific group[s] that were left out. Our village always shares what is available. (Key informant interview, government official, Shalanbood)

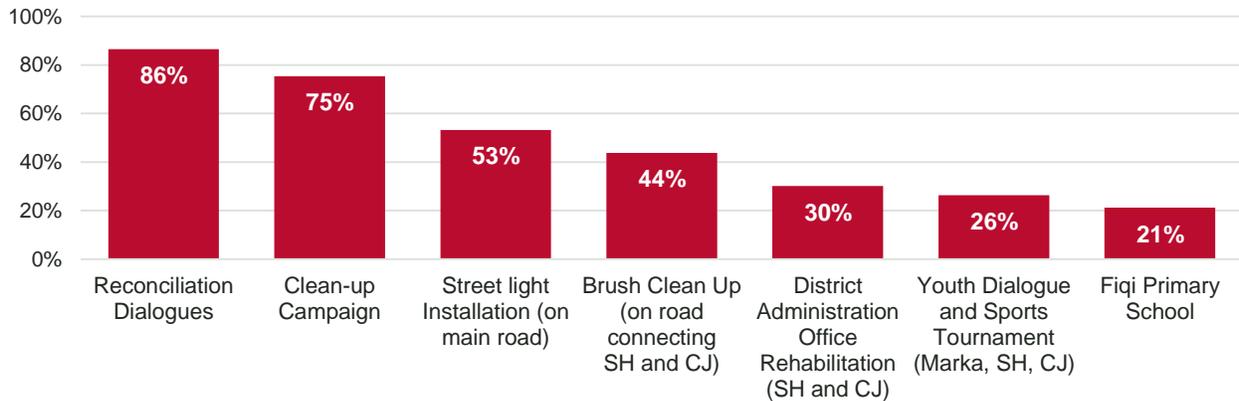
[During] activities carried out in the recovery process, all social groups and clans participated (different clans, women, youth, leader and LA [local authority]) activities like bush cleaning and construction activities, all different clan demographic took part without clan separation and favoritism. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

Data indicated widespread knowledge of dividend activities by community members and community leaders, but more knowledge about reconciliation dialogues among leaders than community members. The majority of community leaders, government officials, CSOs, and informal peace committee members said they knew about and participated in reconciliation activities. Almost all (94%) reported participating in reconciliation dialogues and most noted participation in dividend activities. Most community members who took part in focus group discussions reported knowledge of dividend activities (e.g., rehabilitations, clean-ups), but the majority did not know about reconciliation activities (women and youth dialogues, Marka Pride) outside of the broader reconciliation dialogues. A substantial

proportion of community members (40–60%) stated they participated in reconciliation dialogues, clean-up campaigns, and district office rehabilitations.

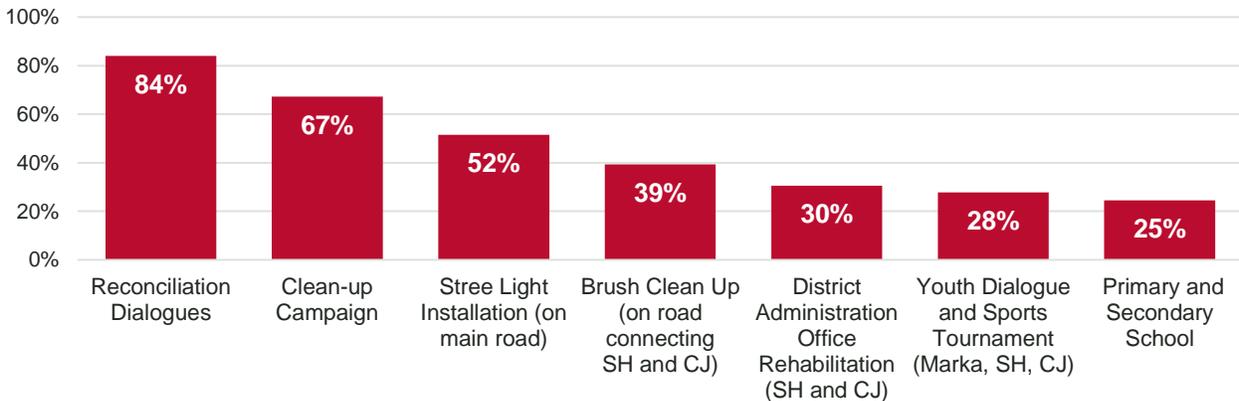
The survey also showed there was widespread awareness of SSI activities among residents of Ceel Jaale, Marka, and Shalanbood, with reconciliation dialogue being the most popular and youth dialogues and primary and secondary activities being the least popular. In Marka town, almost all activities were relatively popular, with dialogues being the most popular. Exhibits 3, 4, and 5 illustrate the popularity of different activities in the three different towns.

Exhibit 3: Awareness of activities – Ceel Jaale (community survey)



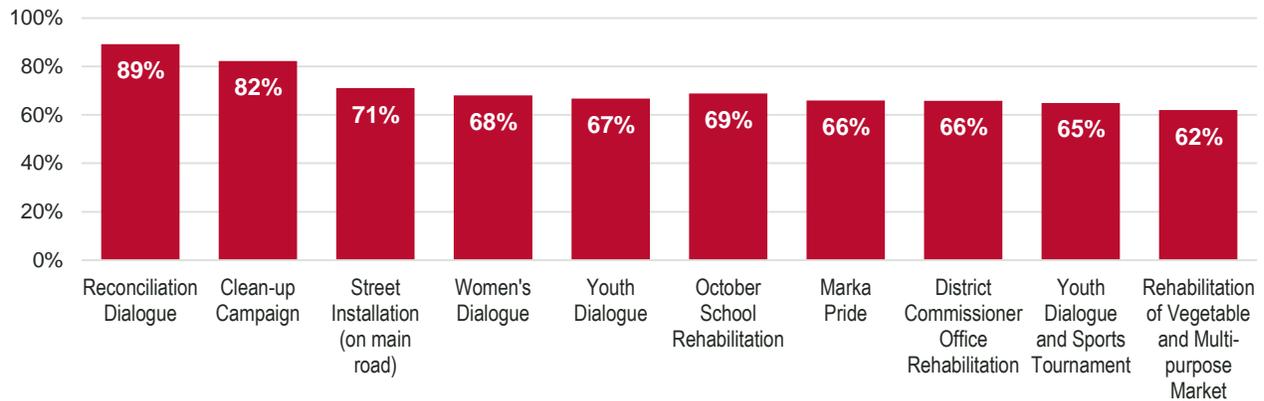
SH = Shalanbood; CJ = Ceel Jaale

Exhibit 4: Awareness of activities – Shalanbood (community survey)



SH = Shalanbood; CJ = Ceel Jaale

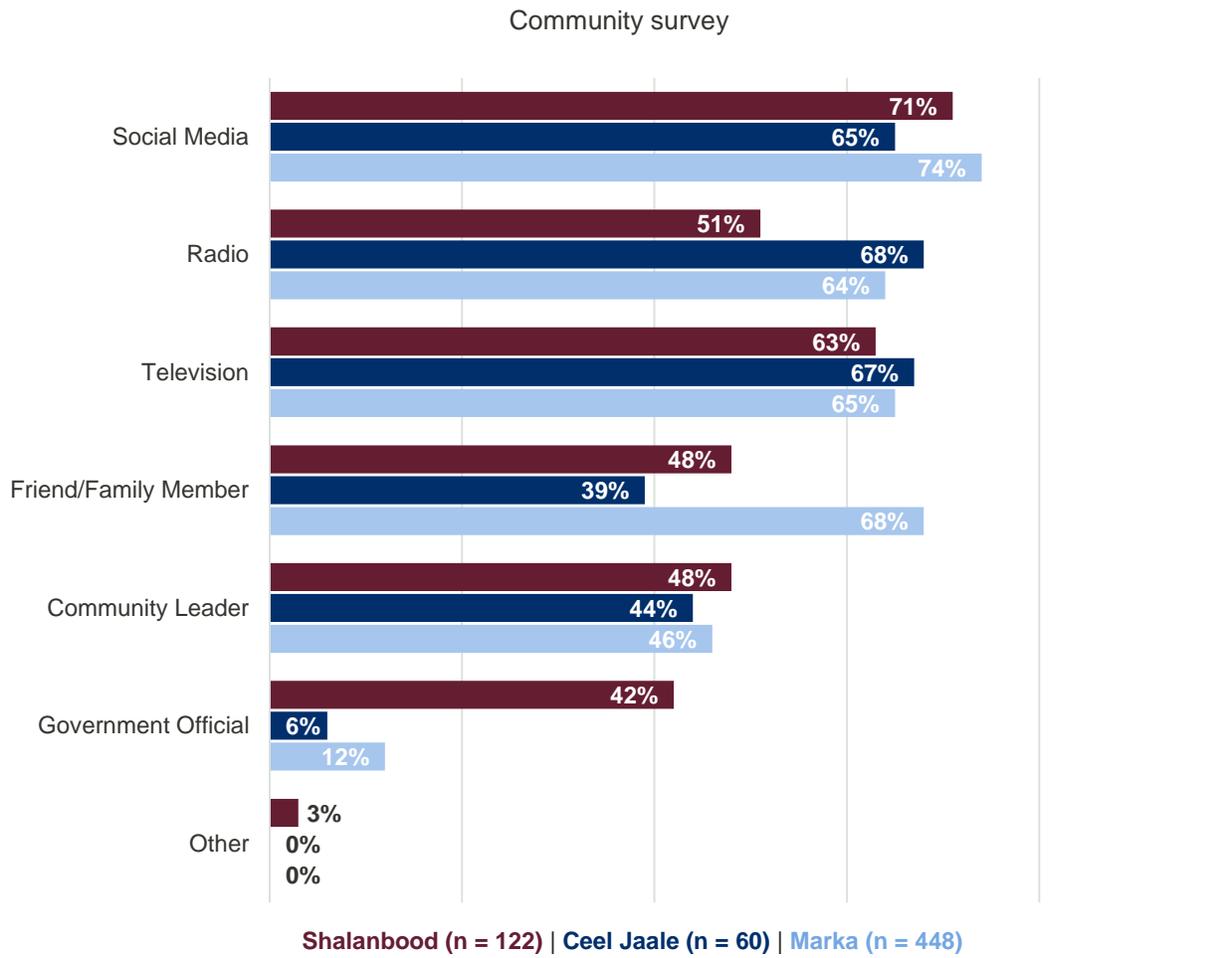
Exhibit 5: Awareness of activities – Marka town (community survey)



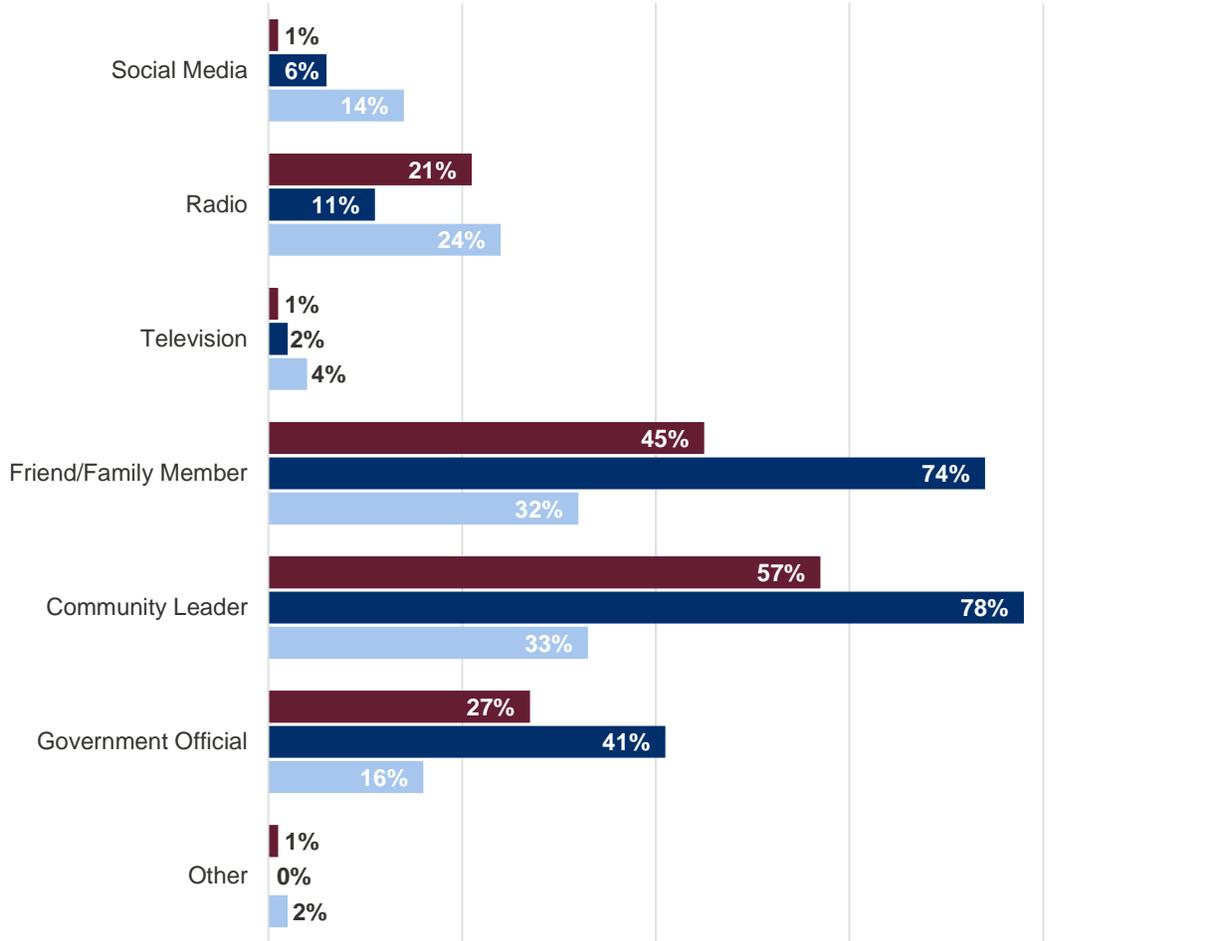
Community members reported learning about SSI activities from various sources, and from social media to the largest extent. Exhibit 6 and 7 present survey results on the sources of information for various activities across the three districts. More than half of respondents reported hearing about activities from radio and television or a friend or family member, while less than half heard about activities through community leaders or government officials. Government officials played a larger role informing community members about SSI activities in Shalanbood than in Ceel Jaale. There were not large differences in sources noted between activities, although in general, more people reported hearing about reconciliation dialogues via social media than they did other activities. Activity participants were less likely to report learning about activities through social media and slightly more likely to hear about activities through community leaders or government officials.⁸

⁸ One limitation of the activity participant survey is that anomalies could exist due to very few participants surveyed from Shalanbood (11) and Ceel Jaale (19) in particular.

Exhibit 6: Average percentage of respondents who learned about SSI reconciliation and recovery activities through different mediums



Activity Participant Survey



Shalanbood (n = 11) | Ceel Jaale (n = 19) | Marka (n = 115)

The data also show that women and youth participated in these recovery activities. Survey results actually show that in Marka, women reported participating in all activities at equal or higher rates than men. This was especially evident in reconciliation dialogues, where 34 percent of women reported participation compared to 24 percent of men. In the Marka clean-up campaign, 37 percent of women reported participation, compared to only 21 percent of men. Although SSI staff sought to include women in activities throughout design and implementation, it is unclear whether high participation by women can be attributed to SSI efforts.

In Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood, generally, people were less likely to have participated in activities, and rates of women who took part were lower than in Marka. Differences between female and male rates of participation were not as stark in Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood, and women generally participated in activities at equal or slightly lower rates than men.

SSI context analysis, as well as lessons learned from reconciliation dialogue activities implemented before Marka’s recovery, points to the key role that women play in reconciliation efforts and the challenges to women’s participation in stabilization efforts. The SSI women’s reconciliation dialogue activity in Marka

centered on engaging women from all clans at the grassroots level to support strengthening of clan relations and to enhance the durability of the reconciliation process. However, it is unclear what types of roles women held when participating in activities, and to what extent both women and men served in leadership positions or held decision-making power throughout participation.

Exhibit 7: Marka survey respondents – participation in activities (community survey)

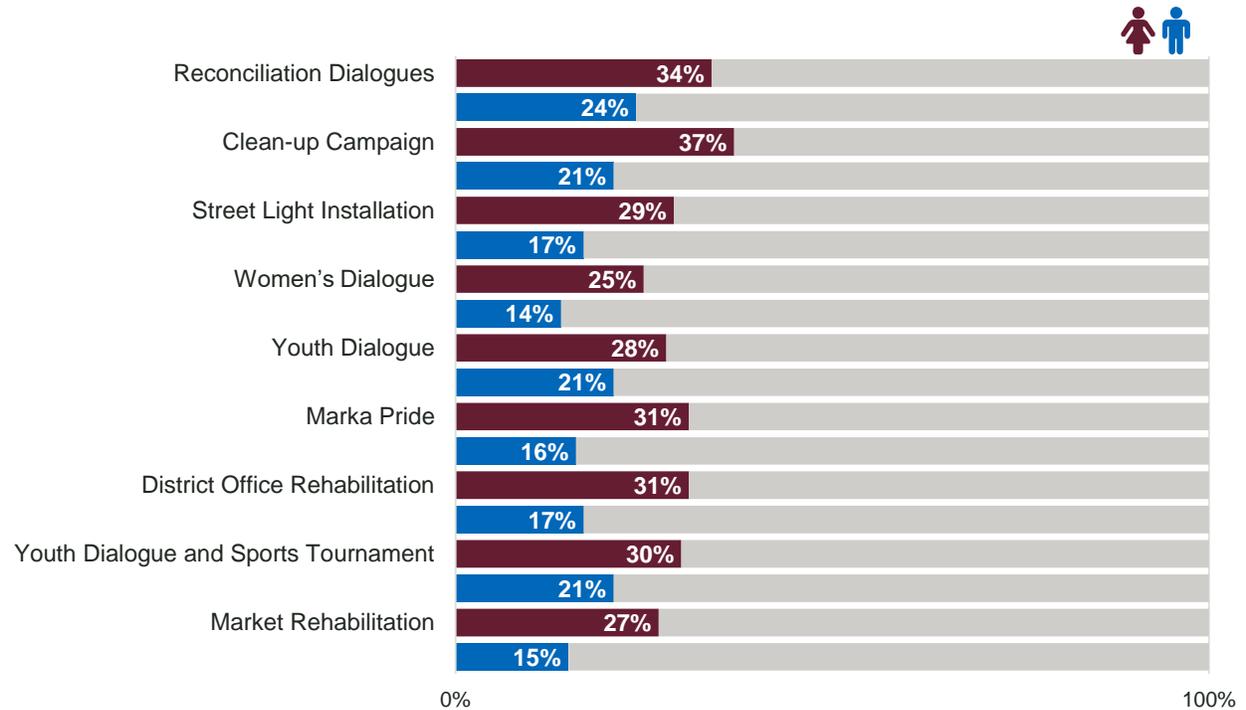


Exhibit 8: Shalanbood survey respondents – participation in activities (community survey)

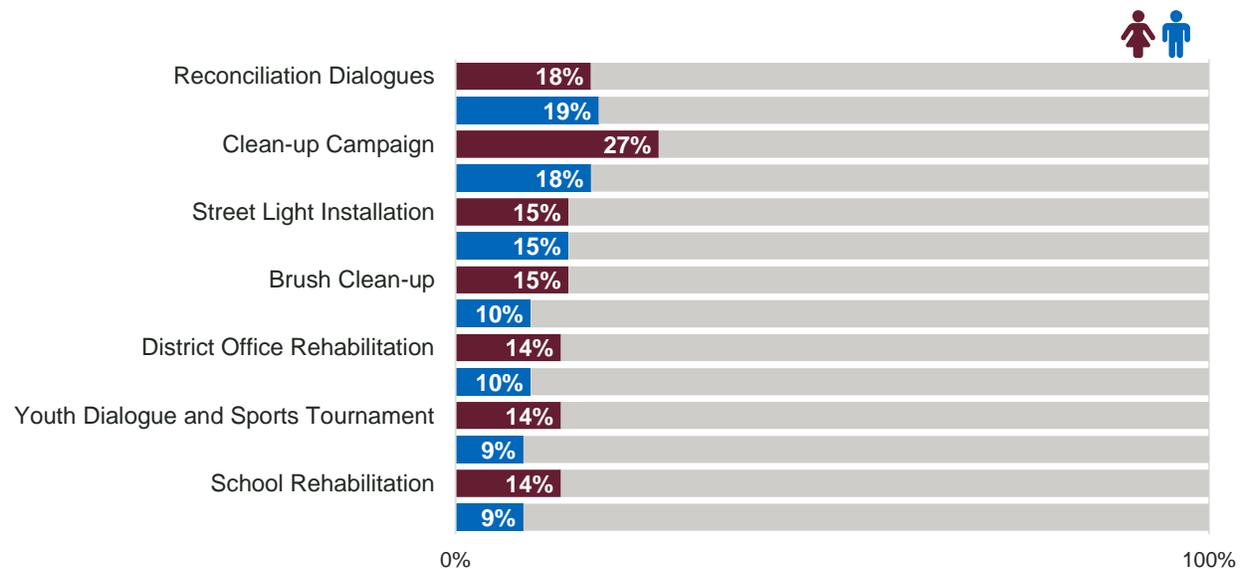
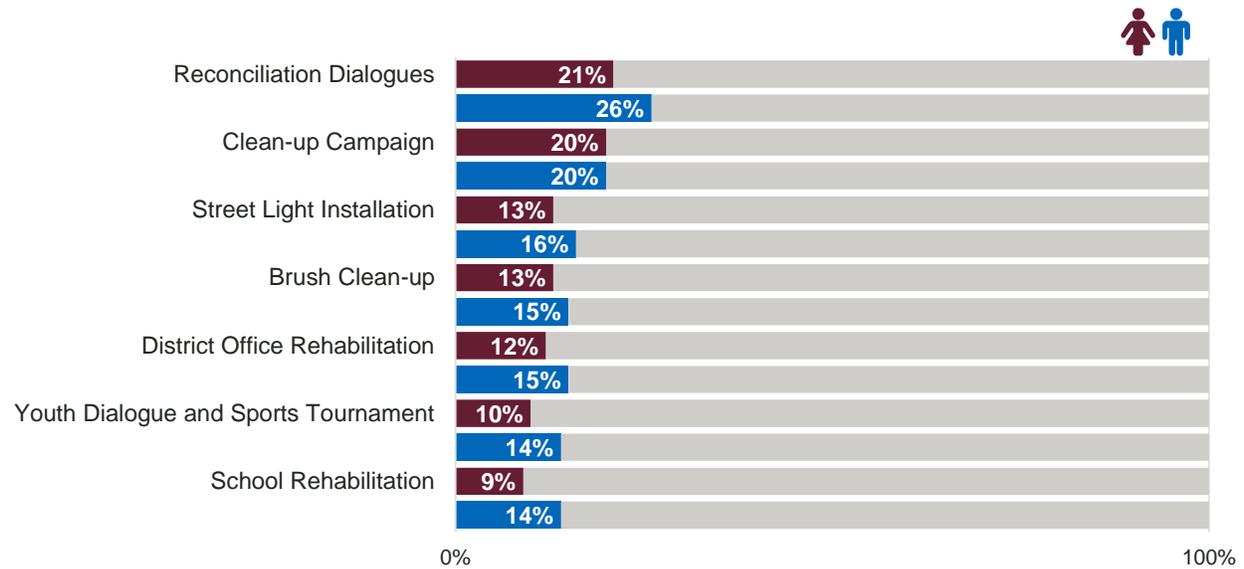


Exhibit 9: Ceel Jaale survey respondents – participation in activities (community survey)



Media activities that included interactive theater, documentaries, and radio programming were also representative of the views of a broad group of stakeholders, including women, youth, elders, and members of different clans. They were consulted in designing the key messages and their views were shared.

The data are unclear as to whether the process of designing recovery activities was as inclusive. Although there was widespread agreement among all stakeholders that SSI activities were responsive to local needs due to consultations, as we mention in Insight 2, our data suggest that government officials and community leaders were the only groups that participated in the design and implementation of actual activities. Focus group discussions with community members did not indicate their participation in the design of the activities, while merchants expressly stated they were not consulted; instead, they received notice from the local government saying they had to withdraw from the market for its rehabilitation.

I was the community leader and had to get involved in them. I cooperated with the facilitators and constructors of these activities and ensured that the services go as planned without mismanagement. For example, the brush clearance was conducted in a way that the whole community members and social groups are [sic] represented. During the installation of solar lights, we manually took part in digging the base and standing the post upright since we had no machines to ease the job. (Key informant interview, government official, Ceel Jaale)

I have not been involved in the design, but I [was] directly involved in the implementation of the activities. As I told you, I took part in organizing the team that was clearing the brush along the road; assisted those who were installing the solar lights; and I was an active member in reconciliation dialogues. (Key informant interview, government official, Ceel Jaale)

Program documents also show that SSI faced challenges including women and youth in the programming. Structural constraints, such as lack of youth and women’s organizations, and cultural barriers make these groups’ meaningful participation especially difficult, though key to reconciliation. For women, cultural barriers entailed expectations for women to stay out of public life. For youth, these constraints were

even more complex. Some previous documentation suggests that youth were not given opportunities to take part in the reconciliation process due to the fear that they could be Al-Shabaab insurgents.⁹ It is also clear that the SSI team made concerted efforts to encourage women's and youth's participation in the activities. For example, one SSI staff member reported that when they did not see women's views represented in the activity evaluation reports, they added a separate women's dialogue to make sure their views informed the program approach and that they were able to fulfill their important role in the reconciliation process.

PATHWAYS TO CHANGE THAT LED TO SOCIAL INCLUSION

Protracted inter-clan conflict between the Biyomaal and Habar Gedir sub-clans, in addition to Al-Shabaab's attacks, have resulted in a history of volatility and instability in Marka. The establishment of a well-functioning district and regional administration has been in part stymied by the longstanding mistrust and tension between the sub-clans. Such tension can be tied to a number of factors related to political and power dynamics, resource allocation, land ownership, and clan rivalries in the Lower Shabelle region. Al-Shabaab has exploited these tensions to fuel violence and further its influence in the district.

In addition to clan divisions, women and youth have faced unique challenges in Marka. Notably, despite the fact that women in Marka are primarily the family breadwinners, they continue to be excluded from decision-making positions. There is an established women's group in Marka that previously worked with the district administration and participated in communal activities, such as clean-up campaigns, cultural events, immunization campaigns, and economic activities; however, their participation in such activities ended after the Al-Shabaab occupation.¹⁰

Youth in Marka have remained particularly susceptible to radicalization and recruitment by Al-Shabaab; the recruitment particularly affects youth from minority clans. The majority of educational institutions were closed and Al-Shabaab banned sports. This has affected the ability of Marka youth to organize themselves and participate in youth groups. Currently, there are no formal youth groups in Marka, although youth meet informally for social activities such as soccer games. Space and resources youth can access are restricted, so their influence in Marka is limited.

The prevalence of social divisions within Marka District was one of the key challenges the local community faced. Although the Federal Government of Somalia and South West State administrations have led reconciliation efforts between the Biyomaal and Habar Gedir, in some cases the community had skeptical views of those efforts. SSI activities sought to heal the divisions that tended to exclude women, youth, and minority clans from social life. The insights below describe how SSI activities implemented in Marka and surrounding areas addressed these social divisions and tensions and brought about a more cohesive, inclusive, and clan-balanced society; what challenges remain; and the extent to which a more inclusive society has the potential to endure beyond SSI's engagement.

⁹ BAI108 Summary.

¹⁰ Marka Geographic Assessment Report (GAR) April 2019, I.

INSIGHT 4: SSI reconciliation and recovery activities have contributed to eroding clan-based divisions in Marka District, but gaps remain.

Research indicates that the primary source of conflict in Marka is the Biyomaal and Habar Gedir clans' longstanding tension over Biyomaal resources, particularly land. This has led to significant displacement in and around Marka, particularly in the Biyomaal-dominated Bulojan neighborhood in Horseed.¹¹ Neighborhoods in Marka District were divided along clan lines, and community members were limited to areas within the district based on their clan identity. One of the main purposes of SSI was to address these divisions using a multi-pronged and sequential approach (for more details, see [INSIGHT 3](#)).

Our data point to an erosion of clan-based divisions in Marka, including significant changes in inter-clan dynamics, following SSI reconciliation activities. In particular, community members noted an improvement in inter-clan interactions since recovery that promoted peaceful coexistence and collaboration among members of different clans. Key informant interview respondents and focus group discussion participants also stated that community members were no longer discriminated against based on their clan, and that Marka residents had the ability to conduct daily activities without fear of clan-based conflicts. Additionally, some respondents in the key informant interviews noted that their opinions of members of other clans had positively changed following reconciliation dialogue activities. There are also reports of community leaders from across the clans working together to further the development of their communities.

Currently all the clan leaders representing the different clans living in the area work together and meet to discuss issues affecting the communities in the area like resolving conflicts, political issues, and discuss how they can develop by their community, which was not usual in previous years. (Key informant interview, community leader, minority clan, Marka)

Another indication of improving clan dynamics is that neighborhoods and communities are no longer divided and all areas of Marka are accessible, including areas previously segregated for specific clans.

[Participants] said in previous times they used to see communities in the town living along clan lines due the clan conflicts in the area. The participants said that after the communities in the area were reconciled and accepted to promote peace among them, [this] contributed [to] change in the demographics of the town. They said the different villages in town are lived by all the community members in the area and there are no villages in the town only lived by specific clan. Interaction among the community has improved since the community was reconciled and clan conflicts stopped. (Focus group discussion, community member, Marka)

Stakeholders credited SSI activities, specifically reconciliation activities, with contributing to improvements in clan dynamics. Reconciliation dialogues allowed members of different clans to listen to each other's grievances and, in the process, understand each other better and find compromises. For example, results from the community survey showed that in all three towns, respondents overwhelmingly reported that reconciliation dialogue activities significantly improved clan relations (81.5% in Ceel Jaale, 80% in Marka town, and 81% in Shalanbood). These perceptions are even higher among activity participants. Survey results are similar across all clans, although Hawiye respondents were the most optimistic (92%), while Biyomaal respondents were slightly less optimistic (73%) about the contribution of these activities to clan relations in Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood.

¹¹ USAID OTI SSI. 2019. *Community Dynamics and Public Service Needs in Marka*.

Key informant interview respondents and focus group discussion participants also suggested that the reconciliation dialogues had laid the foundation for peaceful coexistence among clans.

The vast majority (81%) of community leaders, government officials, CSOs, education stakeholders, and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) members reported that reconciliation and recovery activities were very successful in reducing political tension among clans.

[We] have witnessed people who lived in the town and have not seen each other for more than seven years [...] which was a surprise to them, and they said this was due to the reconciliation and community dialogue activities. (Focus group discussion, community members, Marka)

Exhibit 10: Percentage of respondents who suggested reconciliation dialogues have significantly improved clan relations

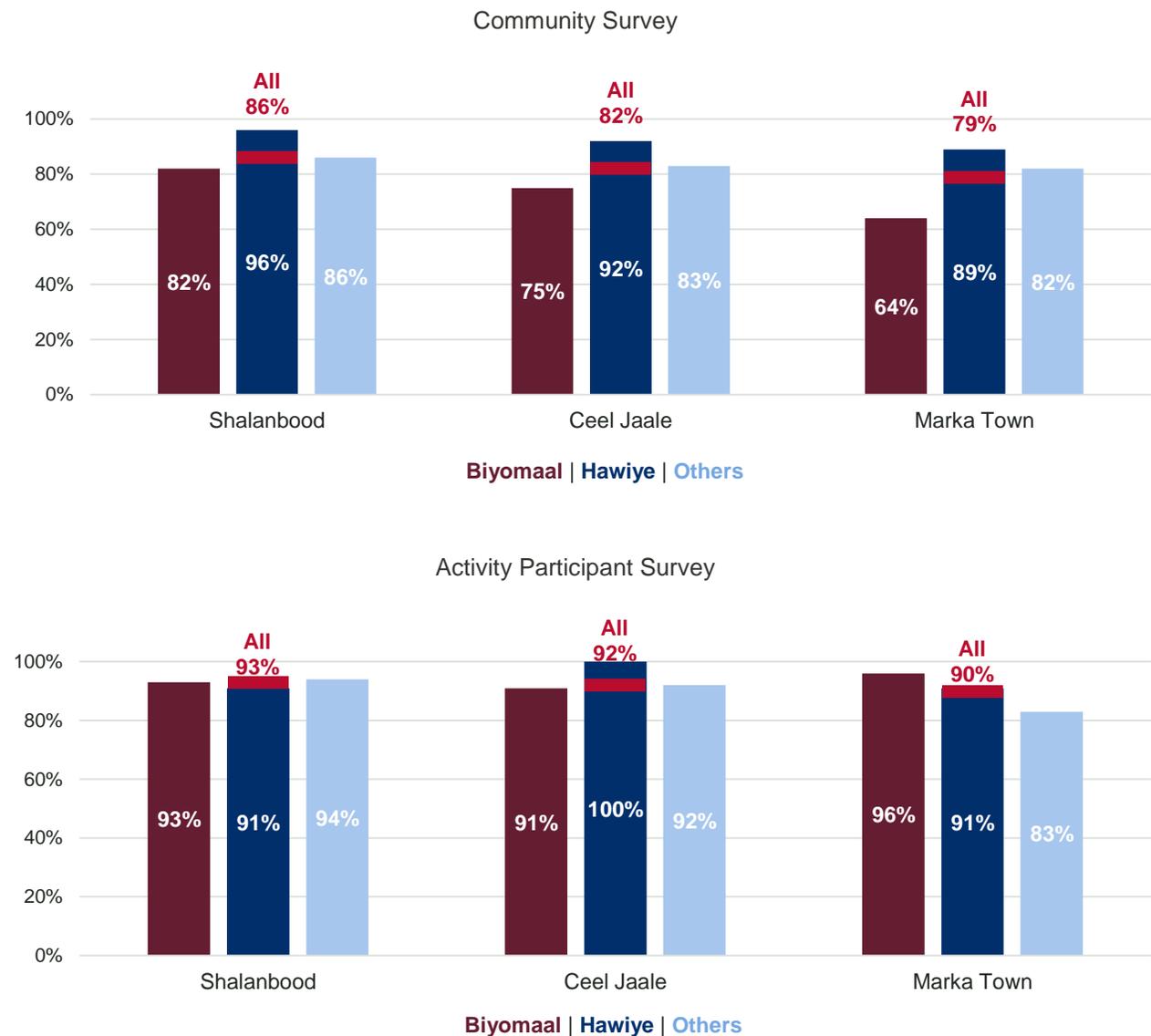


Exhibit 1 I: Community leaders, government officials, CSOs, education stakeholders, and informal peace committee members reporting on the extent of success of reconciliation and recovery activities (key informant interviews)



SSI activities, including reconciliation and recovery activities, affected inter-clan dynamics through a variety of mechanisms. First, they provided opportunities for inter-clan interactions through dialogues and dividend activities, such as brush clearance, youth sports tournaments, and Marka pride events—opportunities previously unavailable to community members. Youth sports tournaments and Marka Pride activities brought together youth from different clans and promoted a culture of peace among this group at a young age—increasing the likelihood that inter-clan relations could normalize in the future.

Similarly, school rehabilitation activities addressed a key need within the communities, as identified in the reconciliation dialogues, and will provide not only a chance for improved and expanded education, but also important opportunities for youth to interact with members of different clans. Respondents noted that the school rehabilitations are attracting a large number of students from different clans back to the schools. Community leaders and education stakeholders, in particular, highlighted that school rehabilitation provided space for inter-clan education, which is crucial for continuing to promote peaceful coexistence among community members from different clans in the future.

In my view, I think the school will have big impact of the education level of our community as it will remove ignorance from our community, children will able to clearly understand the negative impact of clan conflicts. The school will also improve the bond between community as children of differ clans will grow up as friend[s] and educate together [at the] same table. Our aim is to overcome ignorance and mitigate anti-communal issues within the community. (Key informant interview, education stakeholder, Ceel Jaale)

I believe the school rehabilitation will change the dynamics in our community because the rehabilitated school[s] are used students from different clans, learn together, and we can establish hope and love within students from different clans. (Key informant interview, education stakeholder, Marka)

Additionally, dividend activities provided tangible opportunities for inter-clan collaboration around a communal objective. The community survey pointed to youth events, clean-up campaigns, and brush clearance activities as providing unique opportunities for members of different clans to work alongside each other, some for the first time. Research has shown that undertaking projects with joint goals increases sense of belonging to each other and helps build a common identity.¹² Therefore, it is safe to say that participation in dividend activities with goals that benefited everyone paved the way for inter-clan interactions to continue beyond SSI engagement.

Despite this progress, challenges to clan dynamics remain in Marka. The community survey results showed that, on average, less than 50 percent of respondents reported that members of other clans were present when they participated in different activities, and an even smaller percentage said that

¹² Chavis, David and Wandersman, Abraham. “Sense of community in urban environment: A catalyst for participation and community development.” *A Quarter Century of Community Psychology*. Springer, Boston, MA, 2002. 265-292

presence of other clans in these activities had increased over time. Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported that members of different clans were often or very often present when participating in social or cultural activities (e.g., festivals and community gatherings), and 40 percent reported that this had increased over time. The majority of respondents (70%) cited lack of opportunities for inter-clan interactions as a significant or somewhat significant barrier in facilitating inter-clan relations, while 68 to 70 percent of respondents identified lack of desire to interact, fear of hostile interaction, and political influence as key barriers in facilitating inter-clan relations. Focus group discussion respondents reported that there were actors who continued to seek to benefit from clan divisions, including politicians who acted out of self-interest, and could inhibit inclusion in Marka.

Politicians ... the participants said that local politicians also contribute [to] inhibiting the inclusivity process by creating divisions and suspicion among the community as they promote their hidden political interest. (Focus group discussion, community leaders, Marka)

It is also important to note that, in the words of an SSI staff member, “underlying issues [that underpin the clan-based dynamics in Marka] are much bigger than an OTI project can solve. This is about land and land appropriation. If we can get people to co-exist and show that if you co-exist you get benefits, then we can do that.” In such a complex situation, SSI’s goal was to provide a foundation for a long-term constructive process, which needs to be built upon further for enduring impact.

INSIGHT 5: SSI activities have led to improved security within Marka District. However, the presence of Al-Shabaab continues to present a security threat to the community.

The presence of Al-Shabaab in Marka District and persistent clan conflict posed an important threat to security in Marka, resulting in insecurity, displacement, and inability of the residents to carry on with their social, cultural, and economic life. Data collected as part of this case study highlighted a significant improvement in security in Marka District since the community was recovered. Key informant interview respondents and focus group participants reported a general sense of security and freedom of movement that allowed them to conduct daily activities such as travel, commerce, and social gatherings.

I have children in Shalanbood and whenever I wanted to visit them, I used to fear for my safety, but as the brush along the road have been cleared improving the security of the area and eradicated hideouts along the road making [it] safe for me now to travel and visit my children without any fear. (Key informant interview, community leader, Ceel Jaale)

Increased security in the area is also demonstrated by the return of previously displaced persons who had fled during the conflict. For example, the focus group discussion conducted in Marka with community members revealed that the reduction in clan-based tensions had led to members of different clans starting to return to neighborhoods they had fled during the conflict, particularly in the Awaballe and Howlwadag villages. This trend is confirmed by Marka Geographical Assessment, which estimates that 85 percent of Marka residents who lived as internally displaced persons in Mogadishu and villages surrounding Marka have begun to return to the district.¹³

¹³ USAID OTI SSI. *Marka Geographic Assessment Report*.

It is clear that the activities contributed [to] improving the security of the area; some people who fled from the area have [come] back when they heard that the government has implemented all these activities. (Key informant interview, community leader, Shalanbood)

Respondents highlighted a significant contribution of SSI activities. First, activities such as brush clearance and installation of streetlights had a direct impact on security by providing residents with safe spaces and reducing the opportunity for criminal actors to conduct violent activities. Brush clearance, for example, eliminated hideouts for potential Al-Shabaab and other criminal actors and reduced opportunities for them to hide improvised explosive devices. Similarly, the installation of streetlights allowed community members to move freely at night, without the fear of criminals hiding in the dark streets. These activities have helped community members feel safer when conducting daily activities.

Brush cleaning and clean-up campaign activities caused free[dom] from large trees in roads, which previously AS [Al-Shabaab had] hidden [in] and caused explosions or attacks. The road is now clean and you can see persons walking from 3 km ahead; before, the road was very bush[y], [with] trees and [one] cannot access at night due to fear of from AS [Al-Shabaab]. Solar lights give lights to the village, people are enjoying at night, they lowered insecurity incidents and improving security of the area, women and children can easily walk at night. (Key informant interview, education stakeholder, Ceel Jaale)

These activities such as solar streetlights lit up the main streets along which they are installed. These as a result, changed our movement during the night when accessing the market to and fro (Focus group discussion, community member, Marka)

A significant indirect impact of SSI activities on security came through its effect on clan dynamics. SSI activities have reduced the risk of inter-clan conflict, resulting in a sense of security and a return of previously displaced persons to the district. This finding is in accordance with the research showing that increased interaction among members of different groups can reduce risk of violence.¹⁴

The security in my community have evolved through their close working relationships, [which] has promoted stability and security of the area. Because all activities implemented in the area had facilitated community members to have effective social interactions and cohesions within themselves, [and] hence boosted security. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

One mechanism for increased interaction to reduce violence is information sharing. Some respondents reported that improved inter-clan relations had increased communication among community members from different clans, which allowed community members to inform one another of potential security threats.

All of the participants have suggested that the security of their community evolved in by providing effective support with security forces and the local government, as well [as] such as information sharing and having good working relations with them, and we believe [that] through [these] two factors, the communities have evolved in security. ... For instance, if you share the exact information about something or give a clue about a possibility of happening of a strange thing from certain perpetrator to the security forces or to the local government, it helps them mostly by tacking a suitable action that can safeguard the lives of innocent civilians maybe. (Focus group discussion, community leaders, Marka)

¹⁴ For example, see Varshney, Ashutosh. *Ethnic conflict and civic life: Hindus and Muslims in India*. Yale University Press, 2003.

In addition, the establishment of informal peace committees helped communities resolve conflicts early and in a way that was perceived as just. Members of the committees reported they had coordinated with local government officials and security personnel to resolve conflict and address potential security threats. This is consistent with the research that indicates that informal peace committees could play an important coordination role between local administration and communities and facilitate communication between communities in times of tension.¹⁵

The community in Shalanbood, the peace committee, the local authority and the security apparatus in Shalanbood cooperate on matters of improving the security of the area by cooperating and working together. We have the contact numbers of the security personnel¹⁶ in the area and anytime we call them to inform them any issues we encounter. The reconciliation activities for the two clans who were fighting contributed [to] peace among the community, improving the security of the area. The cooperation among the community, peace committee, local authority and the security apparatus improved the security of the area. (Key informant interview, informal peace committee member, Shalanbood)

Some respondents also reported that improved inter-clan relations resulting from reconciliation activities contributed to improving the community's resilience toward perpetrators of violence. Research shows that Al-Shabaab had exploited clan divisions in Marka to gain influence. However, by helping strengthen the community's social fabric and promote inclusion, SSI activities contributed to empowering the community to be more resilient to external groups' influence and violence.

However, some also noted that the proximity of Al-Shabaab continued to pose a threat to security in Marka. Valar research showed that Al-Shabaab taxation of the key roads in the region remains widespread. Valar research also highlighted that the newly secure areas of Marka town were concentrated in elite neighborhoods, particularly the Horseed and Wadajir neighborhoods, while those residing on the outskirts of Marka town continued to face security threats from Al-Shabaab. However, Ceel Jaale, where AMISOM is headquartered, is considered to be the safest, although the presence of Al-Shabaab networks in Shalanbood poses an important threat to safety.¹⁷ Focus group discussion respondents noted that Al-Shabaab and Al-Shabaab sympathizers were key inhibitors ("spoilers") to strengthening inclusiveness in Marka.

Some of the local elders in the area still sympathizes and we suspect them they work with [Al-Shabaab]. They don't even come to meetings and do not allow their photos to be taken during meetings. A sympathizer cannot work with you and that is a problem we have. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

¹⁵ Varsheney 2000.

¹⁶ In this instance, the respondent did not specify whether they referred to members of AMISON or SNA forces. Historically, Marka community members have perceived SNA forces as abusive, but there are indications that perceptions are shifting as the SNA becomes more disciplined and as local militias and the 14 October Brigade are being integrated into SNA forces. However, positive opinions are largely held by those communities supportive of the district commissioner and who are no longer under Al-Shabaab authority (Valar 2020).

¹⁷ Informing Future Strategic Engagement in Marka: Analyzing Current Conditions, Identifying Key Actors, and Assessing Likely Trends (Valar 2020).

PATHWAYS TO CHANGE THAT LED TO POLITICAL INCLUSION

Local government in Lower Shabelle region has been characterized by power imbalances among clans fostered and exploited by spoilers and extremist groups from outside the region.¹⁸ These imbalances have resulted in persistent instability and dysfunctional governance at the local level. Cognizant of this dynamic, one of the goals of SSI was to improve political inclusion and ensure all clans residing in Marka District were represented in the local government. SSI also aimed to enhance representation of women and youth in the local government, improve the relationship between residents of Marka and local government, and ultimately, build legitimacy of the local government and trust from communities in the Marka District.¹⁹

The following insights illustrate how SSI activities implemented in Marka and surrounding areas promoted inclusivity in the local government and community–government relations. They also provide an analysis of the challenges that remain, and the extent to which these improvements may endure into the future.

INSIGHT 6: Community members’ trust in local government, particularly the district commissioner (DC), has improved since SSI activities started, and SSI definitively contributed to this change through its commitment to bottom-up approach and branding of activities as local government initiatives.

In Somalia, decades-long conflict and virtual nonexistence of government in local areas have led to deteriorating community–government dynamics and communities’ mistrust of government.²⁰ However, our data show that currently, community members in Marka and surrounding areas have positive perception of their local government. A survey of community members shows that on average, 70 percent of respondents have a positive or very positive view of various government officials, including of the Lower Shabelle governor, DC, and township administrator. There does not seem to be a significant difference in these opinions across clans. Even a higher percentage of activity participants have a positive or very positive view of government officials. More than at least 80 percent of the activity participants have a positive or very positive view of all government officials.

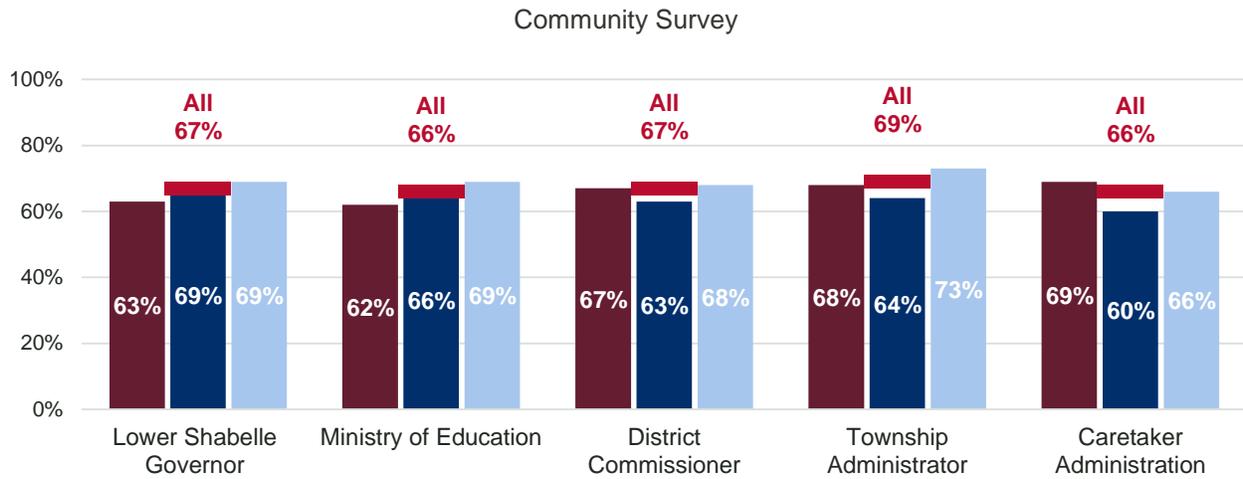
Research by Valar also found strong support for DC Waafow’s administration across clans, especially among the Biyomaal, Digil, and Arab clans, as well as Habir Gedir/Saruur and Habir Gedir/Sa’ad. However, opposition was found among Habir Gedir/Ayr and Habir Gedir/Saleeban clans, largely due to their historical competition for power against Biyomaal clans, which Waafow led before becoming DC. Still, tensions are easing, as evidenced by increasing Habir Gedir-Biyomaal marriages.

¹⁸ USAID OTI SSI. 2019. *Regional Engagement Plan*.

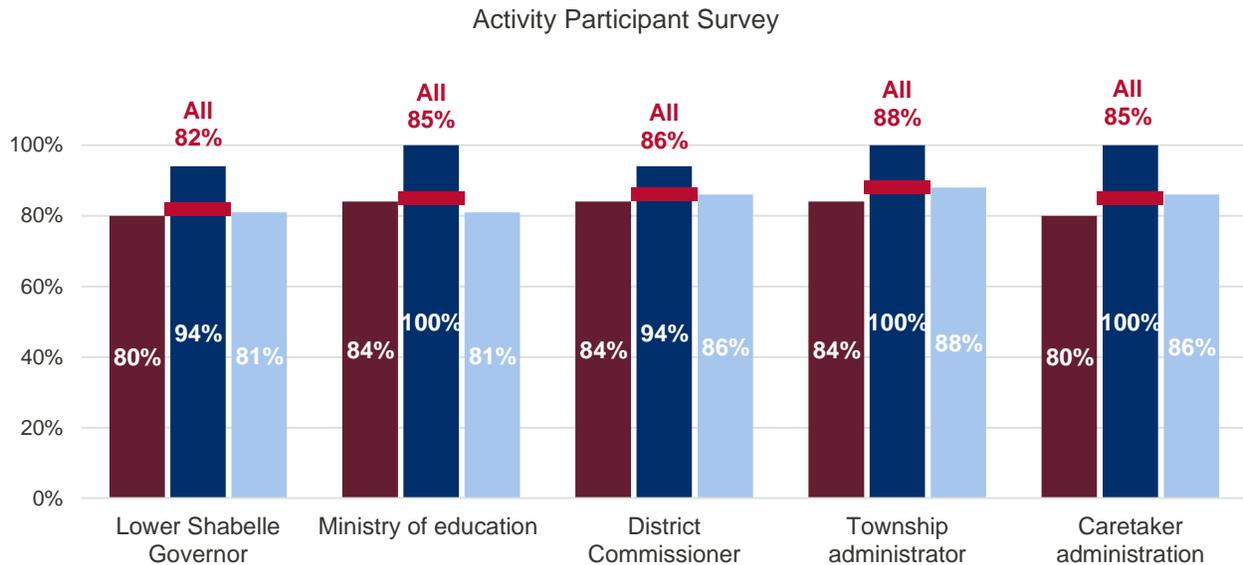
¹⁹ SSI Program Strategy Document.

²⁰ USAID OTI SSI. 2019. *Lower Shabelle Formal and Informal Security Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping*

Exhibit 12: Percent of individuals who have positive or very positive view of various government officials



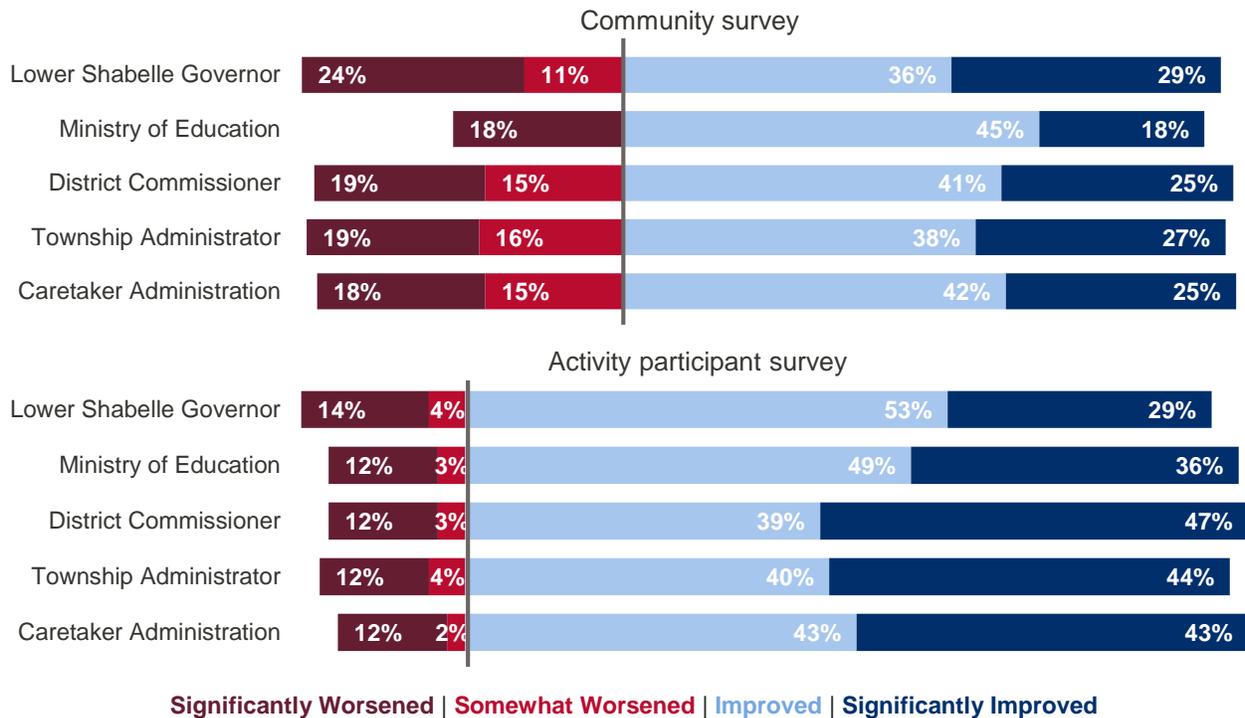
Biyomaal | Hawiye | Others



Biyomaal | Hawiye | Others

When asked how their opinions have changed since SSI activities had been implemented, the majority of community members affirmed that their opinions of local government officials had improved. Almost three out of four respondents said their opinion of the Lower Shabelle governor, DC, and township administrator had either significantly or somewhat improved since recovery, indicating the role of SSI activities in community members' positive attitude toward local government officials. This change in opinion was echoed in cluster evaluations.

Exhibit 13: Opinion change since recovery, in-person survey (n = 607), phone survey (n = 147)



Qualitative data show that DC Abdulahi Waafow seems to be particularly popular among community leaders. In key informant interviews, community leaders across clans also expressed support for the DC, and 15 community leader respondents across clans (83%) reported interacting often or very often with Waafow, including all three Habir Gedir respondents. Community leaders across clans often referred to him as an effective facilitator, ensuring successful reconciliation and recovery activities in Marka District. This observation is contrary to previous research that suggests that although most clans that inhabit the town support the DC, members of Habir Gedir clan have a negative perception of the DC (Valar data). According to this assessment, the negative view by Habir Gedir and other related clans²¹ comes from a perception of their lack of representation in the local government. At the same time, the Habir Gedir businessmen—one of the most influential groups in Marka town—benefit from the stability that DC’s leadership provides, so in the current security environment, some oppositional sentiments are slowly easing.

All clans such as, Sheikhal, Abgaal, Digil, Murosade, Gibil Cad, and so many other are supportive to the Waafow administration. Most communities believe that the Habir Gedir clan are the biggest opponent to the Waafow administration, but I saw them having meetings, discussing several issues, visiting the DC’s office, so I think that there is no clan opposed to Waafow. (Valar data)

²¹ These clans include Saleeban, a sub-clan of Hawiye of which Haber Gedir is also a sub-clan.

The success of SSI activities in supporting communities' trust in local government officials can be partly attributed to aspects of the program approaches. The SSI team decided early on that decision making for the program would come entirely from the community and not include Mogadishu-based clan and political leaders. This approach resulted from an unsuccessful attempt to implement a Mogadishu-based reconciliation dialogue and an understanding of the importance of engaging local actors in this process. SSI staff viewed these leaders as “spoilers” who benefit from a continuation of clan and political instability in Lower Shabelle. Instead, SSI forged relationships directly with local leaders in the region, especially the Lower Shabelle governor, for whom local Marka engagement was also a high priority, as well as the Marka DC. This observation matches that of the Vala report (2020), which suggests that Marka clans and leadership do not want the Federal Government of Somalia's participation in Marka District recovery processes.

Abdulahi Waafow – A Former Biyomaal Militia Leader Turned DC

In 2015, the South West State Ministry of Interior appointed Hassan Omar Mo'alim, through official decree, as Marka's DC. Two years earlier, in 2013, the Federal Ministry of Interior had nominated Mohamed Osman Yarrisow as Marka's DC. Both individuals, who hailed from the Biyomaal clan, held the DC title and were in conflict over the administration of Marka. This conflict persisted until an informal committee composed of influential Biyomaal and Habargidir elders, October 14 pro-government forces, and police decided to suspend both on December 18, 2018. On March 11, 2019, the South West State Ministry of Interior appointed Abdullahi Ali Ahmed (Waafow), a prominent Biyomaal militia leader, as the new Marka DC.

Spoilers didn't like [SSI's approach]. They didn't like it simply because they're not involved. The phrase used most often in Somalia is “you didn't consult me.” I think we were wise not to give them any more lip service than we did, I wouldn't change anything ... [The program] awardee is the Lower Shabelle governor or Marka District Commissioner. We kept the president of Southwest state apprised of what we were doing. He told us that “at every turn, you have my full support.” I wouldn't have done everything different in that sense. If we had given a bigger ear to spoilers in the beginning, I think they would have spoiled it. There may be some others who say no, and that it might be ideal to bring them onboard. (Key informant interview, SSI staff)

In addition, the program team made the decision to advertise and brand SSI activities as initiatives implemented by the local government, which provided the local government with visibility and portrayed it as being responsive to communities' needs. SSI reconciliation and recovery activities implemented and portrayed as local government initiatives are popular and seen as successful. Community members and leaders reported they were impressed with the initiatives and that they led to concrete positive changes in their lives, including reducing clan tension and improving security. Valar report also noted that improved security along with emerging development projects—such as solar lights, market rehabilitation, and school refurbishments—had generated growing community approval in Marka, with positive momentum in government efforts to maintain peace and foster clan inclusion. This is a change of opinion, because some stakeholders (including government officials themselves) reported having held negative opinions of previous local authorities.

The best example is that people had wrong opinion about local government, they totally disliked [the government] based on previous local authority, but now that opinion has gone, [and] the people realize that the government is working hard ... everyone is looking at what [has been] achiev[ed] so far – we got solar lights, rehabilitated schools, built local authority offices at [the] village level, and the most important point is that government has peaceful[ly] mediated between two brotherhood clans ... that performance will not be forgotten in the memories. (Key informant interview, IPC, Ceel Jaale)

People have confidence with [the] current DC and village leader because they show good working condition and attractive performance since they have been in office. (Key informant interview, community leader, Habir Gedir, Shalanbood)

My opinion greatly changed. For thirty years, I have not thought a government will come to our village and implement activities that some big towns have. Now I realized that the government is on the right path and have the ability to improve the community situations in the recovered areas. (Key informant interview, local government official, Biyomaal, Ceel Jaale)

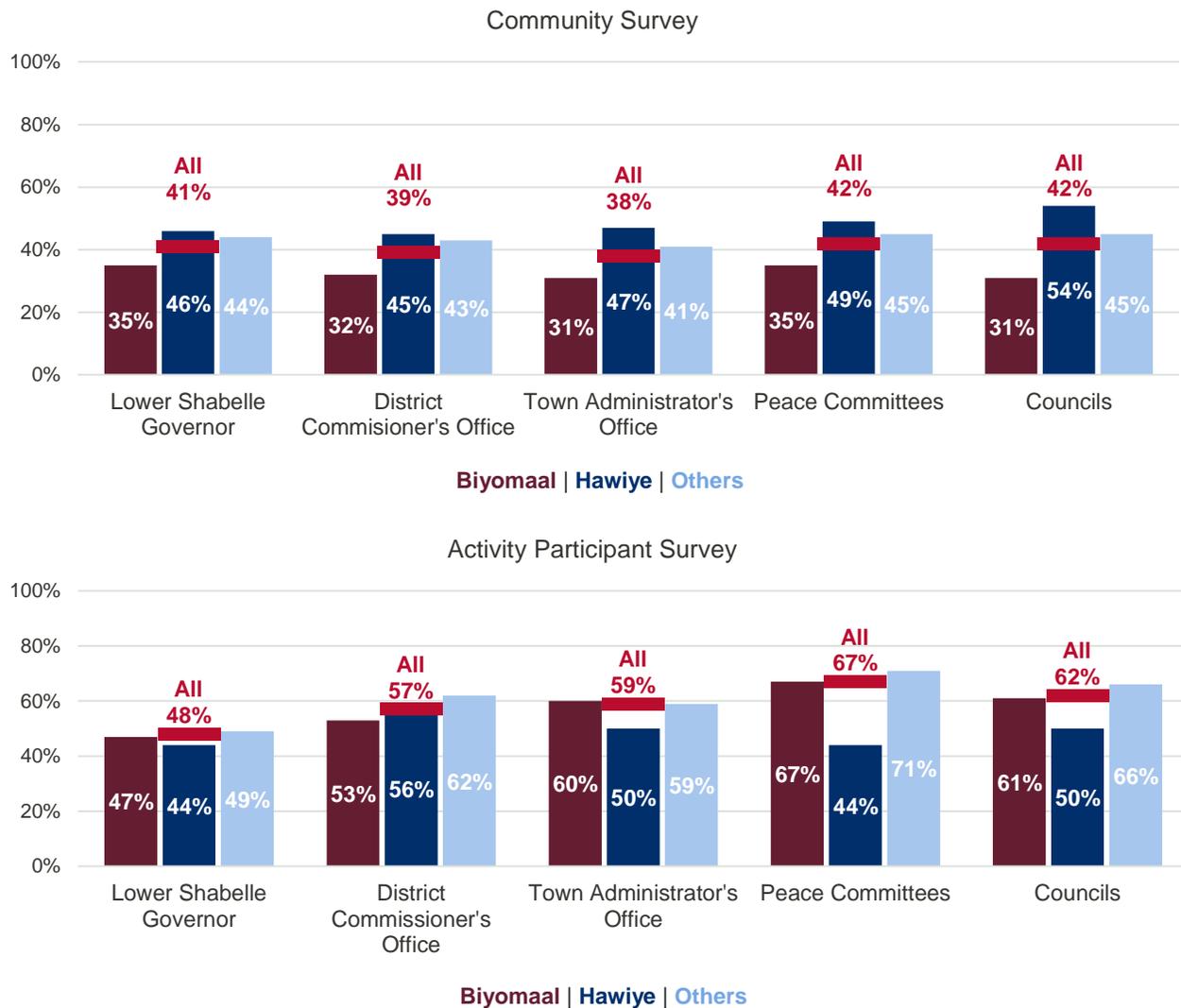
Despite the improvements in communities' perception of local government and officials, significant gaps remain. While a considerable proportion of citizens have had a positive change of opinion about all government officials, almost one-quarter of respondents noted that their opinions of the Lower Shabelle governor had significantly worsened since recovery. Although our research is not able to further elucidate the reasons behind this opinion, this observation must be taken into account for future programming in Marka.

INSIGHT 7: SSI activities have contributed to improving community–government interactions by supporting the local government to engage directly with community members through reconciliation dialogue and dividend activities.

SSI reconciliation and recovery activities not only led to improved perceptions and opinions of government, but also contributed to promoting interactions between community members and local government officials. During key informant interviews, all of the community leaders, education stakeholders, CSO stakeholders, government officials, and informal peace committee members reported reconciliation and recovery activities were successful in improving community–government relations, and 17 (76%) reported the activities were very successful in achieving this goal.

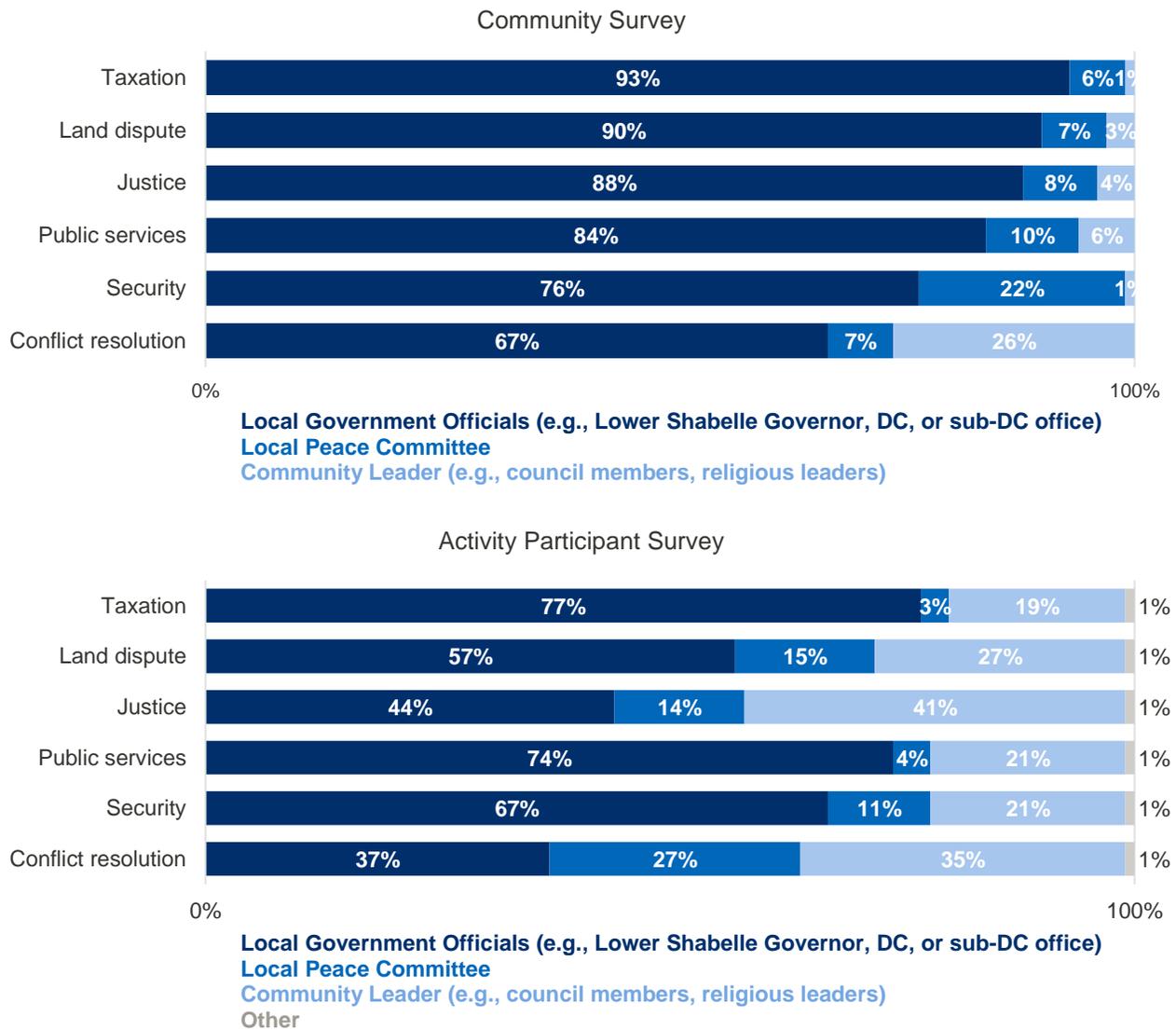
Survey results further support the assertions of improved community–government relations and show that almost 40 percent of the community members surveyed engage with various local government officials often or very often. There does not seem to be a difference across different offices, and all offices seem to be popular among community members (Exhibit 14).

Exhibit 14: Percent of respondents who reported engaging with various government officials often or very often



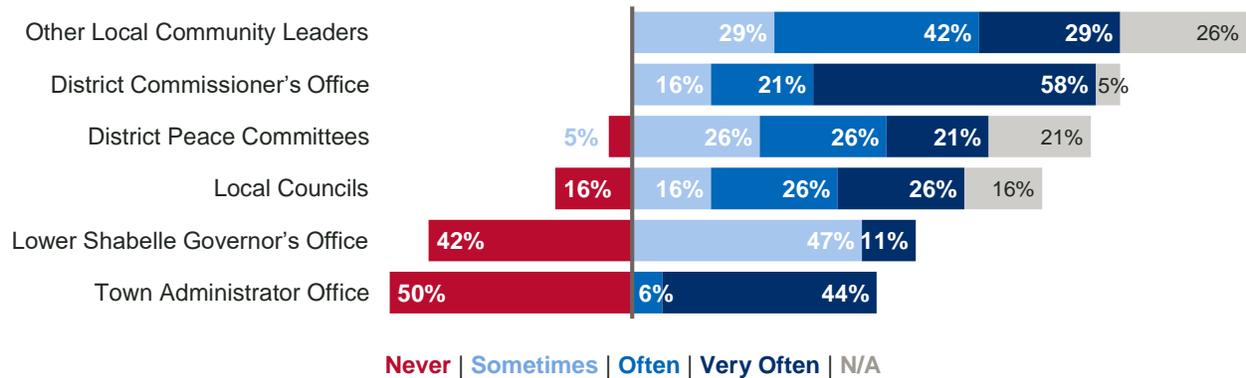
Another indication of increased engagement between government officials and community members comes from the observation that community members chose to engage, in almost all matters, with local government officials, including Lower Shabelle governor, DC, or town administrator's office, over community leaders and local peace committees. Local government is identified as the most appropriate actor, especially for public service delivery, justice, and solving land disputes in the household survey. The results are slightly different for activity participants, who say that they will refer to local peace committees and community leaders more frequently than randomly selected community members. This may be indicative of their own status within the community, or may hint at the fact that people who were selected to be part of the activities tend to have contacts with local peace committee members and community leaders more frequently.

Exhibit 15: Engagement with various local actors



The case study team observed similar findings across community leaders. However, their points of contact somewhat differed from those of community members. Across towns and roles, those in leadership roles reported that they often engaged with government, DC’s office, and local councils, which were the most popular. Issues discussed with the DC’s office most often included security and conflict resolution, in addition to social issues and service provision.

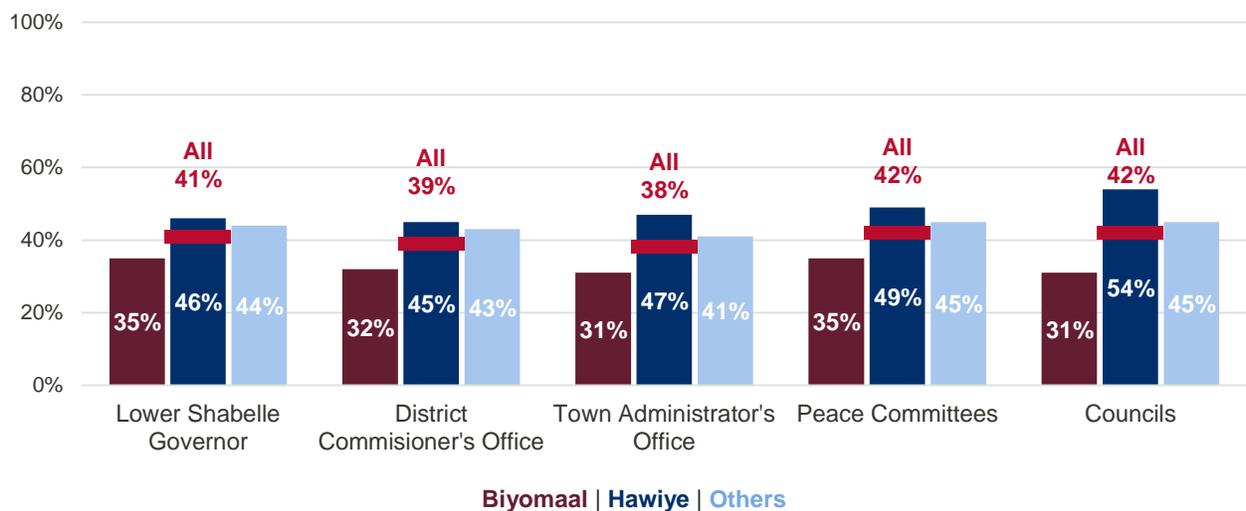
Exhibit 16: Extent to which community leaders, government officials, education stakeholders, and CSOs reported that they interacted with government and social leaders (key informant interviews, n=19, except for the town administrator's office, where n=18)



Half of respondents reported that they often or very often interacted with town administrator's offices to discuss issues related to security and community needs, but half of respondents said they never interacted with town administrator's offices. Informal peace committee members and education stakeholders were more likely than community leaders and local government actors to interact with town administrator's offices.

Our data also try to elicit differences across clans on how members and leaders of different clans interact with the government officials. Survey data show that members of Biyomaal clan seem to be the least engaged with all different types of government officials. Members of Hawiye clan tend to interact the most frequently and across government officials. The opposite seems to be true for community leaders; our qualitative data demonstrate that leaders from Biyomaal were much more likely to interact with town administrator's offices than members of other clans.

Exhibit 17: Percent of respondents who reported engaging with various government officials often or very often



SSI activities contributed to this change through multiple but interdependent pathways. First, local government officials' proactiveness in engaging with community members through reconciliation dialogues laid the foundation for further engagement between community members and government officials.

The reconciliation activities for the communities in the area [were where the] government took a leading role [to] contribute improved relations between the community and the government, as government officials interacted and took part in resolving the conflicts [in] the community. (KII, community leader, Marka)

Second, the dividend activities provided platforms for the local government to directly engage with the community. Respondents highlighted that the DC's office rehabilitated as part of SSI dividend activities provided a secure physical space for community members and government officials to interact. Once the office was rehabilitated, government officials could hold regular hours for community members to engage with local government officials, increasing the predictability and stability of this interaction. Community leaders reported that rehabilitated offices were often the meeting places where they interacted with government officials. However, it is still unclear to what extent and how average community members may or may not be accessing these spaces to connect with local government leadership.

It positively affected me. I got an office where I can comfortably work without challenges. Before I got it, the community did not know where they can exactly find me since there is no official place I had. But now everyone directly comes to the office for any services they want from me to process. Through these activities, my roles become visible to the community and their perception towards me improved. (KII, government official, Ceel Jaale)

All members said the district commissioner's office was successfully rehabilitated after the government recovered the town from the hands of AS and conflicting clans and now works well. The District used to serve the community from his home while now the members visit him at his office. (FGD, community leaders, Marka)

Although rehabilitation of local government offices has been popular and has offered spaces for community leaders and members, they still report that the capacity of local government institutions, such as those important to maintaining and enforcing criminal justice systems, continue to be insufficient. Valar research also pointed to the need for a functioning and clan-balanced justice system in Marka.

The community also do[es] not have a prison where they can jail the those [sic] who violate the law and rules and commit crimes. If you catch a criminal and have no place to arrest him/her, it will be difficult to have them in homes. (KII, government official, Ceel Jaale)

INSIGHT 8: Perceptions of the local government's inclusion of minority clans, women, and youth are varied across stakeholders.

Promoting inclusivity in local government in the context of Marka means implementing a clan-balanced approach, as well as including youth and women who are traditionally marginalized in political decision making. Given the history of clan conflict in Marka, achieving clan-balanced local government, where all clans feel they are represented, is not an easy task. To that end, SSI explicitly followed a clan-balanced approach in designing and implementing its activities. Our data show that clan balance in the local government remains a challenge. The opinions of stakeholder on the extent of inclusivity and representation of clan vary across stakeholders.

When the makeup of Waafow's administration was announced in March 2019, sub-clan opposition to Waafow reduced because all four Biyomaal clans were included, which made it more clan-inclusive than expected.

Some community leaders, government officials, and CSO stakeholders reported that local government was inclusive of all groups. One Biyomaal government leader noted that the clans of Bendiri, Biyomaal, Habir Gedir, and Rahanweyn were represented in the DC's office, which employs about 30 people. A community leader from Habir Gedir gave example of DC and his deputy who are from different clans working together without conflict.

Some community leaders across clans maintained that there was still work to be done to improve clan inclusiveness within the local government, especially as it related to minority and sub-clans. For example, minority clans like the Jareer, the Rahanweyn/Jiido, and Arab clans want more seats and positions of power.²² One minority clan community leader noted that Digil and Mirfle clans were underrepresented within the local government. Additionally, some Habir Gedir respondents reported that there were gaps in building inclusiveness, and that Abgaal, Murusade, and Rahanweyn clans remained underrepresented.

The Valar research data also pointed to differing views with regards to degree to which the Lower Shabelle Governor and the DC's offices are representative of all groups. While supporters of the DC tended to report that his office was representative, members of the Hawiye clan tended to disagree. Members of smaller clans (such as Rahanweyn/Jiido, Jareer, and Arab) also reported underrepresentation. This research specifically highlights the lack of representation at the sub-district administration level.²³

There were also varying reports about the extent to which women and youth were included in local government and decision making. Almost all community leaders, government officials, CSOs, and IPC members reported that reconciliation and recovery activities were moderately or very successful in including youth and women; however, these respondents were all male.

One government leader reported that in the DC's office, 10 of about 30 staff members were women. There were also indications from key informant interviews with other stakeholders that the government had become more inclusive of women and youth, but there was still work to be done to improve youth and gender inclusiveness in the local government. One community leader noted that youth and women remained underrepresented, which they reported was likely due to the newness of the administration and the fact that the community had recovered only recently.

In fact, I [was] never included in decision making, but nowadays, the government consult with wider community like community leader, elders, religious groups and women group. However, we would like to expand that level and reach, where everyone can add his/her into decision making process. (Key informant interview, education stakeholder, Ceel Jaale)

Yes, I feel that all clans and groups are represented in the village administration. The top four officials are from the four clans in the village. Women and youth are included in the activities that are productive to them, such as brush clearance where they earned income. (Key informant interview, government official, Shalanbood)

The local government is not representative of all the clans in the area ... 80 percent of the positions in the local government are given to Dir and Hawiye and the rest of the clans are nominal. Digil and Mirfle clans;

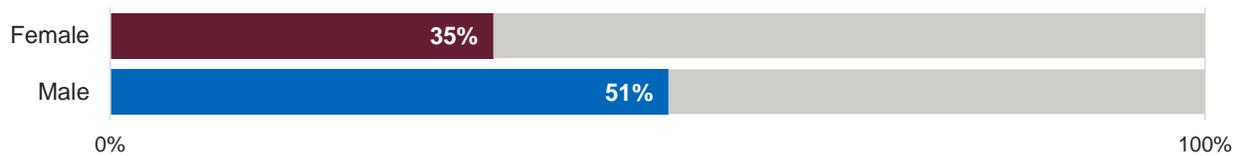
²² Valar, 2020

²³ Valar, 2020

and youth and women members do not have good representation in the local authorities. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

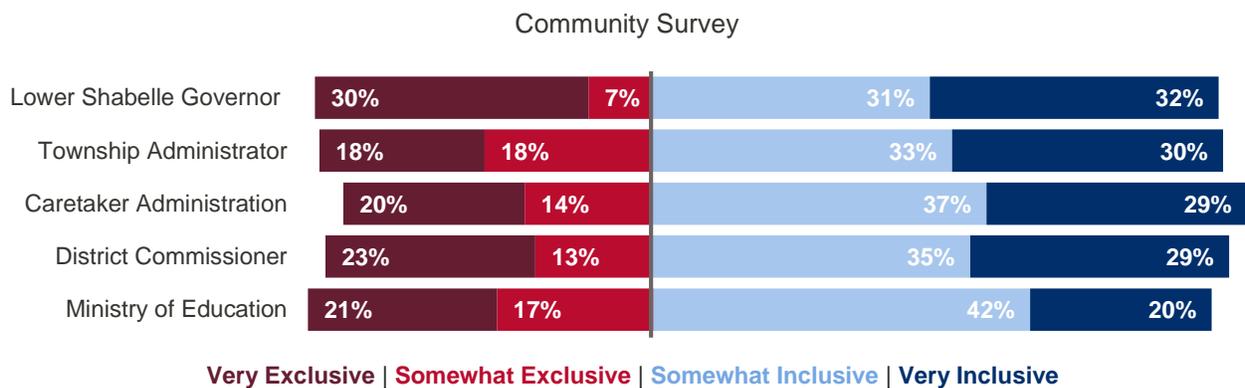
Survey results show that women were less likely than men to report engaging with government offices often or very often. However, a significant proportion of women were still interacting with government, and there was not a significant difference between men and women who reported that they never interacted with government offices and actors. The Partner Preparation Evaluation conducted by International Organization for Migration also showed that 28 percent of women reported enhanced relationships with their local government after having participated in the reconciliation dialogue, compared to 3 percent pre-dialogue.²⁴

Exhibit 18: Average engagement across government offices (Lower Shabelle governor's office, DC, sub-district commissioner, local councils, and peace committees)



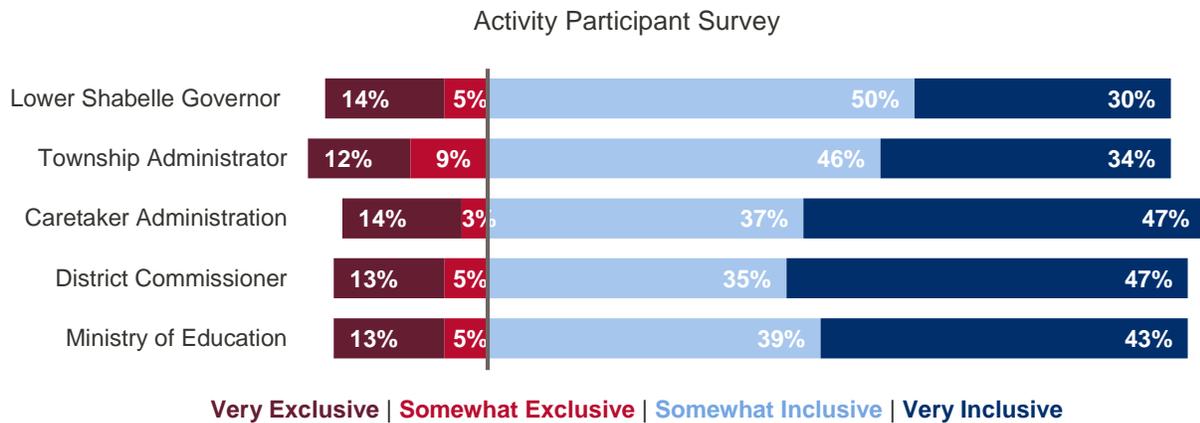
The survey data also indicate mixed results about perceptions of government inclusivity. On average, one-third of the community members thought all government offices were very inclusive of different groups, including different clans, women, and youth.²⁵ The results are similar for activity participants, except that a slightly higher percentage (almost 46 percent on average) thought that the Caretaker Administration, DC, and Ministry of Education were very inclusive.

Exhibit 19: Opinion on inclusivity of different government offices



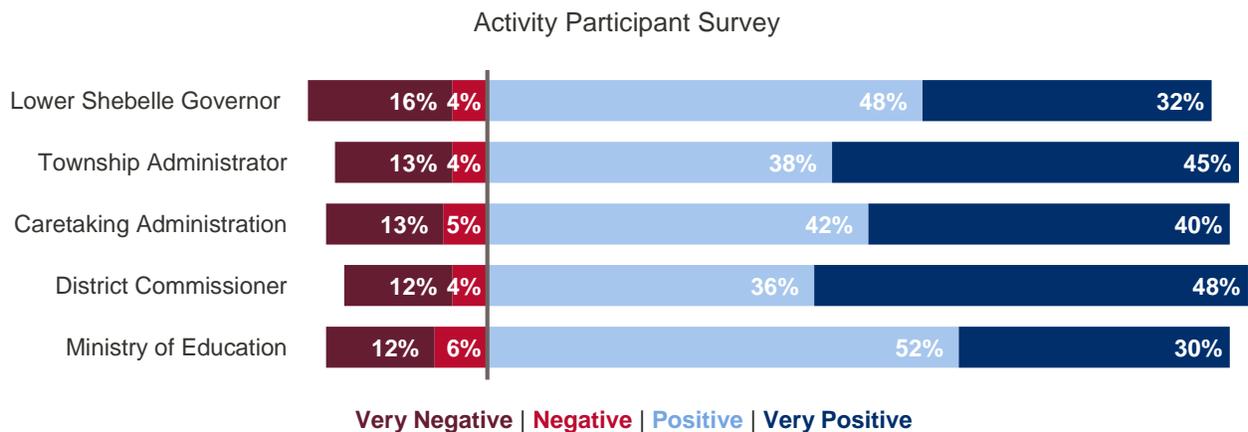
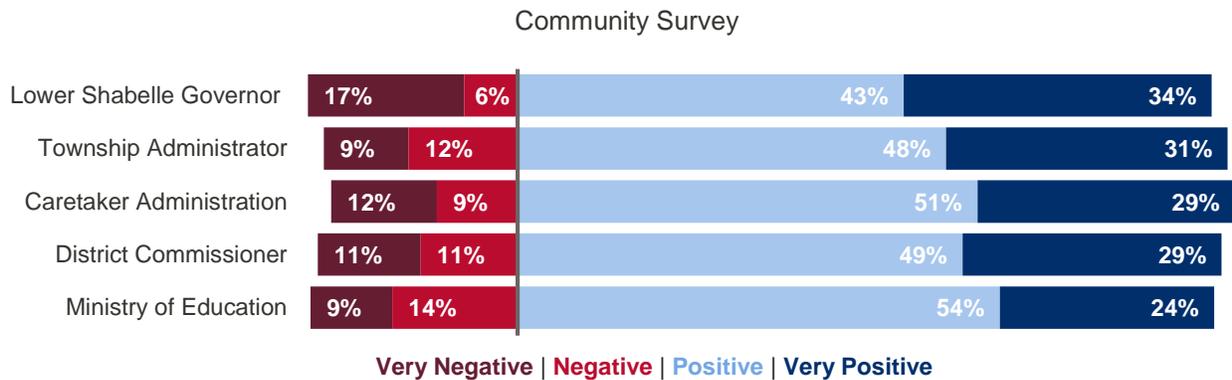
²⁴ IOM. 2020. *IOM Partner Preparation Cluster Evaluation*.

²⁵ Unfortunately, the survey did not ask for different groups' perceptions of inclusion separately. This is a limitation in the data.



When asked for their opinion about different government offices' ability to represent all groups in the community, community members expressed similar views. The majority of respondents had a positive or very positive view of the representative ability of the government, with slightly higher percentage of activity participants reporting positive and very positive views.

Exhibit 20: Opinion on the ability of different government offices to represent all groups

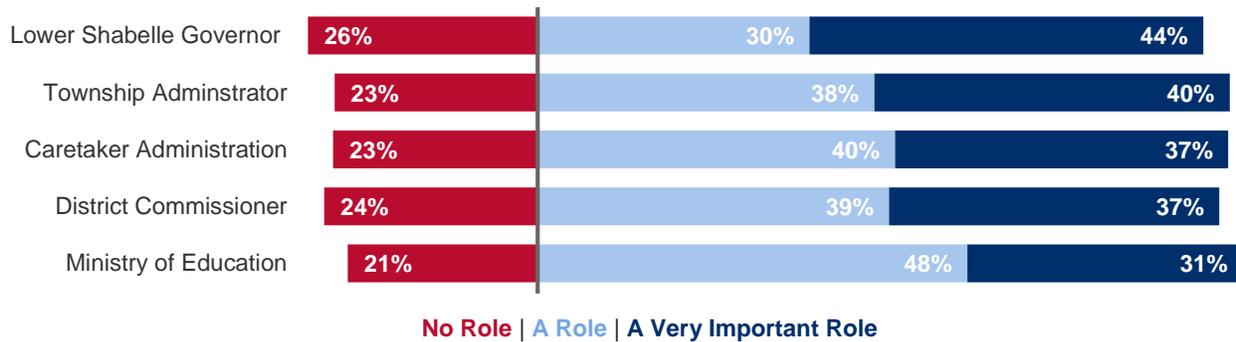


INSIGHT 9: The endurance of a future with effective mitigation and management of conflict largely depends on the local government’s ability to facilitate reconciliation and continue clan-inclusive practices.

Our data suggest that there is a belief that Marka District can continue toward a more peaceful future. However, community members and leaders acknowledge that progress is fragile and that the current peace could be shaken by a number of threats, including continuing clan tension or a return of Al-Shabaab forces.

Key informant interviews with community leaders revealed that local government had a significant role to play to prevent violence and ensure security. The majority of community members thought local government officials, including the governor, minister of education, DC and sub-district commissioner, and caretaker administration have a role in bringing about reconciliation in their community. Almost 44 percent of the respondents said the Lower Shabelle governor had a very important role to play in this regard.

Exhibit 21: Perceived role of stakeholders in bringing about reconciliation



For example, community leaders noted that success in peace and reconciliation could be sustained beyond SSI’s engagement only if it were able to avoid favoritism and prioritize the inclusion of different clans in decision making, especially those outside of the Biyomaal and Habir Gedir groups.²⁶

Without government, there is no way you can deal [with] community inclusiveness and equal participation, so the government should be the difference and make sure equal participation by all clans in the community. Clan domination and favoritism is another factor [we] need to overcome if we want to reach [the] highest level, however community [has] shown so far signs of readiness, and they [are] tired of prolonged injustice, local war, displacement and poor livelihood. (Key informant interview, local government official, Marka)

However, local government faces challenges to performing this role. One major constraint relates to financial restrictions, which limit the local government’s ability to respond to certain needs, such as those related to infrastructure. Although expectations for economic recovery, public service projects, improved job security, and other reconstruction efforts are high,²⁷ government officials and community

²⁶ USAID OTI SSI. 2019. *Community Dynamics and Public Service Needs*.

²⁷ Valar 2020, 3.

leaders pointed to financial restrictions as the main factor preventing the local government to respond to the community’s needs.

There are many things that the local government [is] not able to address due to the financial disabilities. The community does not see it as responsive as is expected. They only respond to what they can. (Key informant interview, local government official, Ceel Jaale)

PATHWAYS TO CHANGE THAT LED TO ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Economic stagnation in Marka District poses an important challenge to the community’s recovery. A lack of stable employment opportunities, particularly among youth, has threatened the stability and reconciliation of communities in Marka. Additionally, physical access to the district is limited due to insecurity, which has resulted in an increase in the price of certain commodities, hindering livelihood activities for Marka residents. Research also shows that economic activities in Marka have been conducted largely along clan lines. SSI activities sought to address these challenges by establishing two markets and promoting inter-clan economic interactions through reconciliation efforts and dividend activities.

INSIGHT 10: The establishment of markets provides the community with a secure place to conduct buying and selling and a sanitary market, reducing public health risk.

Early feedback from the community indicates that the rehabilitation of the vegetable and multi-purpose markets has been successful in providing secure, sanitary spaces to conduct business.²⁸ Looking ahead, some respondents also noted that they were optimistic that the rehabilitation of these markets would allow them to grow their businesses and expand their customer base.

Our data indicate that residents of all three towns use vegetable markets and multi-purpose markets frequently. Only about 10 percent of the respondents reported that they never used the vegetable and multi-purpose markets. Key informant interviews and focus group discussion data also show that all community members have equal access to the markets.

The rehabilitation of the meat and vegetable market in Marka town helped contribute the community members in the area to interact and buy from the same markets without any issues and conflicts among them, which contributed reduction in political tensions among the community in the area. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

Exhibit 22: Percent of respondents reporting frequency of activity in vegetable and multi-purpose markets



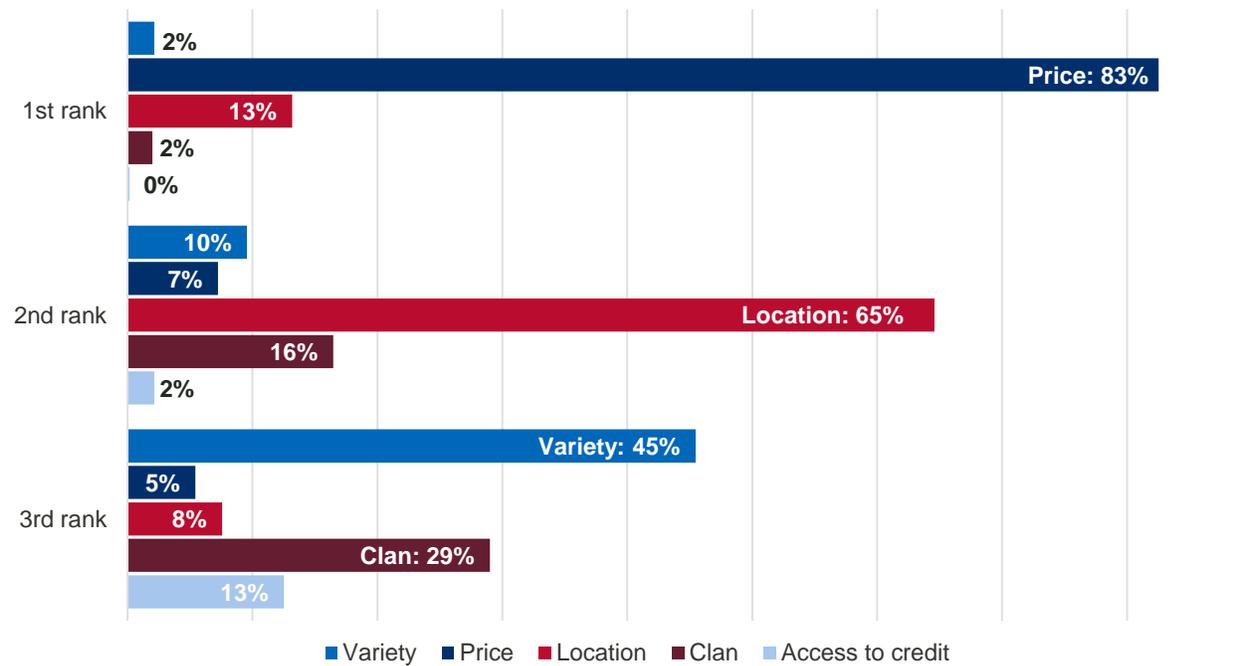
²⁸ SSI rehabilitation of the vegetable and multi-purpose markets in Marka was completed in January 2020. Case study data collection occurred in mid-February to mid-March 2020.

INSIGHT 11: Reconciliation efforts have contributed to eroding clan-based divisions in economic activities, which has further contributed to strengthening community dynamics across different clans.

Previous research has shown that before the recovery and reconciliation activities, economic activities were primarily divided along clan lines. Markets in and around Marka were used by specific clans during the conflict due to their location in wards predominantly inhabited by a particular clan, perpetuating the town's segregation and isolation of the minority clans. There is some indication in our data that this is changing.

Respondents in key informant interviews and focus group discussions reported that inter-clan economic activities had increased. Survey results also show that community members prioritize price of the goods, location of the market, and variety of goods over clan affiliation when making decisions on buying goods in the market, even though clan remains an element in economic decision making. A majority of the respondents (83%) identified price as the most important element when making decisions about buying a product. Location and variety were identified as other important elements that influenced decisions about buying. A significant proportion of respondents said they bought goods from a member of different clan often or very often, and an additional 27 stated they sometimes purchased goods from members of clans other than their own. Clan was, however, ranked as the third influencing element by 29 percent of the respondents.

Exhibit 21: Factors affecting buying decision



Qualitative data indicate a range of SSI activities encouraged erosion of clan boundaries in economic activities. At the same time, economic activities have provided community members with additional opportunities to strengthen inter-clan interaction, creating a virtuous circle. Vegetable and multi-purpose markets rehabilitated as part of SSI activities have provided another avenue for community members of different clans to interact freely.

INSIGHT 12: SSI activities contributed to enhanced security, which has led to an improved supply chain of staple goods in Marka, and to the opening of local businesses.

Enhanced security, partly due to SSI contributions, has helped increase trade within Marka, which has also improved the availability and flow of staple goods. Respondents noted that more shops were opening (and reopening) in Marka since the security situation had improved following the SSI activities. Respondents pointed to SSI dividend activities, particularly brush clearance and streetlight installation, as having improved security, leading to increased movement and trade in Marka. The installation of streetlights allowed local business owners to open shops along the main roads, and respondents reported that shops were open for longer hours.

There was a time when the markets used to be closed early in the evening due to fears of insecurity. Many shops were permanently closed after the owners get displaced. Now, the economic activities are slowly increasing after the security is improved. Many shops get started along the streetlights. The trade movement also increased as the clans now interact freely. (Key informant interview, government official, Ceel Jaale)

Despite this progress, challenges to market activity remain. These include infrastructure issues, mostly in the form of roads that are impassable due to security or safety issues. Respondents in all towns reported that physical access to Marka District, particularly from Mogadishu, remained a challenge to economic growth; they cited the presence of Al-Shabaab along this road as a key challenge.

The condition remains the same because of poor/lack of effective and suitable transportation means. All staple food goods come from Mogadishu and there is no suitable road to use at the moment, the only possible means is sea trip, which is very risk. The main two roads are very poor in terms of security and they are rough. (Key informant interview, government official, Marka)

The district lacks an airport which also hampers transportation for government officials and the community. The communities risk their live[s] to reach to Mogadishu through the sea by using boats which are not safe for transporting people. The community also faces challenge in travelling the road connecting Ceel Jaale and Marka during the rainy reason, which makes the road impassable as the road has no bridges and closes the road during the rainy season. (Key informant interview, government official, Marka)

INSIGHT 13: Community members in Ceel Jaale, Marka, and Shalanbood have moderate access to different economic opportunities and the access differs across clans.

Our data indicate that residents in Marka and surrounding areas have moderate access to various economic opportunities. Almost 58 percent of the survey respondents said they had some access to employment opportunity, while 28 percent stated they had none. Similarly, almost the same percentage of respondents reported having no access to borrowing money/credit (Exhibit 23). Survey results also show that there are differences in access across clans (Exhibit 24, Exhibit 25, Exhibit 26, Exhibit 27). Feedback showed that surveyed residents of Marka had the most access to opportunities such as buying or renting property and selling goods and services at the markets, but the least access to opportunities such as employment and borrowing money or credit. This is contrary to findings from our qualitative data, where respondents in key informant interviews and focus group discussions reported that all community members had equal access to economic opportunities in Marka, regardless of clan.

Exhibit 23: Access to economic opportunities

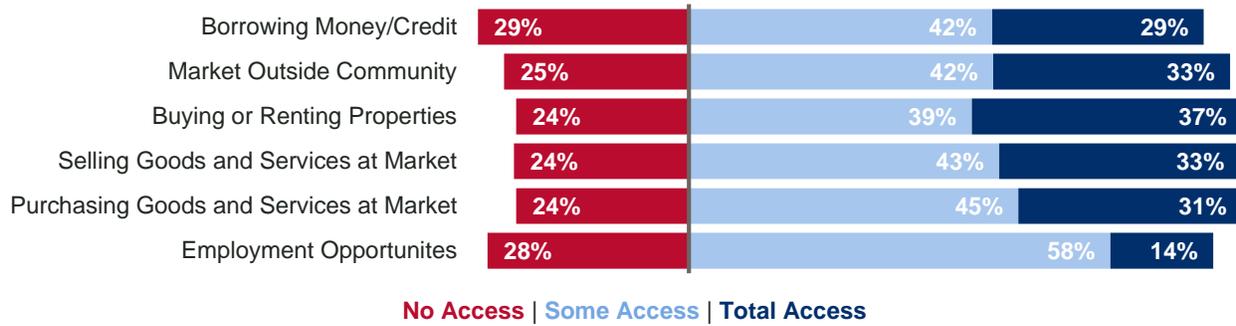


Exhibit 24: Access to employment opportunities



Exhibit 25: Access to purchase of goods and services at markets



Exhibit 26: Access to buying or renting properties

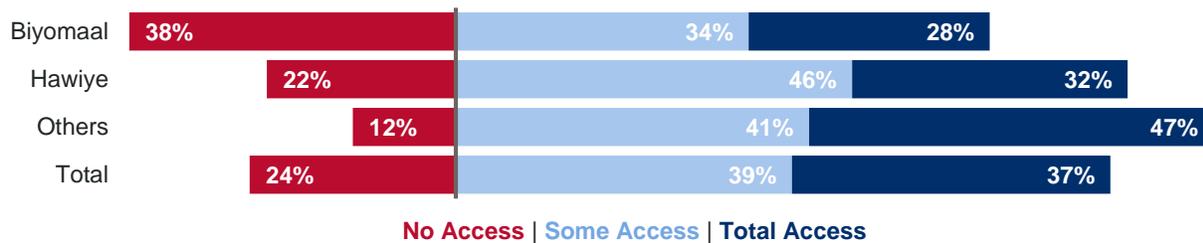


Exhibit 27: Access to borrowing money/credit



INSIGHT 14: SSI activities provided short-term employment to community members from different clans, thus addressing a key challenge in Marka. However, a lack of employment opportunities remains an important challenge in the district.

Research points to a lack of employment opportunities as being a key challenge to economic growth and inclusion in Marka. SSI activities—including brush clearance, trash clean-up campaigns, and rehabilitation activities—contributed to addressing this challenge by providing short-term employment opportunities for community members. Respondents noted that these employment opportunities directly improved the livelihood of community members in Marka. Additionally, some respondents reported that these activities fostered peaceful coexistence by providing an important opportunity for members of different clans to work alongside one another.

The activities created job opportunities for the local communities and encouraged interaction among the community in the area as different members in the area worked on the same activity. (Key informant interview, CSO, Marka)

I think in Marka town, now our main challenge is [a] lack of employment opportunities for the youth and also the vulnerable community members of Marka ... If it persists too long, it could be a catastrophe for Marka district because it may lead to our youth to opt for another option, which could be a threat to security and development for their survivals. (Key informant interview, community leader, Marka)

However, respondents also reported that a lack of long-term employment opportunities remained a key challenge that community members in Marka continued to face. Youth, in particular, face significant economic challenges, which increases their vulnerability to radicalization by violent extremist organizations. Respondents noted that addressing this economic challenge in the future would be essential to maintaining and promoting peaceful coexistence in Marka.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES FOR CONTINUED RECONCILIATION AND RECOVERY

Although community members hold generally positive views of implemented activities, and participation in programming was generally inclusive and indicative of a movement toward reconciliation and recovery in Marka District, there remains a cautious optimism for the continuation of improvements, which recognizes the fragility of peace and the reality of challenges that remain.

INSIGHT 15: As the community looks back at progress made and opportunities for the future in reconciliation and recovery, there is a tentative positive outlook, as well as a cautious optimism.

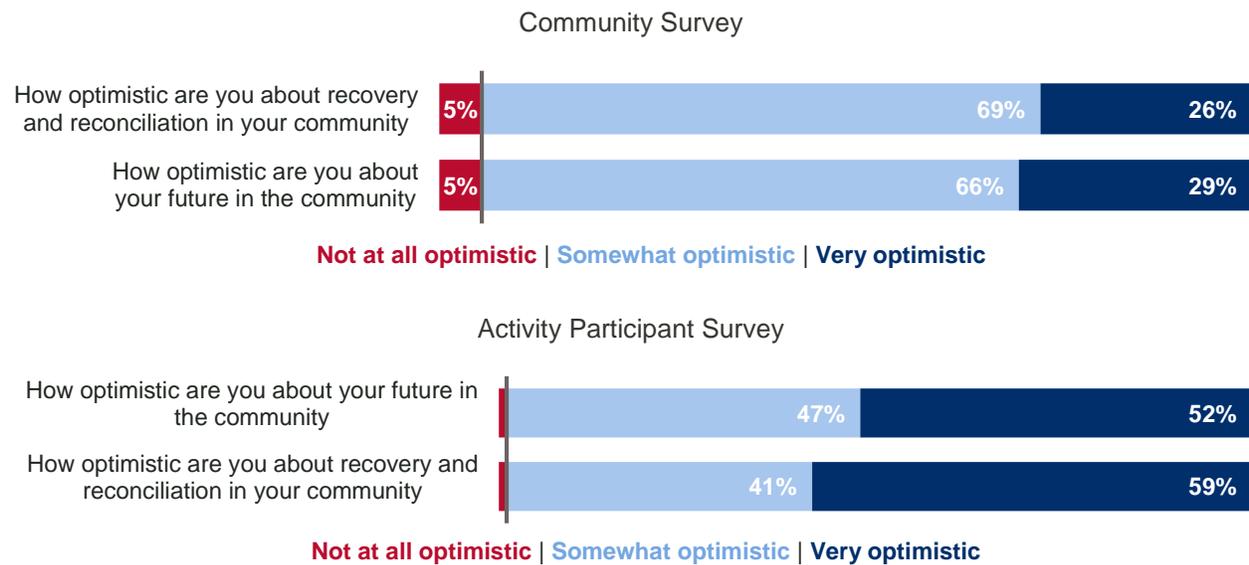
Participants in key informant interviews and focus group discussions reported optimism about the reconciliation efforts the local government had undertaken by bringing communities together, and they expected these activities to continue to promote peaceful coexistence.

The community is fully recovering from past local wars, the government is now easily interacting, and everything is under control, clan leaders agreed [on] peace and continuous negotiation with consistent conflict resolution. In fact, the government is providing support needed to make sure not to happen local conflict again while the community is working hard to prevent further negative clan-based conflicts. (Key informant interview, informal peace committee member, Ceel Jaale)

Survey results also show widespread, but tentative, optimism among community members (Exhibit 28).

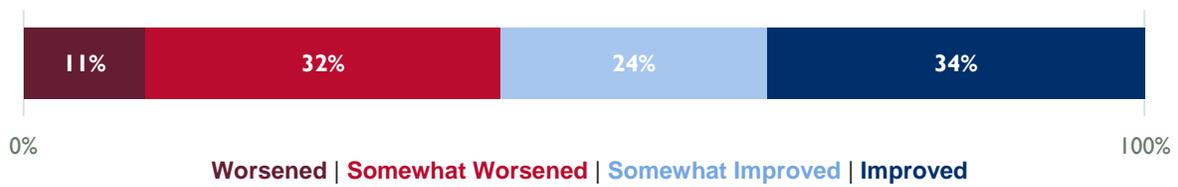
There was some variance across clans. Members of the Biyomaal clan (of which the DC is a member) were less likely (23%) to be very optimistic about the community’s future than members of the Hawiye clans (40%). Reported feelings of optimism did not vary greatly by age.

Exhibit 28: Optimism for future



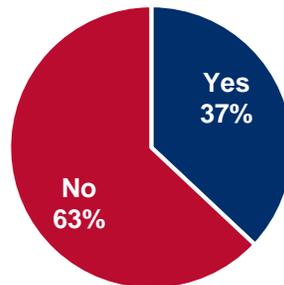
However, when asked to reflect on how their lives have changed since the government started conducting reconciliation and recovery activities, more than half of community members (58%) reported that their circumstances had somewhat improved or improved. A significant proportion of respondents (42%) still reported that their lives had somewhat worsened or worsened.

Exhibit 27: “How has your life changed since your community was recovered?” (community survey, n = 607)



When asked whether their hopes, dreams, and goals have been fulfilled since town recovery, a little more than one-third of community members (37%) acknowledged that they had been, although most (63%) reported that this was not the case.

Exhibit 28: “Have the hopes/dreams/goals you had when the town was recovered been fulfilled?” (community survey, n = 607)



Community members and leaders acknowledged that progress was fragile and that the current peace could be shaken by a number of threats, including continuing clan tension or a return of Al-Shabaab forces. When asked about hopes, dreams, and goals in the aftermath of Marka’s recovery from Al-Shabaab, some community members noted that their hopes for security and conflict resolution had been fulfilled; yet, many more listed security and peace as their biggest hopes for their community over the next 2 years.

The only inhibitors to inclusive society are the terror groups that are known for harming the community members ... They prosper when the common community is suffering. In this condition, they can hide in the community so that they do their ill-motivated actions. There maybe also failed leaders that may become inhibitors to inclusivity. (Key informant interview, government official, Shalanbood)

INSIGHT 16: Women experience reconciliation and recovery efforts differently than men, and their perspectives about the future are different; it is unclear how or why these differences exist.

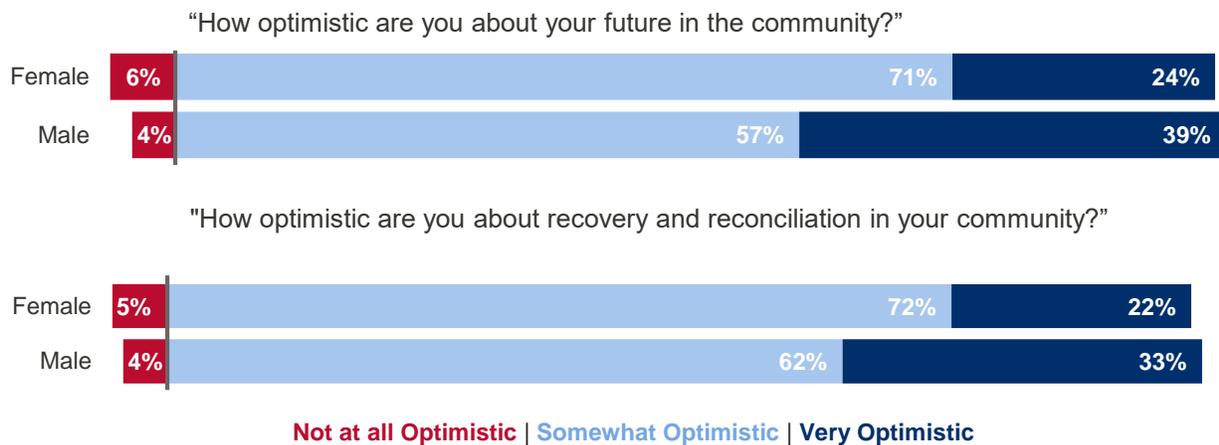
When female community members were questioned about how their lives had changed since the Somali government started implementing reconciliation and recovery activities, half (50%) reported that their lives had worsened or somewhat worsened—a significantly higher proportion than their male counterparts.

Exhibit 29: “How has your life changed since your community was recovered?” by gender (community survey; females: n = 403, males: n = 204)



When thinking about the future, women were more cautious than men in their optimism, and more likely to be somewhat rather than very optimistic about the future. Limitations in this case study prevented the team from obtaining qualitative data about women’s perspectives related to challenges in reconciliation and recovery or about optimism for the future.

Exhibit 30: Optimism for the future by gender (community survey; females: n = 403, males: n = 204)



LOOKING AHEAD – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As SSI completes implementation of its final activities and withdraws from Marka District, it is clear that in many ways, the district is much changed from when SSI staff first entered communities in 2018. Reports of reductions in clan violence, stronger local government, enhanced economic activity, and increasing migration and return of residents to the region signal that Marka District is a place where there is improved social, political, and economic stability. As we have reported throughout this case study, SSI activities contributed to this stability by promoting and facilitating reconciliation efforts, and implementing recovery projects. The case study reveals a number of conclusions and recommendations that should be considered as local and international stakeholders seek to continue, expand, and improve reconciliation and recovery efforts in Marka

The SSI reconciliation and recovery activities contributed to erosion of clan-based divisions, promotion of peaceful coexistence among community members, and improved security in Marka. Clan relationships need continual, careful management in future programming.

This case study highlights the importance of engaging community members from different clans around common, short-term objectives. SSI reconciliation and recovery activities provided tangible opportunities for members of different clans to interact and collaborate. By bringing together various groups, community members were able to see the benefits of collaboration and peaceful coexistence, which were furthered by the implementation of dividend activities in Marka. This, in turn, contributed to improved clan dynamics and promotion of peaceful coexistence among community members in Marka. The case study also shows that security in Marka improved significantly as a result of better clan dynamics, allowing members of different clans to continue to live peacefully alongside one another, without threats of insecurity, discrimination, or clan-based violence.

Although SSI activities have provided opportunities for different clans to work together to achieve the common goal of community development, historical clan grievances still remain. The remnants of clan conflict, especially between Biyomaal and Habir Gedir clans, remain a threat to Marka District's stability. One program alone cannot eliminate these longstanding conflicts; any further programming needs to tackle these difficult dynamics and, at the very least, take them into account when designing activities.

When approaching future programming, actors should conduct careful assessments and continue monitoring security situations and the state of clan dynamics, as these can change and are potentially volatile. Special attention should be paid to contingency planning and ensuring adaptability of programming.

SSI activities have contributed to improvement in community–government relations and community trust in the government. Our research indicates that this relationship might differ across clans—a finding that should be further investigated.

Better relationships between community and local government is evidenced by greater interactions between community members and local government, with an aim to resolve issues and address communal challenges. By responding to basic and essential needs of the community, the local government has become visible for the first time in Marka, and has earned a positive reputation in the eyes of the community members. However, our data show that there might be clan differences in how community members and leaders engage with the local government. Members of Habar Gedir clan seem to be the least engaged with all different types of government officials, while leaders from Biyomaal are much more likely to interact with town administrator's offices than with members of other clans.

These clan differences and their underpinnings need further investigation. If members and leaders of different clans perceive that they have different level of access to the local government, or tend to perceive the legitimacy of the government differently, then this can precipitate disagreements across clans. Therefore, future programming must understand and take these potential differences into account to ensure the differences are not exacerbated, especially since, as we have asserted, the endurance of gains made by SSI activities depend on keeping the relationship across clans peaceful.

Although most SSI activities have ceased, the “legacy” of SSI programming endures, especially in the form of relationships and networks that had been established through reconciliation and dividend activities. Future programming should take advantage of this foundation, by building on it to continue progress in the region.

Our data indicate that activities implemented by SSI, such as clean-up campaigns, have largely not continued after program support ended. Although there were a few reports from those outside the community that the clean-up campaigns might continue on a volunteer basis, it was largely reported that activities are wrapping up.

However, the “endurability” of SSI activities was evident through reports of some behavior changes resulting from activities. For example, clean-up campaigns led to more and sustained social interactions between clan members that continued to take place after the clean-up campaigns. Sports activities yielded engagement and relationship-building among youth, including across clans. Streetlights continue to provide a secure place for people from different clans to interact, and schools are places where future generations could peacefully learn together, across clans. For some activities, it is still too soon to gauge a lasting impact on the community. For example, rehabilitated markets and schools opened very recently before or after the completion of data collection for this case study. Still, community leaders and members have hope that these will bring lasting change for their communities and generations to come.

Dividend activities successfully responded to the community’s needs and created opportunities for community members to collaborate around a common purpose and build relationships across clans. SSI’s primary objective was not to provide services to the community (although it did so through the dividend activities), but rather to contribute to reconciliation and the erosion of clan-based divisions. Although the majority of dividend activities are no longer taking place, the networks and relationships formed through the activities are most likely to endure. In this case, their endurability is measured by the inter-clan relationships and peaceful coexistence that SSI played a key role in bringing about. SSI programming has contributed to laying a locally owned and inclusive foundation for local stakeholders and international actors, who should use the foundation and networks built by SSI activities in Marka to continue the long and arduous process of building a prosperous and peaceful future in the region.

SSI’s locally driven, bottom-up approach provided a crucial mechanism toward achieving local peace.

SSI’s locally driven, bottom-up approach, which focused on working directly with communities and on building legitimacy of the local actors, including clan leaders and the local government, has contributed to positive results in Marka and surrounding communities. The case study identified mechanisms of change from SSI activities to desired results, such as erosion of clan boundaries and improved relationship between communities and local government, that include locally driven, bottom-up aspects of SSI’s programming.

The locally driven approach allowed SSI staff to understand the local context, including clan dynamics, and to be able to identify local actors who wanted peace. Engagement with local actors also provided SSI staff with knowledge about the specific needs of the communities. Because of this understanding, SSI was able to respond to communities’ needs, providing visibility to the local government and increasing its legitimacy and motivating community members to work towards and maintain peace. Therefore, it is safe to say that the bottom-up approach of the project allowed it to achieve the desired outcomes.

These findings correspond to the broader literature that investigates the usefulness of bottom-up approaches to development and peacebuilding.²⁹

It is possible, however, that while this locally driven approach has built a foundation for peaceful coexistence, a more integrated approach may be needed to address the structural and supra-local conflict dynamics. The questions of whether this shift is necessary, how it should be implemented, and when are outside the scope of this case study, but the literature does indicate that linking local and national levels is important at some point of the peacebuilding process.³⁰

SSI's commitment to including all different groups has paid off, but cultural and structural constraints continue to curtail the inclusion of women and youth. Further programming activities should pay attention to these cultural barriers to fully include youth and women in the social, political, and economic life in Marka. Future programming should also consider including different groups in the design of activities.

SSI activities were largely inclusive, ensuring the benefits were distributed equally across different groups and were generally popular among community members across clans, ages, and gender. Although SSI stakeholders also conducted due diligence to ensure all groups were included in the implementation of activities, the active participation of various groups in the design of activities was not evident. Including potential beneficiaries in the activity design process builds ownership and promotes sustainability of activities, and can empower communities to advocate for their own development.³¹

Another area of potential improvement is the inclusion of women in activities. Despite SSI's commitment to providing equal representation to women, it is clear that women are still being left behind as life improves in Marka, partly as a result of cultural barriers. The study also shows that SSI activities would have benefited from more intentional inclusion of a broader group of stakeholders, particularly women, to mitigate this challenge. Future programming should focus on more intentional, women-centered programming that is heavily informed by women across clans, ages, and backgrounds. Future programming should also consider activities that directly focuses on mitigating some of the cultural constraints, including any remaining socio-cultural stigma resulting from years of Al-Shabaab control, during which women were banned from taking part in social activities and excluded from decision-making processes. This should also include a focus on the risk of radicalization among Marka's youth population, which is most vulnerable, particularly as economic stagnation persists.

Similarly, the SSI team made efforts to include youth in activities. Youth were even reported as present in governing structures, but it is clear that youth unemployment and related issues are still a significant challenge. Additionally, youth are also sometimes thought of as perpetrators of violence as members of Al-Shabaab, which has sometimes hampered youth inclusion in activities. The community would welcome follow-on youth-focused programming that takes these structural constraints into account.

²⁹ For example, see Odendaal and Olivier (2008), *Local Peace Committees: Some Reflections and Lessons Learned* (Academy for Educational Development, Khatmandu); Roberts, Beyond the metropolis? Popular Peace and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, *Review of International Studies* 37 (2011): 2535–2556.

³⁰ For example, see Odendaal (2013), A crucial link: Local peace committees and national peacebuilding (United States Institute of Peace).

³¹ See, for example Mohan (2002), *Participatory development. The companion to development studies*, 49–53; Chambers (1994), *Paradigm shifts and the practice of participatory research and development*; and Mansuri and Rao, *Localizing development: Does participation work?* (The World Bank, 2012).

Further programming should consider a number of challenges that communities in Marka District continue to face, which SSI did not address. These include economic stagnation, lack of jobs, poor provision of social services such as health and education, and weak infrastructure, especially poor road conditions.

Although SSI activities have contributed to the improvement of life in the Marka community by promoting the erosion of clan-based boundaries, improving the security situation, and responding to crucial community needs such as the lack of school buildings, community members mentioned numerous challenges that continue to contribute to insecurity in Marka and the surrounding areas. Community members identified economic stagnation, particularly the lack of youth employment opportunities, as a main challenge to reconciliation and recovery in Marka District—one that should be addressed if the risk of youth radicalization is to be mitigated and reconciliation efforts in Marka are to endure.

Similarly, lack and poor quality of social services such as health and education continue to be a challenge in Marka. An average of 49 percent of respondents from the community survey ranked the lack of health services as the primary challenge that remains unaddressed. Additionally, although education stakeholders, community leaders, and government officials referenced school rehabilitation as fulfilling a large gap that had existed in the district, challenges continue in children's access to education, stemming largely from lack of funding. For example, teachers receive no to little pay and there is no school for students at the secondary level. More than half of survey respondents (54%) ranked education as the primary challenge community members in Marka are facing.

Infrastructure issues continue to plague the region, especially in the form of roads that are impassable due to security or safety issues. Although the security situation has improved, community members and leaders still report that the capacity of local government institutions, such as those important to maintaining and enforcing criminal justice systems, continue to be insufficient. These findings suggest that although SSI was able to build a foundation for a stable future, a long-term economic development program is needed—one that can make systematic and sustainable investments in the economy to provide employment opportunities, improve infrastructure, and provide social services, such as education and health, to ensure that the gains from this program endure.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

Guiding questions sought to provide information related to approach, impact, and endurance of SSI activities in Ceel Jaale, Marka District, and Shalanbood, as well as uncover contextual information related to the implementation of program activities.

The prevalence of social divisions within Marka and its surrounding communities is one of the toughest challenges the community in Marka faces. Al-Shabaab exploited these divisions and they continue to pose a risk for Marka's future. SSI sought to heal the divisions that tended to exclude women, youth, and minority clans from social, political, and economic life. The case study team sought to determine which SSI activities implemented in Marka and surrounding areas were able to address these social divisions and bring about a more cohesive, inclusive, and clan-balanced society.

The case study also reviews activities implemented in Ceel Jaale, Marka, and Shalanbood to determine whether the activities conducted as part of the SSI were locally owned, inclusive, and locally popular, and if so, to what extent. The case study team explored to what extent these approaches contributed to community members and local government leaders continuing to pursue reconciliation and recovery efforts beyond this program.

SSI followed a unique approach in Marka in terms of geographical sequencing and progression of activities. Geographical sequencing meant that the SSI team identified surrounding Marka areas (Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood), where positive progress between two primary clans had occurred. This approach positioned SSI to respond to potential windows of opportunity that emerged in Marka. The case study team explored how the SSI approach was relevant and effective within the Marka context in leading to desired change and strived to determine the circumstances that mediated the effectiveness of this approach. This case study also explored the relevance of a locally driven approach, as well as the effectiveness of communications strategies in Marka.

Question 1: How did the SSI program activities in Marka and surrounding areas lead to actual and/or perceived inclusiveness (clan-balanced) and social cohesion? What does this change look like in the Marka context? What were the key pathways to change, and what roles did the various actors play in influencing change?

- a. How did the SSI program activities in Marka and surrounding areas lead to actual and/or perceived inclusiveness of various groups (including majority, minority, and sub-clans) in social activities, as indicated by the participation of various groups in social activities (e.g., festivals, informal social activities)?
- b. How did the SSI program activities in Marka and surrounding areas lead to actual and/or perceived inclusiveness of various groups (including majority, minority, and sub-clans) in political activities, as indicated by the representation of majority and minority clans in local government and development committees?
- c. How did the SSI program activities in Marka and surrounding areas lead to actual and/or perceived inclusiveness of various groups (including majority, minority, and sub-clans) in economic activities, as indicated by the degree of participation of various groups in the markets?

Question 2: How and under what circumstances did the reconciliation and recovery effects endure (or have the potential to endure) beyond the SSI program?

- a. Whether, how, and under what circumstances have the reconciliation and recovery efforts been popular among community members and local government officials?
- b. To what extent has the program led to changes in local perceptions of and confidence in local government to address reconciliation and recovery?
- c. Whether, how, and under what circumstances did program dividends persist (or have the potential to persist) beyond the program? What factors and actors have contributed to the persistence?

Question 3: Why and how was the Marka approach effective?

- a. Why did the sequencing of the activities contribute to effectiveness of the approach?
- b. How did the locally driven approach contribute to the effectiveness of the program?

ANNEX B: CASE STUDY DESIGN

WHY CASE STUDY?

Case study method was best suited to answer the questions that SSI team and other stakeholder asked. Case studies are able to provide an in-depth understanding of a program's contributions and a deeper examination of factors and mechanisms of change than a traditional evaluation, which primarily answers the question of existence and extent of impact. SSI team was interested in examining what, why and how change occurred in Marka as a result of SSI interventions, and generating lessons for future programming in Marka. A traditional cluster evaluation methodology primarily aims to address the question of whether the change occurred, and was therefore not the best way of addressing the needs of the SSI team and other stakeholders.

CASE STUDY PLANNING

EnCompass believes that case studies are the most useful, accurate, and powerful when they are developed in collaboration with the intended audience. To integrate the perspectives of stakeholders throughout the design process, the case study team conducted multiple meetings with the OTI Washington, D.C. and SSI teams. Consultations with the SSI team included a kick-off meeting in October 2019, and an in-person design meeting in November 2019, with virtual participation of SSI team members based in Mogadishu and Nairobi. These consultations focused on:

- Identifying a common vision for the case study
- Gathering input for the case study questions that have the highest value and the most relevance to the intended audiences
- Identifying stakeholders whose perspectives are the most critical in addressing the case study questions
- Gathering insights on potential challenges the case study team may face

To inform the design of the case study methodology, the team also conducted an initial review of key background documents OTI provided, including SSI strategic program documents, background research, stakeholder mapping reports the SSI team commissioned, and Marka activity documents (proposals, final evaluation reports, etc.).

METHODS AND SAMPLING

The case study team used participatory and Appreciative Inquiry approaches to conduct complementary mixed-methods data collection. Data collection methods and numbers are presented below (Exhibit 30), and respondent group numbers reached through surveys are presented in Exhibit 29. Of the 22 key informant interview respondents, 14 were of the Biyomaal clan, 4 were Habir Gedir, and 4 were of other clans. Additionally, of the 36 focus group discussion participants, 36 were of the Biyomaal clan, while 40 participants were members of other clans and no participants were members of Habir Gedir (see clan balance limitations).

Exhibit 30: Data collection methods and numbers

	Method	Sampling Technique	Units	Marka	Ceel Jaale	Shalanbood
	Qualitative Interviews	Purposive, snowball	Interview events	14	4	4
	Focus Groups	Purposive, snowball	Focus group events	7 FGDs 36 respondents	2 FGDs 16 respondents	0
	Survey	Multi-stage cluster	Community members	436	60	111
	Document Review	Purposive	Documents	~85 strategic, activity, research, and contextual analysis documents		

SAMPLING OVERVIEW

DOCUMENT REVIEW

The Case Study Team followed a two-stage process for reviewing documents—first for the purpose of gathering background and contextual information prior to developing data collection methods. In the second review after data collection, teams coded documents in Dedoose according to case study questions. Documents reviewed included: design and scoping documents, research papers, background assessments, requests for proposals; monitoring plans; evaluations; technical assistance materials; and activity documents.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Data collectors conducted in-depth, semi-structured key informant interviews in face-to-face settings with individuals. These were conducted with a sample of SSI and IOM staff, government officials, community leaders, education stakeholders, and informal peace committee members. Data collection tools contained mostly open-ended questions, with some close-ended questions that were specifically tailored for each respondent group (see Annex D for all tools). The team facilitated data triangulation by asking similar questions to different respondent groups, where possible.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The data collectors administered a 30-minute survey in Marka and surrounding areas using multi-stage cluster sampling with random sampling at the last stage, with stratification with regards to clan, gender, and age.³² The case study team suggested a sample size for the survey in Marka and the two surrounding towns of 550, across 55 clusters, which was expected to provide a margin of error of 5.9 percent with an assumed intra-cluster correlation of 0.2 and 50 percent observed proportion. In addition, we planned to collect data from 150 activity participants, whose contact information was specifically provided by the implementing partner.

In the first sampling stage, case study team randomly selected GPS coordinates within Marka, Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood. The data collection team then identified starting points closest to randomly selected

³² Please see the methodology document for more detail.

GPS coordinates. Data collection team used random walk pattern to select households within each cluster. Once the household was selected, the enumerator randomly selected individuals from that household while ensuring that women were not under-represented.

Due to constraints listed in the Limitations section, the data collection team was not able to collect data from all clusters, but was able to exceed the actual sample size. The total survey sample size that informs this case study is 607 face-to-face interviews and 147 phone interviews with activity participants.

For the survey analysis, the case study team used the following clan classification:

BIYOMAAL 230 respondents, including:			
Adeer Biyomaal – 1	Dir – 4	Gare – 7	
HAWIYE 119 respondents, including:			
Abagaal – 58	Eelaay – 12	Habir Gedir – 28	Mursade – 21
OTHER 259 respondents, including:			
Ajuraan – 18	Arab – 1	Asharaaf - 11	Baadi Case – 2
Bagadi – 5	Banaadir – 28	Begedi – 1	Carab – 20
Daarood – 23	Dabarre – 2	Digil – 2	Dudoble – 6
Gaal Jecel – 3	Gibil Cad – 5	Gorgaate – 2	Haatin – 4
Heledi – 4	Isaaq – 3	Ismiin – 6	Jareer – 9
Jiido – 2	Majeerteen – 2	Momleen – 2	Raxan Weyn – 23
Reer Moco – 2	Sacad – 4	Saleyman – 2	Shaashii – 3
Shabel – 5	Shanta Caleemod – 1	Shaweele – 1	Shiidle – 37
Shiikhaal – 2	Silcis – 5	Ujeejeen – 1	Uraawane – 1
Wacdaan – 1	Xawaadle – 8	Yest – 1	

To ensure confidentiality, surveys were conducted one-on-one in a private setting after having received consent from potential respondents. Incentives were not provided to survey respondents.

ANNEX C: CASE STUDY STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

STRENGTHS

This case study used highly collaborative and participatory approaches to generate insights, conclusions, and recommendations that would be the most useful to key stakeholders, including OTI SSI staff. The participatory process, involving key stakeholders and audiences, enabled alignment with the case study's primary purpose—to capture best practices and lessons learned in SSI Marka reconciliation and recovery efforts; assess the extent to which SSI efforts will endure in the district; and inform future, follow-on engagement by other donors. Using this participatory process to frame case study questions and validate insights helped make sure case study products meet end-user's needs.

The Appreciative Inquiry approach helped build trust with respondents, especially those living and working in sensitive environments. Deep engagement with stakeholders ensured an ethical, secure, and rigorous approach to project sampling.

The case study team remained unbiased and independent throughout the data collection and analysis, and helped shape the criteria for selecting the sample of countries and respondents to secure equitable representation and minimize bias. At the same time, the team collaborated closely with OTI to use adaptive approaches, making changes to the sample when needed due to concerns about stakeholders' safety and security.

LIMITATIONS

Case studies are well suited to ask “why” or “how” questions that seek to build an understanding of key pathways to change into data collection by examining history and context to capture complex and interrelated causal mechanisms to observed change. While the case study approach is the most relevant methodology for questions under analysis, it is important to mention some limitations.

LIMITATIONS TO GENERALIZABILITY OF RESULTS. While the case study method allows stakeholders to identify and isolate key factors that enabled or inhibited the success of the project, this method does not allow for generalization of these factors across different projects.

SOCIAL DESIRABILITY BIAS. The case study team estimates that social desirability bias has been a critical challenge for this and similar studies. Social desirability bias is the tendency of survey or interview respondents to answer questions in a manner considered to be socially acceptable. Therefore, people worried about corruption could be unwilling to share with enumerators their negative perspectives about services in their communities for fear of social consequences. To mitigate this bias, the case study team used strict identity protections for respondents. Other mitigation strategies included effective probing during interviews, and corroboration across respondents and data sources.

RECALL BIAS. Data from questions to stakeholders about past activities or changes across time could be limited by respondents' recall bias; nevertheless, they provide an indication of respondents' perceptions regarding trends. Recall bias is mitigated by careful probing through questions that point to a memorable event, and triangulation with other data sources, particularly document review.

GENDER BALANCE. During the design process, the case study team specified that key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and the community survey would be stratified by gender. In focus

group discussions and the community survey, data collectors achieved a balance between female and male participants (with more female respondents than male respondents in the survey). However, in key informant interviews, enumerators did not interview any females, in part because women do not hold the kinds of leadership roles targeted for interviews within Marka District. Additionally, the data collection firm did not employ female enumerators to conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussions. This means that women's voices are missing from in-depth interviews. In response, the case study team took a deeper dive into survey responses to identify trends and nuances between female and male responses in the community.

CLAN BALANCE. Due to the sensitivity of clan relations in the Marka District, the case study team worked with the SSI team and Axiom to develop the tools and sampling strategy in a way that followed SSI's careful clan balance and inclusion strategies throughout program design and implementation. However, the case study team was unable to achieve greater inclusion of Habir Gedir participants in the key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and survey. A breakdown of the clan classification used in the survey analysis is included in the following section.

One reason that there were fewer Habir Gedir participants is that the local administration reported that data collectors were, against case study team's instruction, requesting interviews with stakeholders of one clan over another. The local administration requested that the data collectors cease activities. Enumerators had not completed data collection in Shalanbood, which is a town with a majority Habir Gedir population.

OTHER MISSING STAKEHOLDERS. This data collection effort was not able to capture the voices of all stakeholders relevant to Marka reconciliation and recovery efforts due to stakeholders' availability, time, and resources. The Lower Shabelle governor was not able to be interviewed due to time and scheduling constraints. Mogadishu-based economic power-brokers were not consulted, because this was not part of the original design, and there was no time available to interview toward the end of period for data collection. Additionally, activity facilitators were no longer available in the Marka District for in-person interviews. To supplement any missing insights from these gaps, the case study team reviewed documents with more contextual information about clan views and dynamics, and activity documents.

DATA QUALITY. The case study team conducted a day-long in-person training and training-of-trainers to the director and field director of the locally based data collection firm in Nairobi before the start of data collection. Training included sessions on data collection ethics, informed consent, sampling, and interview best practices. This entailed a section on effective notetaking and asking probing questions. The key informant interviews and focus group discussion tools also included text with probing questions. Due to time constraints, the case study team was not able to provide in-depth training to enumerators that was required for this data collection and given the capacity of the enumerators. As a result of these limitations data quality suffered. The data collectors were still not able to provide the level of detail in their interview notes required for a deep analysis of complex research questions as in this case study. Survey data also suffered from discrepancies, for example the data was not properly labeled and some variables were numbered wrong.

ANNEX D: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – LOWER SHABELLE GOVERNOR AND DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position <i>[Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:</i>	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview

Respondent Background

- To start, can you please give a brief description of your job responsibilities in relation to Marka District?
 - (For DC) How long have you worked in local government? Have you held any other positions in local government?
 - (For both) What is your role in relation to reconciliation and recovery activities in Marka District)?

Marka Context

- In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka District *[probe: interviewer should specify Marka town, Ceel Jaale, or Shalanbood]* have experienced over the past two years?
 - What are the main challenges that the Marka district is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

- How did you become involved in the SSI/Dalbile program? *(Probe: What motivated you to become part of the program? Who approached you to become involved in the program? Who else was involved?)*
 - What role did you play in designing Dalbile activities? Who else played a role?
 - How frequently, if at all, do you communicate with members of the SSI/Dalbile team? What members? *[probe: ask about their communication before, during and after implementation]*
 - To what extent did you provide input into the SSI activities implemented in Marka, Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood?

4. How were the program activities advertised to community members?
 - a. To what extent do you think advertising efforts were effective? *[Probe: Ask about television, radio, Facebook efforts, and other media campaign activities.]*

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

5. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) *[If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A]*

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

6. In your view, what was successful about these activities?
7. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
8. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
9. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
10. What would you change about how the activity was designed? Implemented/conducted?
 - a. Do you believe that the right people were involved? Was there anyone missing? *[Probe: Find out if they thought that clans, age, gender, etc. were equally represented?]*

Effect of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

11. How has participation in this activity personally affected you?
12. To what extent has this activity changed any of your opinions? *(Probe: About other groups in your community? About local government? Which actors in particular?)*
13. How has participation in these activities changed your work in other areas? *(Probe: Has this changed your approach to other towns, initiatives? How?)*
14. How did these activities change community members' relationships with each other *[probe: ask about community members from different clans, local government officials, behavior]?*
15. Do you know if any of the activities are still taking place *[probe: ask about clean-up campaigns, brush clearance, etc.]?*
 - a. If YES: what is your role in ensuring that these activities/changes persist? What about other community lead actors?
16. Did the program/any activities surprise you in any way? *[probe: ask about unintended consequences, positive or negative]*
17. Are there any other lessons from being part of these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

18. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? *[probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]*
 - a. What are your goals for Marka District reconciliation, recovery, and inclusion efforts moving forward?
19. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved since your community was recovered? *[probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present;].* Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
20. How has security in your community evolved?
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
21. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? *[probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]*
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
22. In your view, what is the role of local government in bringing together members of different clans?
 - a. *For governor:* Give examples of the DC’s role, Town Administrator’s, or roles of other community leaders?
 - b. *For DC:* Give examples of LS governor, Town Administrators, peace committee members, or the roles of other community leaders.
23. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Give examples.
24. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness *[probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict?]* How can these challenges be addressed?
 - a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
 - b. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? *[Probe: (for governor): ask about trust in DC, Town Administrator’s, peace committees, other local leaders. (for DC): ask about trust in LS governor, Town Administrator’s, peace committees, other local leaders]*

Perceptions of Local Government

25. (For governor) To what extent do you interact with the Marka DC? To what extent does your interaction with the Marka DC differ from your interactions with other Lower Shabelle DCs? How have these interactions evolved over the past two years?
 - a. To what extent do you interact with Town Administrators? To what extent does your interaction with the Town Administrators differ from your interactions with other Lower Shabelle administrators?
26. (For DC) To what extent do you interact on a monthly basis with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
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Town Administrator's Offices	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
District Peace Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Other community leaders (clan leaders, religious, youth etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]

27. Do you feel that the District Commissioner's office is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? What about the Lower Shabelle's Office? Give examples.
28. What actors are included in your decision-making processes? How are they included?
 - a. To what extent do you feel that your decision-making processes are inclusive (does not leave one group out of the process)? Do you think that any groups are missing? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted?
29. To what extent do you feel that your office is responsive to community members' needs? Do you think that communities perceive your government officer as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Do you think this has that changed over the past two years?

Economic Activities

30. How do you think that economic activities have changed in Marka District since the community was recovered? [Probe for trade, employment, prices of goods, new businesses opening, etc.]
31. Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
32. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
33. How has access to economic opportunities in your community changed over the past two years [probe: ask about employment and trade]
34. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FROM MARKA, CEEL JAALE, AND SHALANBOOD

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position <i>[Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:</i>	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant has been in his or her position for more than 6 months
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your job responsibilities?
 - a. How long have you been in this position? How did you come to be in this position?
 - b. What is your role in relation to reconciliation and recovery activities in the community that you represent?

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that the community that you represent *[probe: interviewer should specify Marka town, Ceel Jaale, or Shalanbood]* has experienced over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that *USE APPROPRIATE TOWN* [Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka] is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. Do you know about the following reconciliation and recovery activities implemented by the local government? *[probe: ask about activities implemented by the Lower Shabelle Governor's Office and the Marka District Administration]* Which ones have you participated in? *[interviewer to list activities based on location of respondent, and should complete the table below]*

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood [ONLY]		
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		

Clean-up campaign		
Streetlight installation (on the main road)		
Brush clean up (on road connecting SH and CJ)		
District Administration Office Rehabilitation (SH and CJ)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
School rehabilitation (Shalanbood = Shalanbood Primary and Secondary School) (CJ = Fiqi Primary School)		

Respondent – Marka [ONLY]		
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		
Clean-up campaign		
Streetlight installation (on Wajeer, Marka, and Buufow roads, Marka)		
Women’s Dialogue (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue (Marka)		
21 October School rehabilitation (Marka)		
Marka Pride (Marka)		
District Commissioner Office Rehabilitation (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
Rehabilitation of vegetable and multi-purpose markets		

(If respondent answered “NO” to all “Knowledge of activities” [Column 1], do not move forward with interview. Ask respondent for recommendations for a community leader who may know about these activities)

4. What can you tell me about these activities? Whose idea were they? Do you know how they came about?
 - a. How did you become involved in these activities?
 - b. What role, if any, did you play in the design and implementation of these activities?
5. How were the activities advertised to community members?
 - a. Do you think the advertising efforts were effective? *[probe: Ask about television, radio, and Facebook].*

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

6. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

7. In your view, what was successful about these activities?
8. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
9. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
10. What are some examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
11. What would you change about how the activity was designed? Implemented/conducted?
- Do you believe that the right people were involved? Was there anyone missing? *[Probe: Find out if they thought that clans, age, gender, etc. were equally represented?]*

Effect of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

12. How have these activities personally affected you?
13. To what extent has this activity changed any of your opinions? *(Probe: About other groups in your community? About the role of local government in your community?)*
- How has participation in these activities changed your work as a local government official? *[probe: ask how you approach community problems, deal with different clans and groups including women and youth, relationship with local government official, opinions about recovery process]*
14. How did these activities change your relationship with community members? What about community members' relationships with each other *[probe: ask about community members from different clans, local government officials, behavior?]*
15. Do you know if any of the activities are still taking place *[probe: ask about clean-up campaigns, brush clearance, etc.]?*
- If YES: what is your role as a local government official in ensuring that these activities/changes persist? What about other actors?
16. Are there any other lessons from these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

17. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? *[probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]*
- Which actors have been influential in affecting this change?

- b. What contextual factors have mediated this change? *[probe: ask about facilitating and hindering contextual factors.]*
18. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved since the community was recovered? *[probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present;]?* Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
19. How has security in your community evolved?
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
20. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? *[probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]*
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
21. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation your community? Give examples.
22. In your view, what is the role of the local government in bringing together members of different clans? Give examples of your role or the roles of other community leaders.
- a. What roles do you see for other actors *[probe: ask about peace committees, community leaders, etc.]?* Can you give any examples?
23. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness *[probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict]?* How can these challenges be addressed?
- a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
- b. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? *[probe: ask about trust in DC, Lower Shabelle Governor, peace committees and community leaders]*

Perceptions of Local Government

24. To what extent do you interact with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Town Administrator’s Office <i>(if applicable)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Peace Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>

Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Other community leaders (clan elders, youth leaders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]

25. Do you feel that the local government is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples.
26. How does the local government include peace committees and other community leaders in decision-making? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted?
27. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? [probe: ask why or why not, and whether this has changed over the past two years]

Economic Activities

Now, we are going to talk about economic activities in your community.

28. How do you think economic activities have changed in Marka District over the past two years? [probe for trade employment, prices of goods, general economic opportunities].
29. Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
30. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
31. How has access to economic opportunities in your community changed over the past two years [probe: ask about employment and trade]
32. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?
33. How has access to economic opportunities in your community changed over the past two years [probe: ask about employment and trade]
34. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – COMMUNITY LEADERS

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position [Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant has lived in Marka for at least 1 year
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview
- Is a community leader [definition/criteria]

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your position as a community leader?
 - a. How long have you been in this position?
 - b. What does this position entail?
 - c. Who do you represent in your capacity? *[Probe: ask about which clans they represent, as well as ages, locations, etc.]*

[If the respondent does not meet the requirements of being a community leader, end the interview, thank them for their time and ask for contact of another community leader who fulfills the criteria.]

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka District *[probe: interviewer should specify Marka town, Ceel Jaale, or Shalanbood]* have experienced over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that USE APPROPRIATE TOWN [Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka] is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. Do you know about the following reconciliation and recovery activities put on by the local government? Which ones have you participated in? *[interviewer to list activities based on location of respondent, and should complete the table below]*

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood [ONLY]		
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		

Clean-up campaign		
Streetlight installation (on the main road)		
Brush clean up (on road connecting SH and CJ)		
District Administration Office Rehabilitation (SH and CJ)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
School rehabilitation (Shalanbood = Shalanbood Primary and Secondary School) (CJ = Fiqi Primary School)		

Respondent – Marka [ONLY]		
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		
Clean-up campaign		
Streetlight installation (on Wajeer, Marka, and Buufow roads, Marka)		
Women’s Dialogue (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue (Marka)		
21 October School rehabilitation (Marka)		
Marka Pride (Marka)		
District Commissioner Office Rehabilitation (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
Rehabilitation of vegetable and multi-purpose markets		

(If respondent answered “NO” to all “Knowledge of activities” [Column 1], do not move forward with interview. Ask respondent for recommendations for a community leader who may know about these activities)

4. What can you tell me about these activities?
5. *[For projects in which they are familiar – prioritizing the one that the respondent participated in, if applicable]:* How did you hear about these activities? *[probe: How did you become involved?]*
6. Did community members generally know about these activities? *[probe: ask how the activities were advertised; probe: Ask about television, radio, and Facebook; if the knowledge is widespread and equally spread across different clans and neighborhoods]* How did they feel about these activities? *[probe: ask if they felt they were beneficial to the community]*

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

7. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) *[If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A]*

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

8. In your view, what was successful about these activities?
9. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
10. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
11. What are some examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?

Effect of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

12. How has participation in this activity personally affected you? *[probe: has it changed anything for your family?]*
- To what extent has this activity changed any of your opinions? *(Probe: About other groups in your community? About local government?)*
13. How has participation in these activities changed your work in the community? *[probe: ask how you approach community problems, deal with different clans and groups including women and youth, relationship with local government official, opinions about recovery process]*
14. How did these activities change community members' relationships with each other *[probe: ask about community members from different clans, local government officials, behavior?]*
15. Did the recovery activities (brush clearance, streetlights, school rehabilitation, trash clean-up, market rehabilitation etc.) change your daily routine? How?
16. Do you know if any of the activities are still taking place *[probe: ask about clean-up campaigns, brush clearance, etc.]?*
- If YES: what is your role as a community leader in ensuring that these activities/changes persist? What about other community leaders or actors?
17. Are there any other lessons from being part of these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

18. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? *[probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]*

19. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved since the community was recovered? *[probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present;]* Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
20. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community?
21. How has security in your community evolved?
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
22. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? *[probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]*
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
23. In your view, what is the role of community leaders in bringing together members of different clans? Give examples of your role or the roles of other community leaders.
 - a. What roles do you see for the local government *[probe: ask about DC, Town Administrator and Lower Shabelle Governor?]* Can you give any examples?
24. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Give examples.
25. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness *[probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict?]* How can these challenges be addressed?
 - a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
 - b. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? *[probe: ask about trust in DC, Town Administrator, Lower Shabelle Governor, caretaker administrator, community leaders, others?]*

Perceptions of Local Government

26. To what extent do you interact with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Town Administrator’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Peace Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>

Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
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27. Do you feel that the local government is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples.
 - a. How has this evolved over the past two years?
28. How does the local government (LS governor and DC) include you and other community leaders in decision-making? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted?
29. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Has that changed over the past two years?

Economic Activities

Now, we are going to talk about economic activities in your community.

30. FOR MARKA TOWN ONLY: What are the main markets in your community? [probe: ask about the vegetable and multipurpose markets]
 - a. Have you visited the vegetable or multipurpose markets? If so, with what frequency do you visit these markets? For what purpose?
 - b. To what extent do community members have access to the vegetable and multi-purpose markets? How is access different across clan members?
31. What factors do you think community members take into account decide who to purchase goods from? And how has this behavior changed over time? [probe about price, location, clan, variety; ask them to give examples]
32. How has the way community members bought and sell goods changed over the past two years? [probe: ask about the types of products, price of goods, time of day, vendors, and location; also ask about the behavior].
33. How has access to economic opportunities in your community changed over the past two years [probe: ask about employment and trade]
 - a. Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
 - b. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
 - c. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – INFORMAL PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position [Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant has lived in Marka District for at least 1 year
- Participant attended reconciliation dialogues and conflict mediation training
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your position as a peace committee member? *[Probe: how do you interact with members of the community?]*
 - a. How long have you been in this position?
 - b. What does this position entail?
 - c. How did you become involved with the peace committee?
 - d. Who do you represent in your capacity? *[Probe: ask about which clans they represent, as well as ages, locations, etc.]*

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka District *[probe: interviewer should specify Marka town, Ceel Jaale, or Shalanbood]* have experienced over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that *USE APPROPRIATE TOWN* *[Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka]* is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. Do you know about the following reconciliation and recovery activities put on by the local government? Which ones have you participated in? *[interviewer to list activities based on location of respondent, and should complete the table below]* *(Participant should already know about/participate in peace committee, ask about rest of table)*

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood [ONLY]		
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		
Clean-up campaign		
Streetlight installation (on the main road)		
Brush clean up (on road connecting SH and CJ)		
District Administration Office Rehabilitation (SH and CJ)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
School rehabilitation (Shalanbood = Shalanbood Primary and Secondary School) (CJ = Fiqi Primary School)		

Respondent – Marka [ONLY]			
Activity	Knowledge of (Y/N)	Participate in (Y/N)	
Reconciliation Dialogues			
Clean-up campaign			
Streetlight installation (on Wajeer, Marka, and Buufow roads, Marka)			
Women’s Dialogue (Marka)			
Youth Dialogue (Marka)			
21 October School rehabilitation (Marka)			
Marka Pride (Marka)			
District Commissioner Office Rehabilitation (Marka)			
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)			
Rehabilitation of vegetable and multi-purpose markets			

- a. What can you tell me about these activities? What are the objectives?
4. Did community members generally know about these activities? *[probe: ask how the activities were advertised, ask about Facebook, TV, radio, if the knowledge is widespread and equally spread across different clans and neighborhoods] How did they feel about these activities? [probe: ask if they felt they were beneficial to the community]*

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

5. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being

moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) [If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A]

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

6. How did the peace committees come to be?
7. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
8. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
9. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
10. In your view, what is successful about the peace committee?
 - a. What has been successful about other activities in which you participated? [probe: ask about relevance of topics; participation; location; and venue]
11. What would you change about how the activities were implemented/conducted?
 - a. Do you believe that the right people were involved? Was there anyone missing? [Probe: Find out if they thought that clans, age, gender, etc. were equally represented?]

Effects of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

12. How has your participation in these activities as a peace committee member personally affected you? [probe: has it changed anything for your family?]
 - a. To what extent has being a peace committee member changed any of your opinions? [Probe: About other groups in your community? About local government?]
 - b. How has your role as a peace committee member changed your work in the community?
13. How has the formation of peace committees changed the dynamics in your community? [probe: ask about inter-clan relationships, conflict resolution, behavior? Do you think these changes will last?
 - a. Do you think the peace committees will still be operational in two years? Why or why not?
14. Are there any other lessons from being part of these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

15. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? [probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]
16. Can you describe how the community's inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved over the past two years [probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present; Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
 - a. What role have the peace committees played in bringing about this change?

17. How has security in your community evolved?
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
18. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? *[probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]*
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
19. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Give examples.
20. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness *[probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict]* How can these challenges be addressed?
- a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
- b. What is your role as a peace committee member in addressing these challenges to inclusiveness? What roles do you see for the local government *[probe: ask about DC, Town Administrator and Lower Shabelle Governor?]* Can you give any examples?
- c. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? *[probe: What about local government? Ask about trust in DC, Town Administrators, Lower Shabelle Governor]*

Perceptions of Local Government

21. In your role as a peace committee member, to what extent do you interact with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Town Administrator’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Community leaders (clan elders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) <i>Probe:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls,</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice,</i>

<i>Specify and record which)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	<i>meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	<i>public services, security, etc.]</i>
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22. Do you feel that the local government is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples. How has this evolved in the last couple of years?
23. How does the local government (LS governor and DC) include peace committees in decision-making? Who else is included? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted? How has this evolved in the last couple of years?
24. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Has that changed over the past two years?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – CSOS/LOCAL PARTNERS

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position [Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant has lived in Marka District for at least 1 year
- Participant is staff at HLDI (or former staff during activity)
- Participant was directly involved in implementing CSO activity (women's dialogue, brush clean up)
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your organization?
 - a. What position do you hold within this organization? What does this position entail?
 - b. What geographical region do you serve in your capacity?
 - c. How did HLDI become involved in this activity? What actors facilitated your involvement?
 - d. What is your organization's role in reconciliation and recovery efforts within the community?

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka have over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that USE APPROPRIATE TOWN [Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka] is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. What can you tell me about this activity (*brush clean up or women's dialogue*)? What are the objectives?
4. Did community members generally know about these activities? How did they feel about these activities?
 - a. How was this activity advertised?

5. To what extent do you think that community members were included or represented in this activity? Was there any group missing? [Probe: Were people equally represented by clan, age, gender, etc.?

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

6. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) [If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A]

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

7. In your view, what is successful about the (brush clean-up or women’s dialogue activity)?
8. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
9. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
10. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
11. What would you change about how the activities were designed and/or implemented/conducted?
 - a. Do you believe that the right people were involved in the design and implementation? Was there anyone missing? [Probe: Find out if they thought that clans, age, gender, etc. were equally represented?]

Effects of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

12. How has your role in this activity personally affected you?
 - a. To what extent has your involvement in this activity changed any of your opinions? (Probe: About other groups in your community? About local government?)
 - b. How has your role in this activity changed your work in the community? How did it have an impact on any other activities implemented by HLDI?
13. How did this activity change the dynamics in your community? [probe: ask about inter-clan relationships, conflict resolution, behavior]? Do you think these changes will last?
 - a. Did it have any impact on community members’ relationship with the local government? How?
 - b. [For brush clean-up] To what extent did this change interactions between the Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood communities? Who is involved? How? Give examples.
14. To what extent is this activity still taking place in the community? How?
 - a. If the activity is taking place, who is involved? (Probe for clan, gender, youth) Are they volunteers?
 - b. What do you believe is the role of civil society in ensuring that these activities persist?
15. Did the activity have any unintended consequences (positive or negative)?

16. Are there any other lessons from being part of this activity that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

17. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? *[probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]*
18. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved over the past two years *[probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present;]* Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
19. How has security in your community evolved?
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
20. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? *[probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]*
- a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
21. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Give examples.
22. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness *[probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict]* How can these challenges be addressed?
- a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
- b. What is the role of civil society in addressing these challenges to inclusiveness? What roles do you see for the local government *[probe: ask about DC, Town Administrator and Lower Shabelle Governor]* and community leaders? Can you give any examples?
- c. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? Why? *[probe: What about local government? Ask about trust in DC, Town Administrator, Lower Shabelle Governor]*

Perceptions of Local Government

23. To what extent did you interact with any of the following bodies during the design and implementation of the activity?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Town Administrator’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often	How? <i>[probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls,</i>	Around what issues? <i>[probe: about conflict resolution, justice,</i>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	<i>meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	<i>public services, security, etc.]</i>
Community leaders (clan elders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	<i>How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	<i>Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>
Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) <i>Probe: Specify and record which)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	<i>How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	<i>Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]</i>

24. When thinking about local government, do you feel that it is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples. Has this changed in the past two years?
25. How does the local government (LS governor and DC) include HLDI and other CSOs in decision-making? Who else is included? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted? How has this changed?
26. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Has that changed over the past two years?

Economic Activities

Now, we are going to talk about economic activities in your community.

27. FOR BRUSH CLEAN UP: Did the brush clean-up activity change any aspects of the local economy? *[Probe: ask about expanded economic opportunities, trade, employment, etc.]*
28. What factors do you think community members take into account decide who to purchase goods from? And how has this behavior changed over time? *[probe about price, location, clan, variety; ask them to give examples]*
29. How has the way community members bought and sell goods changed over the past two years? *[probe: ask about the types of products, price of goods, time of day, vendors, and location].*
30. How has access to economic opportunities in your community changed over the past two years? Is this access distributed equally across clans? *[probe: ask about employment and trade]*
 - a. Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
 - b. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
31. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE –SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS, SCHOOL STAFF,AND DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER

Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan:	
Respondent's Position <i>[Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:</i>	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant has lived in Marka for at least 1 year
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview
- Participant has the rehabilitation of one of the following schools: Fiqi Primary School in Ceel Jaale; Shalanbood Primary and Secondary school in Shalanbood; or 21 October School in Marka town.

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief of your role in the education system?
 - a. What position do you hold within the education system? How long have you been in this position? What does this position entail?
 - b. Where do most of your students come from? *[ask about clan, gender, socio-economic class etc.]*

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka District *[probe: interviewer should specify Marka town, Ceel Jaale, or Shalanbood]* have experienced over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that USE APPROPRIATE TOWN *[Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka]* is currently facing?

SSI Program Activities

3. Can you tell me about your experience with the School Rehabilitation activity? *[Mention the specific school here]*
 - a. What was the state of the school prior to rehabilitation?
 - b. What was the objective of the rehabilitation? *[probe: beyond constructing a building- ask about education system in the community and the role that this specific school plays]*
 - c. Were you involved in the design or implementation of this activity? Who else was involved? Was anyone not included who should have been?

4. Did community members generally know about these activities? [*probe: ask how the activities were advertised*]. How did they feel about these activities?

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

5. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) [*If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A*]

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

6. In your view, what was most successful about the school rehabilitation?
7. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
8. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
9. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
10. What would you change about how the activity was implemented/conducted?

Impact of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

11. How has your participation in the school rehabilitation personally affected you? [*probe: has it changed anything for your family? Has it changed your behavior toward other clans, about recovery efforts, or your community in general?*]

 - a. How has/How will your participation in the school rehabilitation changed your work in the community?

12. How do you think the school rehabilitation will change the dynamics in your community? [*probe: ask about inter-clan relationships, conflict resolution, behavior, youth engagement, etc.*]? Do you think these changes will last? What role do you or other members of the education system play in maintaining these changes?

 - a. Do you think this activity will have a long-term impact on the education system in your community? Why? On other community dynamics such as inter-clan relationships, conflict resolution, youth engagement? Why?

13. Are there any other lessons from being part of these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

14. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? [*probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?*]

15. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved over the past two years [probe: ask about educational activities in which members of different clans are present;] Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
16. How has security in your community evolved?
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
17. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? [probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
18. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Give examples.
19. What role do you think the education system plays in strengthening reconciliation? [probe: ask about formal education and Quranic schools]
20. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the community’s inclusiveness [probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict] How can these challenges be addressed?
 - a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
 - b. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? [probe: ask about trust in local government, community leaders, etc.]

Perceptions of Local Government

21. In your role within the education system, to what extent do you interact with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Town Administrator’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Peace Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Community leaders (clan elders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls,	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice,

	<input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	<i>meetings, public events, etc.]</i>	<i>public services, security, etc.]</i>
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22. Do you feel that the local government is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples. How has this changed over the past two years?
23. How does the local government (Lower Shabelle Governor and DC) include you in decision-making? Who else is included? Are all clans included? Are women? Are all groups equally consulted? Who is not consulted? How has this changed over the past two years?
24. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? How has this changed over the past two years?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE – ACTIVITY FACILITATORS

Interviewer’s Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondent Number:	
Respondent’s Clan:	
Respondent’s Sub-Clan:	
Respondent’s Position [Give rank and denote whether the position is supervisory]:	
Respondent’s Sex:	
Respondent’s Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	
Interview End Time:	

Participant criteria questions

- Participant is over the age of 18
- Participant is an activity facilitator (Marka historian, youth dialogue facilitator, general dialogue facilitator)
- Has given oral consent to participate in the interview

Note to interviewer: Throughout guide, refer to the specific activity in which the participant was involved.

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your role within [this activity?]
 - a. Do you reside in Marka District? (If no, what is your relation to Marka District?)
 - b. What is your role in your community?
 - c. How did you become involved in this activity? Who facilitated your involvement?

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka have over the past two years?
 - a. What are the main challenges that *USE APPROPRIATE TOWN* [Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood, or Marka] is currently facing?

Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. What can you tell me about this activity? What were the objectives?
4. Did community members generally know about this activity? How did they feel about this activity?
 - a. How was this activity advertised?
5. To what extent do you think that community members were included or represented in this activity? Was there any group missing? [*Probe: Were people equally represented by clan, age, gender, etc.?*]
 - b. How were community members chosen for this activity?

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

6. When thinking about these reconciliation and recovery activities overall, to what extent were they successful? (with 1 being not at all successful, 2 being somewhat unsuccessful, 3 being moderately successful, and 4 being very successful) *[If interviewee does not respond, please mark as N/A]*

Improving community-government relations	1 2 3 4 N/A
Increasing security	1 2 3 4 N/A
Addressing community needs	1 2 3 4 N/A
Improving the community	1 2 3 4 N/A
Reducing political tension among clans	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including women	1 2 3 4 N/A
Including youth	1 2 3 4 N/A

7. In your view, what was successful about this activity?
8. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
9. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
10. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
11. What would you change about how the activity was designed and/or implemented/conducted?
- Do you believe that the right people were involved in the design and implementation? Was there anyone missing? *[Probe: Find out if they thought that clans, age, gender, etc. were equally represented?]*

Impact of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

12. How has your role in this activity personally affected you?
- To what extent has your involvement in this activity changed any of your opinions? *(Probe: About other groups in your community? About local government?)*
 - How has your role in this activity changed your work in the community?
13. How did this activity change the dynamics in your community? *[probe: ask about inter-clan relationships, conflict resolution, behavior?]* Do you think these changes will last?
- Did this activity have any impact on community members' relationship with the local government? How?
 - To what extent did this activity change interactions between participants? Between community members? *(Probe for inter-clan interactions)* (if applicable) between the Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood communities? Who is involved? How? Give examples.
14. To what extent is this activity still taking place in the community? How?
- If the activity is taking place, who is involved? *(Probe for clan, gender, youth)* Are they volunteers?
 - Were there any follow-on activities that resulted from this activity? What were they? How did this occur?
 - Who do you believe is responsible for ensuring that these activities persist? What is the role of the local government?
15. Did the activity have any unintended consequences (positive or negative)?
16. Are there any other lessons from being part of this activity that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

17. In your view, what would an inclusive (equal representation and access to opportunities for different community members and groups- does not leave any person or group out) society look like in Marka in the next two years? What would change? [probe: ask how these changes would be shared equally among different clans?]
18. Can you describe how the community’s inclusiveness, particularly of different clans, has evolved over the past two years [probe: ask about activities in which members of different clans are present;] Can you give us any examples of different clans working together when they previously would not have?
19. How has security in your community evolved?
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
20. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? [probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?]
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
21. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in Marka District? Give examples.
22. In your view, what are the key challenges to strengthening the Marka District community’s inclusiveness [probe: ask if there are any examples of recent inter-clan conflict] How can these challenges be addressed?
 - a. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process? [probe: ask about specific positions]
 - b. What is the role of local government in addressing these challenges to inclusiveness [probe: ask about DC, Town Administrator, and Lower Shabelle Governor]? Who else has a role? Can you give any examples?
 - c. Who do you think community members trust the most to address these challenges? [probe: What about local government? Ask about trust in DC, Town Administrator, Lower Shabelle Governor]

Perceptions of Local Government

23. To what extent did you interact with any of the following bodies during the design and implementation of the activity?

Lower Shabelle Governor’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
District Commissioner’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Town Administrator’s Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]

Community leaders (clan elders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]

24. When thinking about local government in Marka District, do you feel that it is representative of all clans? What about of women or youth? Give examples.
25. Do you think the Marka local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? What government actors are perceived as most responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Has that changed over the past two years?

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Focus Group Discussion Guide	
Interviewer's Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondents' Town/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	

About the participants

Instructions: Try to assess this information instead of asking the participants direct questions. If required, ask participants about clan identity in a closed one-on-one session.

1. **Total number of participants:** _____
2. **Participation group** _____
3. **Participation grid** (put a tick using judgment)

All group participated	Half group contributed	Only 2-3 persons contributed

Respondent #	Sex (M/F)	Clan	Sub-Clan	Age	Description (clan identity, role in community, job, etc.)
R1					
R2					
R3					
R4					
R5					
R6					
R7					
R8...					

4. **Lead facilitator's impressions:** (fill immediately after the focus group discussion)

Interviewer will give activity-specific background

Respondent Background/ Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

- I. Do you know about the following reconciliation and reconstruction activities put on by the local government? *(Record for every participant)*

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood		
Activity	Knowledge Of (# of Y/N)	Participation (# of Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		

Peace Committee		
Trash clean-up efforts		
Streetlight installation (on the main road)		
Brush clean up (on road connecting SH and CJ)		
District Administration Office Rehabilitation (SH and CJ)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		
School rehabilitation (Shalanbood = Shalanbood Primary and Secondary School) (CJ = Fiqi Primary School)		

Respondent – Marka Town		
Activity	Knowledge Of (# of Y/N)	Participation (# of Y/N)
Reconciliation Dialogues		
Peace Committee		
Trash clean-up efforts		
Streetlight installation (on Wajeer, Marka, and Buufow roads, Marka)		
Women’s Dialogue (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue (Marka)		
21 October School rehabilitation (Marka)		
Marka Pride Workshop for Youth (Marka)		
District Commissioner Office Rehabilitation (Marka)		
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)		

2. IF NO ONE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF OR WAS A PARTICIPANT SKIP TO QUESTION 11 – How did you come to be involved in this activity? *[probe: ask how they become aware of the activity; where and how they were advertised; and how they were invited to participate, etc.]*

Approach to Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

3. What was successful about the activities? *[Probe: ask about location, content, participant, outcomes, etc.]*
4. How has the activities lead to feelings of better or higher-level sense of security amongst community members in Marka, Ceel Jaale, and Shalanbood?
5. How have the activities reduced political tensions within and between clans?
6. What are some concrete examples of how the activities has led to improved community-government relationships?
7. What would you change about how the activity was designed or conducted, if anything?

- a. What worked well and what didn't (*Probe: try to get an idea if the activity was locally driven and inclusive; if the design process was inclusive, also add probing questions about the program approach to see if that was a factor in success etc.*)
- 8. To what extent, if at all, was this activity responsive to the needs of your community? (*Probe: Did this activity address the appropriate challenges*)
 - a. Do you think that you were equally represented in this activity? What groups were represented? Were they represented equally? Were all groups able to meaningfully participate and voice opinions? Give examples of different groups' participation.
 - b. Were there groups that were missing?

Effects of Reconciliation and Recovery Activities

- 9. Think about these activities -- what changed as a result? Did it change anything about your daily routine? (*Probe: For you? For your family? For your neighbors? Were these positive changes?*) Give examples.
- 10. To what extent, if at all, have these activities continued to take place? (*Probe: ask about trash clean-up campaign*) Do you think that these activities will continue? (*Probe: who needs to be involved to ensure that activities continue?*)
- 11. Are there any other lessons from being part of these activities that you would like to share with us?

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

- 12. In your view, what would an inclusive society look like in Marka [Ceel Jaale, Shalanbood] in two years? (*Probe: Are there groups of people who have more advantages than others? Who are they? In what ways could disadvantaged groups be included more in the community?*)
 - a. What changes remain to be seen?
 - b. What are the main challenges to an inclusive society in Marka?
 - c. Who are key facilitators in strengthening inclusiveness? Who is inhibiting the process?
- 13. How has security in your community evolved?
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
- 14. Can you describe any changes in the demographics of your community? Have you noticed any changes in the diversity of neighborhoods? [*probe: ask if there are areas that were previously inhabited by one clan where there are now different clans living?*]
 - a. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to this change?
- 15. To what extent are you optimistic about reconciliation efforts in your community? Why?
 - a. What about the community's resilience towards perpetrators of violence/conflict? [*probe: try to ask about the return of Al Shabaab and if they feel the community is more or less resilient than when it was recovered*]
- 16. In your view, what is the role of the following actors in bringing about a more inclusive society?
 - a. Local leaders (*Probe for examples*)
 - b. Community members (*Probe for examples*)
 - c. Local government (*Probe for examples of DC, Town Admin*)
 - d. Other actors? (*Probe for examples*)
- 17. Do you have confidence in the local government to address reconciliation and recovery efforts? Do you have more, less, or the same confidence than when the community was recovered? Why?

Perceptions of Local government

- 18. To what extent do you interact with any of the following bodies?

Lower Shabelle Governor's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
District Commissioner's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Town Administrator's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Peace Committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Local Councils (market, school, business, etc.) Probe: Specify and record which)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]
Community leaders (clan elders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very Often	How? [probe: ask about mechanisms, such as town halls, meetings, public events, etc.]	Around what issues? [probe: about conflict resolution, justice, public services, security, etc.]

19. Have your interactions with local government changed since the community was recovered? If so, in what ways? [Probe for examples]
20. Do you feel represented by your local government? [probe: ask about the Lower Shabelle Governor's office, District's office, Town Administrator officers]
21. Do you think the local government is responsive to community members' needs? Is government perceived as responsive? Why do you think so? Why not? Has that changed over the past two years? [Probe for examples]

Economic Activities

22. What are the main markets in your community? Where do the residents of the community conduct economic activities (buy and sell)? [Probe: ask about the vegetable and multi-purpose markets]
 - a. Do all community members have access to these markets? [probe: ask about vegetable and multi-purpose markets]

23. Do all members of the community and merchants have access to the vegetable and multipurpose markets where they can buy and sell from each other? [Probe: Are markets divided by clans and sub-clans? What about the vegetable and multipurpose markets in Marka?]
24. How do you decide who to purchase goods from?
 - a. Price
 - b. Location
 - c. Clan
 - d. Variety
 - e. Others (please specify)
25. How have the economic activities in your community evolved? Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
 - a. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
26. How have your economic interactions with members of a different clan changed over the past two years? [*probe: ask if they are more or less likely to purchase from someone of a different clan? Ask if there are more employment opportunities by members of a different clan?*]

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE – VENDORS, MERCHANTS, BUSINESS OWNERS (WOMEN ONLY)

Focus Group Discussion Guide	
Interviewer’s Name:	
Interview Date:	
Respondents’ Parish/Community:	
Interview Start Time:	
Interview End Time:	

About the participants

Instructions: Try to assess this information instead of asking the participants direct questions.

1. **Total number of participants:** _____
2. **Participation group** _____
3. **Participation grid** (put a tick using judgment)

All group participated	Half group contributed	Only 2-3 persons contributed

Respondent #	Sex (M/F)	Clan	Sub-Clan	Age	Description (clan identity, role in community, job, etc.)
R1					
R2					
R3					
R4					
R5					
R6					
R7					
R8...					

Interviewer will give activity-specific background

Respondent Background

1. To start, can you please give a brief description of your role as a merchant/business owner?
 - a. What kind of business are you in?
 - b. Where do you conduct your business? [*Probe: At home? At market? Which market? Ask specifically the vegetable and multipurpose markets*]

- c. What are the main challenges that you face as a merchant/business owner in your community?

Marka Context

2. In your view, what are the key successes that communities in Marka have experienced since the community was recovered?
 - a. What are the main challenges that the Marka district is currently facing?

Market Rehabilitation Activities

3. Do you know about the rehabilitation of the [vegetable market OR multi-purpose market] rehabilitation?
 - a. To what extent were you involved in this activity? How were you consulted throughout the process? By whom?
 - b. How was the rehabilitation advertised around the community? (*probe for radio, television, word of mouth, posters, etc.*)
4. What was successful about the market rehabilitations? To what extent did the activity respond to important needs of the community?
5. What would you change about how the activity was designed or conducted, if anything? [*probe: ask if they lost any business when the markets were being rehabilitated*]
6. How has the market rehabilitation personally affected you? (*Probe: how has this changed how you conduct your business, types of clients, income, etc.*).
7. What are your hopes for the future of the market?
8. Are there any other lessons learned you would like to share with us?

Economic Activities

9. What are the main markets in your community? Where do the residents of the community conduct economic activities (buy and sell)? What is the most efficient channel of market activity?
10. Can you describe who your customers are? (*Probe: Is it mostly women or men? Are most from one clan over another?*)
 - a. Has this changed over time? (*Ask how their customer base has changed over time; Probe for examples*)
 - b. Have you seen more shops opening? Have you noticed more traders from other towns?
 - c. Has there been any increase in the availability of staple goods in the market?
 - d. In your view, how have the activities described above contributed to these changes?
11. How do you think community members decide who to purchase goods from? (*Probe: ask about location, price, clan affiliation.*)
12. Do all members of the community have access to markets where they can buy and sell from each other? (*Probe for examples; ask who has more access than others; ask why they think that is*)
 - a. Are markets divided by clans and sub-clans? What about the vegetable market? The multi-purpose markets?
13. In your view, what would an inclusive economic environment (one where all groups have equal access to economic opportunities) look like in Marka in two year? (*Probe: What type of inclusive economic growth would they like to see in Marka?*)
 - a. What changes remain to be seen?

14. What are the key economic challenges in your community at the moment? *(Probe: ask about employment opportunities, price of goods, access to markets, trade, etc.)*
15. Who do you think is best positioned to address these economic challenges *(Probe: ask about the Lower Shabelle Governor, District Commissioner, Town Administrator, business owners, community leaders, or others?)*

SURVEY TOOL – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Basic Information	
Survey Date:	
Respondent's Sex:	
Respondent's Clan:	
Respondent's Sub-Clan	
Respondent's Neighborhood:	
Survey Start Time:	
Survey End Time:	

Background information

1. What is your education level?
 - a. No school
 - b. Primary school
 - c. Quranic education
 - d. Secondary or high school
 - e. Diploma or technical training certificate
 - f. Bachelor's degree and higher
2. What is your age range?
 - a. 18-35
 - b. 35-50
 - c. 51+

Participation in SSI Activities

3. *(Interviewer to ask first)* Do you know about the following activities supported by the local government? (Mark Y for yes, N for No)
4. If activity marked YES. Have you participated in the following activities? (Mark Y for yes, N for No, and NA if not applicable)
5. For each activity marked YES in Q3. How did you hear about this activity?
6. (MARKA ONLY) For each activity marked YES in Q3. To what extent did this activity benefit community members from different clans?
7. For each activity marked YES in Q3. To what extent did this activity help improve inter-clan relations in the community?
8. For each activity marked YES in Q3. To what extent did this activity improve community members' relationship with the local government (e.g. district commissioner and town administrator offices)?
9. For each activity marked YES in Q3. To your knowledge, is this activity still taking place?

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood

	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q7	Q8	Q9
Activity	Y/N	Y/N	Check all that apply	Check one	Check one	Y/N/Not sure/NA
Reconciliation Dialogues			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Clean-up campaign			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Streetlight installation (on the main road)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood

	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q7	Q8	Q9
Activity	Y/N	Y/N	Check all that apply	Check one	Check one	Y/N/Not sure/NA
Brush clean up (on road connecting SH and CJ)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
District Administration Office Rehabilitation (SH and CJ)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
School rehabilitation (Shalanbood =			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	

Respondent – Ceel Jaale and Shalanbood

	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q7	Q8	Q9
Activity	Y/N	Y/N	Check all that apply	Check one	Check one	Y/N/Not sure/NA
Shalanbood Primary and Secondary School) (CJ = Fiqi Primary School)			<input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
Reconciliation Dialogues			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefitted much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Clean-up campaign			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
			<input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Streetlight installation (on Wajeer, Marka, and Buufow roads, Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked,	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
			<input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____			
Women’s Dialogue (Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
				members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____			
Youth Dialogue (Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefitted much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9
Activity	Y/N	Y/N	Check one		Check one		Y/N/Not sure/NA
				<input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____			
21 October School rehabilitation (Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefitted much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
Marka Pride (Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefitted much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
District Commissioner Office Rehabilitation (Marka)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
			<input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	
Youth Dialogue and sports tournament (Marka, SH, CJ)			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked,	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

Activity	Q3 Y/N	Q4 Y/N	Q5 Check one	Q6	Q7 Check one	Q8	Q9 Y/N/Not sure/NA
			<input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____			
Rehabilitation of vegetable and multi-purpose markets			<input type="checkbox"/> Social media (Facebook or other) <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or family member <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader <input type="checkbox"/> Government official <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> It benefitted members of all clans equally <input type="checkbox"/> Members of one clan benefited much more than members of other clans (If this is checked, which clan had more benefits) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> There were many more	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact inter-clan relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened inter-clan relations	<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly improved <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat improved <input type="checkbox"/> Did not impact relations <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened relations	

Respondent – Marka Town

	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9
Activity	Y/N	Y/N	Check one		Check one		Y/N/Not sure/NA
				members of one clan than other clans (which clan?) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Only members of one clan benefitted (which clan?) _____			

Reconciliation, Recovery, and Inclusion

- 10. To what extent are members of other clans present when you participate in the following activities?
- 11. To what extent were women present when you participated in the following activities?
- 12. In your opinion, to what extent has the multi-clan members' presence changed over the past two years in the following activities?

Type of activity	Q10	Q11	Q12
Social and cultural activities (e.g. festivals, community gatherings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased
Economic activities (e.g. buying and selling in markets)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased

Type of activity	Q10	Q11	Q12
Political engagement activities (e.g. local council meetings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased
Education activities (e.g. your children's school, PTA meetings, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased
Religious activities (e.g. going to the Mosque or other place of worship, religious celebrations)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (does not participate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased

13. In your view, what role do community leaders play in facilitating inter-clan interactions?

- a. A hindering role
- b. No role
- c. A role
- d. An essential role

14. To what extent do the following barriers to interacting with members of different clans exist in your community?

15. In your community, to what extent have the following barriers changed over the past two years?

Type of activity	Q14	Q15
Lack of opportunities for interaction	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a very significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is a somewhat significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is not a significant barrier at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened

Type of activity	Q14	Q15
Unwillingness/lack of desire to interact	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a very significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is a somewhat significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is not a significant barrier at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened
Fear of hostile interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a very significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is a somewhat significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is not a significant barrier at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened
Political influence	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a very significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is a somewhat significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is not a significant barrier at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a very significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is a somewhat significant barrier <input type="checkbox"/> This is not a significant barrier at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened

16. To what extent is there conflict when members of different clans are interacting within the following activities?

17. To what extent has the level of conflict between members of different clans changed within the following activities?

Type of interaction	Q16	Q17
Social interactions and cultural activities (e.g. festivals, community gatherings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Some conflict <input type="checkbox"/> No conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> There is more conflict <input type="checkbox"/> The level of conflict has not changed <input type="checkbox"/> There is less conflict
Economic activities (e.g. buying and selling in markets, accessing credit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Some conflict <input type="checkbox"/> No conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> There is more conflict <input type="checkbox"/> The level of conflict has not changed <input type="checkbox"/> There is less conflict
Political engagement activities (e.g. local council meetings)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Some conflict <input type="checkbox"/> No conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> There is more conflict <input type="checkbox"/> The level of conflict has not changed <input type="checkbox"/> There is less conflict
Education activities (e.g. your children's school, PTA meetings, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Some conflict <input type="checkbox"/> No conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> There is more conflict <input type="checkbox"/> The level of conflict has not changed <input type="checkbox"/> There is less conflict

Type of interaction	Q16	Q17
Religious activities (e.g. going to the Mosque or other place of worship, religious celebrations)	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Some conflict <input type="checkbox"/> No conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> There is more conflict <input type="checkbox"/> The level of conflict has not changed <input type="checkbox"/> There is less conflict

18. How has your life changed since your community was recovered?
- Worsened
 - Somewhat worsened
 - Somewhat improved
 - Improved
19. How optimistic are you about your future in the community?
- Not at all optimistic
 - Somewhat optimistic
 - Very optimistic
20. How optimistic are you about recovery and reconciliation in your community?
- Not at all optimistic
 - Somewhat optimistic
 - Very optimistic

Perceptions of Local Government

21. How often do you engage with the following offices? (*engagement can mean personal visits, letter writing, attending a meeting/town hall/community event, etc.*)

Office	1 (Never); 2 (Sometimes); 3 (Often); 4 (Very Often)
Lower Shabelle Governor's office	
District Commissioner's office	
Town Administrator's office	
Peace Committees	
Councils (market, schools, etc.)	
Other (Please Specify)	

22. Who would you approach for help for each of the following issues? Around what issues do you most often engage with members of your local government (Governor and/or District Commissioner)? *Do not read the categories- Interviewers to record the direct answers and then categorize answer into the following buckets.*

Who do you engage with for these issues	
Taxation	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Public Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Conflict Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Land disputes	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government officials (e.g. Lower Shabelle Governor, DC, or Town Administrator's office) <input type="checkbox"/> Local peace committee <input type="checkbox"/> Community leader (e.g. council members, religious leaders) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)

Question	Lower Shabelle Governor	Minister of Education	District Commissioner	Town Administrator's	Caretaker Administration
23. In general, how would you rate your opinion of the following local government actors?	a. Very negative b. Negative c. Positive d. Very positive				
24. How has your opinion of the following local government actors changed since the community was recovered?	a. Significantly worsened b. Somewhat worsened c. Improved d. Significantly improved	a. Significantly worsened b. Somewhat worsened c. Improved d. Significantly improved	a. Significantly worsened b. Somewhat worsened c. Improved d. Significantly improved	a. Significantly worsened b. Somewhat worsened c. Improved d. Significantly improved	a. Significantly worsened b. Somewhat worsened c. Improved d. Significantly improved
25. How would you rate the local government's willingness to engage with members of your community on priority issues?	a. Very unwilling b. Unwilling c. Somewhat willing d. Very willing	a. Very unwilling b. Unwilling c. Somewhat willing d. Very willing	a. Very unwilling b. Unwilling c. Somewhat willing d. Very willing	a. Very unwilling b. Unwilling c. Somewhat willing d. Very willing	a. Very unwilling b. Unwilling c. Somewhat willing d. Very willing
26. In your opinion, how inclusive is your local government of all groups in your community?	a. Very Exclusive b. Somewhat exclusive c. Somewhat inclusive d. Very inclusive	a. Very Exclusive b. Somewhat exclusive c. Somewhat inclusive d. Very inclusive	a. Very Exclusive b. Somewhat exclusive c. Somewhat inclusive d. Very inclusive	a. Very Exclusive b. Somewhat exclusive c. Somewhat inclusive d. Very inclusive	a. Very Exclusive b. Somewhat exclusive c. Somewhat inclusive d. Very inclusive

Question	Lower Shabelle Governor	Minister of Education	District Commissioner	Town Administrator's	Caretaker Administration
27. In your opinion, are the following local government actors able to represent all groups in your community?	a. Very negative b. Negative c. Positive d. Very positive				
28. What role do the following local government actors play in bringing about reconciliation in your community?	a. No role b. A role c. A very important role	a. No role b. A role c. A very important role	a. No role b. A role c. A very important role	a. No role b. A role c. A very important role	a. No role b. A role c. A very important role

29. Of the topics outline below, which would you say are your top three priorities? Interviewer should rank 1, 2, and 3.

- a. Education
- b. Health
- c. Reconciliation
- d. Infrastructure
- e. Security
- f. Economic growth
- g. Conflict Resolution
- h. Other (please specify)

30. Of the following actors which three do you trust the most to effectively address the above priorities? Interviewer should rank 1, 2, and 3

- a. Lower Shabelle Governor
- b. District Commissioner
- c. Town Administrator's
- d. Community leaders
- e. Peace Committees
- f. Local Councils (please specify)
- g. Other (please specify)

Economic Activities

31. How would you rate your access to the following economic activities? With 1 being “no access”, 2 being “some access”, and 3 being “total access”. *(Interviewers to mark below table)*

Activity	Score (1, 2, 3, N/A)
Employment opportunities	
Purchasing goods and services at [vegetable and multipurpose markets]- <i>Marka town only</i>	
Selling goods and services at [vegetable and multipurpose markets]- <i>Marka town only</i>	
Buying or renting property	
Markets outside your community	
Borrowing Money/Credit	

32. Overall, do you feel that you have equal access to economic activities (markets, employment) in your community?

- a. Yes (skip to Q 21)
- b. No

33. IF NO: Who do you feel has more access to economic activities in your community? *Do not read the categories- Interviewers to record the direct answers and then categorize answer into the following buckets.*

- a. Members of a different clan
- b. Men
- c. Women
- d. Community leaders
- e. People with connections/influential people
- f. Others (please specify)

34. [For Marka only] How often do you buy goods from the vegetable market?

- a. Never
- b. Sometimes
- c. Often
- d. Very often

35. [For Marka only] How often do you buy goods from the multipurpose market?

- a. Never
- b. Sometimes

- c. Often
 - d. Very often
36. How do you decide who to purchase goods from? *Please rank your top three considerations.*
- a. Price
 - b. Location
 - c. Clan
 - d. Variety
 - e. Access to credit
 - f. Others (please specify)
37. How often do you purchase goods from members of a different clan?
- a. Very Often
 - b. Often
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
38. How often do you purchase goods from women vendors?
- a. Very Often
 - b. Often
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
39. Thinking about everything we've discussed, if you could change one thing about the community that you live in, what would you change?
40. Have the hopes/dreams/goals that you had when the town was recovered been fulfilled? If so, which ones? How were they fulfilled?
41. Last question: What are your biggest hopes for your community in the next two years?