



## ABOUT THE PROGRAM

We launched Daadihiye Initiative, funded by Raagsan, a local social enterprise, to amplify the voice of local citizens and give them a seat at the decision-making table. To ensure inclusivity, we adopted diverse communication channels ranging from face-to-face field research, toll-free number, radio, and SMS engagements. These channels ensure we adequately represent the voice of people from all sociocultural and economic dimensions. We have also established robust feedback mechanisms to ensure the information we collect reaches the audience we intend to reach and policymakers.



We envision that through Daadihiye, policymakers and key stakeholders will have a chance to listen to local citizens' views, concerns, and ideas, that are in most cases underrepresented if not ignored. Daadihiye will provide a pathway to shake the status quo from a Somali narrative built by and for the few elites who are often the only people engaged in the discussions to inform public decisions. Our different avenues of engagement will provide an opportunity for more comprehensive public consultation. The outcome of the interviews and conversations with the public are presented on an online interactive website, "[www.daadihiye.com](http://www.daadihiye.com)", and is an open public platform.

In this series of bulletins, we will share the outcome of our pilot project in Mogadishu, aiming to reach 2500 residents. Our team comprises competent home-trained social workers with a deeper understanding of the local context and adequate skills to document the challenges communities face, the services they need, and how they could interact with the government to set priorities right.

If you are interested in hearing more about Daadihiye or would like to share feedback on our work, you can email us at [daadihiye@raagsan.com](mailto:daadihiye@raagsan.com). Please visit our website, [www.daadihiye.com](http://www.daadihiye.com), for further information about the program. We hope you will enjoy reading this bulletin and visit our website to learn more about Daadihiye.


Best Wishes,  
Badra Yusuf  
Managing Director- Raagsan Consulting

## HOW ARE WE REACHING OUT TO COMMUNITIES?




Field Research

Dialogue forums





Interactive Radio talk shows

Conversations with policymakers practitioners

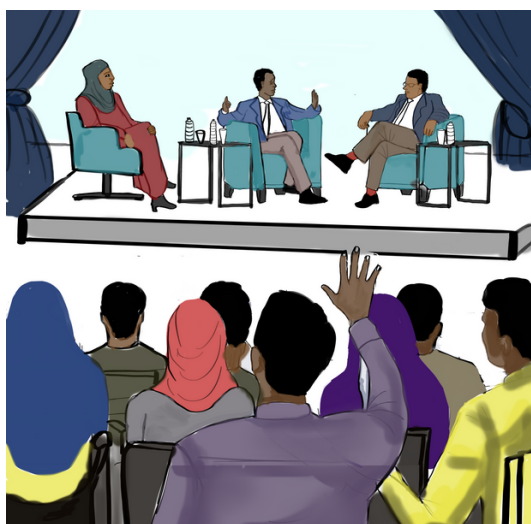



Hotline

Online Interactive Dashboard



## ANTICIPATED IMPACT



We hope to shape future engagements between government and citizens by providing evidence-driven solutions on how citizens can be meaningfully engaged to bridge the gap between policymakers and the people of Somalia. We also hope to devise best practices and document lessons for direct dialogue and engagement between government and citizens. We hope that Daadihiye will promote social accountability and create strong, informed, and connected communities.

## FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD

In summary

<p><b>Most reported challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robbery</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Safety and security</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key economic challenges reported</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of living</li> <li>• Increasing food prices</li> <li>• Poor quality products</li> <li>• High cost of electricity</li> <li>• Poor road infrastructures</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key social challenges reported</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to and quality of education and healthcare</li> <li>• Access to justice</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Access to clean water</li> </ul>
<p><b>Most needed essential services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Job Creation</li> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Price Control</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic Services to address challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved road infrastructure</li> <li>• Skill building and training</li> <li>• Quality Control of imported goods</li> </ul>	<p><b>Critical Social Services needed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Education</li> <li>• Better Healthcare</li> <li>• Affordable Electricity</li> </ul>

# WHOM DID WE HEAR FROM?

1530 Respondents

17 Districts



Mogadishu Map

1530 Mogadishu residents talked to us about the challenges faced, the services needed, and how taxpayers can shape priorities with local government. The data was collected across 17 districts across Mogadishu. The breakdown of the locations is shown below.

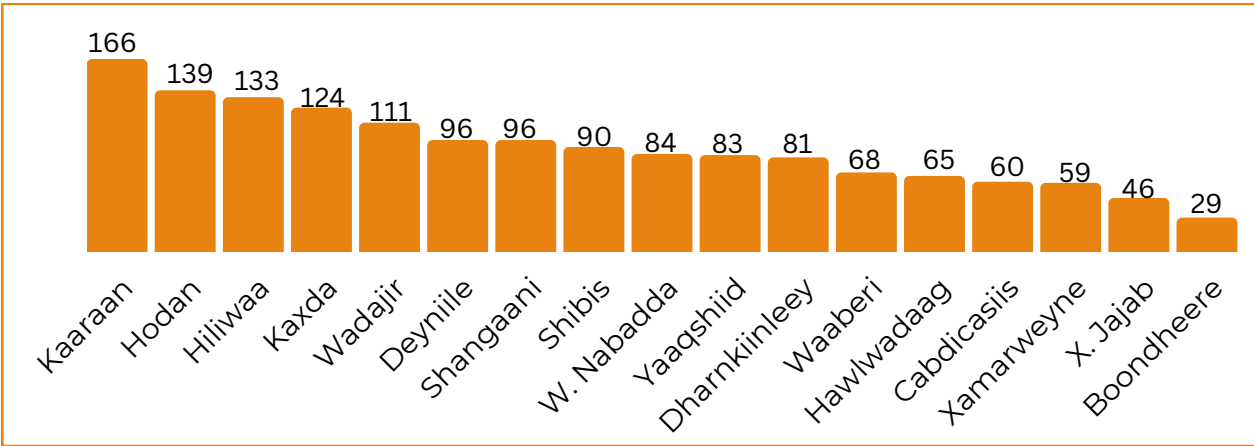


Figure 1: Residents we interacted with in different districts

## DEMOGRAPHICS

832 men and 698 women were interviewed during the month of December. Out of the 1530 respondents interviewed, the majority were between the ages of 25-34 and 35-54.

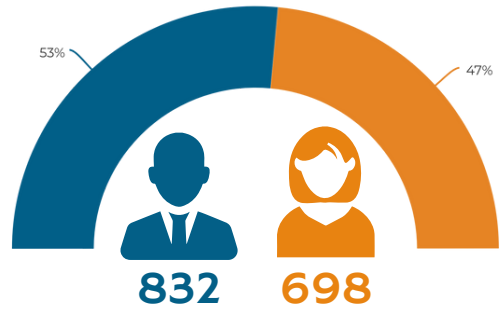


Figure 2: Respondent's gender

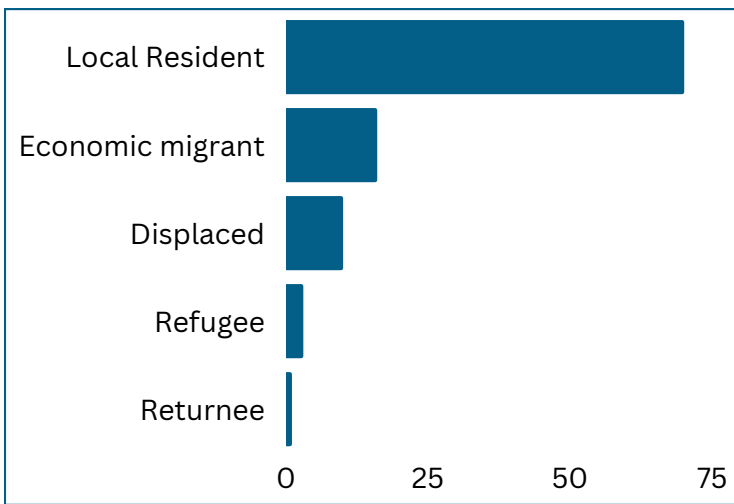
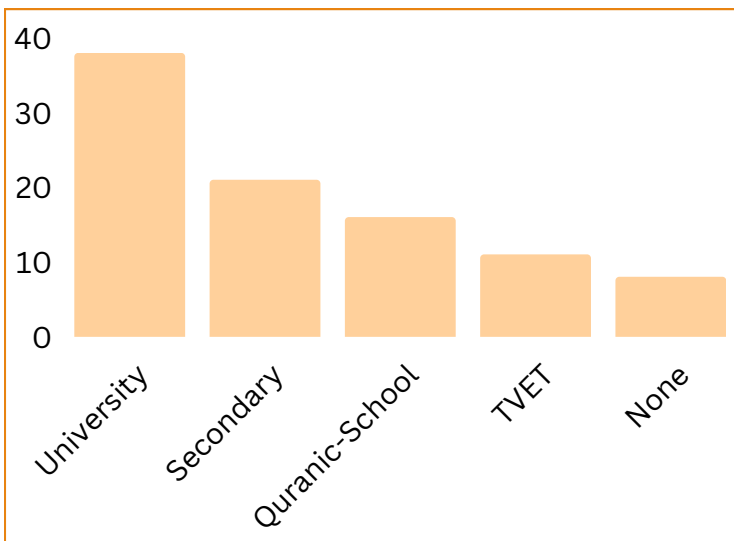


Figure 3: Category of Respondents

70% (1070) of respondents reported they were local residents, while 16% (244) identified themselves as economic migrants and 9.9% (152) were internally displaced persons (IDPs).



37.6% (575) of the respondents interviewed had university-level education and most were unemployed (39.5%, 604).

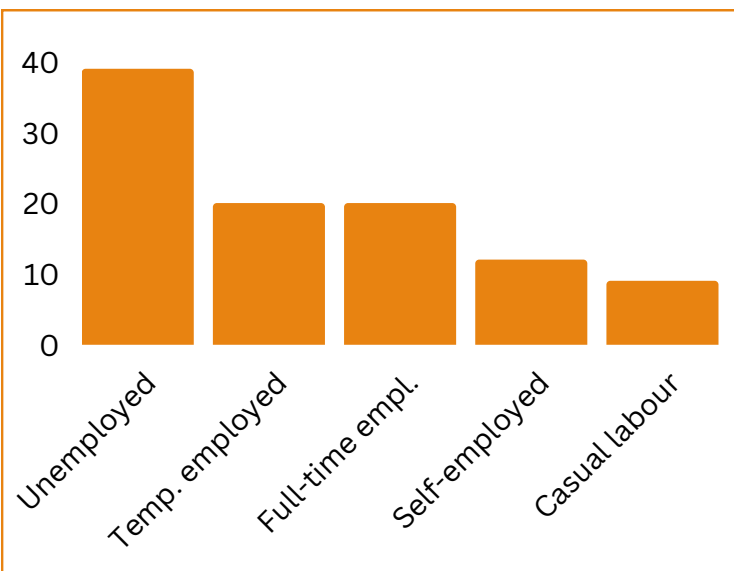


Figure 4: Education and Occupation level



Photos from the field interviews conducted by the trained Social Workers.

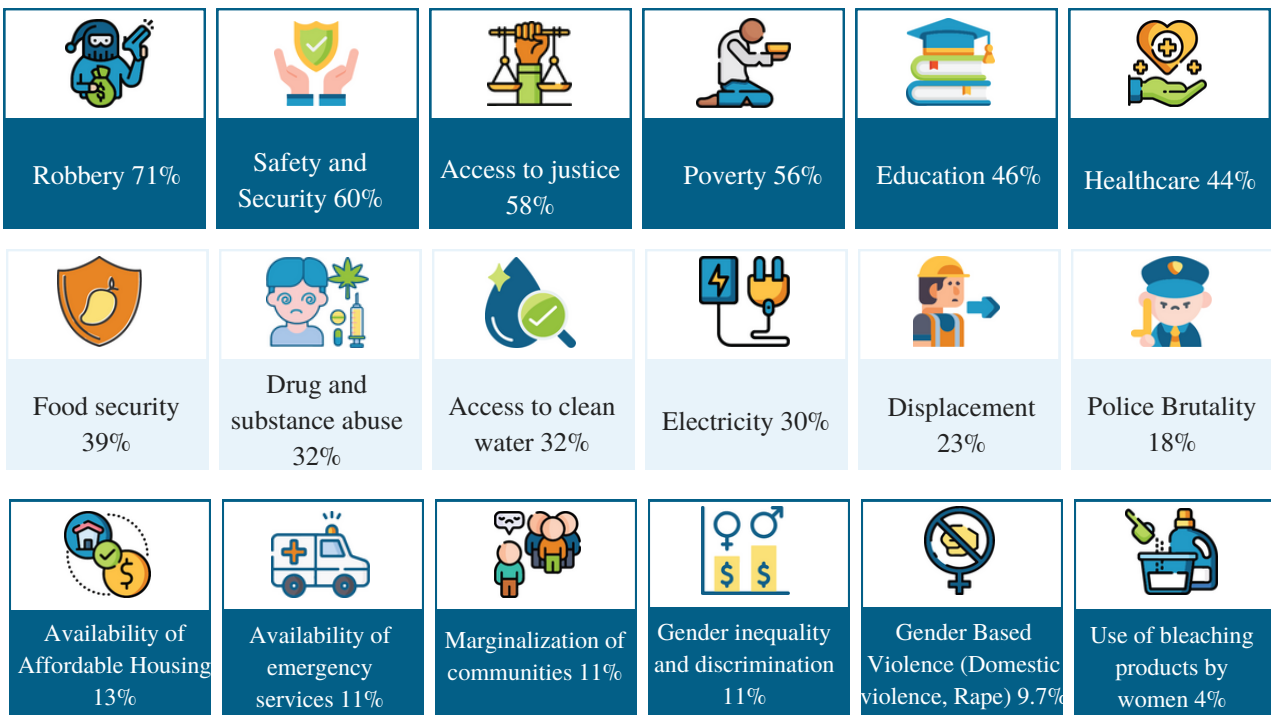
## WHAT DID WE FIND?

### Challenges experienced by residents of Mogadishu

People interviewed shared with us the social, economic, and environmental challenges faced by the Mogadishu residents. These challenges are depicted below.

#### Social Challenges

According to the respondents, robbery, safety and security, access to justice, poverty, education, healthcare, and road closures were the main social challenges experienced by the communities.



#### ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Unemployment, inflation, high food prices, high cost of living, and poor road infrastructure were reported as the main challenges faced by residents of Mogadishu.

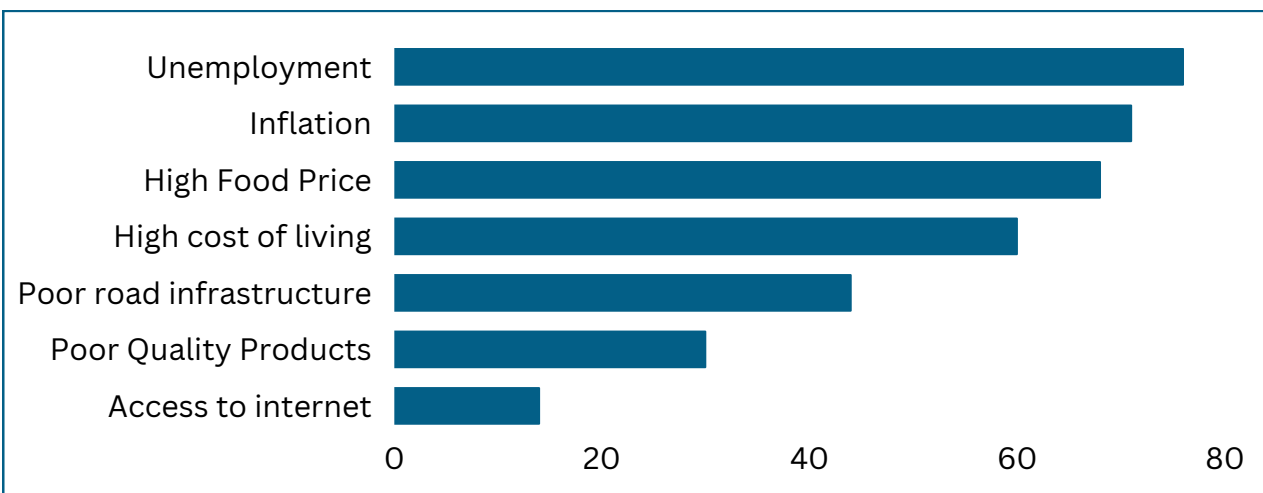


Figure 5: Economic challenges reported

## ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Poor waste management, plastic pollution, water pollution, poor stormwater drainage systems, and land degradation were the main environmental challenges reported by residents of Mogadishu.

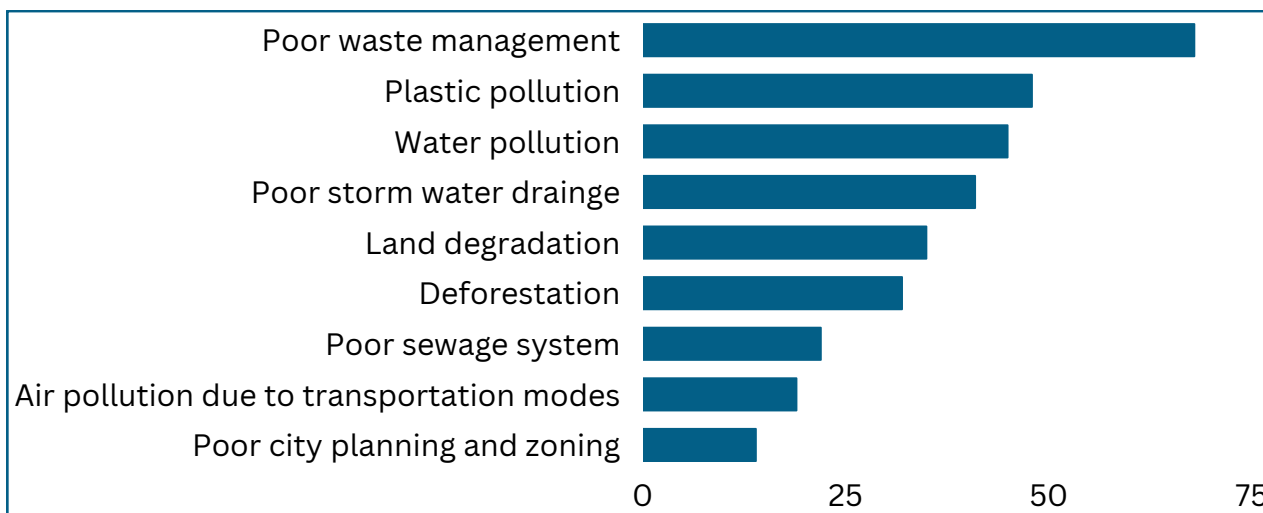


Figure 6: Environmental challenges reported

## PEOPLE ARE TELLING US HOW THE CHALLENGES ARE AFFECTING THEIR LIVES

### Robbery

"Last month, my brother, who was working for the family and was helping my mother, was robbed by an unknown group of armed men. His moto-Bajaj was stolen, and now our family is facing an economic crisis as we do not have any income to support ourselves. When we reported the case to the police, we did not get any support from the government to investigate our case." – Male Local resident, Karaan

### High Cost of Living

"The increase in the cost of living and food has led to the fact that no one can buy anything, and the government doesn't control the price of food items. There is a daily increase in the cost of products. Compounded with my low monthly salary, paying bills and rent has become increasingly difficult." – Female Economic migrant, Shibis.

### Gender-Based Violence

"A group of armed men raped a girl, one of my relatives. They have broken her future aspirations as the incident affected her life and the whole family. Now she is facing stigma from the community." – Female Local resident, Shibis.

### Poor waste management

"There is a lot of garbage in our neighbourhood, causing many diseases because the government is not doing anything about it." – Female Returnee, Wadajir

### Unemployment

"Unemployment is quite severe here. I am a student who recently graduated from university, and some of my classmates have found work because they have links with their clans. I am now working a Bajaj driver, and this is disappointing." – Male Local resident, Karaan.

## SERVICES PEOPLE NEED

Effective service delivery depends on governments providing services aligned with the needs of communities. The survey sought to establish the different services communities need within Mogadishu. The different services were categorized as social, economic, and environmental.

### Social services

Education (72.6%), Healthcare (64.8%), Security (64.6%), Electricity (50.5%), and food assistance (46.5%) were the top 5 most needed services reported by respondents.

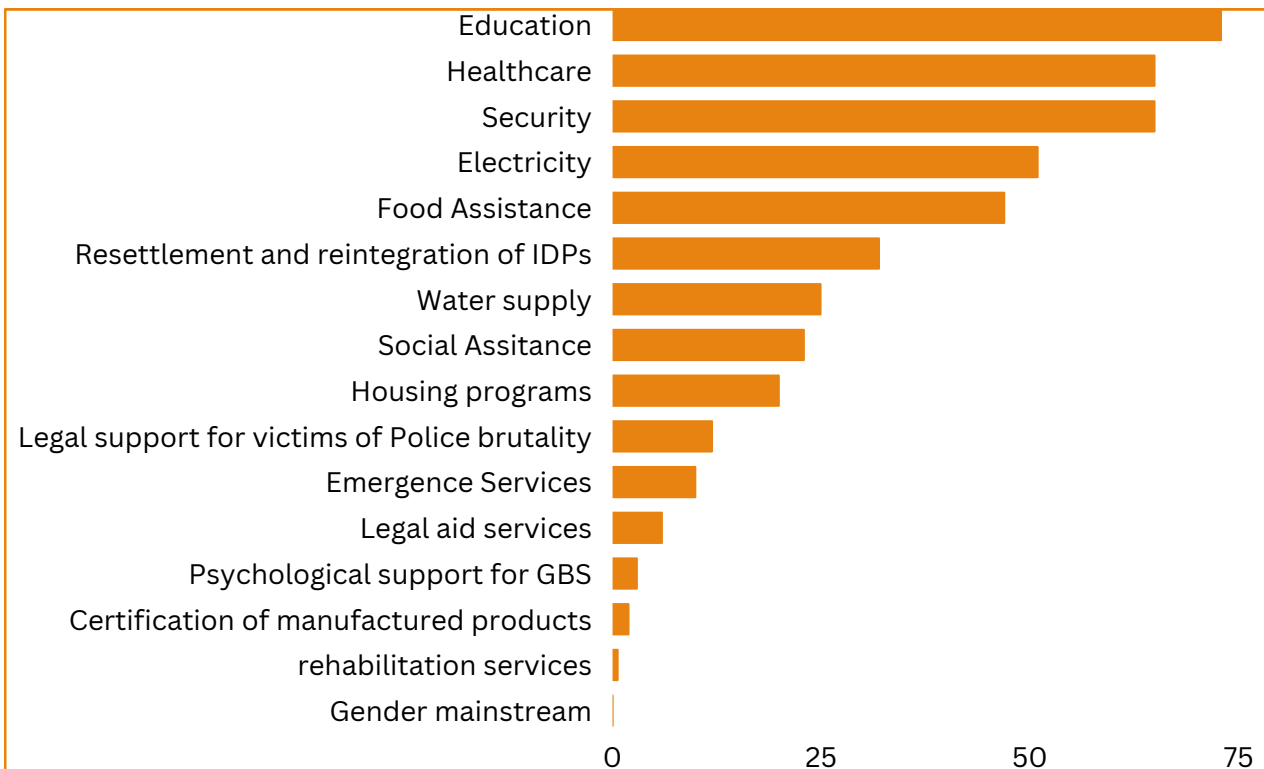


Figure 7: Social services needed

### Security

*"The insecurity rate in the district is very high, and this has caused people to live in fear. I recommend that security is improved in Mogadishu. Gangs/Mafia need to be eliminated and have people live freely without fear."* – Female Local resident, Karaan.

### Education

*"The government should develop a strategy to improve the services that the community needs, such as providing high-quality education facilities."* – Female Local resident, Hiliwaa

### Healthcare

*"We need free health centres. Health services are the most important to us, and*

*I recommend that health care be made available to people who cannot afford to treat themselves".* – Male Local Resident, Hodan.

### Electricity

*"The government should provide the community with regular electricity."* – Male Economic migrant, Deyniile.

### Access to Justice

*"Most of the courts here are not working efficiently, and there is corruption for most of the offices in the district. Some people are judged without evidence, and justice is determined by who has the most money. The government should give justice to the people and establish a judiciary and justice system independent of the government."* – Male Refugee, Warta Nabada

## ECONOMIC SERVICES

Improved Road infrastructure (51%), skill building and training (44.5%), access to the internet (42.2%), quality control of both imported and manufactured goods (36.4%), and Price control (30.9%) were reported as the most needed economic services.

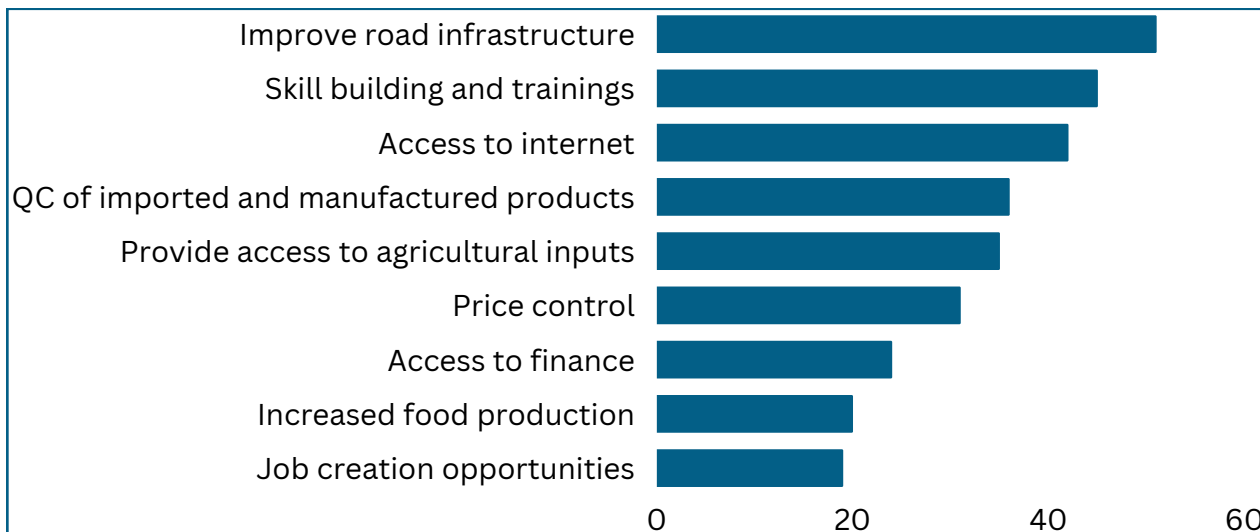


Figure 8: Economic services needed

### Job Creation

"Almost 5,000 students graduate every year from the university in the country but do not have a proper job. There is a need to create jobs, especially for the youth and women." – Female Local Resident, Warta Nabada.

### Improve road infrastructure

"The taxes collected from the community must be spent on building roads." – Male Economic Migrant, Dharkeenley

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Waste management and collection services (61.8%), Plastic recycling programs (46.1%), water quality control services (37.9%), and building and maintenance of water drainage systems (27.8%) were reported as the environmental services needed.

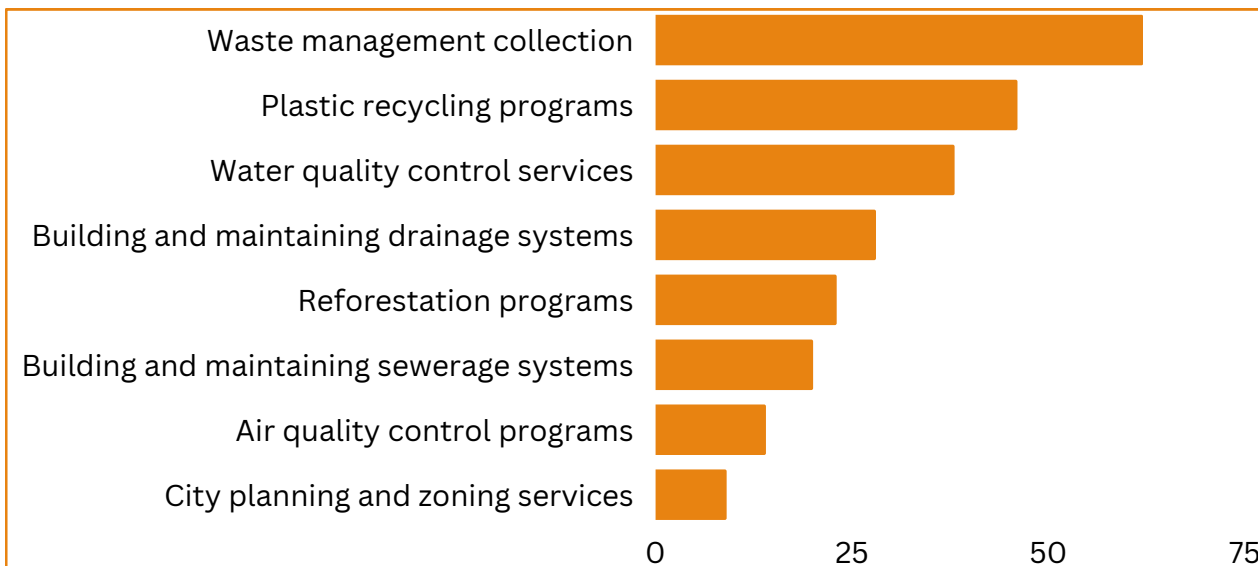


Figure 9: Services needed: Environmental services



## ECONOMIC SERVICES

### Waste management

*"Waste management services are needed here in Wadajir. Some neighbourhoods throw garbage on the roads, which affects our health by exposing us to illnesses."* – Male Local Resident, Wadajir.

*"We expect the government to build sewage systems and efficiently manage the waste collection."* – Female Local Resident, Hodan.

### IN OUR NEXT ISSUE...

In January, the Daadihiye bulletin will highlight the communities' perceptions of how the challenges can be addressed and the interaction between the local governments and communities to shape a better future for their districts.

