UNMAS 20

Needs driven. People centred.

2017

IED incident in Mogadishu - 14 October 2017

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICES AND BELIEFS ON IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDS)

UNMAS
Somalia

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AMISOM - African Union Mission in Somalia

AS - Al-Shabaab

CAPI - Computer Aided Personalized Interviewing

DPIs - Data Processing Instructions

IED - Improvised Explosive Device

KAPB - Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs

NISA - National Intelligence and Security Agency

RTA - Refused to Answer

SNA - Somali National Army

SPF - Somalia Police Force

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Science

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

UNMAS - United Nations Mine Action Service

UNOPS - The United Nations Office for Project Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Study Background and Implementation Approach

The threat of militant attack remains predominant in Somalia. Militant groups have perpetrated Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) attacks in Somalia for them to get access to fortified areas and civilians are reported to be the main casualties of these attacks; especially in Mogadishu. In support of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)'s efforts in dealing with IEDs and other explosive devices, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) contracted Ipsos Limited to carry out a study, to assess the civilians' ***Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs*** (KAPB) in **Mogadishu** and its periphery in **Somalia.**

A quantitative research approach was used in this study where face-to-face interviews were administered with civilians in randomly selected households. A sample of 500 households/ interviews was targeted of which 551 interviews were achieved through random selection of persons 12 years and above. Several challenges were experienced during the implementation processes including: the lack of recent census data in Somalia to inform the sample design processes; meaning that other data sources from reputable organizations were relied upon. We faced volatile security situations in the study districts, which often delayed the data collection. Mitigation measures to overcome the challenges were however applied for the successful implementation of the study.

1.2 Study Findings

1.2.1 Demographic Information

We sought to understand how well versed the respondents were with the area they lived in and found out that 56% had lived in that district for half a year to about 4 years, while 42% had lived in the district for more than 5 years. There in terms of sampling, we ensured that we got a cross-section of civilians and 57% were female and 43% were male in terms of the gender categories. A significant proportion (50%) were aged between 18 and 30 years. There was low participation from those aged between 12 to 17 years however, as they only constituted 5% of those interviewed due to the random selection approach. In terms of the level of education, a significant portion (32%) indicating that they had completed college/university education, while an equally significant portion (31%) indicating that they had either no formal education or had only attended Madrassa/Koranic school. However, 21% of school going children in the selected households were not attending formal schools. A significant proportion of participants were both married and aged 31 years and above (55%) or single/ never married and aged 12 to 24 years (30%).

1.2.2 Sources of Income and State of Security

The participants largely sourced their household income from salaries/wages (25%), trading of goods and services (22%) or remittances and/ or gifts from friends and family (21%) among

other sources. To them, the economic conditions of their household in the past year preceding the study had generally stayed the same (53%), improved (28%) or worsened (18%). The majority (83%) also perceived the general state of security in the localities as safe.

1.2.3 Knowledge and Awareness on IEDs

From the study findings, it was observed that there was a high level of knowledge and awareness about IEDs among civilians in the study districts. From those interviewed, 89% indicated that they had heard of an IED previously, mainly through the television (87%) and the radio (86%). A significantly lower proportion of those who had heard of an IED (30%) indicated that they had ever seen one, more so on the roads among other places. When asked to describe an IED, it was observed that there was a good understanding of what IEDs are, with the majority (81%) describing them as explosive devices/ small bombs/ hand grenades. However, 13% of the civilians could not describe an IED, more so, among the younger participants (mainly those aged 12 to 17 years, across both genders).

1.2.4 Level of Contact with IEDs

To establish the civilians' level of contact with IEDs, the study sought to find out whether they themselves or their close relatives had ever been victims of an IED attack. It was observed that despite IED incidents being reported as a common occurrence in Mogadishu, a large portion of interviewed civilians (68%) had not by themselves or through their close relatives been victims of an IED attack. Similarly, 63% had never witnessed an IED attack. Overall, about 31% however, have (by either themselves or their close relatives) been victims of an attack or had witnessed an IED attack in the past year (37%).

1.2.5 Level of Information about the Placement and Triggering of IEDs

The civilians had varying levels of knowledge regarding IEDs especially on their placement and triggering mechanisms. They generally know that an IED can explode when triggered using a mobile phone (64%), when stepped on (50%), when tampered with (41%) or when played with (33%) among other ways. They believe that IEDs are frequently placed on specific road sides (27%) and market places/ restaurants/hotels (18%) among other places. A significant proportion (30%) was however unwilling to provide this information despite being reassured of confidentiality. They believe that Al-Shabaab were behind the IED incidents in their localities (87%) and they mainly targeted government officials/ AMISOM officials (88%) among others. Further, they pointed out that even though they also targeted other agencies like the Somali National Army- SNA (28%), National Intelligence and Security Agency- NISA (21%) and African Union Mission in Somalia-AMISOM- (12%) among others, the civilians, were the main victims (reported by 88%) during such attacks. For those citizens that have witnessed an IED incident, a significant portion (42%) believe that detonation is done remotely. They generally believe that IED explosions occur during the day (36%), on busy days/hours (29%) or during festive seasons (18%); an indication that they are planned to maximize their influential impact.

1.2.6 Awareness on the Dangers of IEDs and Response Mechanisms

Civilians seemed aware of the dangers posed by exploding IEDs, with most citing physical injuries (over 60%), loss of lives and damage to property among other dangers.

Response mechanisms towards IEDs seemed to vary. For instance, when asked about the action they would take if they found a suspect IED left somewhere, 60% of those interviewed indicated that they would inform someone about it (largely friends/neighbours, family members and the military/police), while 40% would not inform anyone for fear of victimization. Further, 84% of the civilians would change their walking/travel routes if informed that there was a suspect IED along their usual routes, cancel their journey altogether (27%) or warn others not to take that route (23%). A small proportion would not take any action (13%), or use other means such as praying and still using same route (5%) or just go on with their journey using the same route (2%).

In terms of staying safe, about 71% reported that they would inform friends/ family if they found an abandoned bag or suspicious object, with 44% saying they would keep themselves away from the bag and another 34% saying they would inform the authorities among taking other safety precautions. However, a few reported other actions that would endanger the safety of the communities, including taking no action (9%), carefully hiding the bag/ object in a safe place (4%) or trying to dismantle the object/ check the bag (3%) among other endangering actions.

There were proactive practices before and after an IED attack such as informing the authorities before (62%) the attack and after the attack (26%). Civilians in Mogadishu would react differently to IED attacks, with 90% saying they would opt to run away from the scene of the incident and 34% saying they would later come back after running away and 27% saying they would freeze not knowing what to do. All in all, it was observed that when explosions occur, medical professionals (in their capacity as civilians/community members) would help in the rescue, in addition to other community members (friends/ family/ relatives) close-by.

1.2.7 Future Communication and Education

For future communication and education to reduce risks and influence casualty reduction from IED attacks, television and radio would be the most ideal channels. In addition to being the main source of news about IEDs, large proportions mentioned them as their preferred sources of information on safety behaviour (television mentioned by 73% and radio by 67%). The Somali language would be the most ideal to use as it is widely understood by the population (97% of those interviewed can read and write in the Somali language).

1.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

From the findings, there is generally a high level of knowledge and awareness of IEDs among civilians, and civilians generally hold attitudes towards IEDs, which leads them to adopt safe behaviours during IED attacks. All in all, there are existing knowledge gaps that would need to be addressed in the quest of averting future civilian casualties from these attacks. Customized knowledge sharing approaches would need to be adopted (as preferences vary from young versus old, male versus female and literate versus illiterate among others). Channels for communication worth considering in future communication would be radio and television, as these are the primary sources of information for interviewees. As the majority of interviewees can read and write in the Somali language, the use of this language, among other languages would therefore be effective. Finally, since civilians are involved in helping victims of IED attacks and other explosives, future programming could also adopt training on basic first aid to equip them with skills to assist victims.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Description of the Study and its Objectives

2.2.1 Study Background

Reports continue to show that the threat of militant attacks remains prevalent in Somalia. As noted by the Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)'s Deputy Force Commander during a seminar held in September 2016 to raise awareness on Improved Explosive Devices (IEDs), the militants are manufacturing bigger IEDs for greater impact, some weighing more than 80 kilograms. The Deputy Force Commander called for the strengthening of counter intelligence measures in combating this vice . Primarily, Al-Shabaab have used IEDs not only to attack Somalia security forces and AMISOM troops, but also government officials, local community members and the international community. Civilians are reported as the main casualties in these attacks with approximately three out of five of them falling victim. Further, attacks are reported to have occurred in social areas such as hotels, restaurants, beaches, causing multiple casualties. From records collected by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) (between May 2007 to June 2016), there has been 4,297 confirmed IED casualties in South-central Somalia. Of the 2,667 casualties in Mogadishu alone, 1,965 were civilians.

It is against this background that the UNMAS, one of the peacekeeping arms of the United Nations that ensures an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, contracted Ipsos Limited to carry out a Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (KAPB) study in Mogadishu, Somalia. UNMAS was supported in this initiative by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), an operational arm of the United Nations that supports the successful implementation of its partners' peace building, humanitarian and development projects around the world. UNMAS Somalia is mandated to protect civilians through strengthening national institutional capacity to enable Somalia manage mine action programs on its own. Thus, UNMAS has been supporting AMISOM troops to operate in the face of IEDs and other explosives, hence the initiative to commission a study on IEDs.

2.1.2 Study Setting and Objective

The KAPB study was carried out in Mogadishu and its periphery in Somalia. The main aim of the study was for UNMAS Somalia to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of civilians in Mogadishu regarding IEDs, with a view of determining what, if any, risk education or other interventions that may reduce risks and influence casualty reduction. Specifically, the study sought to:

- Assess the baseline of Somalis' **knowledge** about IEDs
- Assess the baseline of Somalis' **attitudes** towards explosive hazards, specifically IEDs
- Assess the baseline of Somalis' **practices** towards explosive hazards, specifically IEDs
- Assess the baseline on the current **beliefs** of Somalis about IEDs

3. STUDY APPROACH

3.1 Description of the Study Methodology

The study was implemented through a **quantitative research approach, which** entailed systematic data collection of numerical data from civilians in Mogadishu and its periphery through the face-to-face interviews.

3.1.1 Sampling Approach

A **random sampling methodology** was used in household identification and respondent selection process. This approach minimized bias and assured the collection of data that represented a continuum of views in a myriad of demographic variations such as male versus female, single versus married, literate versus illiterate, young versus elderly among others. In each sampling point, interviewers identified a landmark (such as a mosque, a school, a police post etc.) closest to the households to be selected. From the landmark, interviewers used the left-hand rule approach to identify households to target. In the urban settings, a date score approach was applied where the first household to be targeted was identified by summing up the digits of the date when the data was being collected. On the 12th of April 2017 for instance, the interviewers summed up the digits of the date (1+2) and first household to be selected from the landmark was therefore 3rd household from the landmark. Every four households were skipped from the selected household where a successful interview was administered. In the rural settings (mainly in Mogadishu's periphery), interviewers walked 500 meters into the sampling point and 200 meters from the landmark to identify the first household to be selected. Thus, all households had an equal chance of selection during data collection. Consequently, at the household level, all members aged 12 years and above also had an equal chance of being selected for interview using an in-built Kish-grid in the data collection instrument. For household members aged 18 years and below, consent was first sought from the parent/guardian before the interviewing process could commence.

A sample of at least 500 randomly selected households was targeted. This sample was however overachieved and a total of 551 individuals at selected households were interviewed. A challenge was however encountered in the sample design stage as no reliable census data in Somalia existed at the time of implementation. In designing the sample, Ipsos relied on statistical estimates from reputable organizations such as the findings from the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)'s Population Estimation survey of 2014. From the report, the Banaadir region constituted of approximately 1.6M people. From the total approximated population in Banaadir, a randomly selected sample of 500 individuals was targeted. This sample size yielded results at a 95% confidence level with a measure of precision of +/-4.4% and this was statistically representative/significant to provide the desired results. However, it is important to note that the margin of error tends to increase with sub-sample analysis and this should be considered in looking at data at the different sub-samples.

The sample was distributed across 16 districts in Mogadishu as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Study Districts in Mogadishu

Survey Districts	
Abdulasis	Shangani
Boondherre	Dayniile
Wadajir	Dharkenley
Heliwaa	Xamar Jab jab
Hodan	War- Dhiglee/ Warta Nabada
Hamar-Weyne	Yaaqshiid
Shibis	Wabeeri
Hawl-Wadaag	Karan

3.2 Study Management

The KAPB study was executed in three stages as described below:

3.2.1 Pre-Study Implementation Activities

This stage of the study comprised of carrying out preliminary activities as follows:

- **Inception meeting -** this was an initial meeting held between the Ipsos and UNMAS teams. The key objective of this meeting was to ensure that all parties had a common understanding of the study objectives, methodology, target participants, timelines, anticipated risks to the study and the expected deliverables. Additionally, the meeting was used to introduce key contact persons managing the study from both parties to assure a smooth implementation process. After this meeting, an inception report capturing the way forward was prepared by Ipsos and signed-off by UNMAS to guide the study implementation process.
- **Data collection tool design and localization -** Ipsos designed the questionnaire that was used for data collection. The design of this data collection tool involved a consultative process with the UNMAS team. The final approved English version of the questionnaire was translated into local language and reviewed by both Ipsos and UNMAS teams. This ensured that the original meaning of the questions was not lost during the translation process.
- **Instrument scripting -** an electronic mode of data collection was used using the Ipsos Computer Aided Personalized Interviewing (CAPI) Platform. The final approved version of the questionnaire was scripted (translated into an electronic format for use in mobile devices) for use in data collection. This incorporated the inclusion of the translated version of the questionnaire for the data collection team to use as needed. See more details of the Ipsos CAPI Platform in the Appendix Section.

3.2.2 Study Implementation Activities

This stage comprised of carrying out the following activities:

Data Collection Team Recruitment and Training

- This comprised of recruitment of a competent and experienced team to carry out the data collection process (local teams were engaged to cater for cultural intricacies). Standard Ipsos recruitment procedures were applied during this phase to ensure quality outputs from the data collection process. The recruited team was taken through a rigorous four days centralized training process in Mogadishu where the key objective was to lay a firm understanding of the study objectives and key expectations. The first two days of the training were classroom-based comprised of taking the team through the study background, purpose, methodology and a review of the data collection tool including carrying out dummy interviews. A training on the basics of research including an overview of the data collection platform that would be used was done. See Annex for more details on the CAPI approach.
- On the third day of the training, the team carried out a pilot activity with selected households; where they administered the data collection tool to real participants. The key objective of the pilot exercise was not only to test the data collection tool's content (including translations), but it also provided an opportunity of the team to practice administering the questionnaire. The fourth day of the training comprised of carrying out a debrief exercise with the team where they shared their experiences in the field during the pilot exercise including providing feedback on problematic questions that needed attention before rolling out the main data collection exercise. Key insights from this exercise were used to not only revise the study instrument but also to inform the planning phase prior to commencement of the data collection phase. All recommended changes in the study instrument were shared with UNMAS team for review and approval before being adopted for use in data collection. See more details of the team recruitment and training activities in the Annex Section.

Data Collection

- Following the successful completion of the training phase, data collection was rolled out in the targeted districts. Data collection was carried out in the month of June 2017 and took one week to complete. Only interviewers and supervisors who had successfully undergone the training were engaged during data collection. A team of 15 interviewers and 3 supervisors were engaged during data collection. Each supervisor worked with a team of 5 interviewers for ease of team management. Each interviewer worked closely with their supervisor and communicated any issues experienced daily. The supervisor then cascaded any issues that needed extra attention to the field manager for resolution. If the issue raised required technical assistance, the same was cascaded to the project management team.
- The interviewer was not expected to make any decisions regarding the project on their own without direction. As indicated above, a CAPI approach was used to collect data from the selected individuals at the households. This technology ensured the application of quality control procedures where interviews were remotely monitored and data checked routinely as it streamed in. Additionally, the supervisors also back-checked the interviews carried out and accompanied some of the interviewers during the data collection process. The project manager who was on the ground at the beginning of data collection also carried out routine spot checks for some of the interviews as a measure of quality control.

See more details on the CAPI technology as well as Research Ethics observed during the implementation of this study in the Annex section.

3.2.3 Post Study Implementation Activities

Following the completion of the data collection processes, the following applied:

Data Cleaning

- Since data collection was done through the CAPI Platform, the protocols of data cleaning such as skip routines, single and multiple coding responses to critical questions were automatic (the system barred an interviewer from proceeding unless a question had a response) and logic control was set during the scripting process of the survey instrument. This ensured the delivery of a relatively clean set of data from the data collection process. The data was accessed through an Excel / SPSS platform, and was ready for analysis and further quality checks.
- A tabulation program was specified by the project managers and this was guided by the logic of the questionnaires (tabulation, validation and cleaning programmes were specified per the logic of the questionnaire). Various types of checking were done depending on the type of questions being checked. Comprehensive DPIs (Data Processing Instructions) were provided to give the data processing executives step by step instructions on how to clean the data and any extra checks or analysis that were required. The data processing executives then first ran the structure of sample and upon approval from the project managers, the executives proceeded to write a data-cleaning program to check for data errors and inconsistencies. The cleaning program was in SPSS and during cleaning, if any errors were observed, the project managers were consulted on how to deal with the problematic questionnaires. The data did not pass until all errors and/or inconsistencies were addressed.

Data Coding

- Once all the questionnaires were received, the coding frame development stage began. A code frame was developed for all the questions that had an option to choose "Other (specify)" as a response and all open-ended questions. The code frame was developed in English and was based on a random sample of questionnaires from all the regions. The code frame was developed by the project manager and submitted together with the final data sets for analysis. Upon development of the coding frame, the coding team was trained and supervised until all questionnaires were fully coded.

Data Analysis

- Ipsos captured a robust dataset that was used to analyze differences in the different categories of participants targeted for this study. Analysis comprised of the providing information such as the demographic information of participating civilians, their knowledge and beliefs about IEDs and their practices and behaviours regarding IEDs and IED incidents. More details from the study findings are presented in the sections below.

Data Security and Storage

- All soft copy data were kept under password protected files accessible only to the authorized study personnel. As per Ipsos Limited policy, data was backed up every day and stored offsite at the end of each week. Data for this study will be available for access up to two years upon delivery of the final report.

3.3 Data Collection Challenges

The following challenges were experienced during the study's implementation:

3.3.1 Sampling Frame

No accurate recent census data existed in Somalia during the implementation process to inform the design on the sample for this study. To overcome this challenge, the study team relied on statistical estimates from reputable institutions that had carried out surveys in Somalia to draw the sample. The most recent data available was from UNFPA Population Estimation Survey of 2014 and was the basis for sample size calculation in this exercise.

3.3.2 Security Concerns

This study was commissioned in November 2016 but could not commence immediately due to security concerns in Somalia. This was mainly because the security situation in the country was generally volatile, which was further heightened by the general elections that were expected to take place around this period. This delayed the start of the study by 5 months. Several attacks were also reported in Mogadishu during data collection period, and the team had to be vigilant prior to and during data collection processes. The UNMAS security team supported the Ipsos team through the provision of regular security alerts which assisted the team in planning the logistical movements. The data collection process was thus completed successfully with no cases of security threats to the teams.

3.3.3 Topic Sensitivity

The implemented study was investigating a sensitive topic (security issues and IEDs). Due to this, some of the interviewed participants were unwilling to provide the requested information due to fear. To overcome this challenge, several approaches were adopted including reassuring the participants of the confidentiality of the information collected at the onset, exclusion of their contact details and identities in the data collected as well as private collection of data (in the absence of third parties). This reduced instances where respondents would refuse to participate in the survey.

3.3.4 Younger Participants' Unavailability

A random approach of selecting households and individuals within selected households for interviews was used in this study. All members of the household aged 12 years and above were targeted for participation. It was observed that where participants aged between 12 and 17 years were selected for interview, they were almost always not available for interview because they were either in school or attending to household chores. Effort was made to include this age group in the interview process. Parental/guardian consent was sought for all respondents who were below 18 years of age.

3.3.5 Poor Infrastructure

Movement was hampered in some sections of data collection due to the poor state of roads. This was especially pronounced in Heliwaa, and Dayniile districts. This slowed down data collection as the team sought alternative means to navigate through the districts.

3.3.6 Poor Network Challenges

A CAPI mode of data collection was used in this study where data was collected electronically and uploaded on a central server. The team experienced challenges with internet connectivity in some instances when uploading completed interviews. To overcome this challenge, the teams were provided with locally available portable internet gadgets (from Hormuud Telecom).

3.3.7 Social-Cultural Nuances

Noting the cultural context of data collection where women are largely not free to voice their opinions in the presence of men/ the elderly, measures were taken to ensure that the data collection team engaged comprised of experienced women in data collection to encourage participation. Additionally, the interviews were carried out in the absence of third parties- especially men and the elderly. Consent was also sought from the heads of households to carry out the interviews to reduce chances of refusals.

3.4 Research Ethics Adhered to during Implementation

All study team members involved in this study were trained in research ethics. Informed consent was sought from all potential study participants before interviews were administered (including consent from parents/guardians for participants below the age of 18 years). During the informed consent process, data collectors explained to eligible participants the basic purpose and conduct of the study, including confidentiality procedures and the right to refuse or withdraw at any time. For all data collection activities, interviewers were required to verify, via their own signature, that informed consent was obtained for each participant interviewed. This procedure was done using electronic devices, rather than paper; however, we offered contact information on a card to participants if any of them would wish to reach out to the study lead team. There was no physical risk and very minimal social risk to participants in this study. We collected personal and household information; however, no identifying information was collected from the participants to avoid the risk associated with unintentional disclosure of these details. With appropriate confidentiality procedures in place, we feel that the disclosure is unlikely. Data was presented in aggregate in all reports. Names of all participants were removed from all datasets prior to analysis. All study participants were assigned coded ID numbers, which were used on all study and consent documents. Additionally, GPS of selected households was not collected as part of the confidentiality processes for protecting the identities of participating civilians. There was no compensation for participation in this study.

4. STUDY FINDINGS

This section presents the study findings as they relate to the interviewed civilians' knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs on IEDs. Whilst an overview of the overall outcome of topics under investigation is presented in each section, an additional analysis by various parameters (including age, gender, level of education, location etc.) is available in the Annex Section.

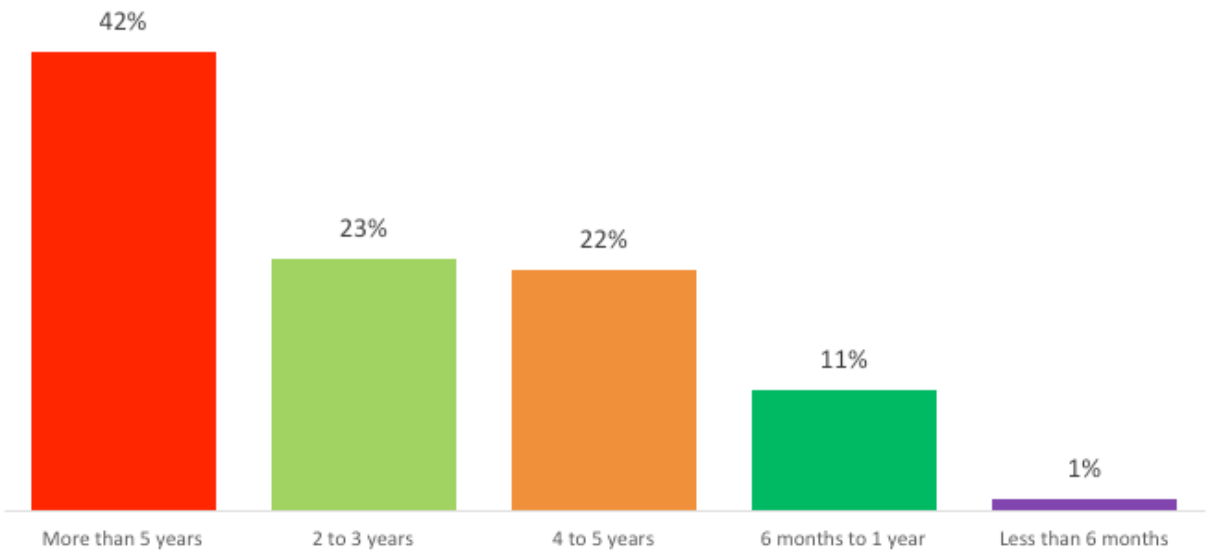
4.1 Characteristics of the Study Participants

This study targeted civilians living in Mogadishu and its periphery. The characteristics of participants were as described below.

4.1.1 Duration of Stay in Current District

Participants of this study were targeted in 16 districts of Mogadishu and its periphery as highlighted in the preceding sections. From the study findings, it was apparent that a significant proportion of interviewees had stayed in the districts they were interviewed from for more than 5 years. As shown in the figure below, 42% of those interviewed indicated that they had stayed in the district they were interviewed in for more than 5 years. Additionally, an equally significant proportion (56%) indicated that they had stayed in the districts they were interviewed in for a period of between 6 months and 3 years. This therefore meant that majority of the civilians understood the context as it related to IEDs and other explosive hazards.

Figure 1: Duration of Stay in current District

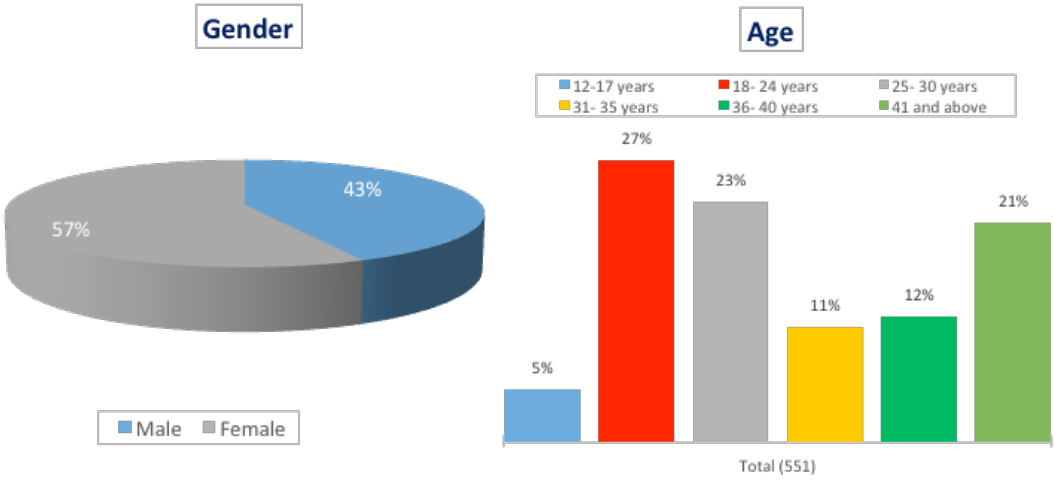


4.1.2 Age and Gender Representation

From the study findings, it was observed that there was good representation of gender and age of among the civilians interviewed. As shown below, 57% of those interviewed were female while 43% were male. Additionally, participating civilians were largely aged between 18 and 30 years with a significant proportion of them being female. As shown below, those aged between 18 to 24 years accounted for 27%, while those aged 25 to 30 years accounted for 23%. Further, those aged 36 to 40 years accounted for 12%, while those aged 31 to 35 years accounted for

11%. There was low participation among civilians aged below the age of 18 years however with only 5% of the participants being aged 12 to 17 years (a further analysis of age and gender is available in the Annex Section).

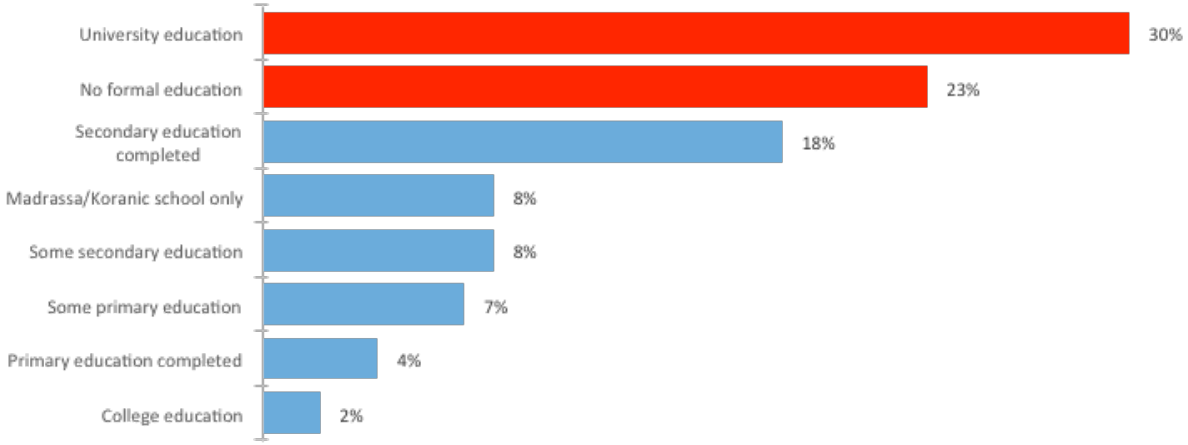
Figure 2: Age and Gender of Participants



4.1.3 Level of Education Completed

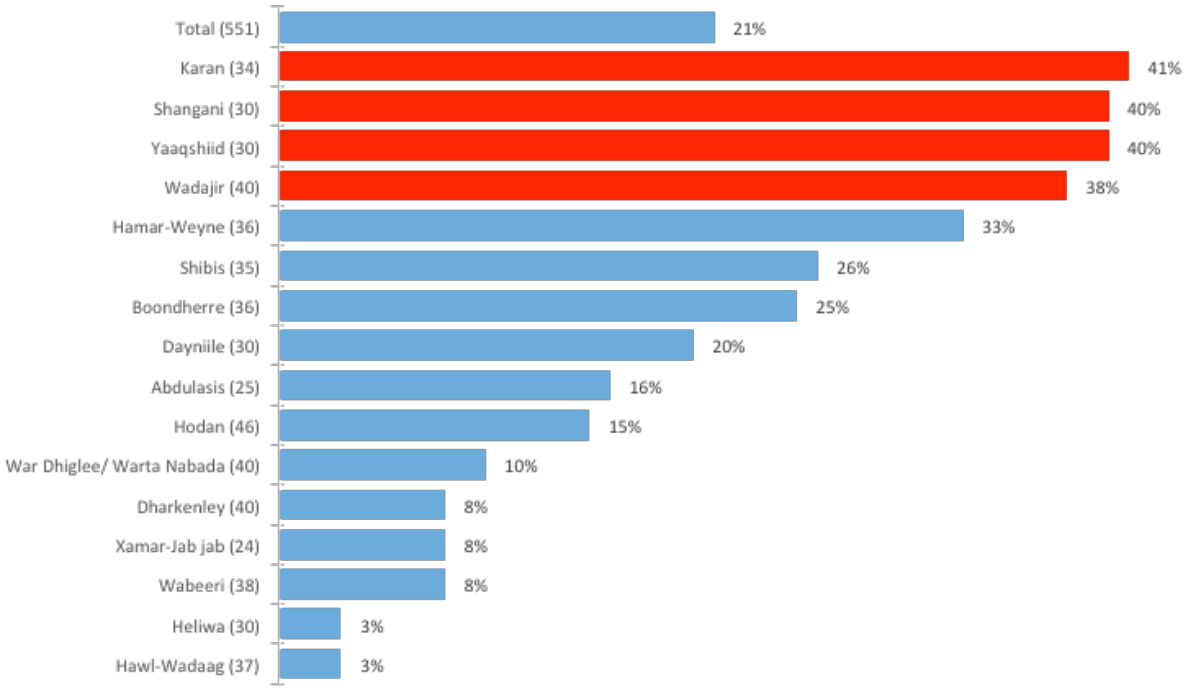
From the study findings, there appeared to be disparities in the access to formal education. Significant proportions of those interviewed reported that they had either completed university education (30%) or had no formal education (23%) as shown below. Variations of these trends were observed across the study districts (a further analysis of highest level of education by district is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 3: Level of Education Completed



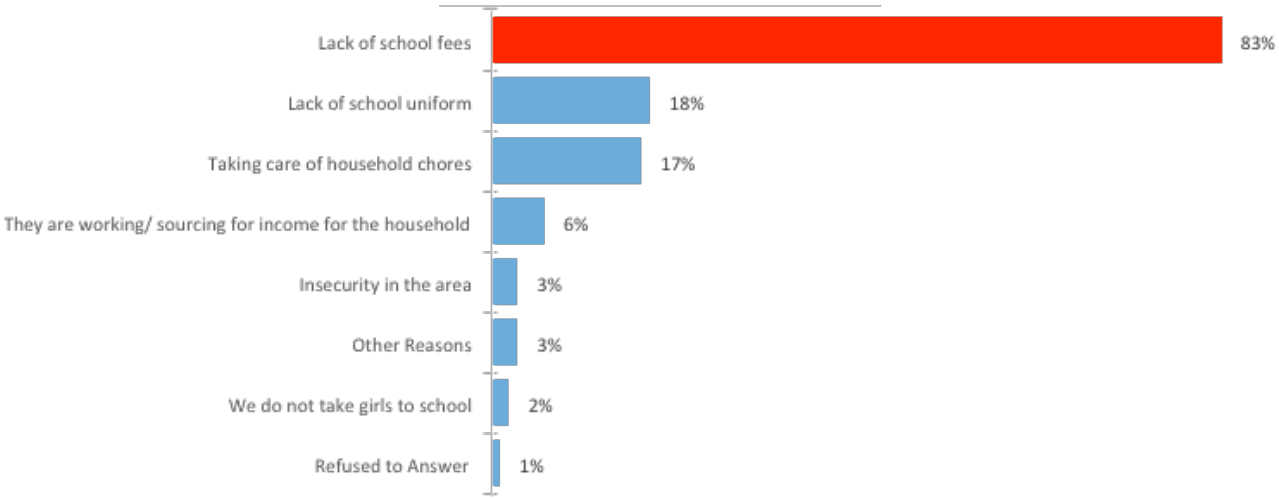
Further, it was observed that on average, 21% of children of school-going age were not attending school. This was observed across the study districts as shown below bit was more pronounced in Karan, Shangani, Yaaqshiid and Wadajir districts.

Figure 4: Proportion of Persons Aged 18 Years and below not attending school



The main barrier to the access of formal education was indicated as being the lack of school fees among other reasons as shown in the figure below.

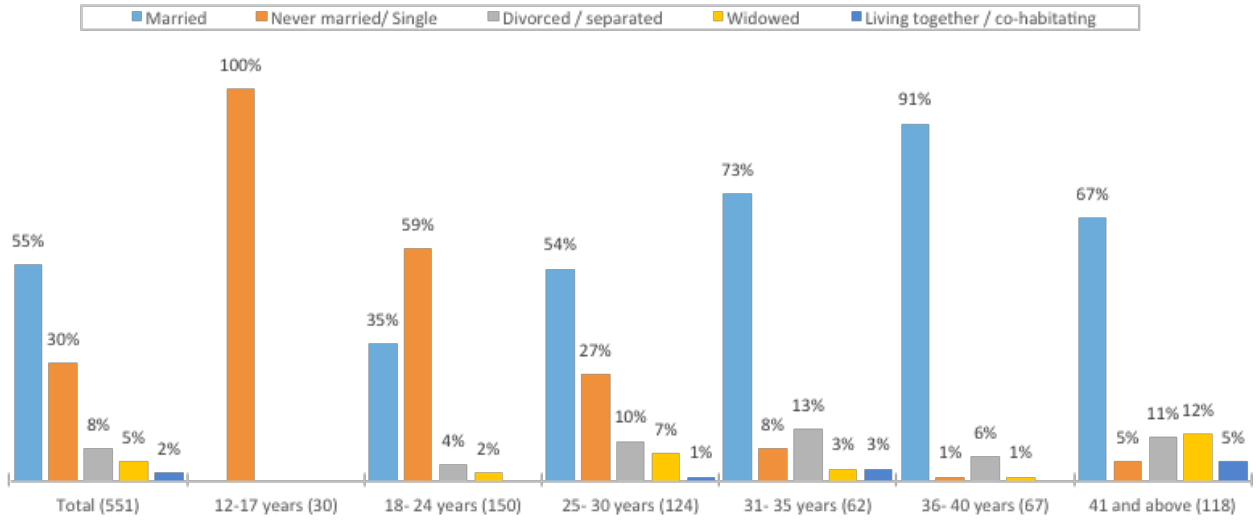
Figure 5: Reasons for not attending school



4.1.4 Marital Status

Civilians participating in this study were largely either married, or single/never married. As shown below, those who were married accounted for 55% (and were largely aged 31 years and above) and those who were single/ never married accounted for 30% (and were largely aged between 12 to 24 years). Additionally, those who were either divorced/separated or widowed accounted for 15% (and were largely aged 41 years and above).

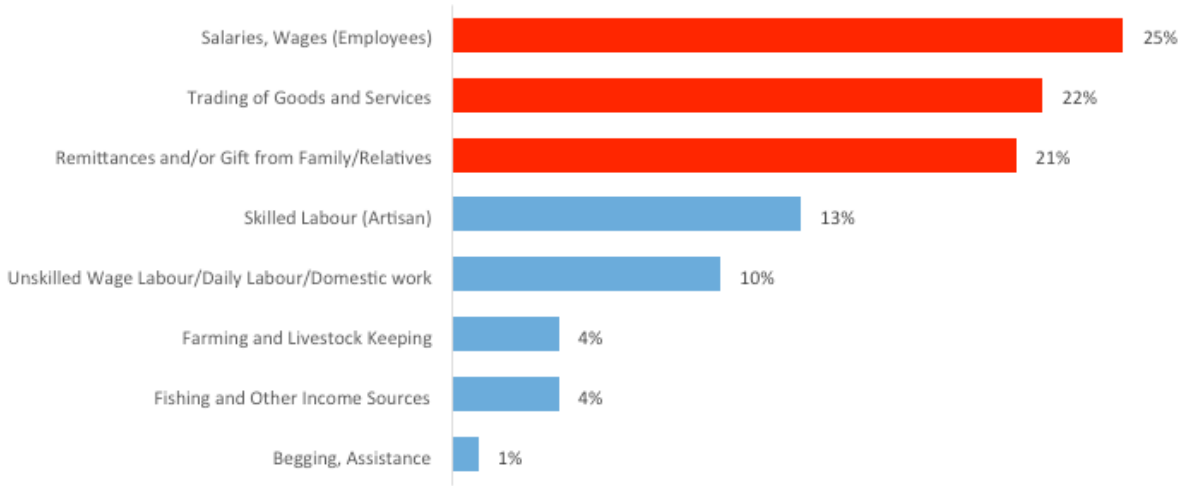
Figure 6: Participants' Marital Status and Age



4.1.5 Main Source of Household Income

Participants in the study largely earned their household income through salaries/wages, trading of goods and services or remittances and/or gifts from friends and family among other sources. As shown below, those who mainly earned salaries/wages represented 25%, while those mainly depending on trading of goods and services and remittances and/or gifts from friends and family represented 22% and 21% respectively. As expected, there was found to be a correlation between the highest level of education completed and the main source of household income. Those largely earning salaries/wages for their household income for instance were observed to have completed university education. Consequently, those largely depending on begging/ assistance for their household income had no formal education or had only attended Madrassa/ Koranic School (this correlation analysis is presented in the Annex Section).

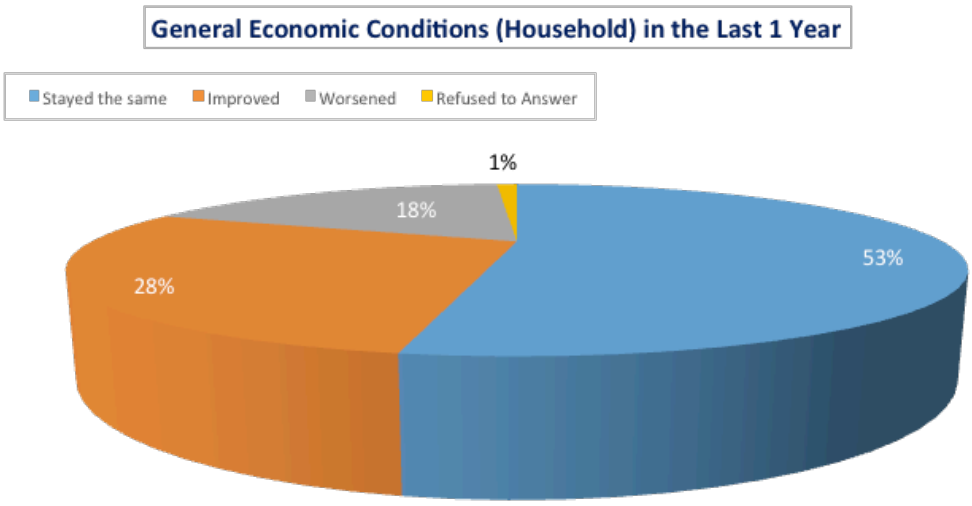
Figure 7: Main Source of Household Income



4.1.6 General Economic Conditions

It was observed that the economic conditions at the households had generally stayed the same in the past year as reported by 53% of the participants. However, a significant proportion felt that this had improved (28%), more so, among those depending on fishing and other income sources for their main source of household income. In contrast, 18% of the participants felt that the general economic conditions of their households had worsened in the past year, more so, among those mainly depending on unskilled wage labour for their household income, and trading of goods and services (this correlation analysis between general economic conditions and main source of household income is available).

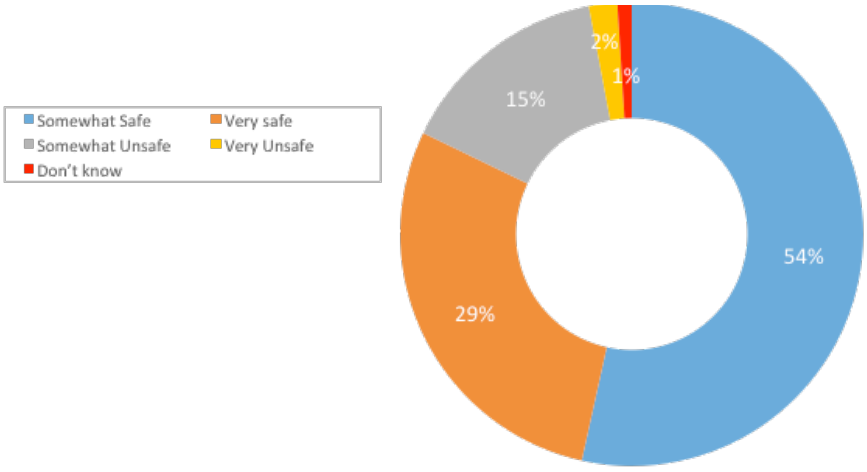
Figure 8: General Household Economic Conditions



4.2 General State of Security

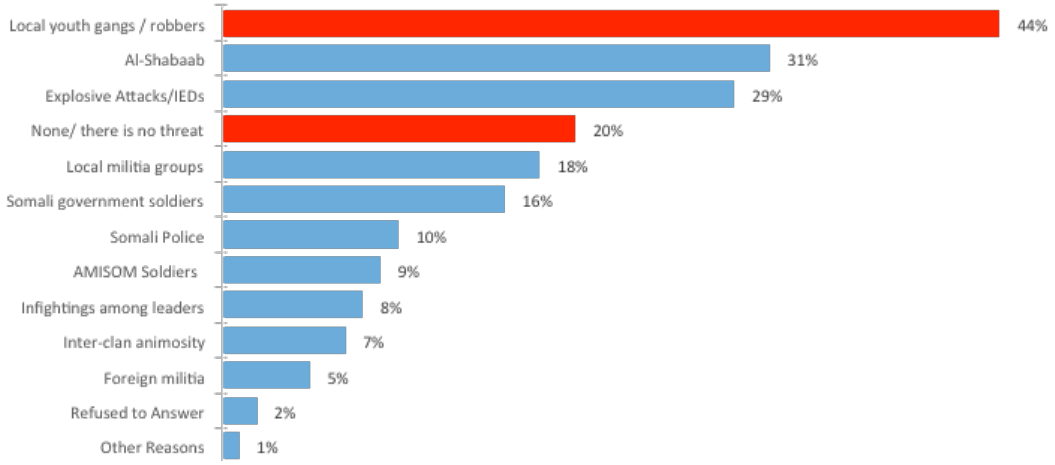
Noting the rising cases of civilian casualties from militant and other attacks, the study sought to investigate the state of security in the target districts from the civilians' perspective. It was observed that civilians largely perceived the state of security as being safe. As shown below, 83% of the participants felt that their localities were generally safe (54% felt their localities were somewhat safe while 29% felt their localities were very safe), while 17% felt their localities were generally unsafe (15% felt their localities were somewhat unsafe while 2% felt their localities were very unsafe). Further, it was observed that 1% of the study participants did not know the status of the security in their localities (a correlation analysis of participants' perception of the state of security in their localities by district is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 9: General State of Security in Locality



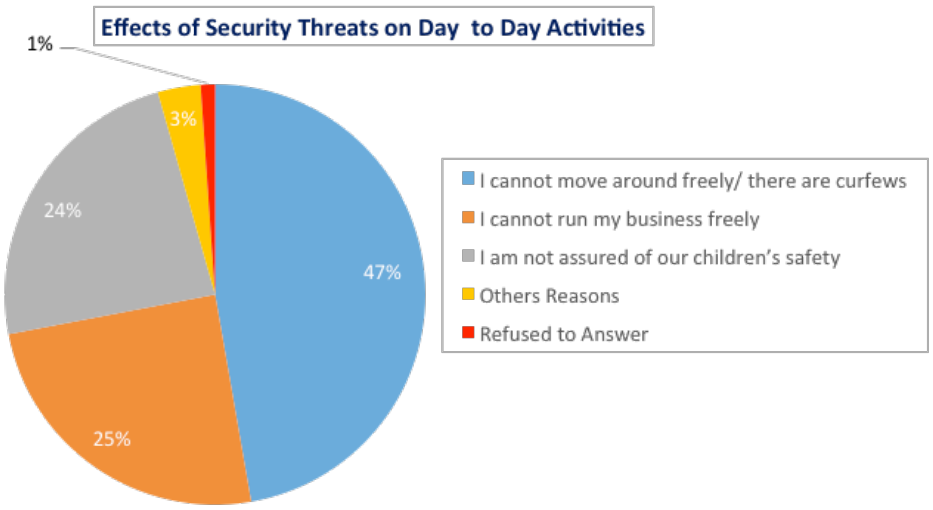
The main threats to security were reported as being local youth gangs/ robbers, the Al-Shabaab and explosive attacks or IEDs as shown below. Interestingly however, a significant portion (20%) reported that there were no threats to security in their localities, an indication that there could be variations in the application/observance of safety measures across the study districts.

Figure 10: Main Threats of Security in Locality



Further, regarding the impact of security threats in the study districts, it was observed that security concerns have mainly restricted free movement of the civilians in their localities (47%), affected the free running of businesses (25%) and diminished the assurance of children's safety (24%) among other effects as shown below.

Figure 11: Effect of Security Threats to Day to Day Activities

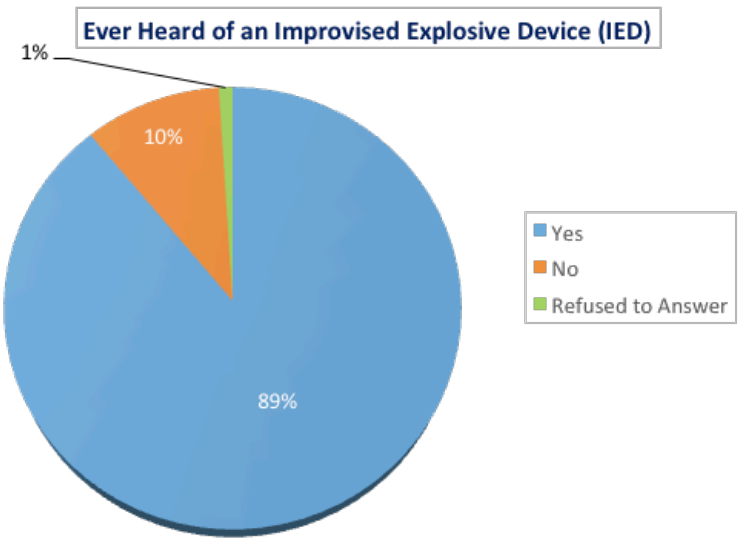


4.3 Somalis' Knowledge and Understanding of IEDs

The first objective of this study's objectives was to assess the civilians' knowledge and understanding of IEDs. Presented in this section are the key findings on the civilians' basic knowledge and understanding of IEDs.

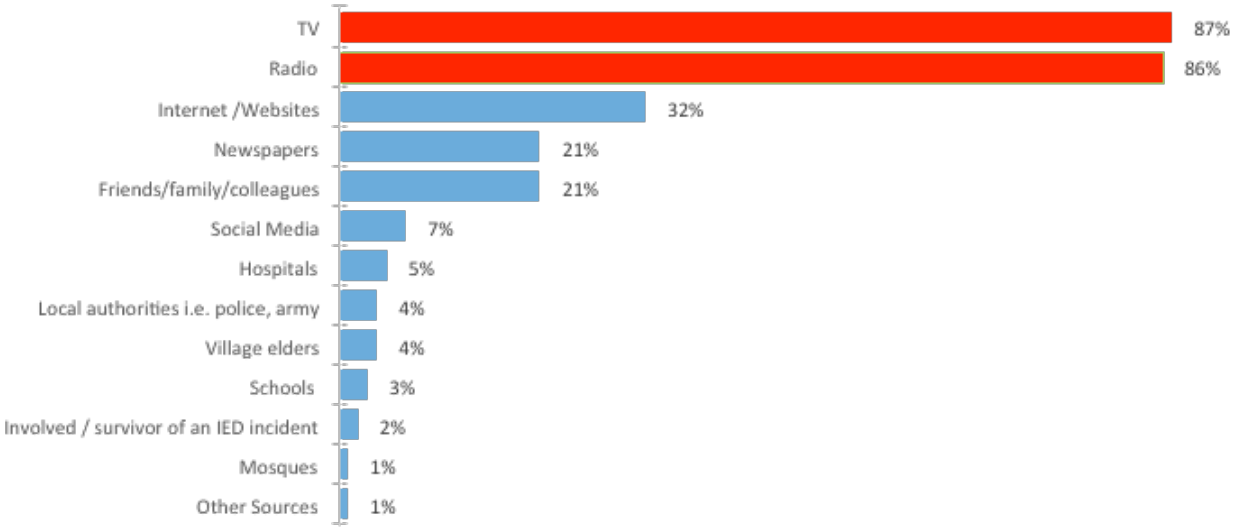
From the findings, it was observed that there was a high level of awareness of IEDs among the civilians. As shown below, 89% of the participants indicated that they had ever heard of an IED. A low proportion (10%) however indicated that they had never heard of an IED with a further 1% refusing to respond to provide this information. Whilst this could have been caused by fear considering the sensitivity of the topic, it could also denote low levels of awareness of IEDs in some pockets of the population. It was further noted that there was a correlation between awareness of IEDs and the level of education completed. Low levels of awareness were for instance observed among persons with no formal education. (A correlation analysis of the levels of awareness of IEDs by district and level of education is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 12: Ever Heard of IEDs?



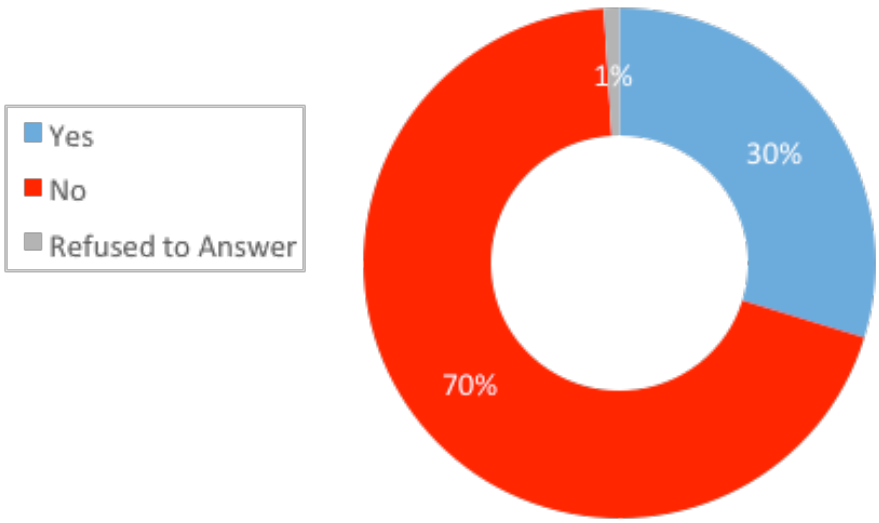
Moreover, it was noted that television and radio were the main sources of awareness about IEDs. Over 85% of the participating civilians indicated that they heard about IEDs mainly through these sources. A significant portion of the civilians also cited the internet, newspapers and family/friends/ colleagues as their sources of information about IEDs as shown below.

Figure 13: Source of Information about IEDs



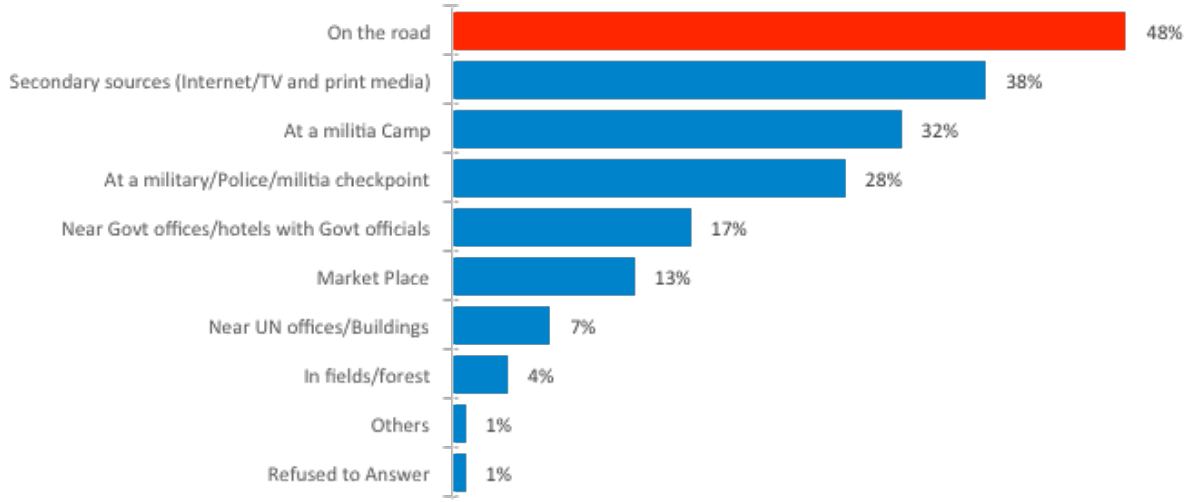
Additionally, it was observed that though there was a high level of those who claimed to have heard of an IED, relatively fewer people had ever seen one. Only 30% of the civilians interviewed indicated that they had ever seen an IED as shown below. This could be an indication that either civilians were largely not willing to admit that they had ever seen an IED (1% of the interviewed civilians refused to provide this information) or that they were not sure whether the types of explosives they had ever seen before were IEDs (a correlation analysis of those who indicated they had ever seen an IED by district is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 14: Ever Seen an IED?



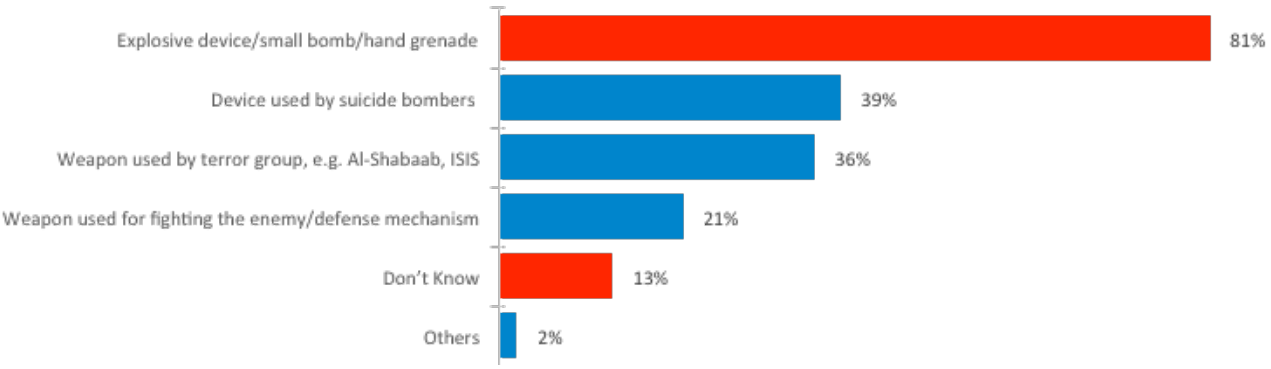
Those indicating that they had ever seen an IED mentioned that they had largely seen it on the roads (48%) among other places as shown below. This could be an indication/affirmation of the existence of explosive hazards in the communities which pose the risk of injuries and/or loss of lives if left unattended.

Figure 15: Where People have seen an IED



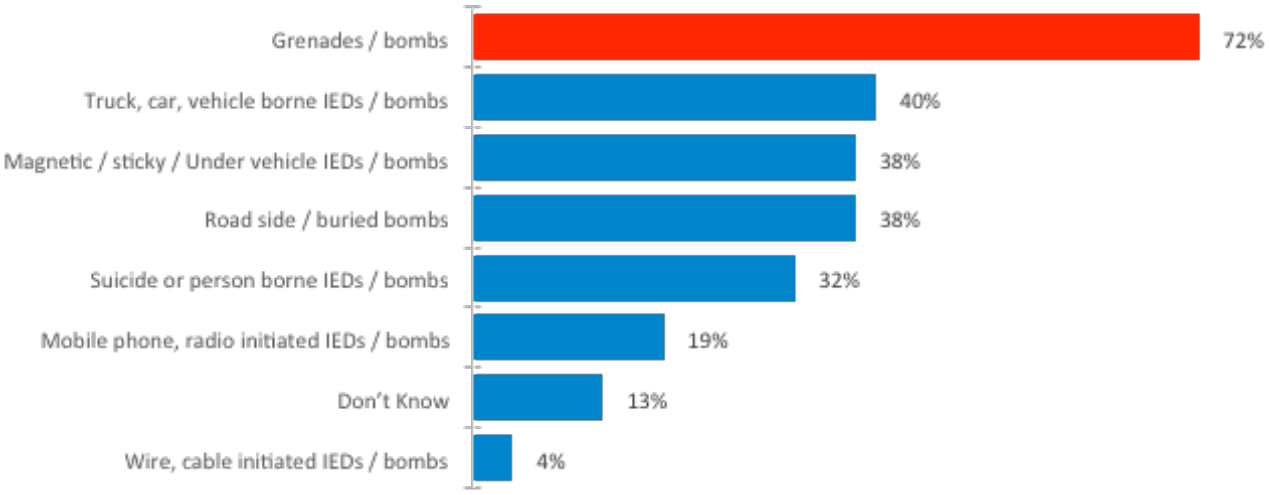
Further, to ascertain whether civilians had a basic understanding of what IEDs are, the study sought to investigate whether participants could describe an IED. It was observed that there was generally a good understanding among civilians of what IEDs are. As shown below, most described IEDs as being explosive devices (81%) among others. Noteworthy however, 13% of the civilians could not describe IEDs, which could possibly include those who were uncomfortable to indicate that they knew what IEDs looked like. Out of those who did not know, 10% comprised of male and 15% were female civilians. It was also observed that there was a correlation between the age of the civilians, their level of education and their knowledge about IEDs. The younger population and those with little or no formal education for instance were observed to have little or no knowledge about IEDS (a correlation analysis of what civilians knew about IEDs by age and level of education is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 16: Knowledge about IEDs



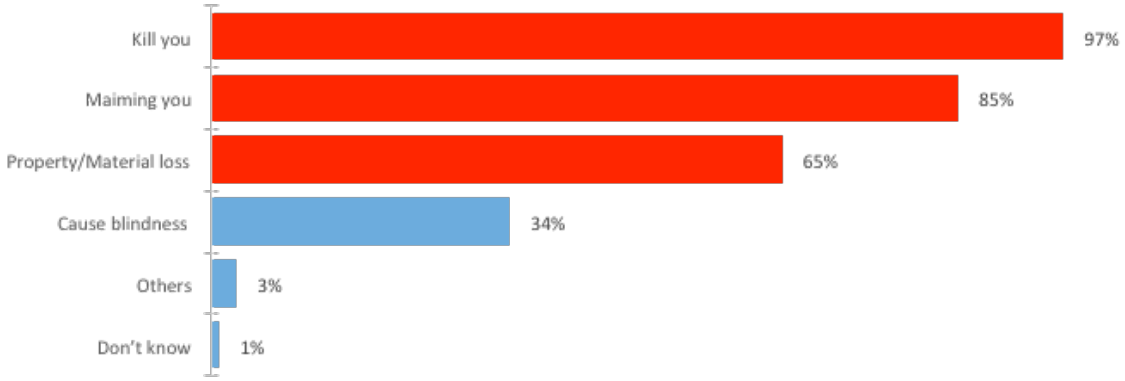
Additionally, it was observed that civilians were generally aware of a variety of explosives, and more so, grenades/ bombs (72%) among other types as shown below.

Figure 17: Knowledge on Types of IEDs



Further, it was observed that there was a high level of awareness on the impact of an IED exploding. As shown below, most civilians understood that an IED exploding could lead to loss of lives, injuries or the loss of property among other effects.

Figure 18: Knowledge on What Happens when an IED Explodes



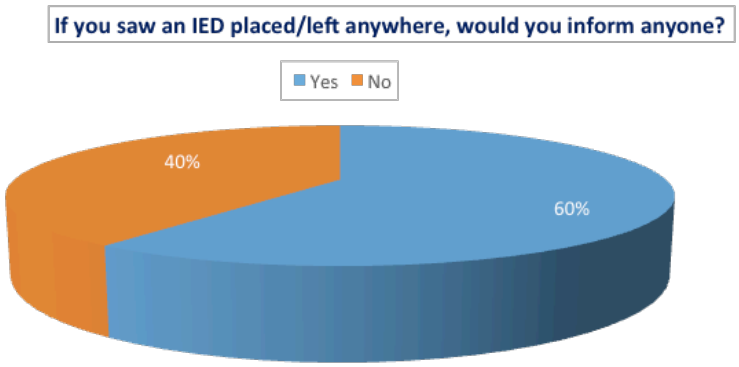
4.4 Somalis' Attitudes towards IEDs

The second objective of this was to assess the civilians' attitudes towards IEDs. Presented in this section are the key findings on this objective.

From the study findings, it was observed that civilians had varying attitudes towards the action they would take if they found a suspect IED left somewhere. As shown below, while a large portion would report it (60%), others would opt not to (40%). Varying trends were seen across the study districts with more of those who would opt to report the suspect IED being found in districts like Hawl-Wadaag, Hodan and Dayniile among others, while those who would opt not to report it were largely in Heliwaa and Shangani districts among others. It was further observed

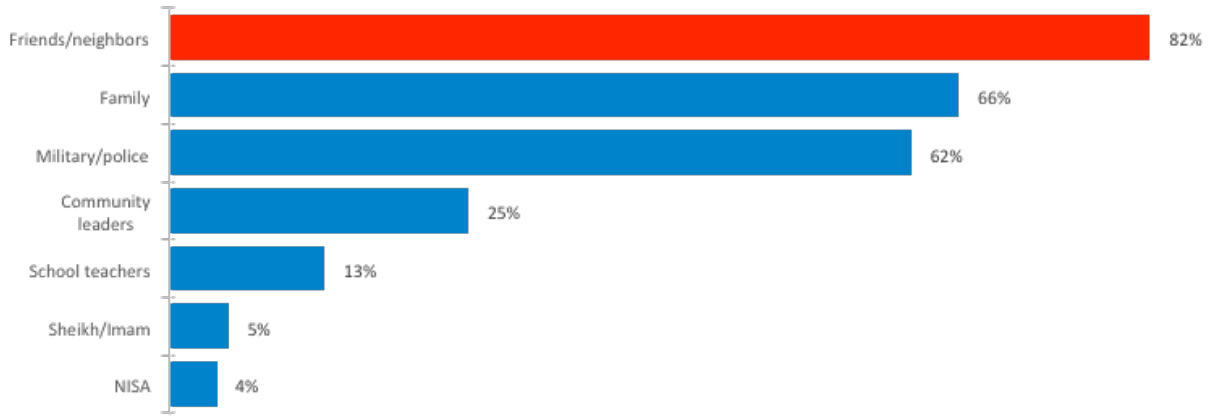
that civilians across different genders and age groups would largely react the same way towards a suspect IED - mostly opting to report it to someone. However, it was noted that civilians aged 36 to 40 years would largely opt not to report the suspect IED to someone, may be due to fear of being associated with it, or perhaps due to indifference. Analysis of these trends by district, gender and age is available in the Annex section of this report.

Figure 19: Alerting someone about a suspect IED



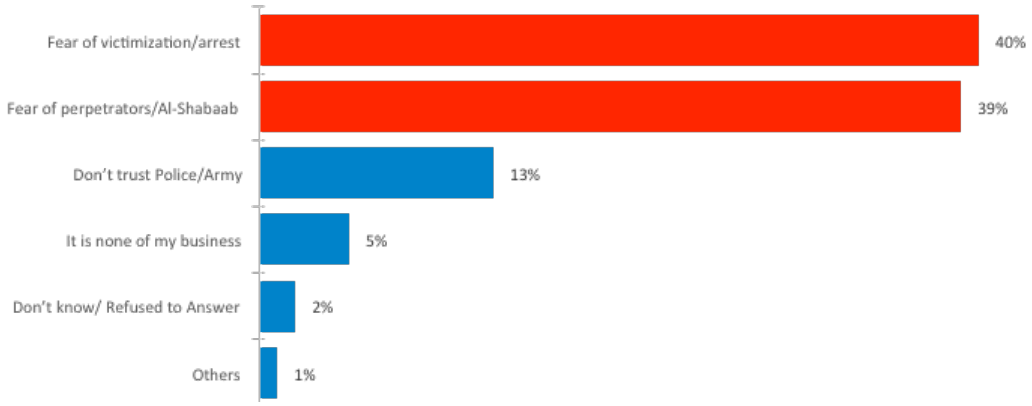
Furthermore, it was noted that civilians would largely inform different groups about suspect IEDs. As shown below, significant proportions would inform friends/ neighbours (82%), family (66%) or the military/ police (62%) about a suspect IED. This could be attributed to proximity of these groups to the communities or perhaps because these groups would be perceived as being more trustworthy over others. This trend was observed across persons of different ages and gender (this analysis is available in the Annex Section). Noteworthy, none of the participants indicated that they did not know who to inform about a suspect IED. Though it would be ideal to encourage civilians to keep reporting suspect IEDs, education on the right channels to pass the information to for immediate action would be recommended.

Figure 20: Person/ Group Informed about Suspect IED



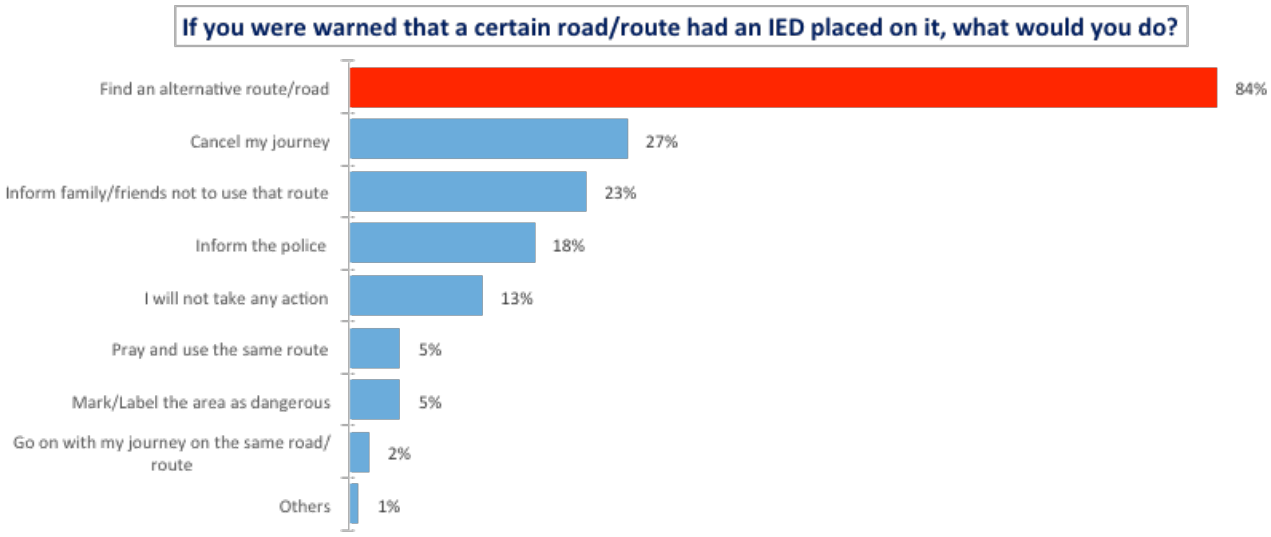
Further, it was observed that fear- of either victimization/arrest or fear of consequences from the perpetrators- was a key deterrent of civilians reporting suspect IEDs as shown below. Although the situation may be complicated by cases of suspicion and misinformation, attempts to come up with mechanism of safe options of reporting/ anonymous reporting may be ideal to encourage flow of information about suspect IEDs for immediate action to be taken by the relevant authorities.

Figure 21: What is the main reason you would not report about a suspect IED?



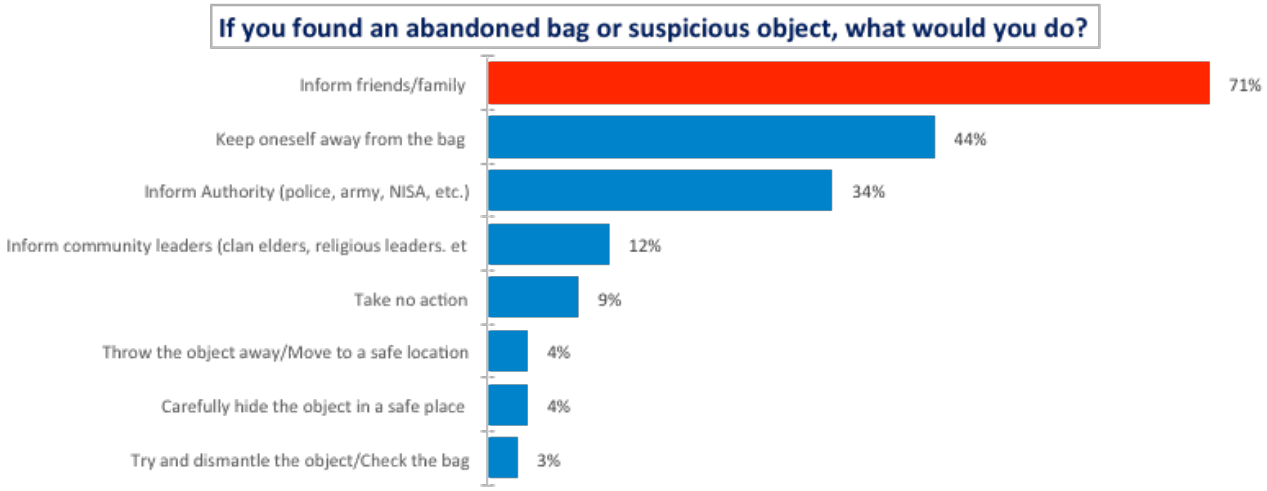
Consequently, it was observed that civilians would largely opt for safety if they were warned about suspect IEDs being placed in certain routes, either by changing route, cancelling their journeys or informing others close to them among taking other safety related actions. As shown below, 84% of the civilians would opt to find an alternative route/ road. A similar trend was observed across the study districts (this analysis is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 22: Attitudes towards suspect IEDs



Additionally, it was observed that most civilians would also embrace safety related actions in case they came across a suspicious bag or object. As shown below, a large proportion (71%) would inform/ warn friends/ family about the suspicious bag/ object for their safety.

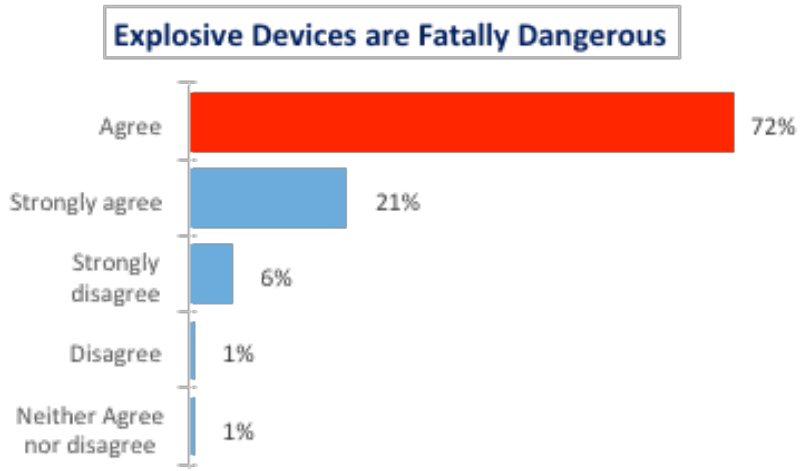
Figure 23: If you found an abandoned bag or suspicious object, what would you do?

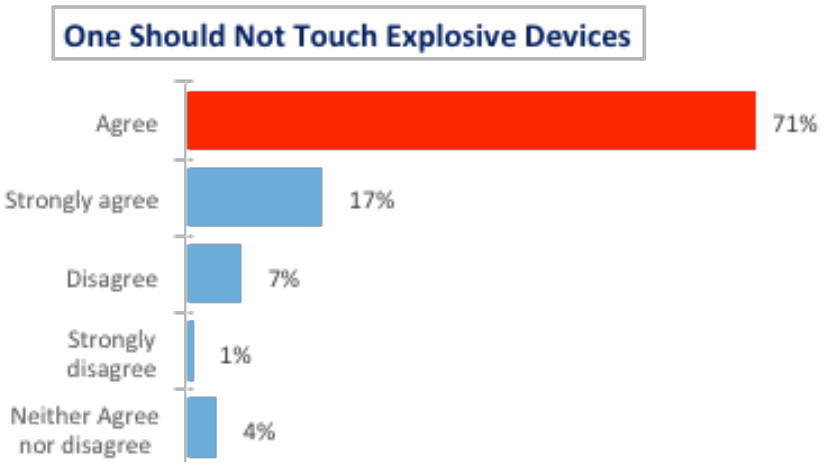


The study also measured the civilians' opinions and attitudes on several attributes concerning IEDs. It was generally observed that civilians held the right attitudes that would contribute to their safety in the event of IED attacks. Knowledge gaps were however identified as described further below, an indication that more awareness initiatives may be needed to educate the public in Mogadishu about IEDs.

First, it was observed that civilians generally agreed that explosive devices are fatally dangerous and that one should not touch them. As shown below, majority of the civilians (over 85%) held these views, an indication that they held the right attitudes towards looking out for their safety.

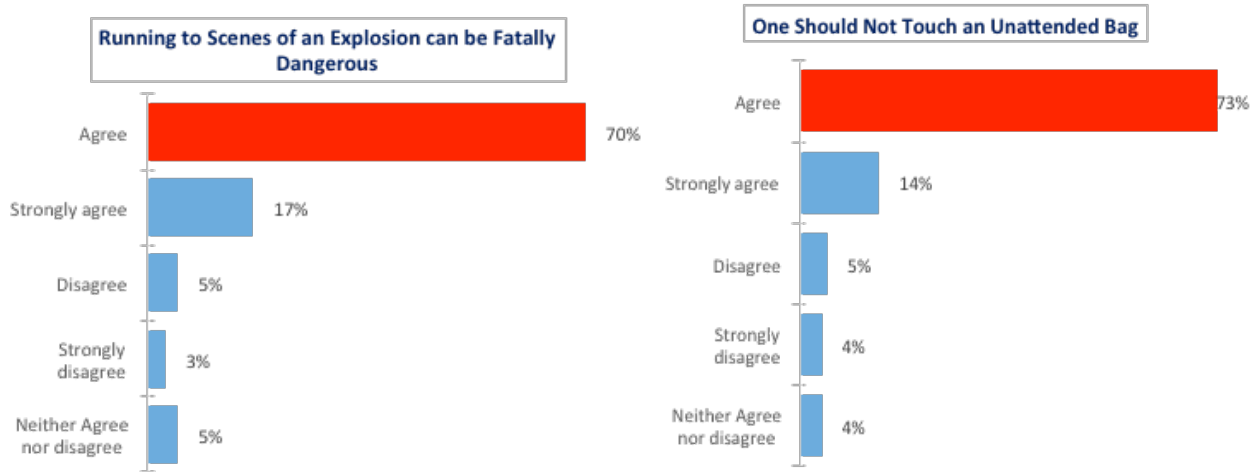
Figure 24: Explosive Devices are Fatally Dangerous & One Should Not Touch Explosive Devices





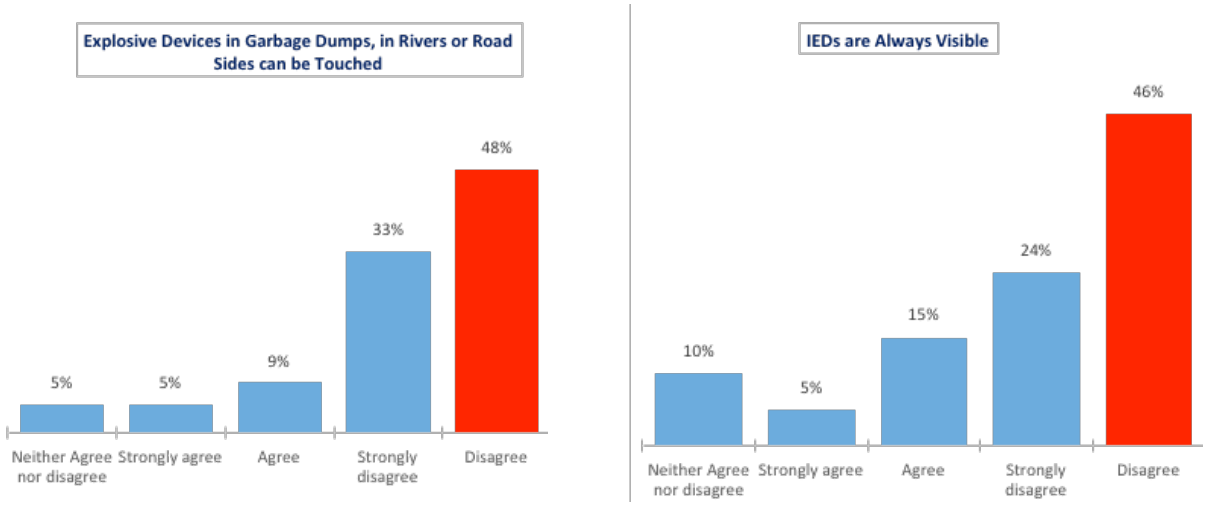
Secondly, it was also observed that civilians generally agreed that running to scenes of an explosion can be fatally dangerous, and that one should not touch an unattended bag. As shown below, 87% of the civilians held these views, a further confirmation that civilians held the right attitudes to secure their safety from IED attacks. A small proportion (13%) however believed otherwise as shown below, an indication of existing knowledge gaps among the civilians about IEDs and the dangers posed by them.

Figure 25: Running to Scenes of an Explosion Can Be Fatally Dangerous & One Should Not Touch an Unattended Bag



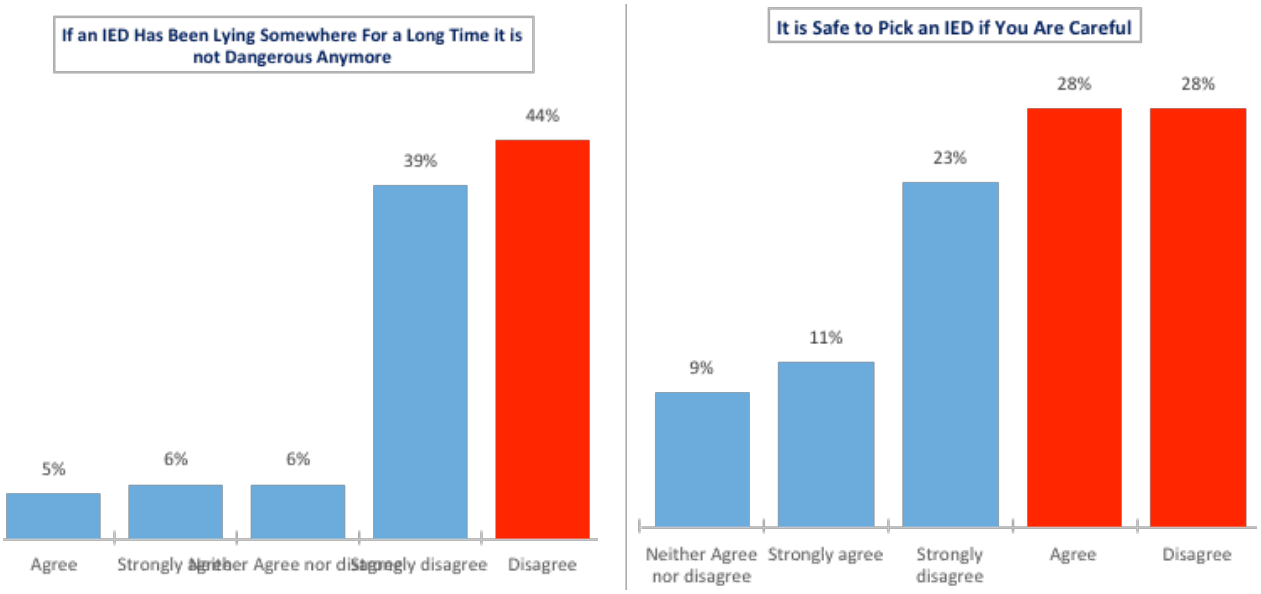
Thirdly, it was further noted that civilians would generally not touch explosive devices in garbage dumps, rivers or road sides, and they also did not believe that IEDs are always visible. As shown below, at least 70% of the interviewed civilians held these views, a further confirmation of the civilians' right attitudes and knowledge about IEDs. Awareness creation is however needed for the small proportion of civilians (at least 19%) willing to take risks with IEDs.

Figure 26: Explosive Devices in Garbage Dumps, in Rivers or Road Sides can be Touched & IEDs are Always Visible



Fourthly, it was further observed that civilians generally knew that IEDs are still dangerous even though they have been lying somewhere for a long time. However, it was observed that a significant portion (over 55%) held the attitude that it is safe to pick an IED if one is careful, a possible indication of the civilians' confidence in handling IEDs due to regular interaction with them in their environment. Further, this could also depict existing knowledge gaps on the potential dangers of handling IEDs without the required expertise.

Figure 27: If an IED Has Been Lying Somewhere for a Long Time, is it not Dangerous Anymore? & is it Safe to Pick an IED if You Are Careful?

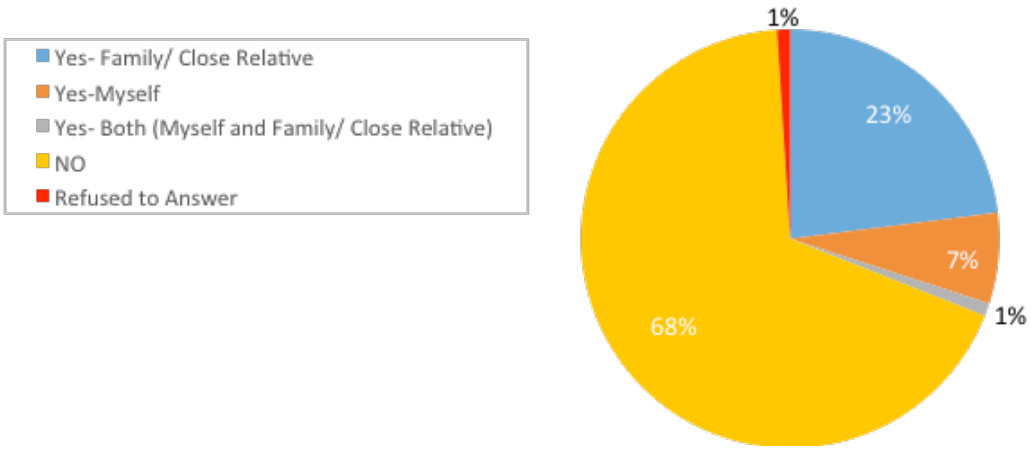


4.5 Somalis' Practices and Behaviours towards IEDs

The third objective of this study's objectives was to assess the civilians' practices and behaviours towards IEDs. Presented in this section are the key findings on this objective.

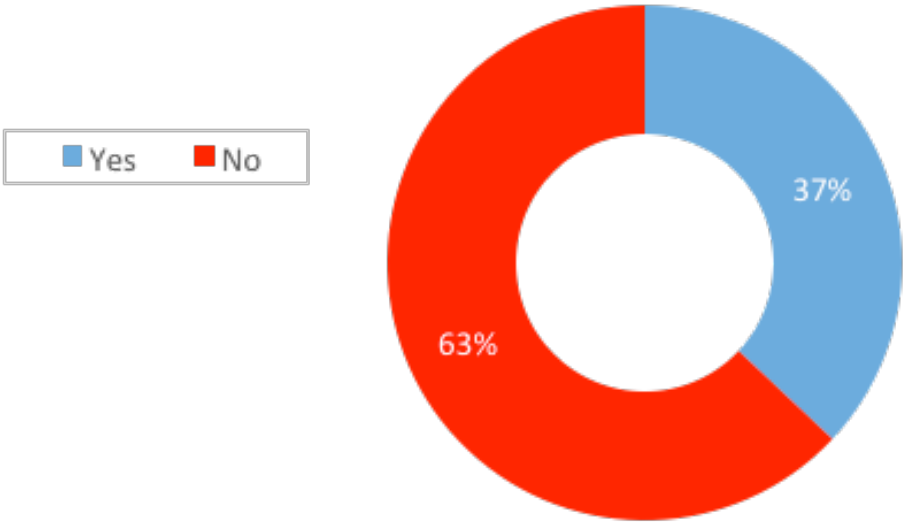
To establish the current practice and behaviour of the civilians, the study sought to first explore whether the participants or their close relatives had ever been victims of an IED attack. It appeared that despite IED incidents being reported as a common occurrence in Mogadishu, civilian victims were not as common. More than half of the interviewed civilians (68%) reported that neither they nor their close relatives had fallen victim of an IED attack. However, a significant portion reported that they had fallen victim either individually or that a close family member/ relative had fallen victim of an IED attack as shown below (a further analysis of these trends by district is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 28: Have You or Any Close Relative Been a Victim of an IED Attack? - District



Further, it was observed that a significant portion of civilians indicating that neither they nor their close family members/ relatives had ever fallen victim of IED attacks also reported that they had never witnessed an IED attack (63%). This was more so among civilians aged 40 years and below, and largely female. (An analysis of these trends by age and gender is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 29: Have You Ever Witnessed an IED Attack?

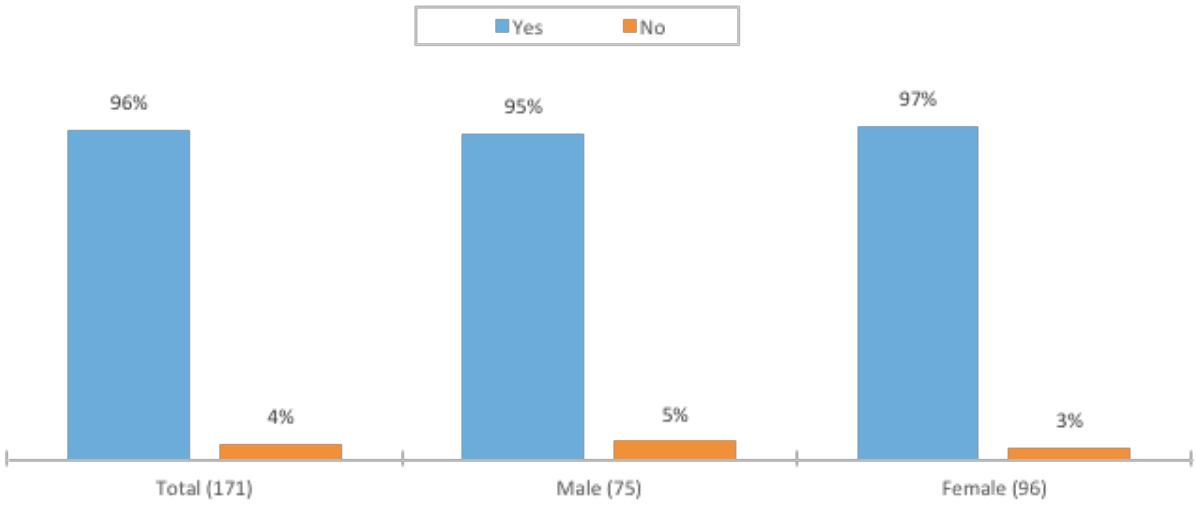


Additionally, it was observed that IED incidents had largely been witnessed by civilians in the past year preceding the study. A significant portion (40%) of those reporting to have witnessed an IED incident indicated that they had done so in the past year. However, recent cases appeared to have also occurred as a significant portion of the civilians indicated that they had witnessed IED incidents in the past month preceding data collection (26%) as shown below.

Figure 30: When was an IED Incident Witnessed?

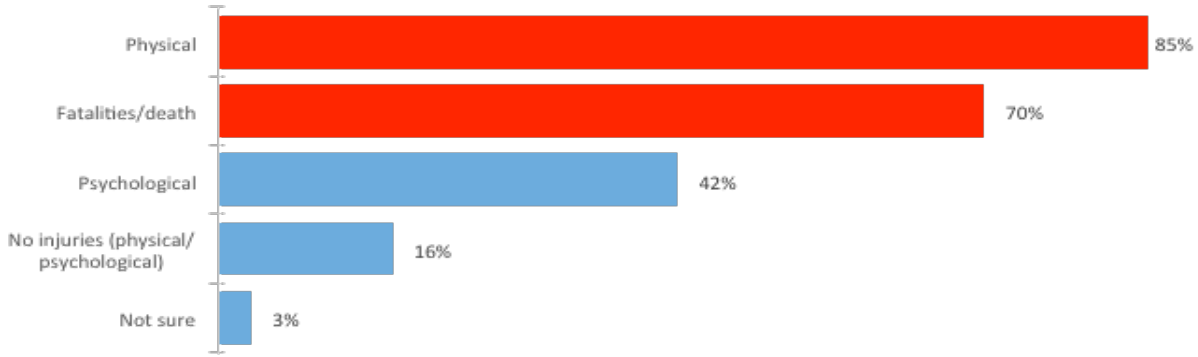
It was also observed that IED attacks largely caused injuries to the victims. Of those who had fallen victim of an IED attack (either as individuals or their family members/ close relatives), majority (96%) reported having suffered injuries from the incident. A slightly higher proportion of those reporting they had suffered injuries were female (97%) as shown below.

Figure 31: Were You/Your Family or Close Relative Injured?



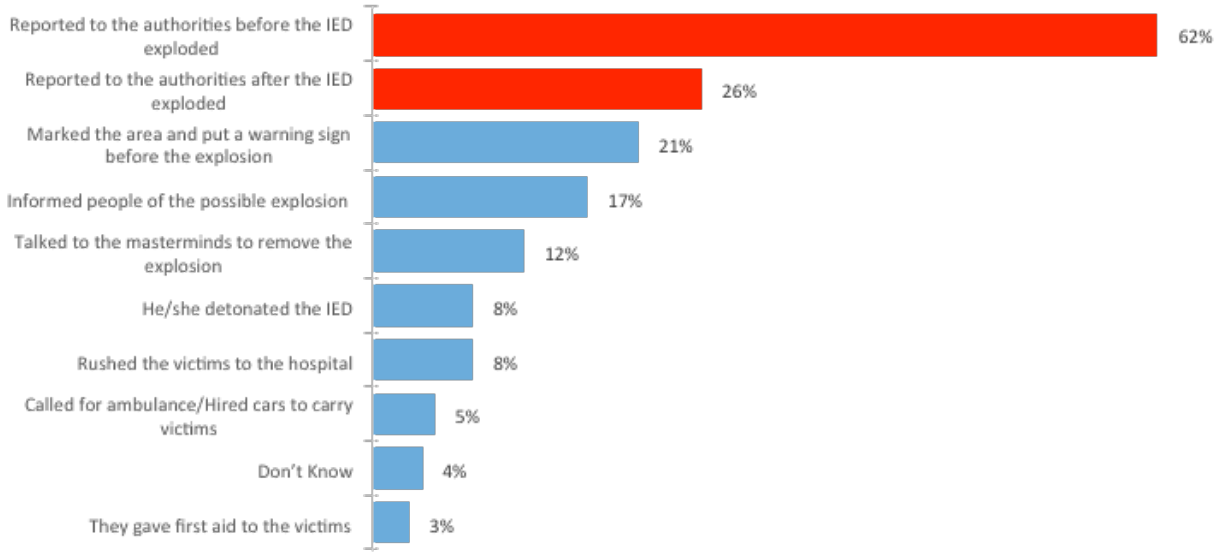
It was further noted that injuries caused by IED attacks were physical injuries some of which led to fatalities and/ or physiological injuries. As shown below, a large portion of victims of IEDs were reported to have suffered from physical injuries (85%) and even death (70%), largely among females and persons aged 18 years and above. (An analysis of these trends by age and gender is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 32: Type of Injuries Sustained by the Victims



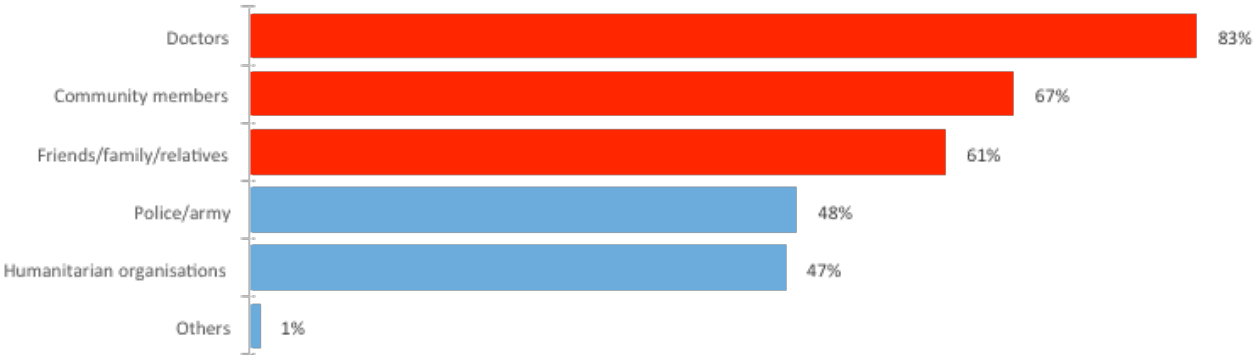
It was observed that there was proactive behaviour/practice before and after IED attacks. As shown below, a significant portion of civilians who indicated that they knew someone who had ever offered help or assistance before or after an IED explosion indicated that these persons had largely reported to the authorities (reported by 88% of the interviewed civilians).

Figure 33: Assistance offered Before and After an IED Attack



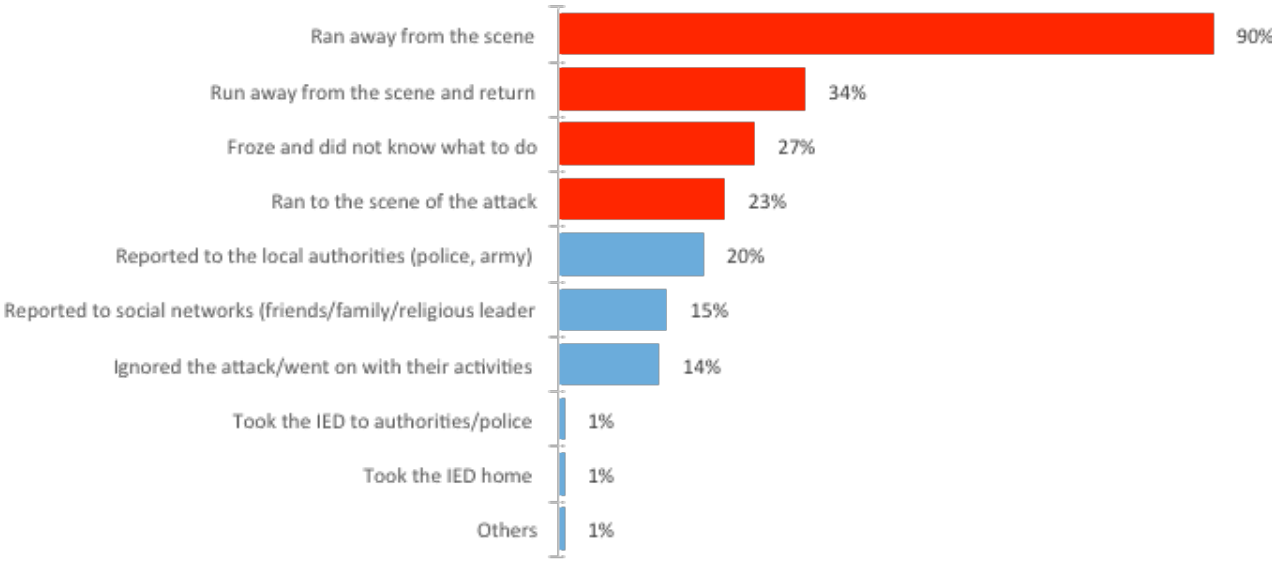
Since the speed of rescuing victims of IED attacks determines their survival, the study sought to establish the current practice. From the civilians' reports, doctors, community members and friends/ family/ relatives were largely involved in the rescue mission as shown below. Noteworthy however, whilst the civilians largely mentioned doctors as being mainly involved in the rescue missions (reported by 83% of the interviewed civilians), it was possible that these doctors were called upon to assist the community and acted in their capacity as civilians and not necessarily in their formal role as doctors.

Figure 34: Who Rescued the Victims of the Attack?



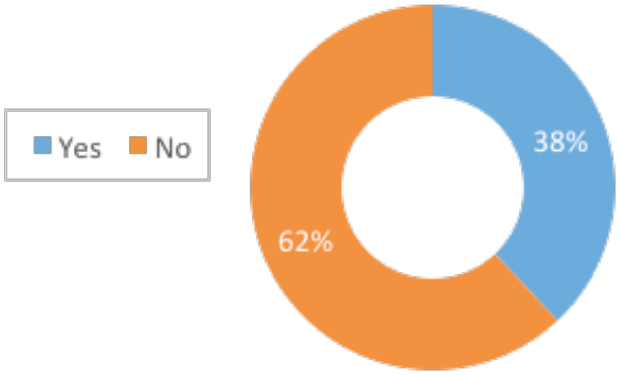
Subsequently, it emerged that civilians in Mogadishu reacted differently to IED attacks, with most opting to run away from the scene of the incident. A significant portion of civilians however reported that they ran away from the scene and came back (34%), froze and did not know what to do (27%), or ran to the scene of attack (23%). This behaviour/practice would tend to increase injuries/ fatalities from the IED incidents, more so from secondary explosions, which are likely to occur as shown further below.

Figure 35: What Did the People Watching the Attack/Local Population Do?



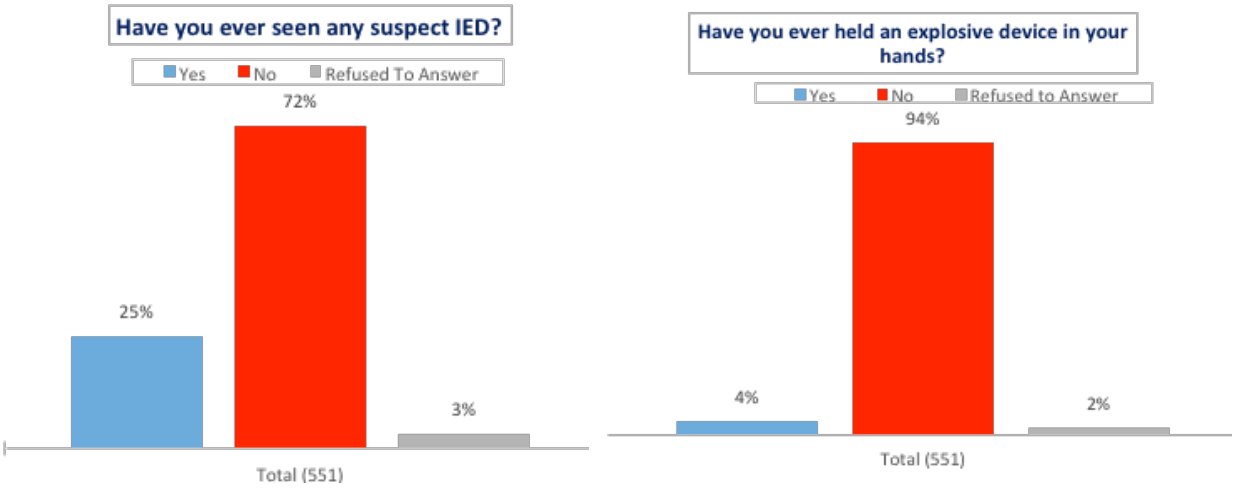
As shown below, a significant portion of those witnessing IED attacks (38%) reported that secondary explosions occurred.

Figure 36: Was there a secondary/successive explosion/s?



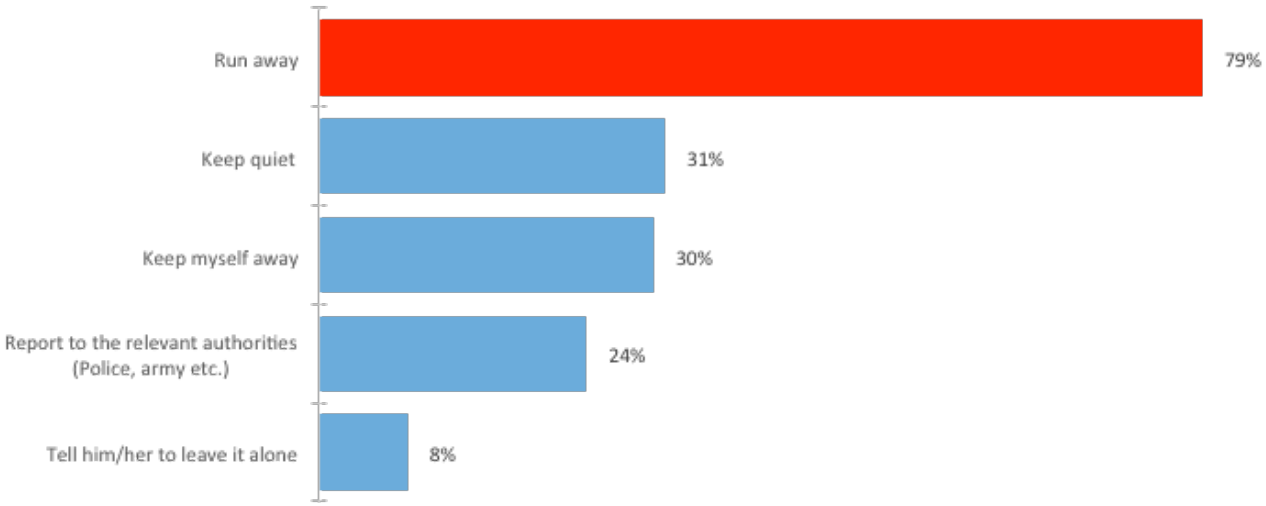
It was established that civilians in Mogadishu had largely never seen a suspect IED or held one in their hands. However, it was observed that a significant portion (25%) had seen one with a small proportion (4%) admitting that they had held one in their hands. A slight portion (3%) of those interviewed however refused to provide this information, most likely because of sensitivity of the topic.

Figure 37: Have you ever seen any suspect IED/ held one?



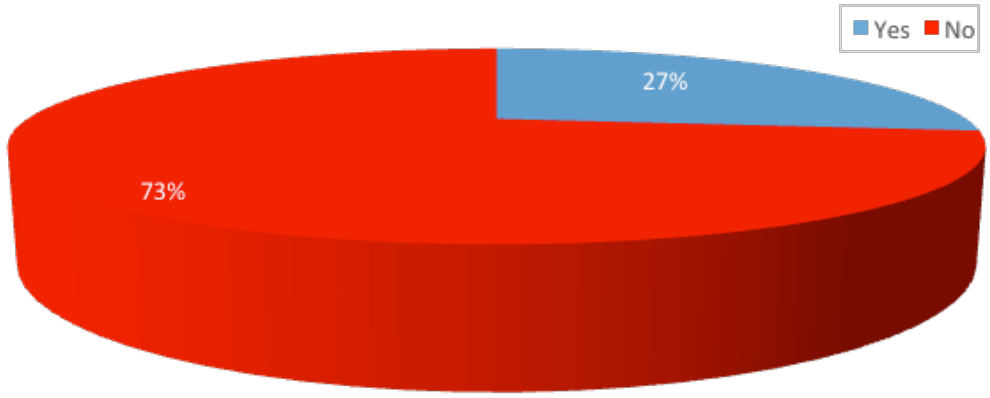
It also emerged that civilians' common practice/ behaviour when they see someone carrying a suspect IEDs is largely to run away (79%), keep quiet (31%) or keep away (30%). As shown below, only a small proportion indicated that they would either report the person or act to deter the person from carrying it to prevent the occurrence of an attack.

Figure 38: What Would You Do if you Saw Someone Carrying a Suspect IED?



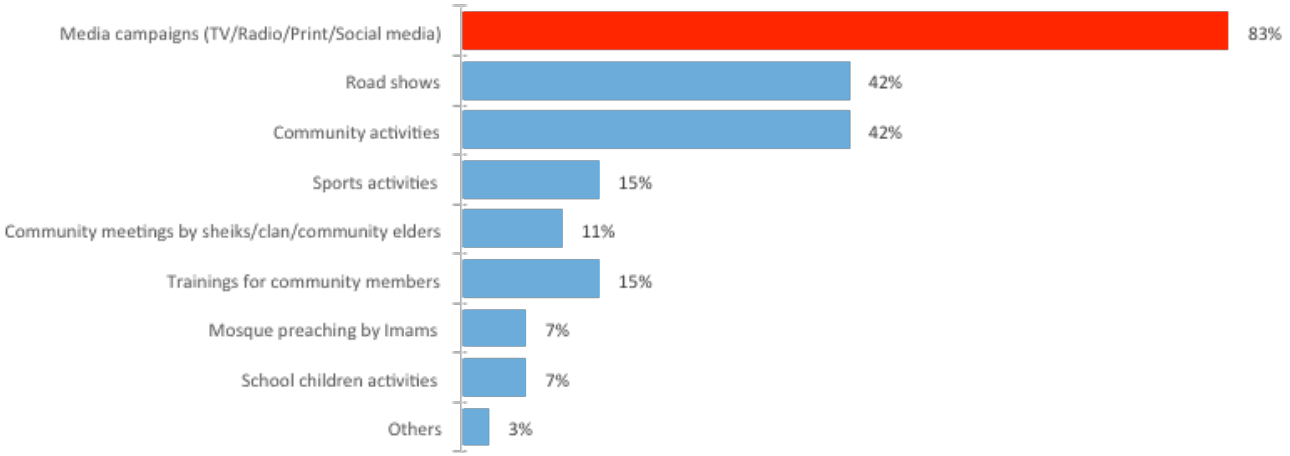
Noting that awareness campaigns were highly recommended by the civilians as a probable course of action to be taken in the reduction of casualties from IED attacks, the study sought to find out whether there had been any campaigns/ initiatives/ information about IEDs in the various study areas. It was observed that there were few existing initiatives to create awareness on IEDs. As shown below, only 27% of the civilians reported that there were existing campaigns/ activities/ initiatives to create awareness on IEDs, an indication that more needed to be done in this aspect.

Figure 39: Existing Campaigns/ Activities/ Initiatives on IED Awareness



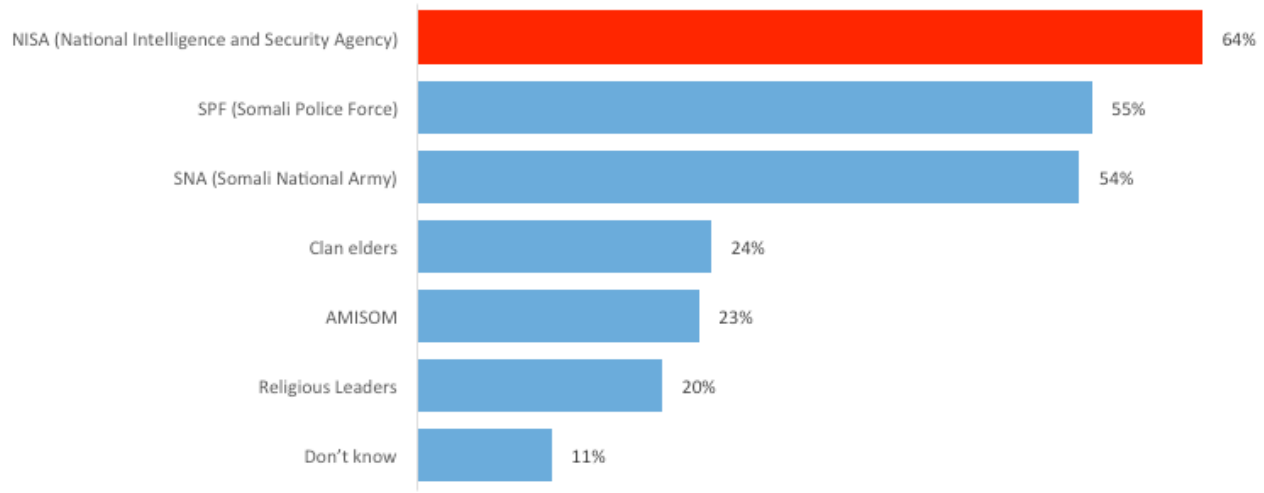
Existing campaigns/activities/initiatives were largely reported as being initiatives in the media (reported by 83%) among others as shown below. These could be intensified and/ or complemented with others to make them more effective in the strive towards reduction of civilian casualties from IED attacks.

Figure 40: Existing Campaigns/ Activities/ Initiatives on IED Awareness



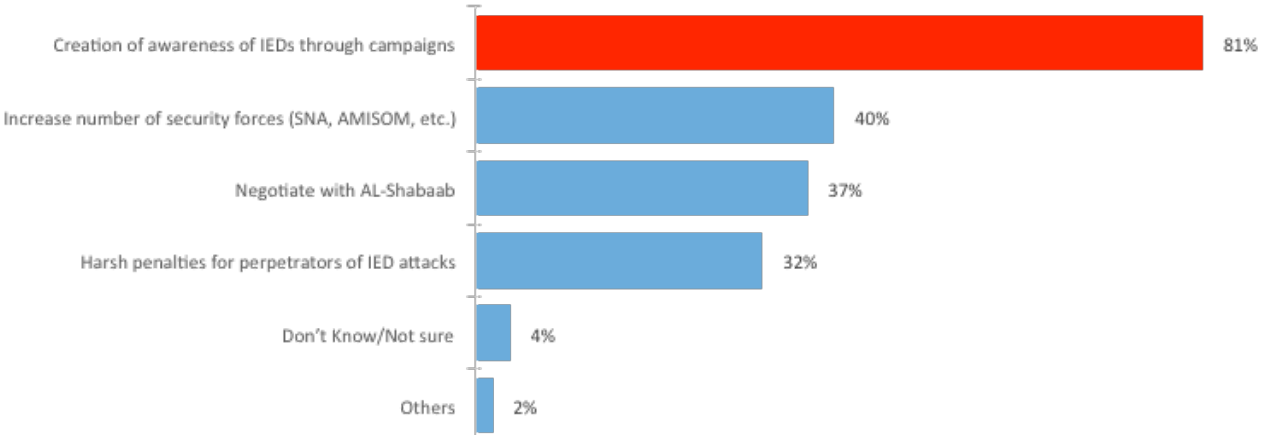
Additionally, the study further set out to understand the stakeholders involved in prevention and reduction of IED attacks on civilians in Mogadishu. As shown in the figure below, NISA (64%) were mentioned as the key stakeholders in prevention of IED attacks followed by Somali Police Force (55%), Somali National Army (54%), clan elders (24%), AMISOM and religious leaders (23%) and (20%) respectively.

Figure 41: Stakeholders Involved in Preventing Attacks



The study also sought to explore civilians' opinions on what could be done to reduce the number of people suffering the effects of IED attacks- such as injuries or loss of lives. It was observed that creation of awareness on IEDs through campaigns would receive good reception from the civilians among other initiatives. As shown below, 81% recommended awareness campaigns to inform the public on safety measures to be taken to reduce injuries and fatalities.

Figure 42: Recommendations to Reduce Suffering and Loss from IEDs

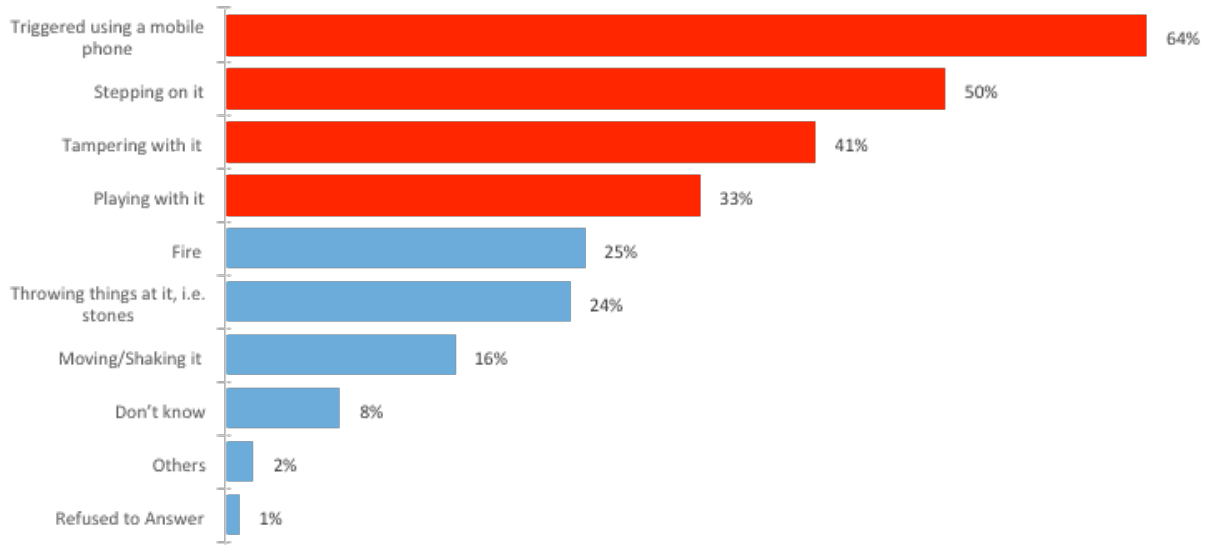


4.6 Somalis' Beliefs about IEDs

The fourth objective of this study's objectives was to assess the civilians' beliefs about IEDs. Presented in this section are the key findings on this objective.

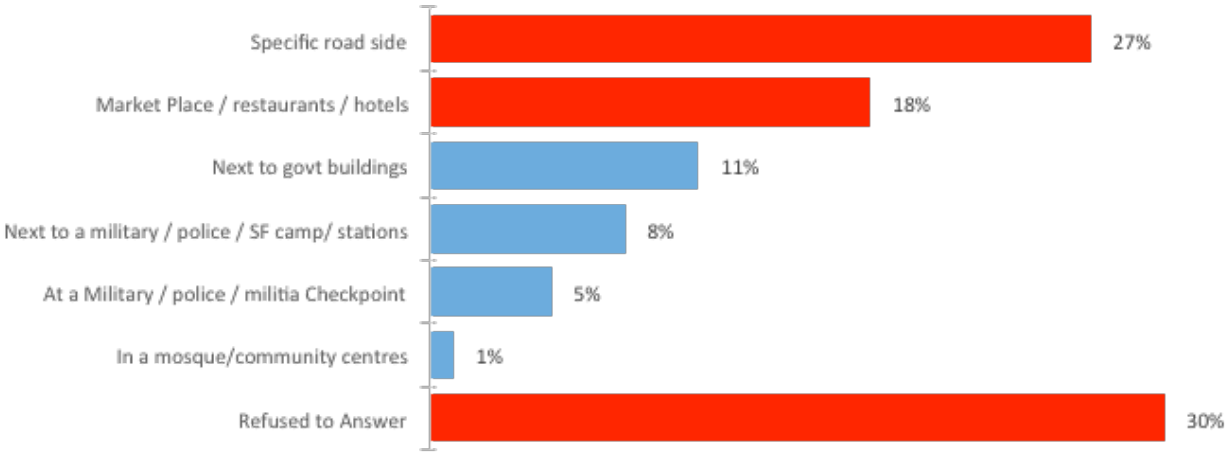
It was observed that civilians generally believed that an IED can explode when triggered using a mobile phone (reported by 64%), when stepped on (reported by 50%), when tampered with (reported by 41%) or when played (reported by 33%) with among other ways. This trend was observed across persons of different levels of education (an analysis of these trends by level of education is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 43: Beliefs on What Makes an IED Explode



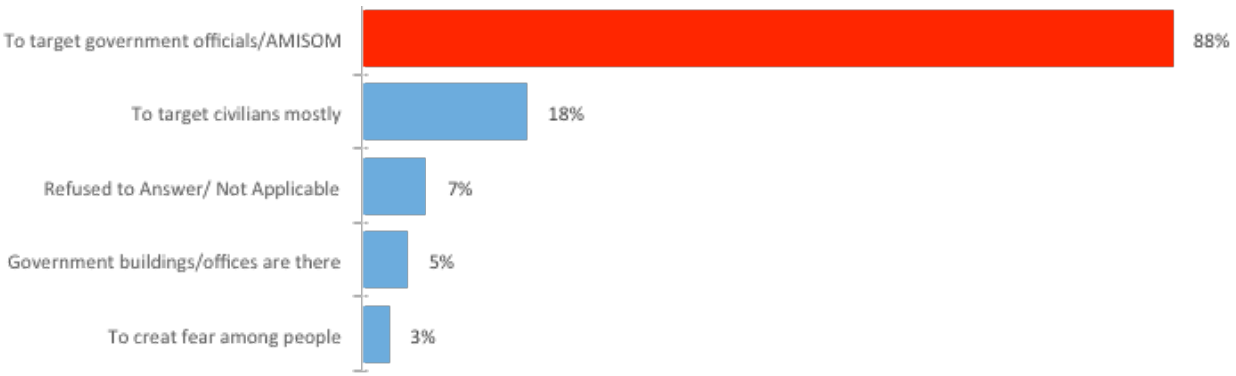
The study also sought to assess the current beliefs about where IEDs are frequently placed. It was observed that a significant portion of the civilians were unwilling to share this information. As shown below, 30% of the civilians interviewed refused to provide this information. After being reassured of confidentiality of the information collected in the study, it was observed that civilians generally believed that IEDs are largely placed on specific road sides (reported by 27%) and market places/ restaurants/hotels (reported by 18%) among other places as shown below.

Figure 44: Beliefs on Where IEDs are Frequently Placed



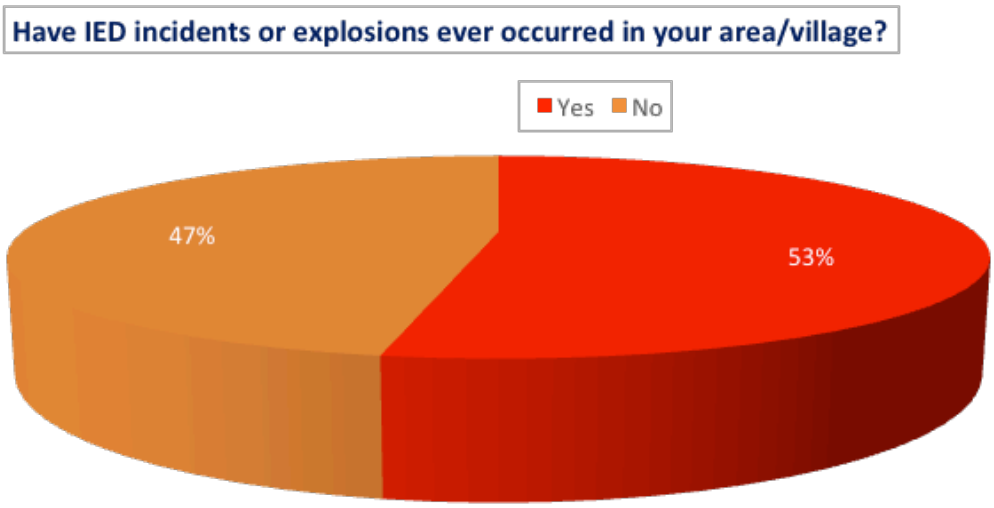
Additionally, it was noted that the beliefs among civilians were that IEDs are mainly placed in the different places to target government officials/ AMISOM officials as shown in the figure below (88%). A smaller portion of the participants also believed that these IEDs mostly target civilians (18%).

Figure 45: Beliefs on Why IEDs are placed in Various Places



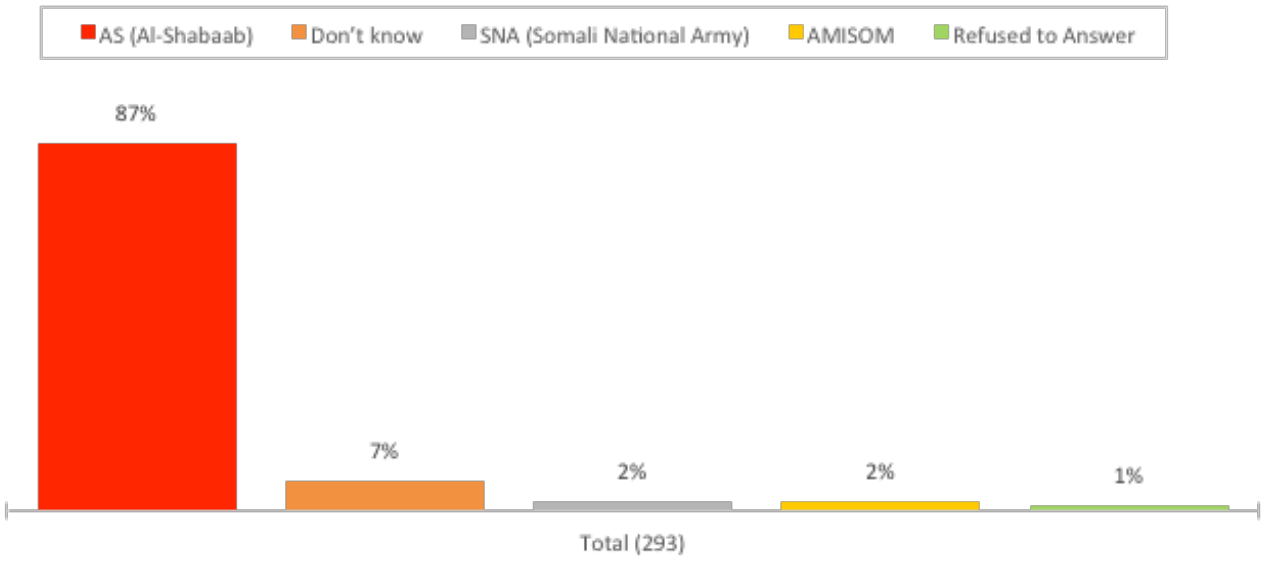
It was further observed that IED incidents could be a common occurrence as more than half of the civilians (53%) reported that an IED incident had occurred in their area. This trend was observed across the district of focus, more so, in Abdulasis, Hodan, Dayniile and Hawl-Wadaaq districts. Further, it was observed that across gender, slightly more male civilians than female civilians reported that an IED incident had occurred in their locality, while across age groups, a slightly higher percentage of the older civilians reported that an IED incident had occurred in their locality compared to the younger population. (An analysis of these trends by district, gender and age is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 46: Occurrence of IED Incidents/Explosions



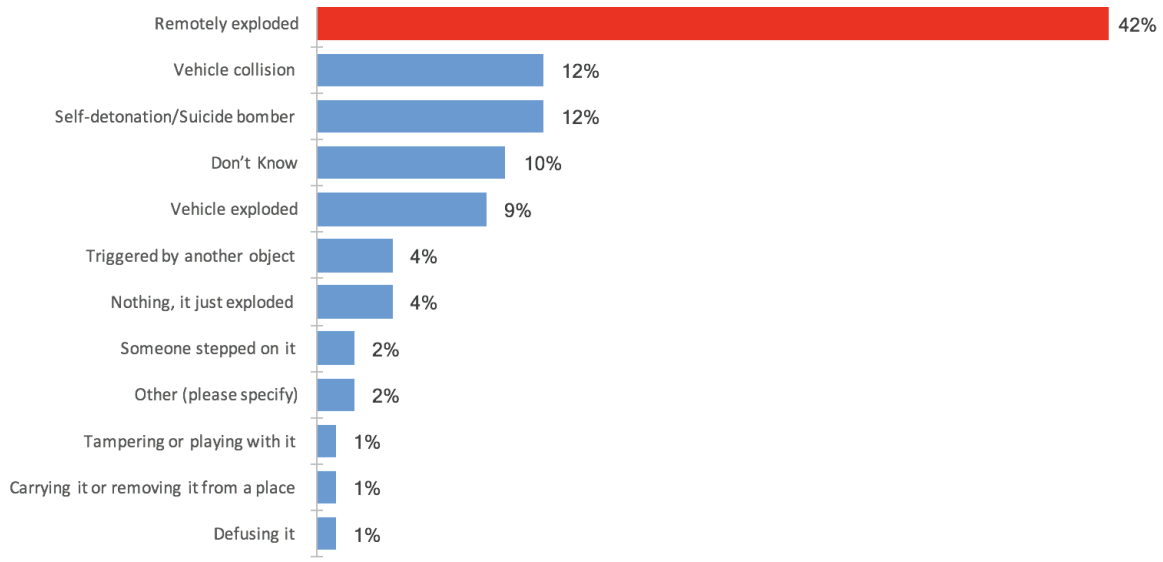
It was observed that civilians mainly believed that Al-Shabaab were behind IED incidents occurring in their localities. As shown below, those who reported that IED incidents had occurred in their locality indicted that these were mainly caused by Al-Shabaab (87%). Further, it was observed that the adult civilians (aged 18 years and above) tended to hold this belief more than the younger population, more so, the female civilians (an analysis of these trends by age and gender is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 47: Who is Responsible for the IED Incidents?



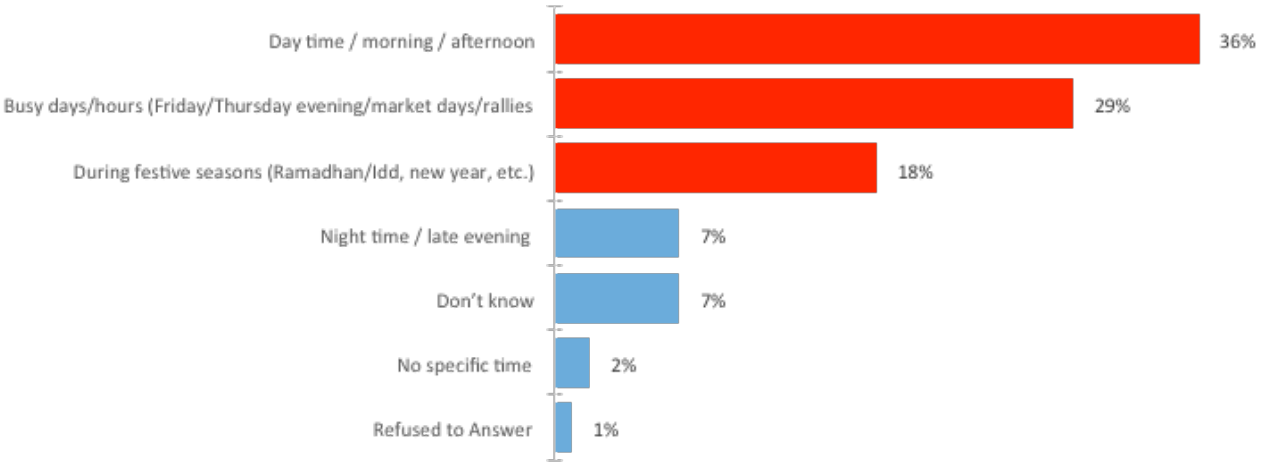
For those who had ever witnessed an IED incident occur, it was observed that a significant portion (42%) believed that the devices used to cause the explosion were largely activated remotely as shown below.

Figure 48: Beliefs of How devices are Activated



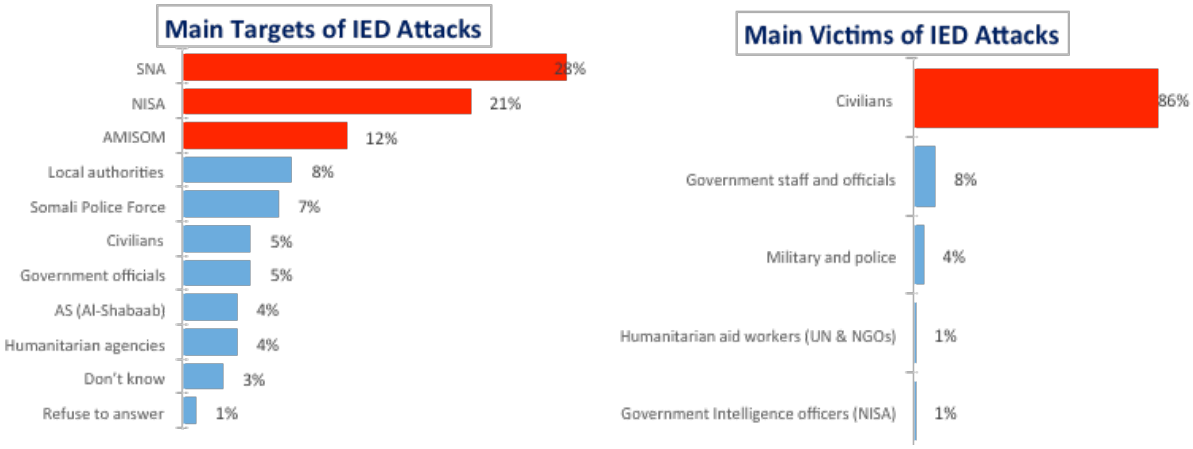
Further, it was observed that civilians generally believed that IED explosions occur during the day (reported by 36%), on busy days/hours (reported by 29%) or during festive seasons (reported by 18%) as shown below. This was an indication that IED explosions are believed to be detonated for the high impact.

Figure 49: Beliefs about When IED Explosions Often Occur



Additionally, it was observed that civilians largely believed that others were the main targets of IED attacks- among them including the Somali National Army (SNA), National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)- but that civilians were the main victims as shown in the figure below.

Figure 50: Main Targets and Victims of IED Attacks



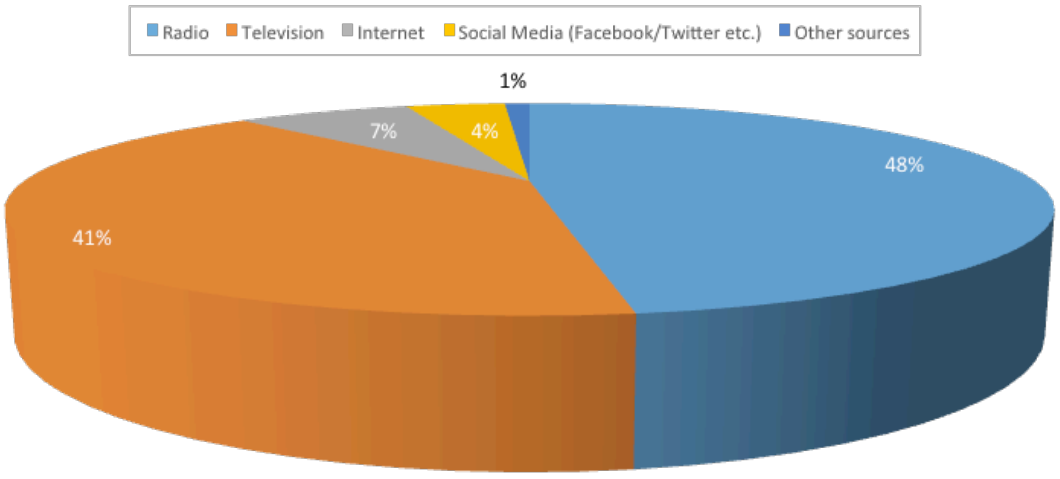
4.7 Future Communication and Education

Noting the need to determine what, if any, risk education or other interventions that may reduce risks and influence casualty reduction, the study sought to assess channels that can be used for future communication and education. Presented in this section are findings on available channels to make use of.

As indicated in the preceding sections, it was observed that civilians largely got to know about IEDs through the radio and television. Consequently, the same mediums of communication were indicated as the main sources of news across the study districts as shown below with 48% of the participants mentioning radio as their main source of news and 41% mentioning television as their main source of news. Variations in main sources of news were observed across the study districts with higher proportions in Abdulasis, Yaaqshiid and Shangani districts for instance

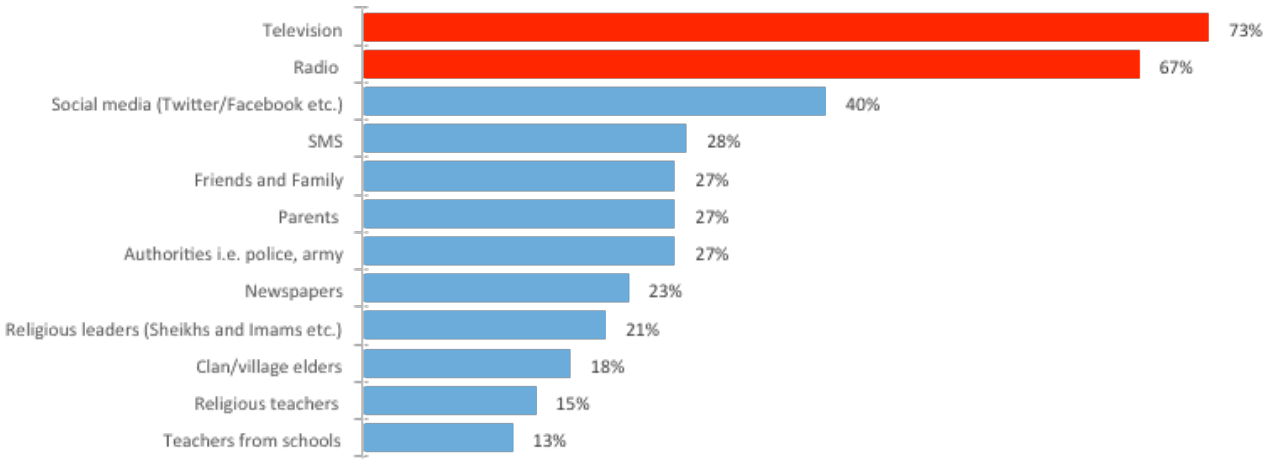
indicating that radio was their main source of news, while higher proportions in Wabeeri, Heliwaa, and Hamar-Weyne districts indicated that television was their main source of news (an analysis of these trends by district is available in the Annex Section).

Figure 51: Main Source of News



Consequently, when asked about the recommended source of information on safe behaviour towards IEDs, civilians indicated that they would prefer to receive this information through the television (73%) and through radio (67%) as shown below. Variations in preference were observed across age, gender and level of education. It was observed for instance that persons aged between 18 to 35 years also preferred social media in addition to radio and television (an analysis of these trends by age, gender and level of education is available in the Annex section).

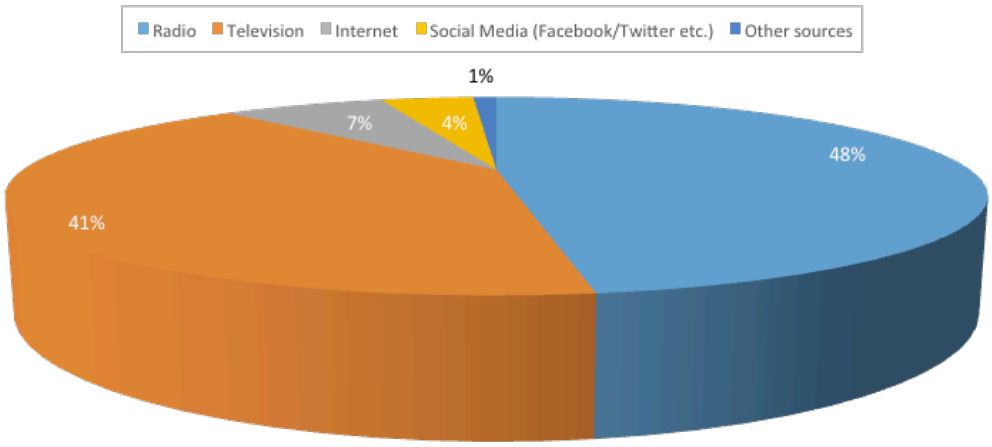
Figure 52: Preferred Source of News on Safety Behaviour



The study sought to further ascertain the languages that civilians could read and write in as this would be a key factor in the consumption of information from future programming on safety behaviours concerning IEDs. It was observed that civilians could mainly read and write in the Somali language as shown below. Variations in languages that participants could read and write

in were observed, in persons of different age groups and education levels. For instance, it was observed that in addition to the Somali language, persons aged between 18 to 30 years could also read and write in the English language. Similarly, persons with formal education, more so, some secondary education up to university education, also indicated they could read and write in English in addition to the Somali language. These insights would be useful in informing future programing (an analysis of languages people can read and write in by age and level of education is available in the Annex section).

Figure 53: Languages Spoken and Written



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Noting that this study was implemented in a cosmopolitan setting (Mogadishu and its periphery), insights drawn from it would provide a general overview of the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of civilians about IEDs in Somalia. From the specific objectives investigated in the study, the following conclusions and recommendations can be drawn.

5.1 Conclusions

The main aim of the study was for UNMAS Somalia to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of civilians in Mogadishu regarding IEDs. The findings will inform what activities UNMAS and stakeholders can implement to protect and preserve lives.

First, it is apparent that there is high knowledge about IEDs among the civilians living in Mogadishu and its periphery. The study also found correlation between the level of knowledge that civilians had and their educational level as well as their age. Those with low or no formal education and younger age groups had little to no knowledge about IEDs and therefore there is need for bespoke interventions for the various groups. Further, radio and television were found to be the primary channels of communication and Somali language was the predominant and preferred language to use.

Secondly, from the findings, it is apparent that civilians in Mogadishu and its periphery have the right attitudes towards IEDs; attitudes that contributes to the adoption of the right practices in the event of an IED attack. However, the survey identifies that knowledge gaps on IEDs still exist and more needs to be done to address the gaps. It was also noted that awareness raising although already existing in some locations but could be intensified in some areas where few activities are taking place. Furthermore there is need to establish anonymous reporting system if communities are to report on suspected IEDs or impending attacks.

Thirdly, from the study findings, although IED attacks are reported as a common occurrence, participating civilians had largely neither fallen victim of the incidents (as either individuals or close relatives) nor witnessed an IED attack. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic, it is possible that respondents were fearful of being associated with IED attacks. It was also apparent that doctors, community members, friends and family are largely the groups that aid IED attacks' victims in the event of an attack. Further, it was apparent that civilians generally opt for safety in the event of an IED attack by largely running away from the scene. However, it was evident that there is a need to address existing knowledge gaps/ misconceptions about IEDs as a significant portion indicated that they would run towards the scene of the explosion, run away from the scene but return to examine the outcome or become immobilized unaware of what to do.

Fourthly, it was apparent from the study findings that civilians hold varying beliefs about how IEDs are triggered, with most believing that IEDs explode when triggered using a mobile phone, when stepped on, tampered with or when played with. Further, it was apparent that civilians generally

believe that IEDs are largely placed on specific road sides and market places, restaurant or hotels among other places, to mainly target government and AMISOM officials. Al-Shabaab are mainly believed to be behind IED attacks occurring in Mogadishu, a factor which deters civilians from

reporting about impending attacks fearing retribution. Additionally, it was noted that civilians believed that IED attacks were largely planned during busy hours of the day and during the festivities for higher impact. Communities also reported that most of the IEDs were remotely activated. Whilst this would allude to the normal occurrence, it would be ideal to encourage civilians to always adopt safety measures to avoid being victims of the attacks.

5.2 Recommendations

From the study findings, the following lessons can be drawn to inform future programming, with the aim of educating the public about IEDs, to reduce risks and enhance safety.

- Though civilians generally know about IEDs, there exists knowledge gaps that would lead to potential loss of lives if not addressed. The following is recommended:
    - » Knowledge and communication on the potential dangers of being around scenes of IED attacks and of handling suspicious bags/ objects.
    - » Utilize commonly used channels of communication such as television and radio.
    - » Consider various audiences in targeted communities to ensure an inclusive communication strategy.
    - » The use of the Somali language primarily during communication since it is widely spoken by majority of the population.
    - » There is need to intensify existing awareness campaigns in the various districts and identify their strengths and weaknesses to enhance their effectiveness.
- There is a need to establish safe channels of communication for civilians to report on potential IEDs to the relevant authorities for immediate action to be taken. There is need to ensure that the people who report through the communication channels remain anonymous as communities fear retribution from those responsible for setting IEDs up.
- Considering that the community is part of the rescue teams that assist victims of IED attacks, it is recommended that UNMAS and stakeholders educate civilians on basic first aid. This will ensure proper handling of the injured and better utilization of health facilities after IED incident.

6. ANNEX

6.1 Study Tool

Herewith is the tool used during data collection.

BASELINE SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICES & BELIEFS (KAPB) ON IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDS) IN SOMALIA

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

1. Let me confirm a few details about you what is your age? (WRITE DOWN AGE)

Refused To Answer (RTA)	99

1a. Pick age range

18- 24 years	1	41- 45 years	5
25- 30 years	2	46 and above	6
31- 35 years	3	Other (Specify)	7
36- 40 years	4		

2. Gender? (Observe – DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT)

Male	1	Female	2

3. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

No formal education	1	Completed mid-level college	7
Some primary education	2	Some university education	8
Primary education completed	3	University education completed	9
Some secondary education	4	Post Graduate (Masters, MBA, PhD)	10
Secondary education completed	5	Madrassa/Koranic school only	11
Some middle level college (not university)	6	RTA	99

4. How long have you been living in this district? DO NOT READ. SINGLE RESPONSE

Less than 6 months	1	4 to 5 years	4
6 months to 1 year	2	More than 5 years	5
2 to 3 years	3	RTA	99

5. Which is your district of birth? SINGLE RESPONSE.

Region	Districts

6. What is your current marital status? SINGLE RESPONSE

Married	1	Widowed	4
Living together / co-habitating	2	Never married/ Single	5
Divorced / separated	3	RTA	99

7. What is your household's main source of income? SINGLE RESPONSE

	1	Skilled Labour (Artisan)	8
Livestock (Including Animal and Animal Product Sales)	1	Skilled Labour (Artisan)	8
Unskilled Wage Labour/Daily Labour/Domestic work	2	Salaries, Wages (Employees)	9
Sale of Charcoal	3	Fishing	10
Petty Trading (e.g. Sale of Firewood, Poles, Thatch, Wild Greens)	4	Handicrafts	11
Sale of Food Aid	5	Government Allowance (Pension)	12
Remittances and/or Gift from Family/Relatives	6	Other (Specify)	13
Begging, Assistance	7	RTA	99

8. During the last 1 year, how have the general economic conditions been for your household? READ OUT. SINGLE RESPONSEE

Worsened	Stayed the same	Improved	RTA (DO NOT READ)
1	2	3	99

9. In your household, are there any people below the age of 18 years not attending school? SINGLE RESPONSE

Yes	1	No	2 > Q11

10. IF YES, what are the reasons for not attending school? MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED

SECTION 2: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

11. Thinking about the area that you live in; how would you rate the state of security? Would you say it very unsafe, somewhat unsafe, somewhat safe, or very safe?

Very Unsafe	Somewhat Unsafe	Somewhat Safe	Very safe	Don't know	RTA
1	2	3	4	97	99

12. What are the main threats to security in your locality? MULTIPLE RESPONSE. DO NOT READ

Inter-clan animosity	1	Somali Police	9
Infightings among leaders	2	Explosive Attacks/IEDs	10
Al-Shabaab	4	Local Youth Gangs / robbers	11
Local militia groups	5	Other (specify)	12
Foreign militia	6	None/ there is no threat	12 > Q14
AMISOM Soldiers	7	RTA	99 > Q14
Somali government soldiers	8		

13. How has the security threats affected your day to day activities?

Data Collection Team Recruitment Procedures

I cannot move around freely/ there are curfews	1	Others (specify)	4
I am not assured of our children's safety	2	RTA	99
I cannot run my business freely	3		
Taking care of household chores	4	RTA	99

14. Have you heard of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED)?

Yes	1	No	2 >Go to instruction before Q 16

15. From which source, did you hear about IEDs? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Radio	1	Friends/family/colleagues	8
TV	2	Mosques	9
Newspapers	3	Village elders	10
Internet /Websites	4	Posters	11
Schools	5	Social Media -SPECIFY	12
Hospitals	6	Involved / survivor of an IED incident	13
Local authorities i.e. police, army	7	Other (specify)	14

16. Please tell me, what do you know about IEDs? MULTIPLE RESPONSE, DO NOT READ

Explosive device	1	Others (specify)	5
Weapon used by terror group, e.g. Al-Shabaab, ISIS during fighting/attacks	2	Don't Know	97
Device used by suicide bombers	3	Refused to answer	99
Weapon used for fighting the enemy/defense mechanism	4		

17. Have you ever seen an IED?

Yes	1	No	2 > Q19

18. Where did you see it? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

At a military/Police/militia checkpoint	1	Secondary sources (Internet/TV and print media)	7
Mosque	2	Market Place	8
At a militia Camp	3	Near Govt offices/hotels with Govt officials	9
Water Sources	4	Near UN offices/Buildings	10
On the road	5	Other (Specify)	11
In fields/forest	6	RTA	99

19. What types of IEDs are you are aware of? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Magnetic / sticky / Under vehicle IEDs / bombs	1	Mobile phone, radio initiated IEDs / bombs	6
Grenades / bombs	2	Wire, cable initiated IEDs / bombs	
Road side / buried bombs	3	Other (Specify)	7
Truck, car, vehicle borne IEDs / bombs	4	Don't Know	97
Suicide or person borne IEDs / bombs	5	RTA	99
In fields/forest	6	RTA	99

20. What makes an IED explode? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Tampering with it	1	Playing with it	6
Triggered using a mobile phone	2	Moving/Shaking it	7
Throwing things at it, i.e. stones	3	Other (specify)	8
Fire	4	Don't know	97
Stepping on it	5	RTA	99
In fields/forest	6	RTA	99

21. What do you think will happen if an IED explodes? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Kill you	1	Other (specify)	5
Maiming you		Don't know	97
Cause blindness	3	RTA	99
Property/Material loss	4		

22. Where do you think IEDs are frequently placed? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Specific road side	1	Market Place / restaurants / hotels	6
Next to govt buildings	2	In a mosque/community centres	7
Next to water sources	3	Other (specify)	8
Next to a military / police / SF camp/ stations	4	RTA	99>Q24
At a Military / police / militia Checkpoint	5		

23. Why do you think they are frequently placed in [SCRIPTER INSERT RESPONSE IN Q22]?

24. When (days/time) do you think IED explosions often occur/are heard?

During festive seasons (Ramadhan/Idd, new year, etc.)	1	Other (specify)	5
Busy days/hours (Friday/Thursday evening/ market days/rallies, etc.)	2	Don't know	97
Day time / morning / afternoon	3	RTA	99
Night time / late evening	4		

25. Whom are the main victims of IED attacks? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Military and police	1	Animals	6
Civilians	2	Children	7
Government staff and officials	3	Government Intelligence officers (NISA)	8
Humanitarian aid workers (UN & NGOs)	4	Other (specify)	9
Livestock herders	5	Don't know	97

26. Who do you think is the main target of IED attacks? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

SNA (Somali National Army)	1	Civilians	7
AS (Al-Shabaab)	2	Humanitarian agencies	8
Local authorities	3	Other (specify)	9
AMISOM	4	Don't know	97
Somali Police Force	5	RTA	99
NISA	6		

27. Do you know who is supposed to respond after an IED incident occurs?

Yes	1	No	2

SECTION 3: PRACTISE AND BEHAVIOUR

28. Have IED incidents or explosions ever occurred in your area/village?

Yes	1	No	2

29. Who do you think is responsible for the IED incident/s? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

SNA (Somali National Army)	1	Other (specify)	5
AS (Al-Shabaab)	2	Don't know	97
AMISOM	3	RTA	99

Somali Police Force	4		

30. How has IED attacks affected your daily life in this village/area?

I cannot move around freely/ there are curfews	1	Others (specify)*3	4
I am not assured of our children's safety	2	RTA	99
I cannot run my business freely	3		

31. Have you or any close relative been a victim of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attack?

Yes-Myself	1	NO>Q33	4
Yes- Family/ Close Relative	2	RTA>Q33	99
Yes- Both (Myself and Family/ Close Relative)	3		

32. If yes [CODE 1/2/3 IN Q31 ABOVE ASK Q 32], were you/your family or close relative injured?

Yes	1	No	2

33. [IF CODE 2, 4 OR 99 IN Q31 ASK Q33 OTHERWISE SKIP TO 34 THAT IS CODE 1 AND 3 IN Q31 SKIPS TO 34 AFTER ASKING Q32] Have you ever witnessed an IED attack? —Witnessing an attack in this case means being close to the scene of an IED attack and observing from a safe distance. [IF MORE THAN ONE TALK OF THE LATEST ONE]Ipsos engaged a highly-qualified team of local data collectors with vast experience in the research industry during the implementation of this study. A standard recruitment procedure was followed and the recruited teams had the following basic requirements:

Yes	1	No	2

34. How long ago was this? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Past one week	1	More than 1 year ago	4
Past month	2	RTA	99
Past Year	3		

35. What type of injuries did you/the victims sustain? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Physical	1	No injuries (physical/ psychological)	4
Psychological	2	Not sure	5
Fatalities/death	3	RTA	99

36. Who rescued the victims of the attack? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Police/army	1	Humanitarian organizations	5
Community members	2	Other(Specify)	6
Doctors	3	None/No one	98
Friends/family/relatives	4	RTA	99

37. What did the people watching the attack/local population do?

Ran away from the scene	1	Took the IED home	7
Ignored the attack/went on with their activities	2	Reported to social networks (friends/family/ religious leaders. etc.)	8

Ran to the scene of the attack	3	Froze and did not know what to do	9
Reported to the local authorities (police, army)	4	Other (Specify)	10
Run away from the scene and return	5	Don't know	97
Took the IED to authorities/police	6	RTA	99

38. What did you do when the attack occurred? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Ran away from the scene	1	Reported to social networks (friends/family/ religious leaders. etc.)	7
Ignored the attack/went on with your activities	2	Froze and did not know what to do	8
Ran to the scene of the attack to support others/ see what happened	3	Other (Specify)	9
Reported to the local authorities (police, army)	4	Don't know	97
Ran away from the scene and returned	5	RTA	99

39. Was there a secondary/successive explosion/s?

Yes	1	No	2

40. How was the device activated? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Someone stepped on it	1	Defusing it	8
Remotely exploded	2	Triggered by another object	9
Vehicle collision	3	Nothing, it just exploded	10
Tampering or playing with it	4	Vehicle exploded	11
Carrying it or removing it from a place	5	Other (please specify)	12
Kicking / picking it	6	Don't Know	97
Self-detonation/Suicide bomber	7		

41. Have you ever seen any suspect IED?

Yes	1	No	2

42. Have you ever held an explosive device in your hands?

Yes	1	No	2

43. What would you do if you saw someone carrying a suspect IED?

Run away	1	Keep myself away	6
Tell him/her to leave it alone	2	Other (Specify)	7
Tell him/her to continue carrying it	3	Not sure	8
Report to the relevant authorities (Police, army etc.)	4	RTA	99
Keep quiet	5		

44. Do you know anyone who has ever helped/offered any form of assistance before and after an IED explosion?

Yes	1	No	2

45. What did they do? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Reported to the authorities before the IED exploded	1	Talked to the masterminds to remove the explosion	5
Reported to the authorities after the IED exploded	2	He/she detonated the IED	6
Informed people of the possible explosion	3	Other (specify)	7
Marked the area and put a warning sign before the explosion	4	Don't Know	97

SECTION 4: ATTITUDE

46. If you saw an IED placed/left anywhere, would you inform anyone?

Yes	1	No	2 > Q48

47. Who would you inform? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ] >Q49

Friends/neighbors	1	Community leaders	6
School teachers	2	Family	7
Sheikh/Imam	3	Other, specify	8
Military/police	4	Don't know	97
Other government officials (Specify)	5		

48. What is the main reason you would not report it? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Fear of victimization/arrest	1	Fear of perpetrators/Al-Shabaab	4
Don't trust Police/Army	2	Other (specify)	5
It is none of my business	3	Don't know	97

49. If you were warned that a certain road/route had an IED placed on it, what would you do? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Find an alternative route/road	1	Inform family/friends not to use that route	6
Go on with my journey on the same road/route	2	Mark/Label the area as dangerous	7
Cancel my journey	3	I will not take any action	8
Pray and use the same route	4	Other (specify)	9
Inform the police	5	Don't know	97

50. If you found an abandoned bag or suspicious object, what would you do? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

51. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about IEDs. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Explosive devices are fatally dangerous	1	2	3	4	5
One should not touch explosive devices	1	2	3	4	5
Running to scenes of an explosion can be fatally dangerous	1	2	3	4	5
One should not touch unattended bag	1	2	3	4	5
Explosive devices in garbage dumps, in rivers or road sides can be touched	1	2	3	4	5
IEDs are always visible	1	2	3	4	5

If an IED has been lying somewhere for a long time it is not dangerous anymore	1	2	3	4	5
It is safe to pick an IED if you are careful	1	2	3	4	5

52. From your experience, who is/are currently involved in helping to prevent IED attacks in this area? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

AMISOM	1	Clan elders	5	Agree
SNA (Somali National Army)	2	Religious Leasers	6	4
SPF (Somali Police Force)	3	Other (Specify)	7	4
NISA (National Intelligence and Security Agency)	4	Don't know	97	4

53. In your opinion, what can be done to reduce the number of people who suffer or lose their lives due to IED attacks?? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Creation of awareness of IEDs through campaigns	1	Remove AMISOM from Mogadishu/Somalia	5	Agree
Increase number of security forces (SNA, AMISOM, etc.)	2	Other (Specify)	6	4
Harsh penalties to those found guilty of initiating IED attacks	3	Don't Know/Not sure	97	4
Negotiate with Al-Shabaab	4			4

54. Are there any campaigns/activities/initiatives etc. that provide awareness / information about IEDs in this area?

Yes	1	No	2 > 56

55. Which awareness campaigns/activities/initiatives etc.? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Yes	1	No	2 > 56

SECTION 5: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

56. What is your main source of news? [SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Radio	1	Social Media (Facebook/Twitter etc.)	4
Television	2	SMS /telecommunication	5
Internet	3	No source	6

57. If you were to receive any awareness information on safe behavior towards IEDs, what source would you prefer to give you information about IEDs? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ]

Clan/village elders	1	Newspapers	8
Friends and Family	2	Social media (Twitter/Facebook etc.)	9
Teachers from schools	3	Radio	10
Parents	4	Television	11
Religious teachers	5	SMS	12
Authorities i.e. police, army	6	Other (specify)	13
Religious leaders (Sheikhs and Imams etc.)	7		

6.2 Data Collection Team Recruitment Procedures

Ipsos engaged a highly qualified team of local data collectors with vast experience in the research industry for the implementation of this study. A standard recruitment procedure was followed and the recruited teams had the following basic requirements:

Table 2: Basic Requirements for Field Team Recruitment

Key Basic Requirements for field team recruitment	
General understanding and/or experience in market and social research methodologies and study techniques- quantitative and qualitative (interviewer/ supervisor)	With adequate interviewing skills (interviewer/ supervisor)
Demonstrated competencies in team management (supervisor)	With ability to work collaboratively in a team (interviewer/ supervisor)
Experience/ track record of conducting similar studies at the proposed level (interviewer/ supervisor)	With ability to practice discretion during data collection- honesty/trustworthiness (interviewer/ supervisor)
Ability to troubleshoot during data collection (interviewer/ supervisor)	Well groomed (interviewer/ supervisor)
Able to read and write in English and local language to the level required to correctly administer and fill out the study instrument (interviewer/ supervisor)	Confident (interviewer/ supervisor)
Knowledge of selected regions/ study sites of data collection (interviewer/ supervisor)	Attentive to detail/ accurate (interviewer/ supervisor)
Post-secondary level education – particularly mid-level college education and above (interviewer/ supervisor)	Good organization skills (interviewer/ supervisor)
Had undertaken a research ethics training before engagement in a study (interviewer/ supervisor)	Available during the study execution period (interviewer/ supervisor)

6.3 Data Collection Team Training Procedures:

A four-day intensive training was carried out in preparation of the data collection processes. Ipsos Manager in Mogadishu led the process. The manager trained the data collection team in basic research methods, introduction to the study, research methodology and expected study outputs. A pilot exercise followed the two days of training and the main objective was to check key issues such as:

- The validity of the questions in the data collection tool- checking whether the questions comprehensive and complete to meet the study objective.
- The overall flow of the questions in the data collection tool.
- Duration of each interview.
- Understanding of concepts in the data collection tool by the interviewers when administering the data collection tool.
- Understanding of the questions by the participants- identifying ambiguous terms/concepts.
- The validity of the translations in the data collection tool.

The pilot activity was followed by an intensive de-brief session with the team where experiences were discussed and existing knowledge gaps addressed. An overview of the content of the training is as shown on Table 3 (below):

Table 3: Research Training Content

Field Team Training Content	
Research basics- an introduction to market and social research and research methodologies.	Data collection guide review (interviewer and supervisor guides).
Interviewing techniques.	Review of data collection tool.
Research ethics including internationally approved standards of handling participants.	Team (interviewer and supervisor) roles.
Recruitment methodologies.	Piloting/ pre-testing exercise that was followed by an intensive de-brief session with the field team.
Determining a sampling point/ starting point.	Communication lines to be followed.
Dos' and don'ts during fieldwork- standard procedures to be followed including implications of not adhering to the laid-out procedure.	Use of contact sheets.
Overview of the sector in which the study to be implemented falls in.	Quality control measures – common errors in data collection, editing questionnaires, back-checking etc.
Overview of UNOPS/UNMAS - line of work/ mission/ vision/ objectives etc.	Implementation logistics/ teaming procedures for effective data collection.
The study background and objectives.	Mobile Data Collection- appreciation of the mobile data collection technology.
Concepts, definitions and methods of data collection.	Role-playing and mock interviews to allow for checking the flow in the data collection tool, comprehension/ familiarization with the data collection tool, identification of any ambiguities that may be present in the study data collection tool and clarifications of any arising issues.

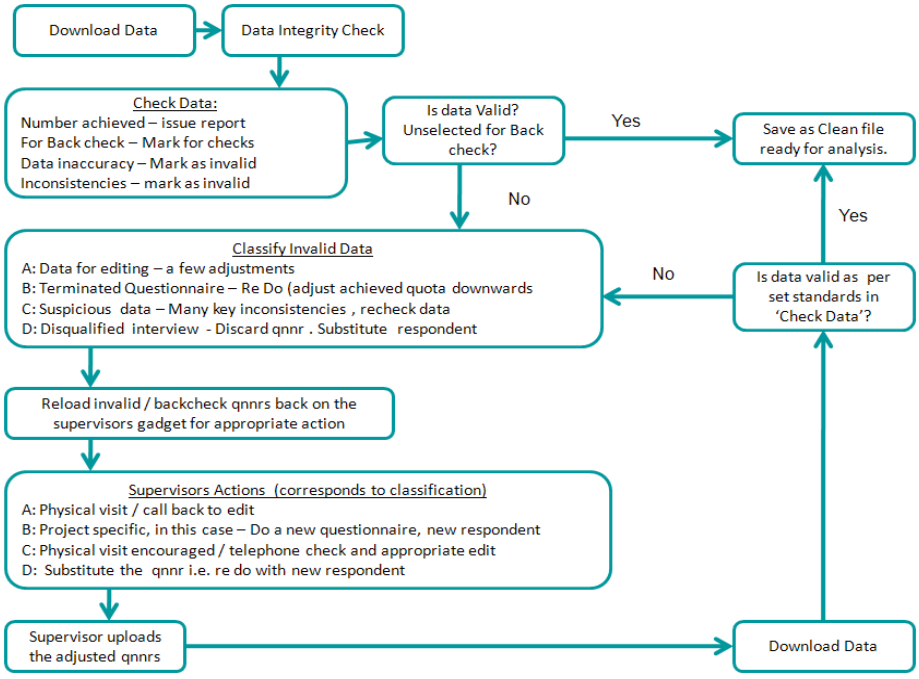
6.4 CAPI Data Collection Platform

Ipsos used a Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) approach where data was collected electronically. The paper version of the data collection tool was scripted into an electronic format that enabled data collection through mobile phones. All aspects paper version of the data collection tool as signed off- including logic flows- were adhered to in the electronic format. Below is an image of the data collection devices that were used during this survey.

Figure 54: Image of Ipsos' CAPI devices used in data collection

The CAPI technology enhanced quality control measures as shown on the figure below.

Figure 55: CAPI Data quality control process



6.5 Additional Analysis

Figure 56: Duration of Stay by District

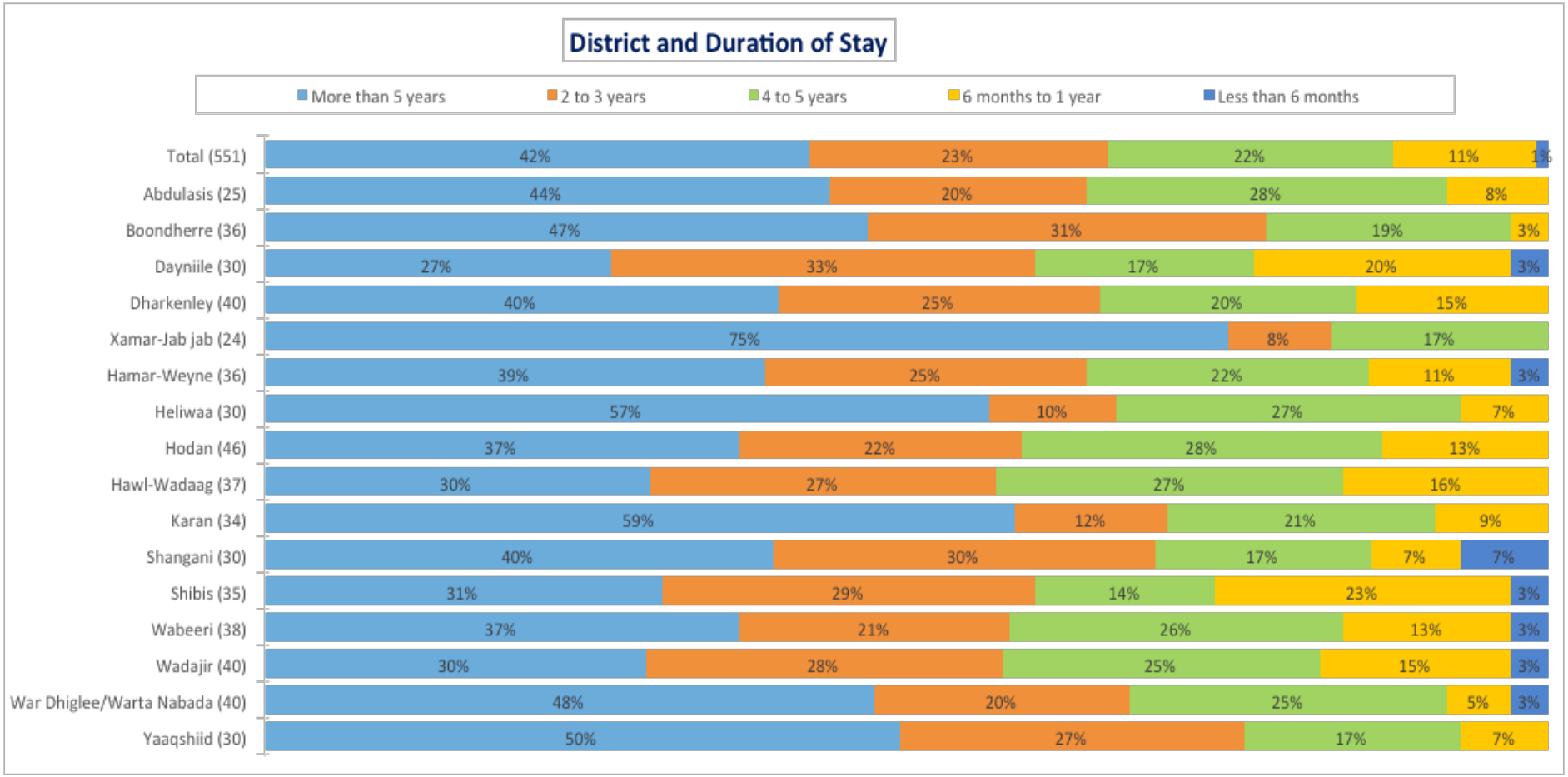


Figure 57: Age and Gender of Participants

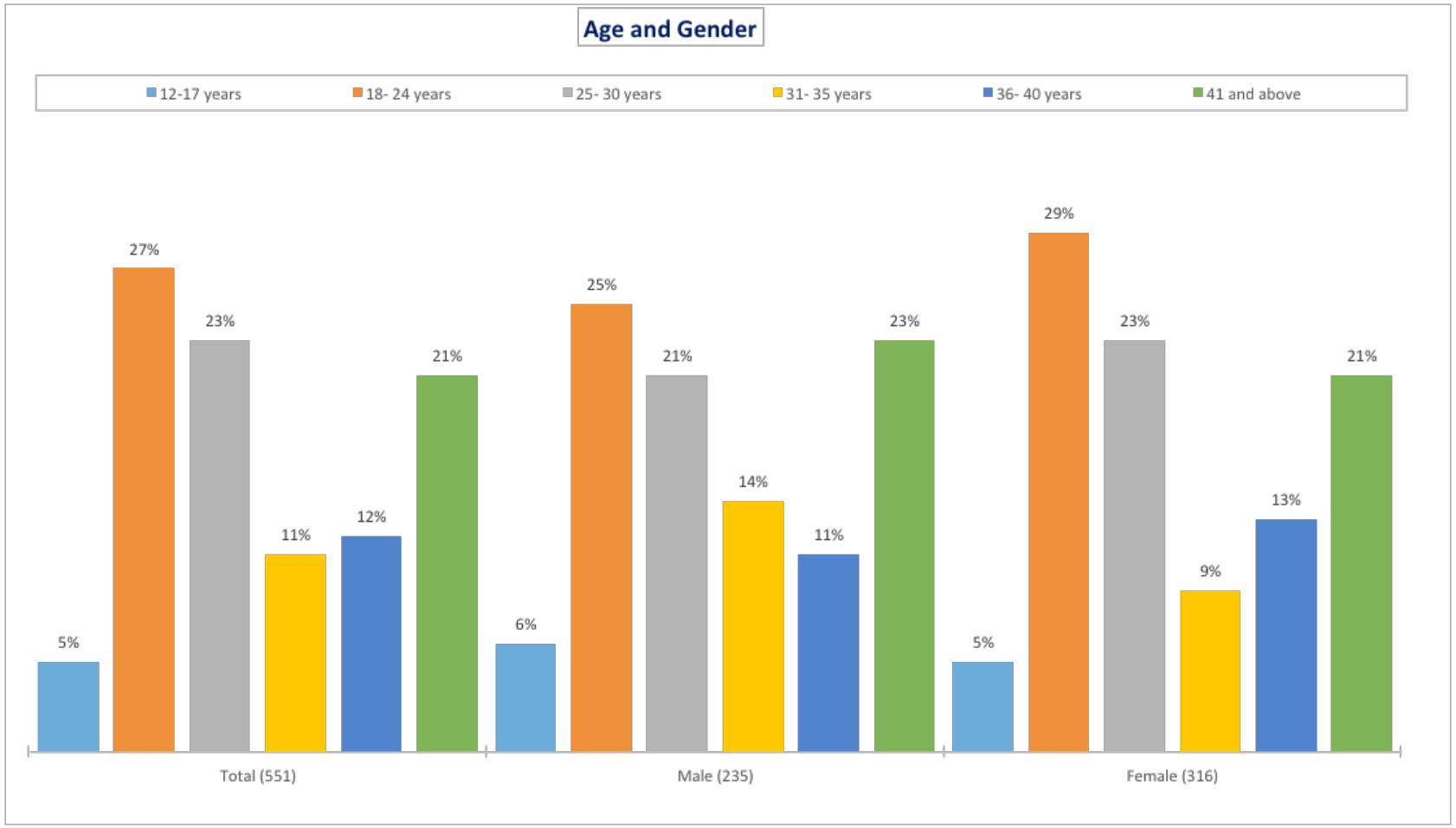


Figure 58: Level of Education Completed by District

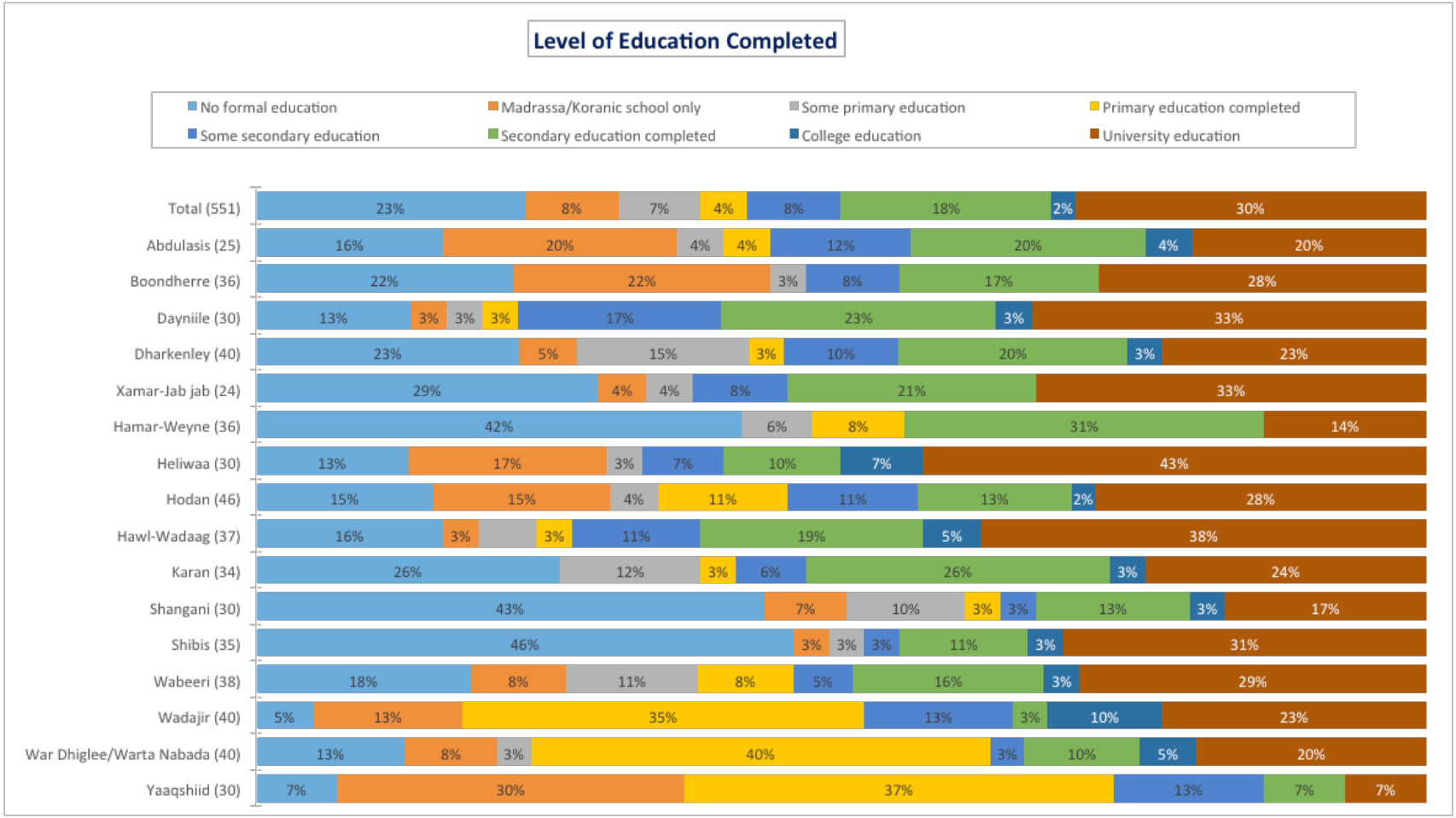


Figure 59: Main Source of Household Income by Level of Education

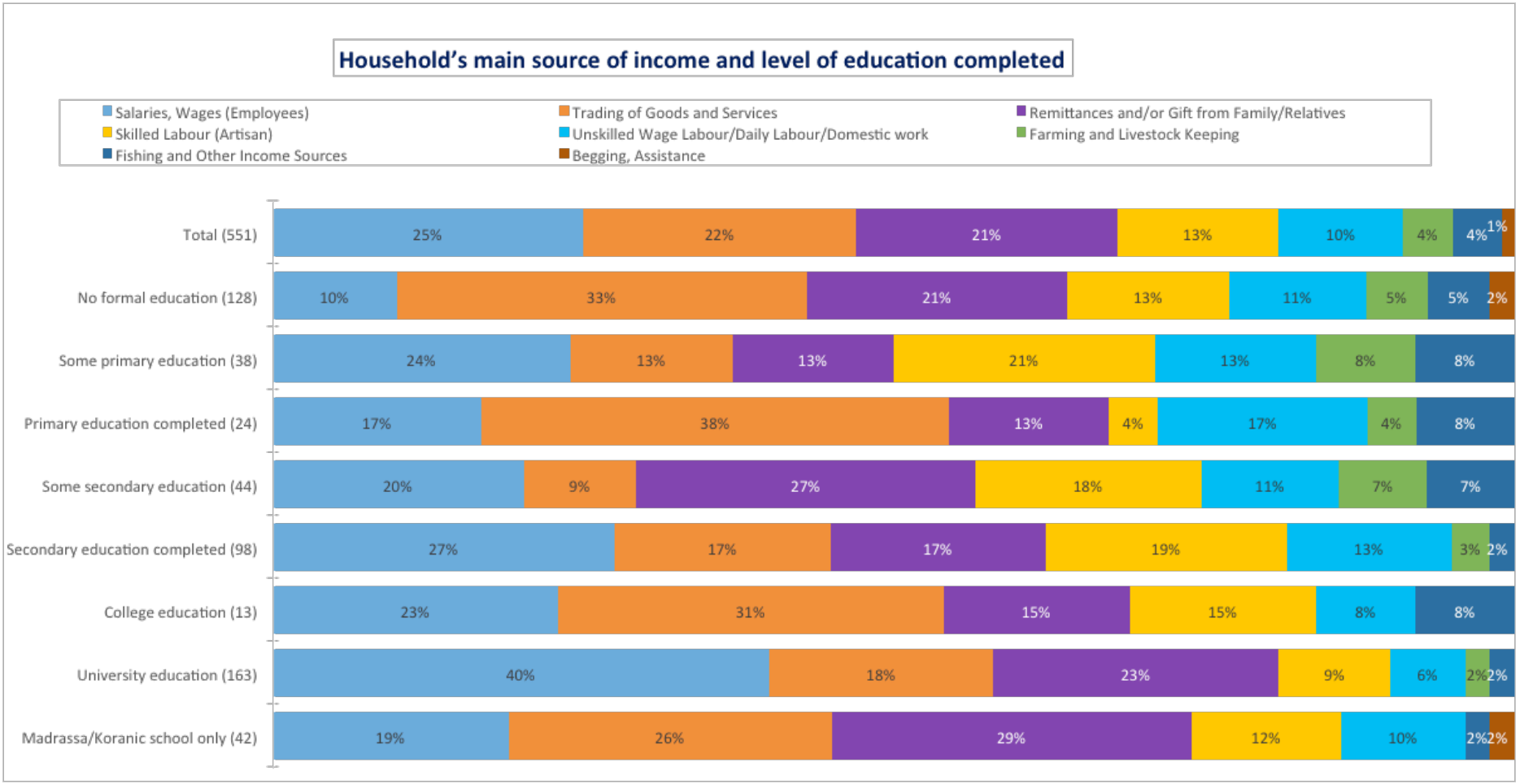


Figure 60: General Household Economic Conditions by Source of Income

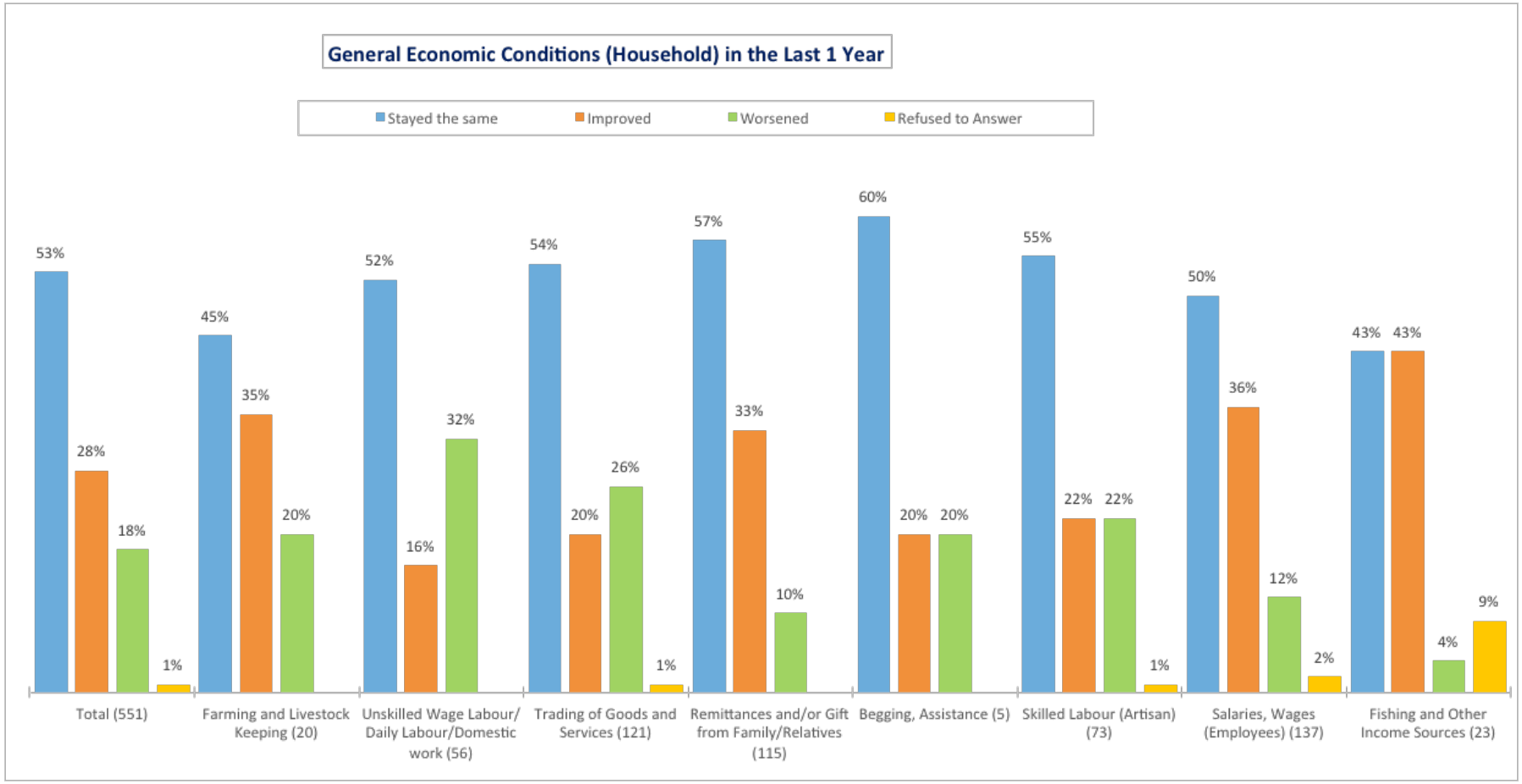


Figure 61: State of Security by District

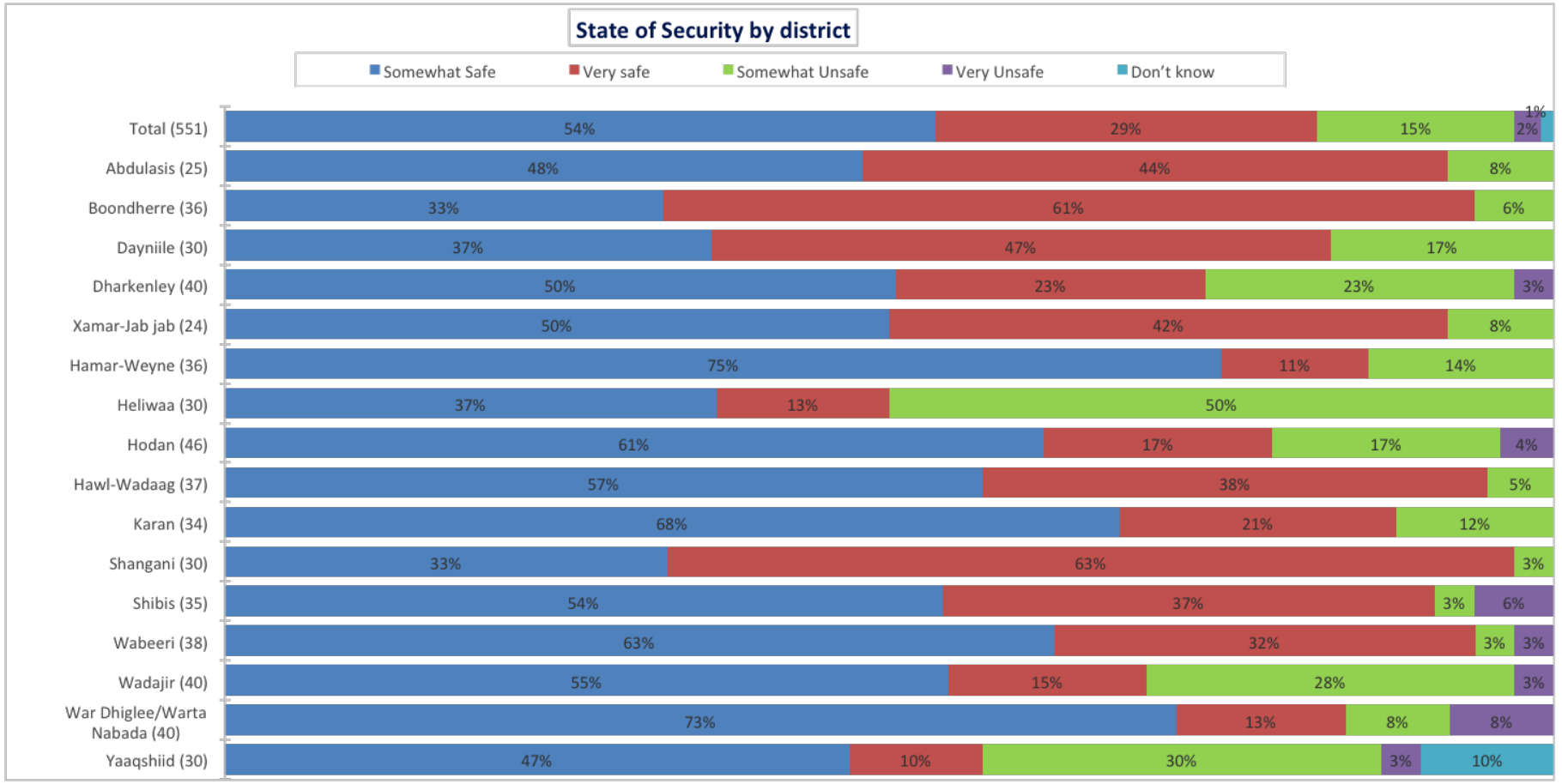


Figure 62: Ever Heard of IEDs? - by District

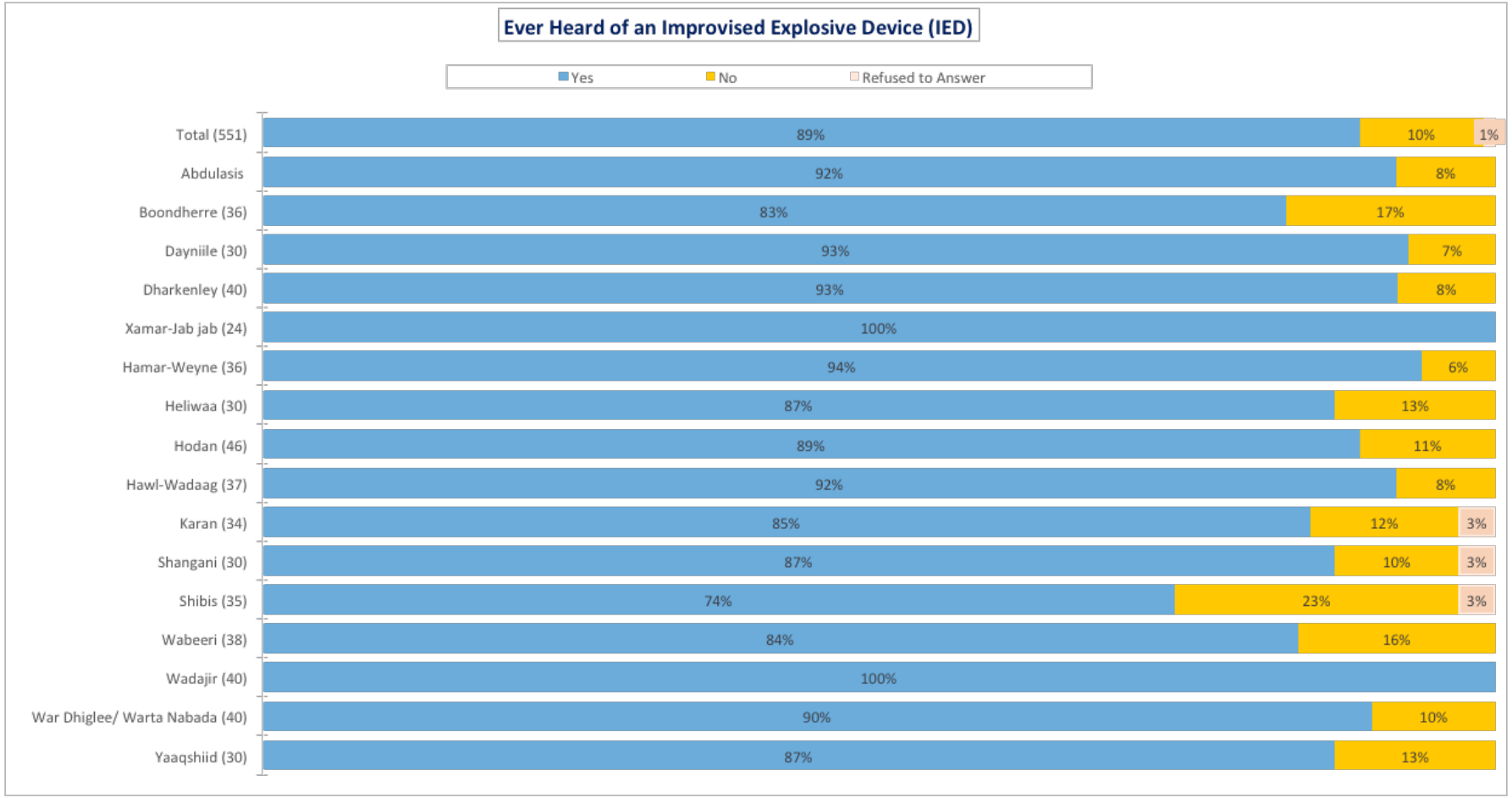


Figure 63: Ever Heard of IEDs? - by Level of Education

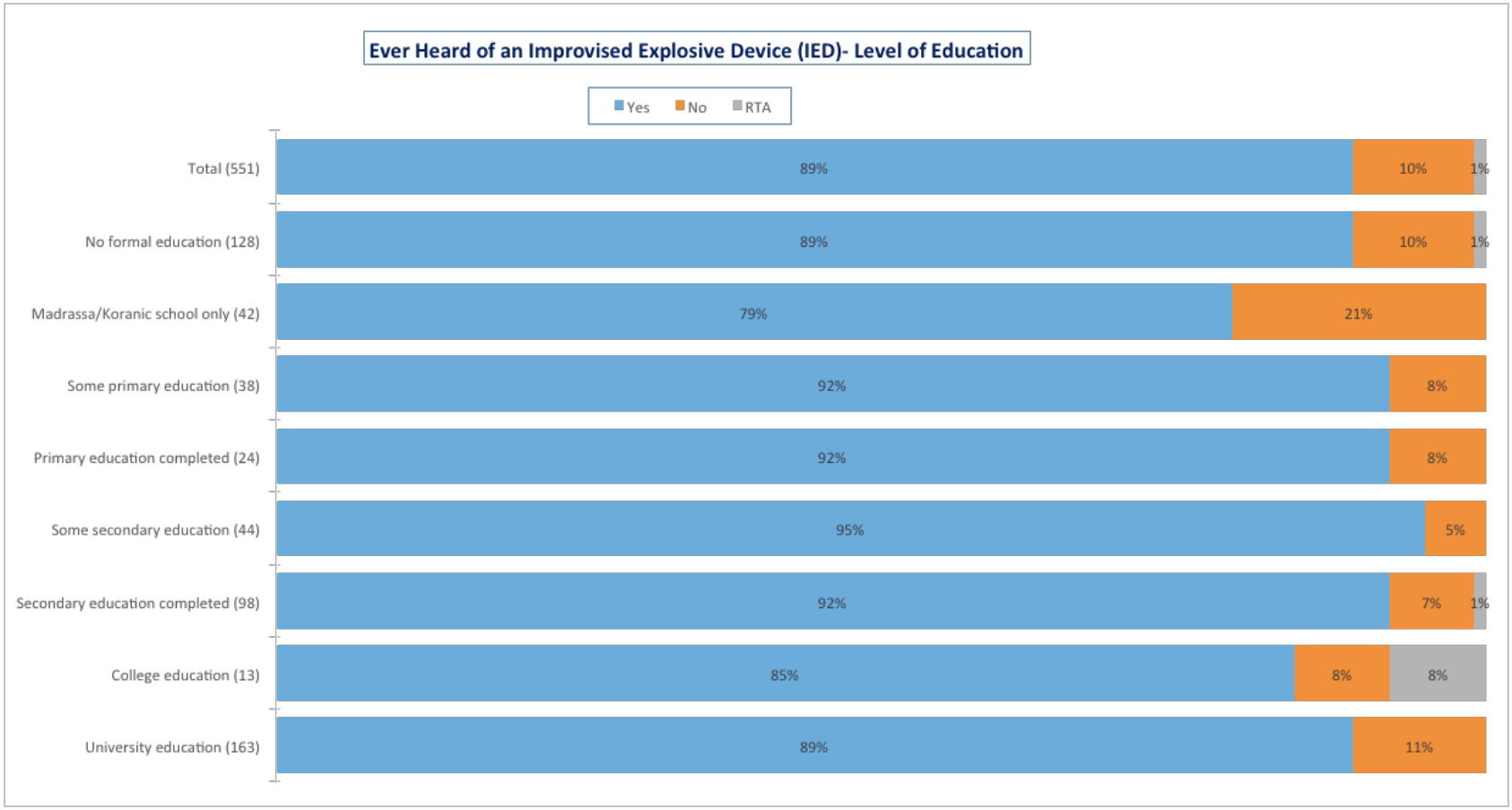


Figure 64: Ever Seen an IED? - by District

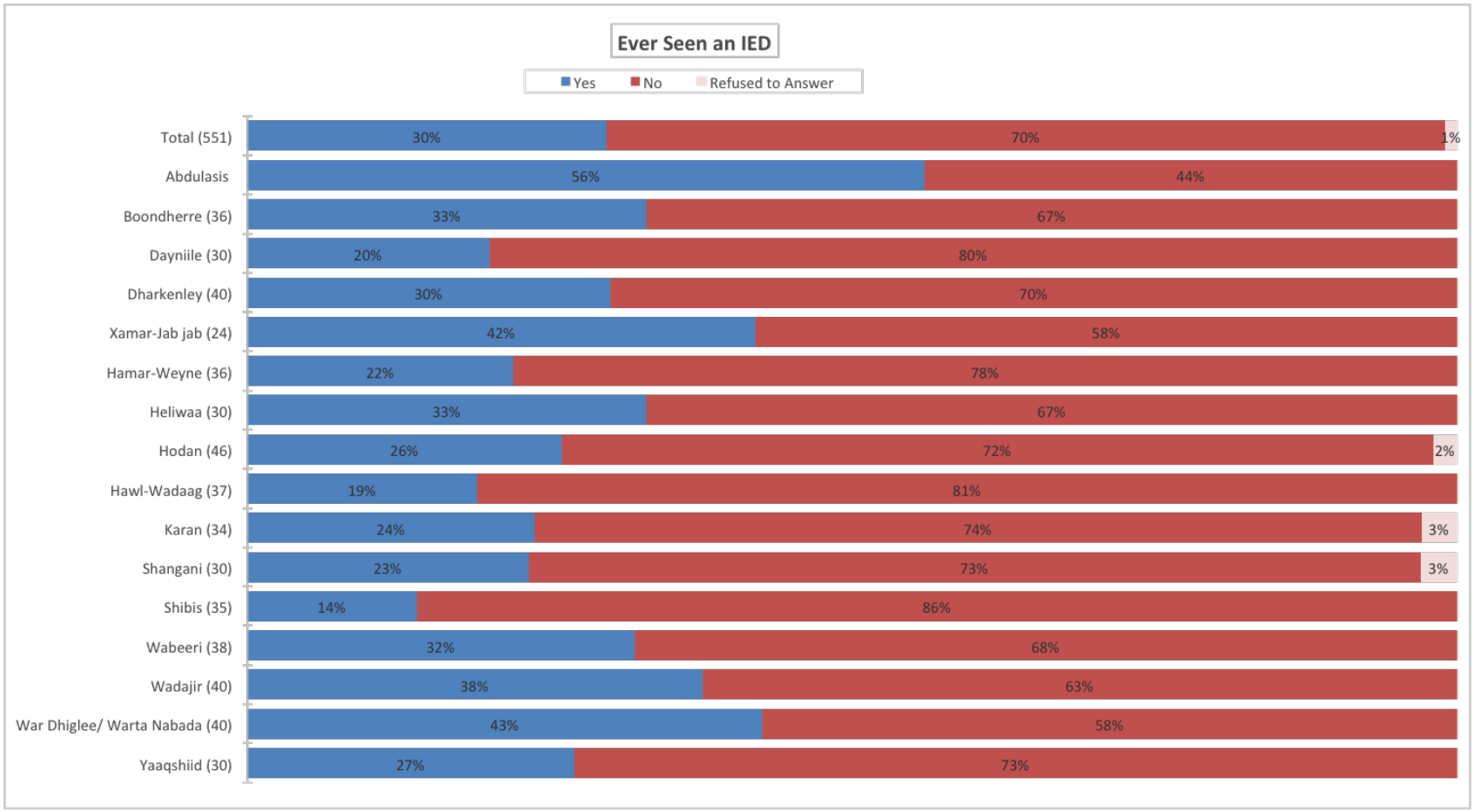


Figure 65: Knowledge About IEDs - by Age

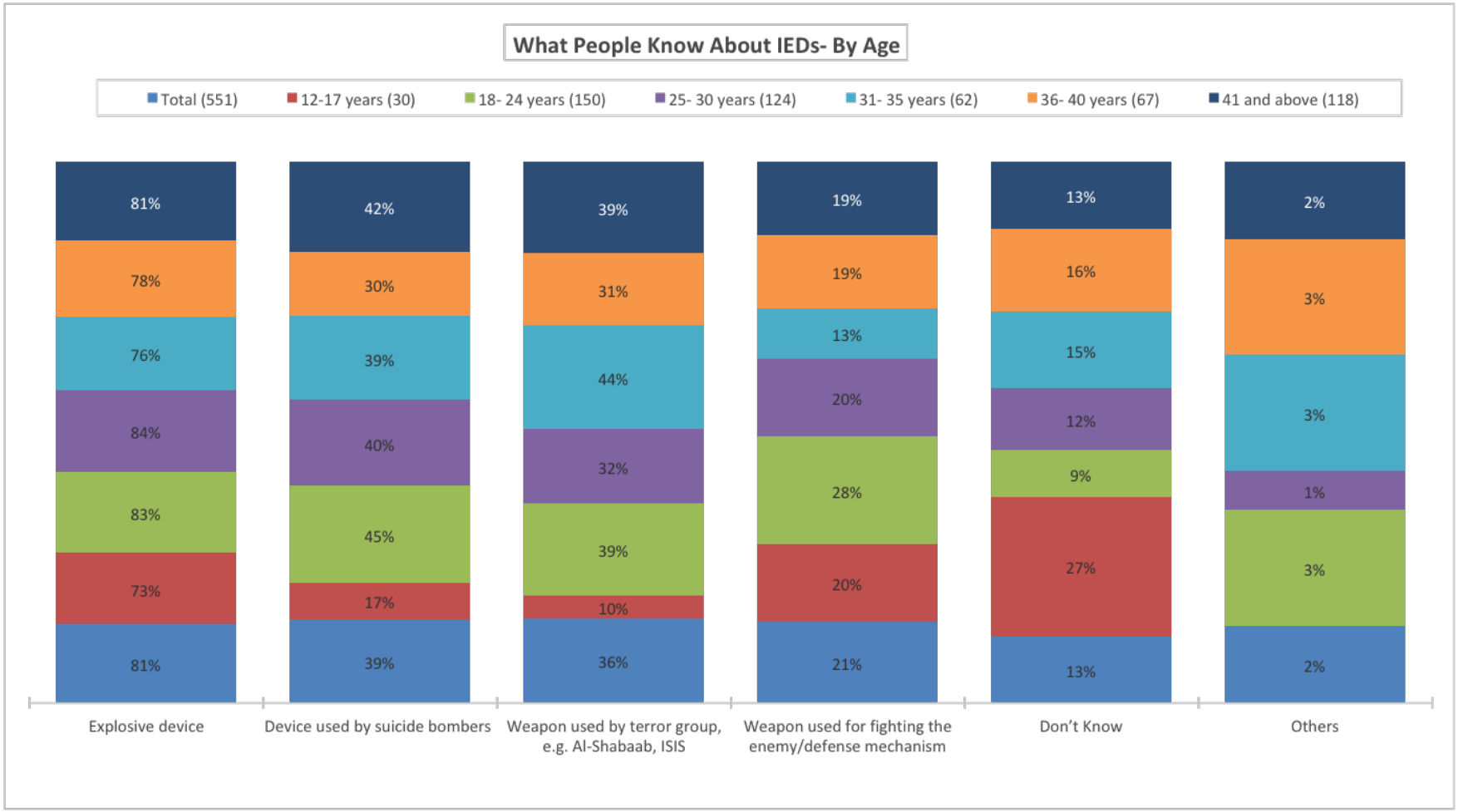


Figure 66: Knowledge About IEDs - by Level of Education

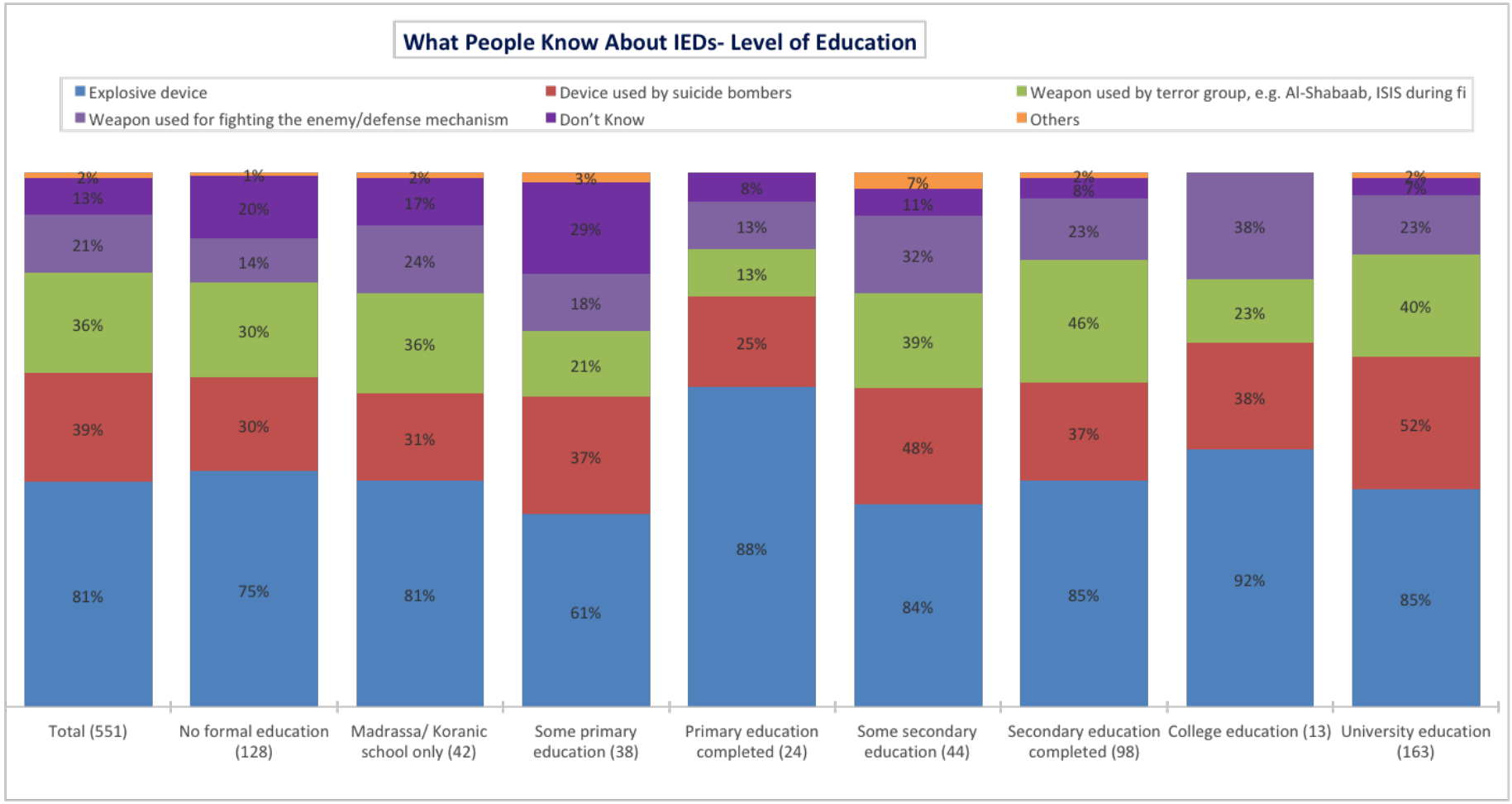


Figure 67: Alerting someone about a suspect IED - by District

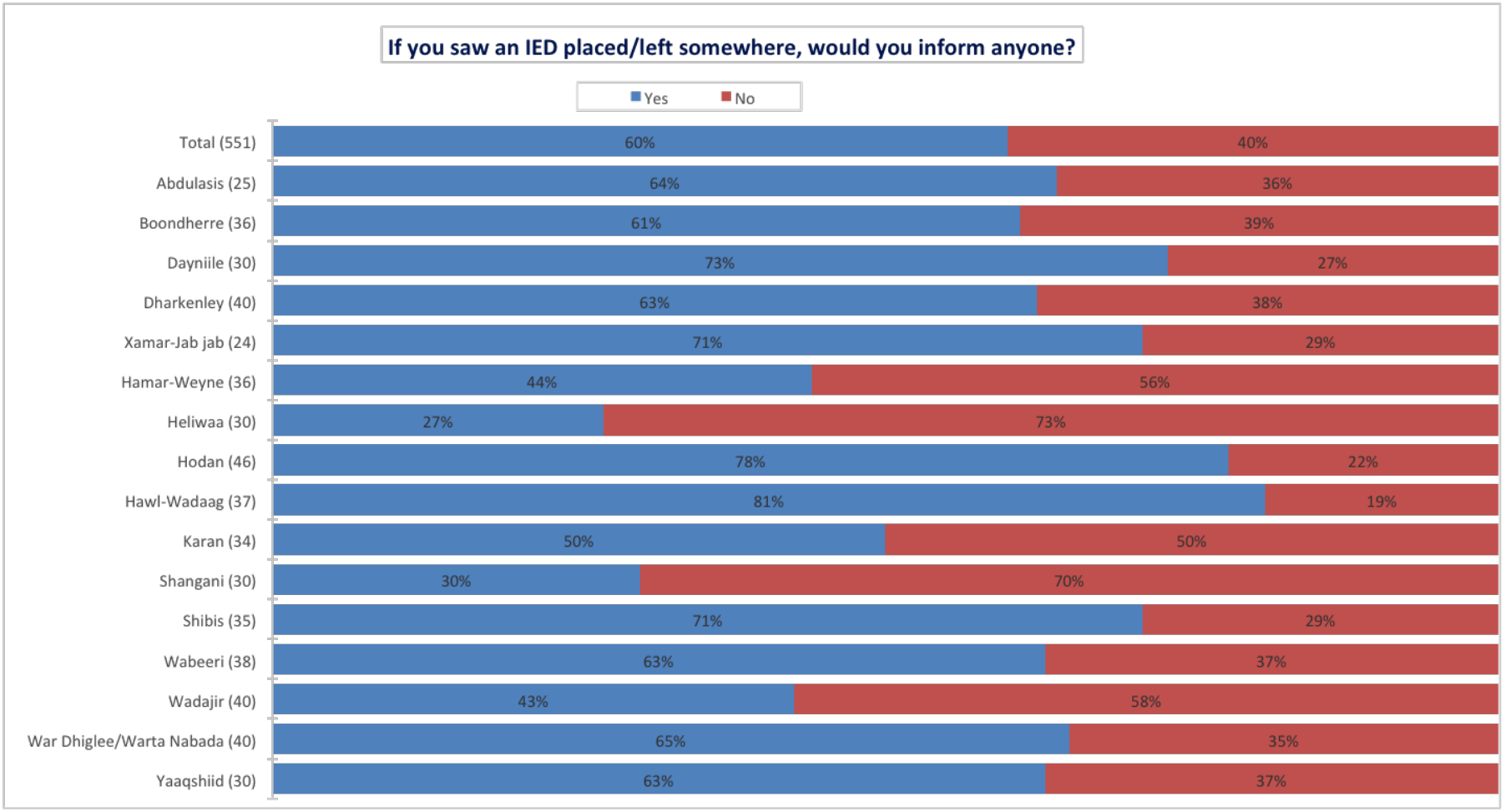


Figure 68: Alerting someone about a suspect IED - by Gender and Age

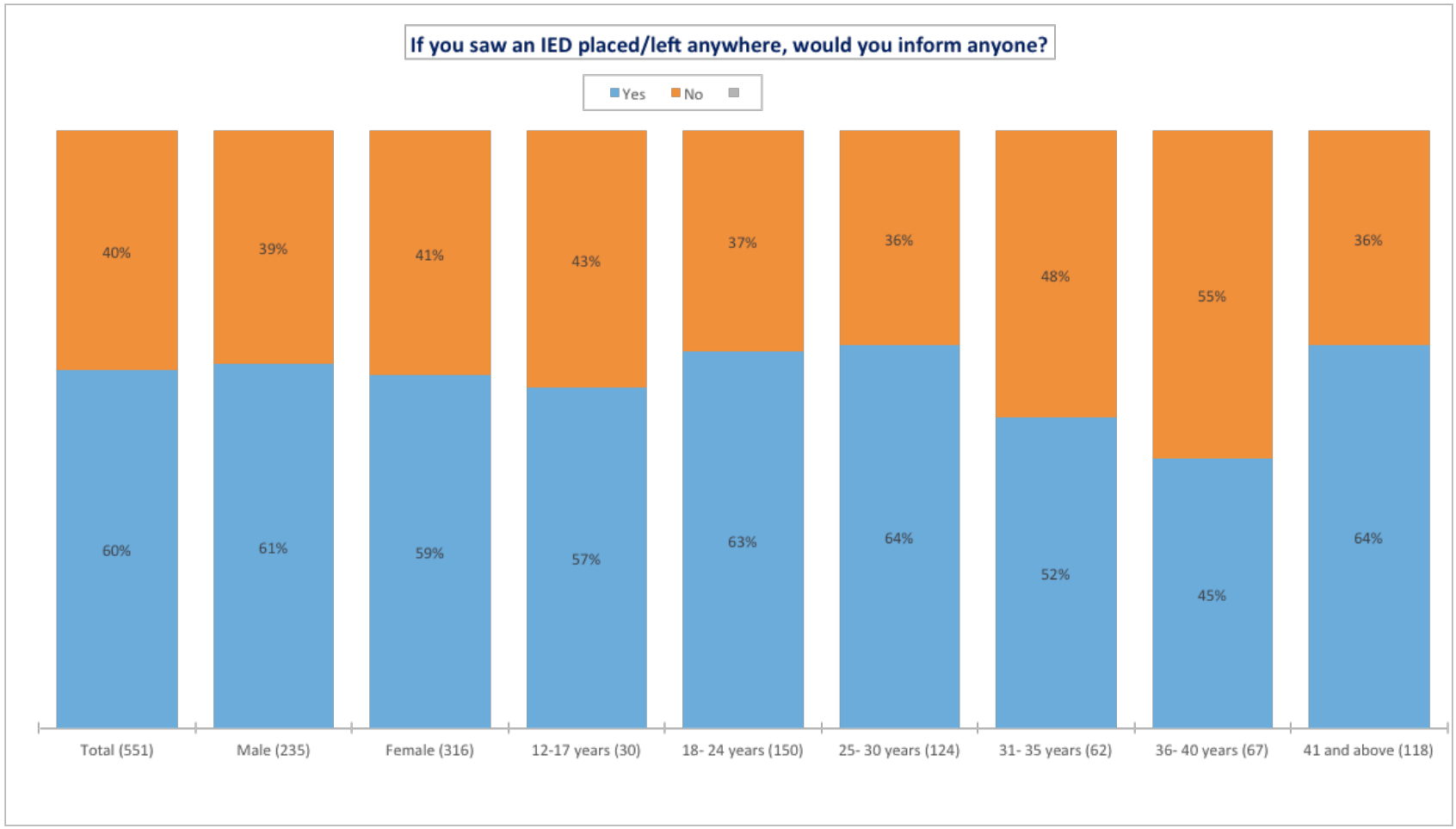


Figure 69: Person/ Group Informed about Suspect IED - by Gender and Age

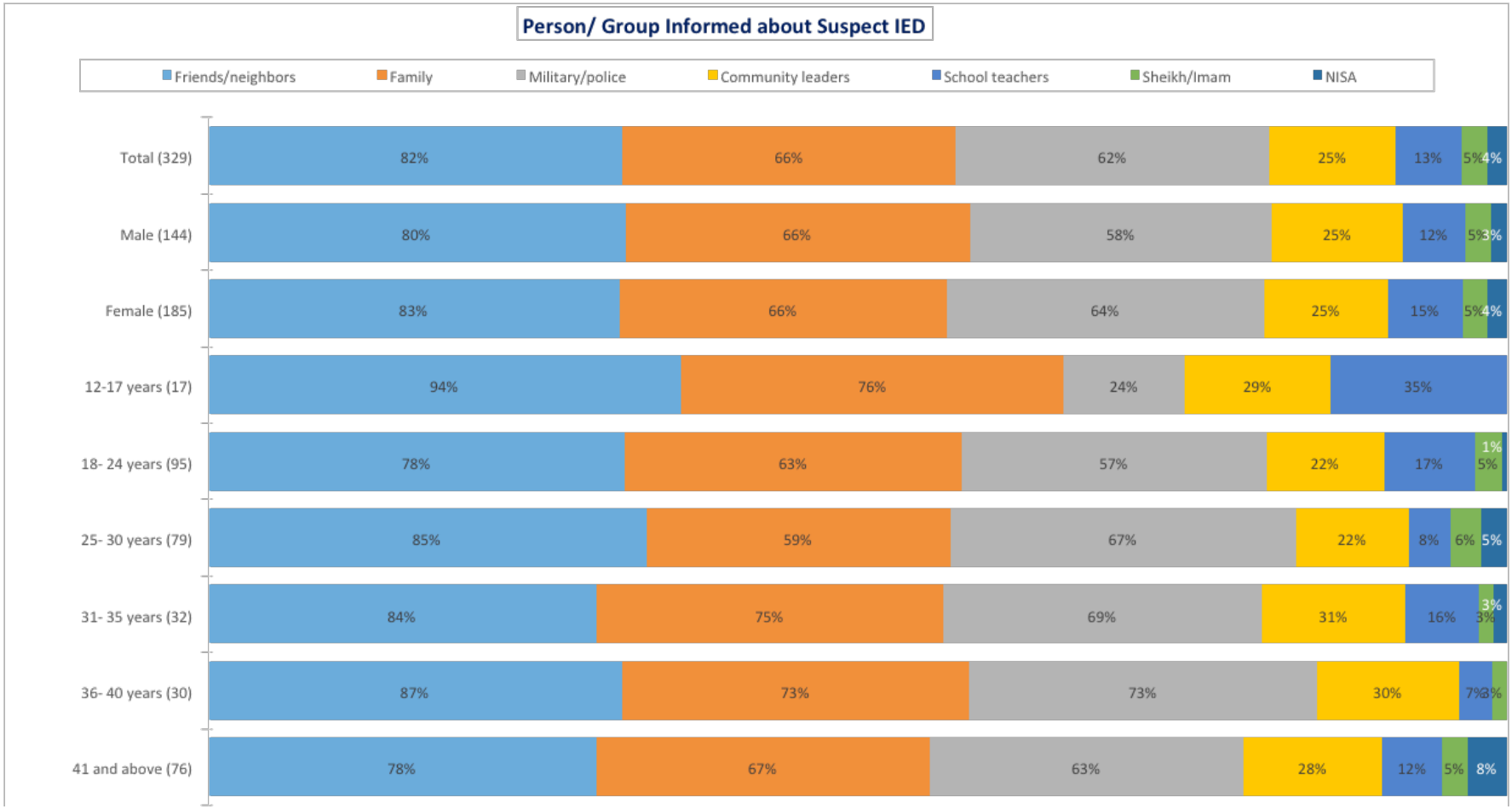


Table 4: Attitudes towards Suspect IEDs - by District

	Total (551)	Abdulasis (25)	Boondherre (36)	Dayniile (30)	Dharkenley (40)	Xamar-Jab jab (24)	Hamar-Weyne (36)	Heliwaa (30)	Hodan (46)	Hawl-Wadaag (37)	Karan (34)	Shangani (30)	Shibis (35)	Wabeeri (38)	Wadajir (40)	War Dhiglee/ Warta Nabada (40)	Yaaqshiid (30)
Find an alternative route/road	84%	80%	89%	97%	80%	92%	67%	80%	89%	89%	82%	77%	89%	84%	88%	90%	77%
Cancel my journey	27%	36%	28%	13%	28%	25%	28%	47%	17%	24%	26%	23%	11%	29%	40%	18%	40%
Inform family/ friends not to use that route	23%	44%	25%	17%	18%	38%	22%	23%	33%	27%	9%	17%	20%	29%	20%	23%	17%
Inform the police	18%	20%	22%	13%	10%	29%	8%	17%	35%	19%	3%	13%	17%	21%	20%	20%	17%
I will not take any action	13%	12%	19%	17%	18%		8%	10%	22%	8%	0%	27%	9%	26%	15%	8%	3%
Pray and use the same route	5%	0%	3%	7%	0%	4%	3%	0%	20%	11%	0%	0%	3%	16%	3%	5%	0%
Mark/Label the area as dangerous	5%	0%	3%	3%	0%	4%	3%	7%	13%	5%	3%	0%	3%	13%	5%	0%	7%
Go on with my journey on the same road/ route	2%	0%	6%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 70: Existing Campaigns/ Activities/ Initiatives on IED Awareness - by District

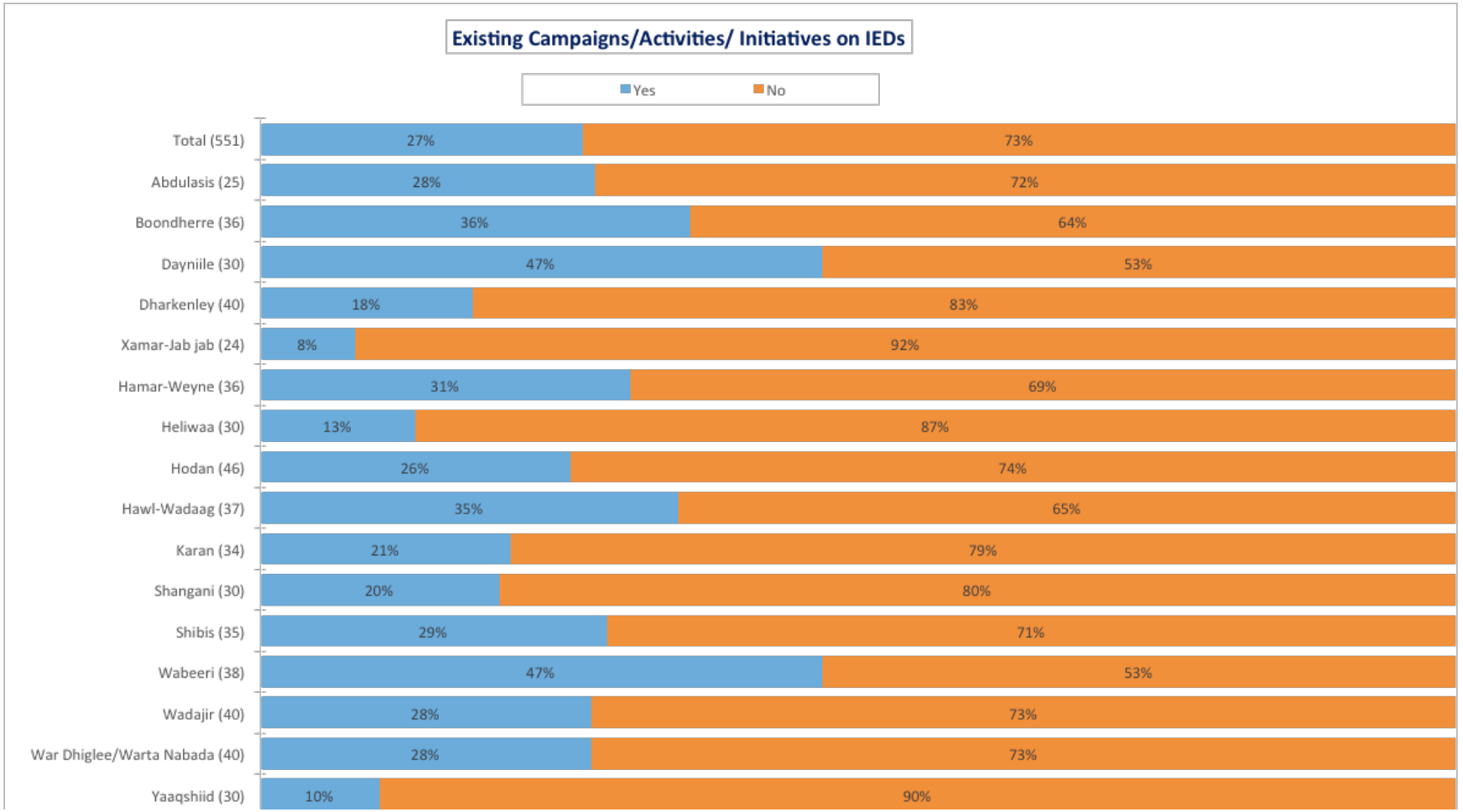


Figure 71: Have you or any close relative been a victim of an IED attack? - by District

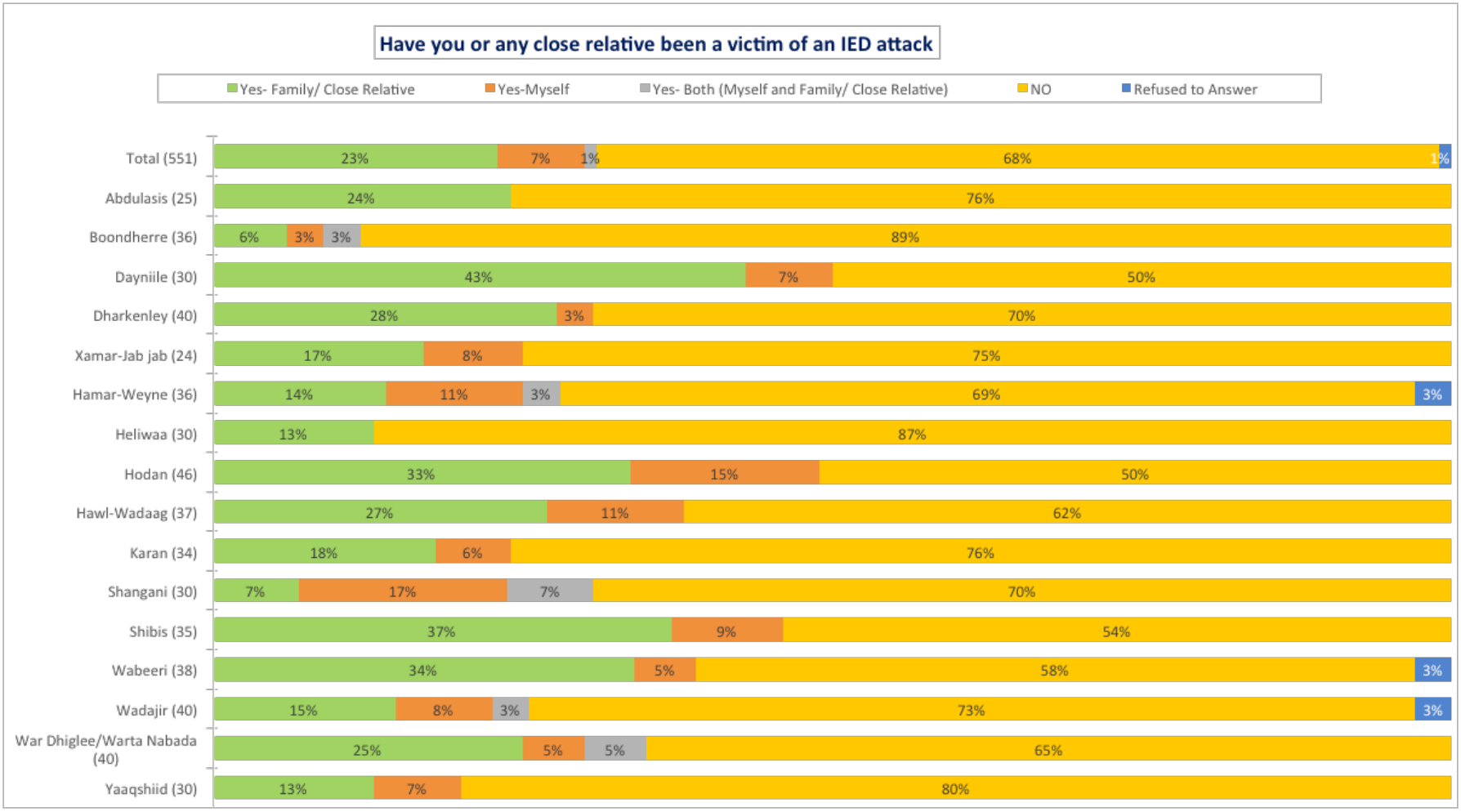


Figure 72: Have you ever witnessed an IED attack? - by Age & Gender

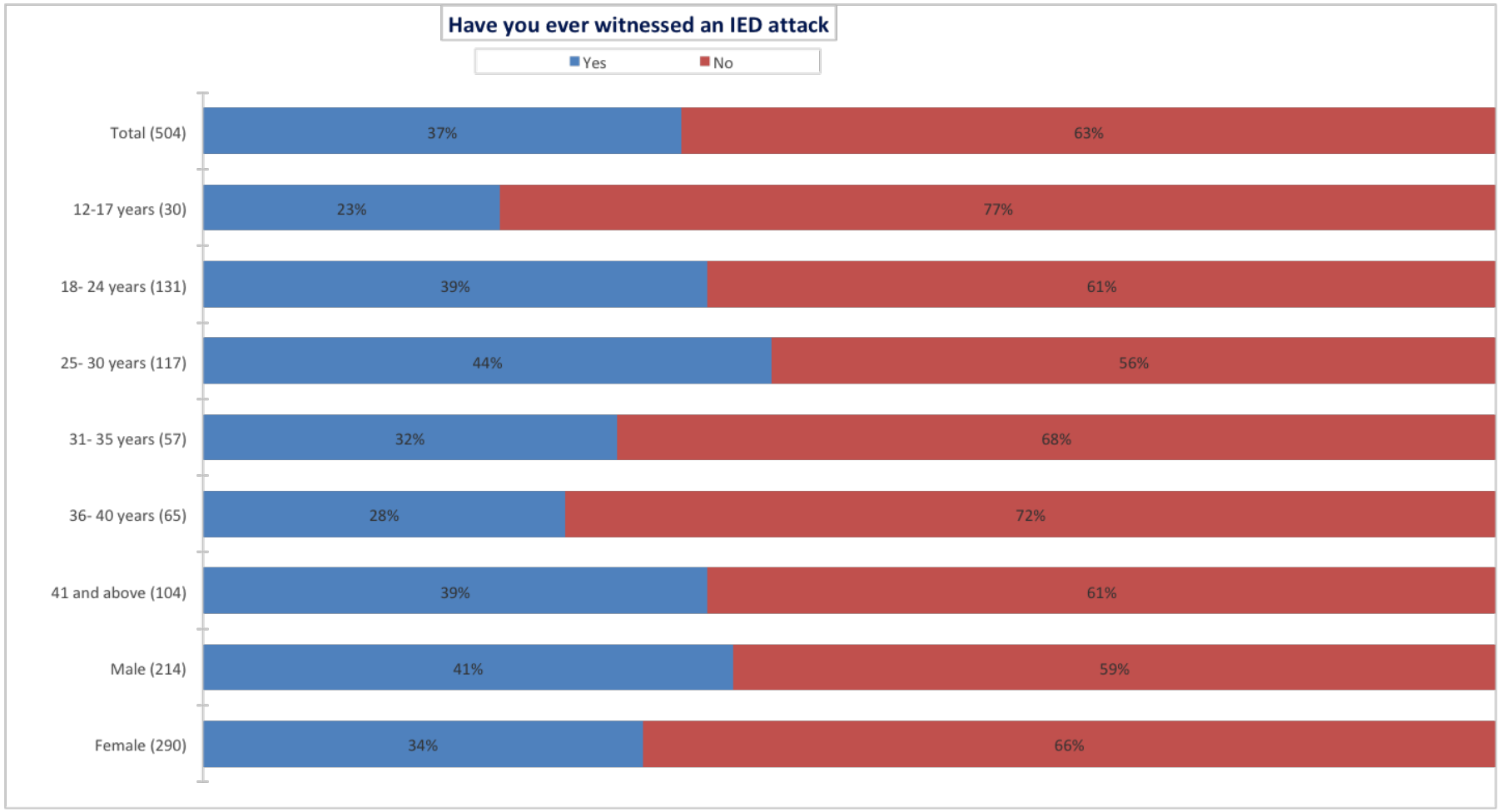


Figure 73: Type of Injuries Sustained by the Victims - by Gender and Age

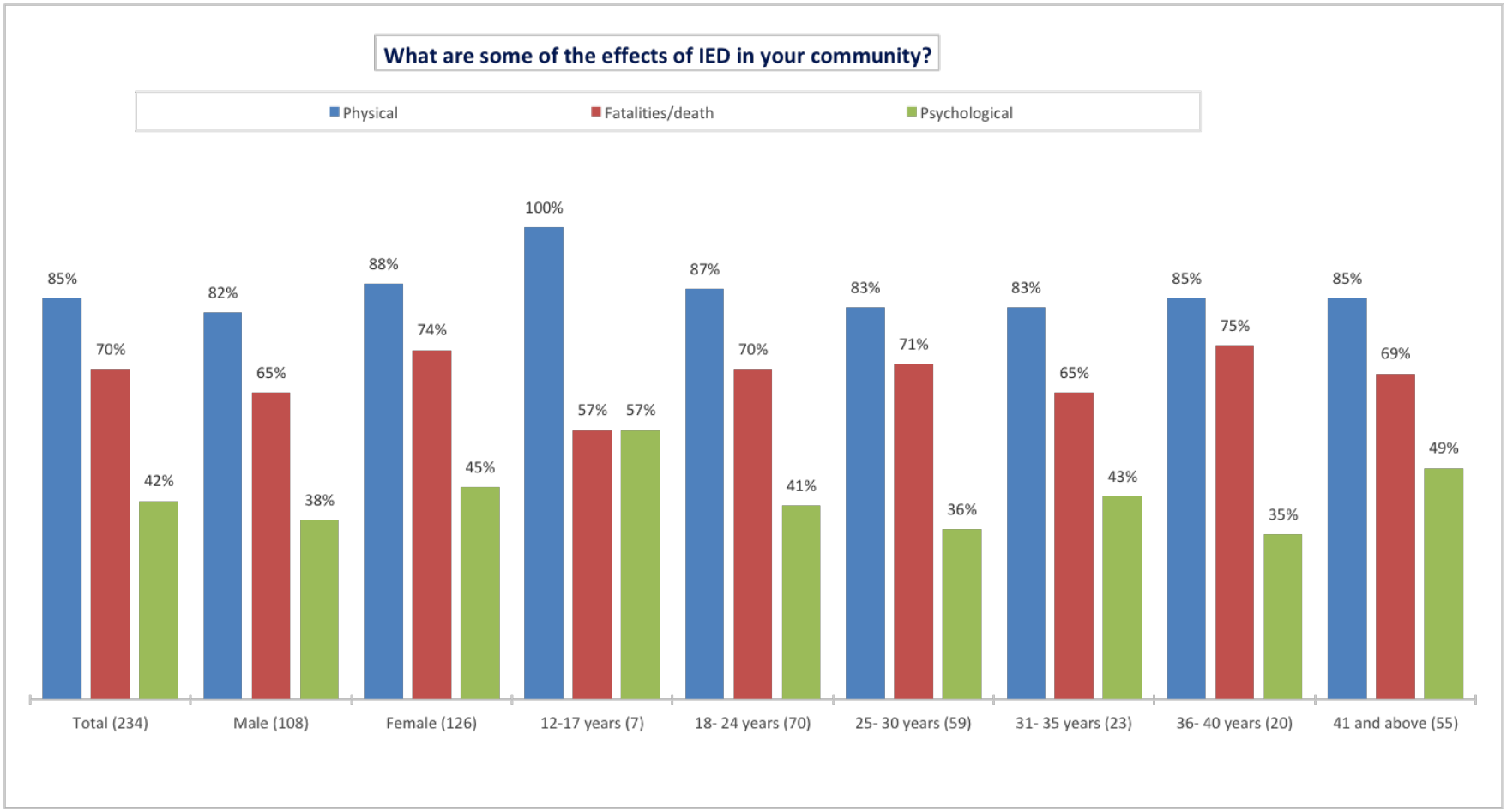


Figure 74: What would you do if you saw someone carrying a suspect IED? - by Age

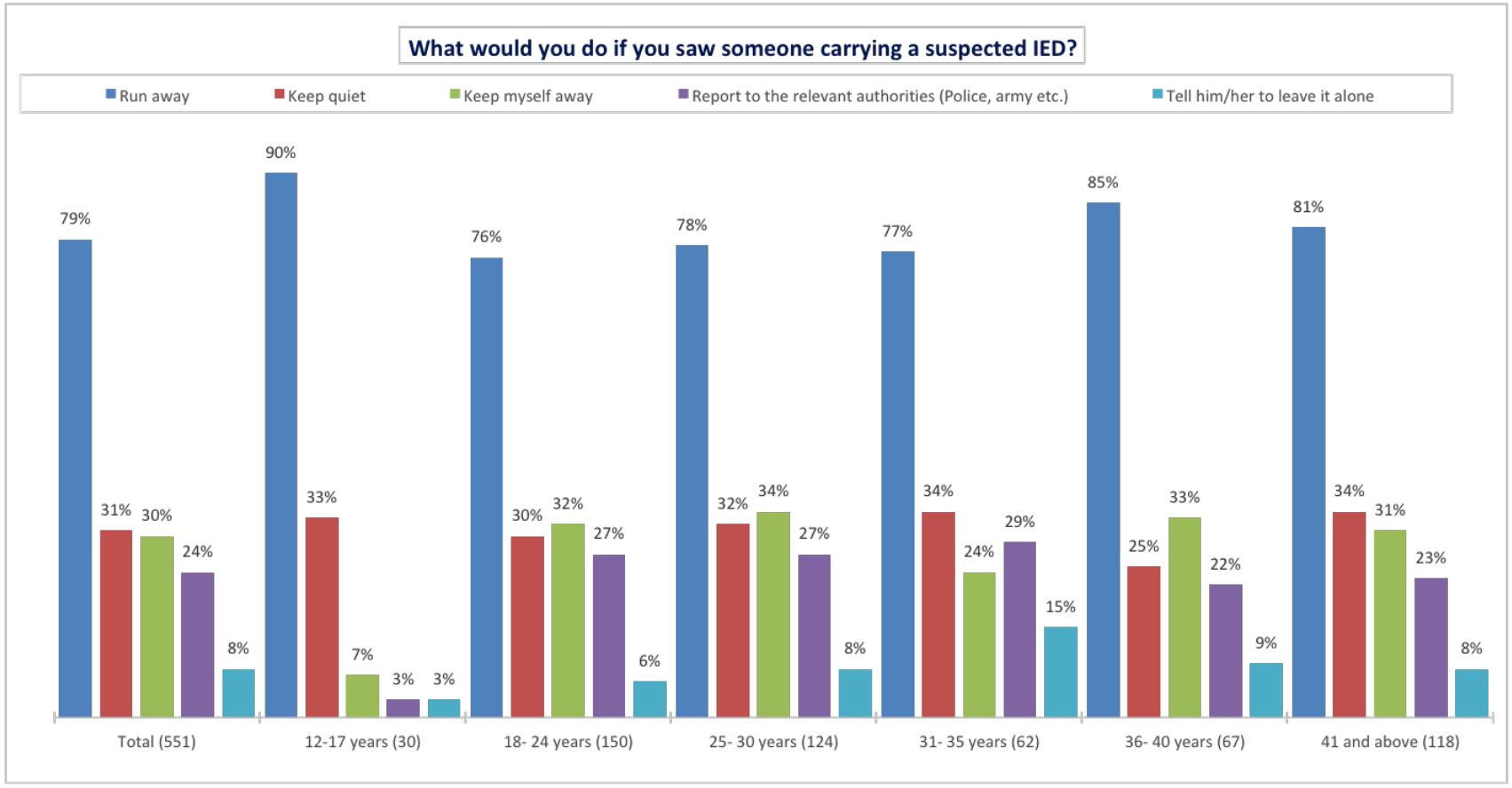


Figure 75: Beliefs on what makes an IED explode - by Level of Education

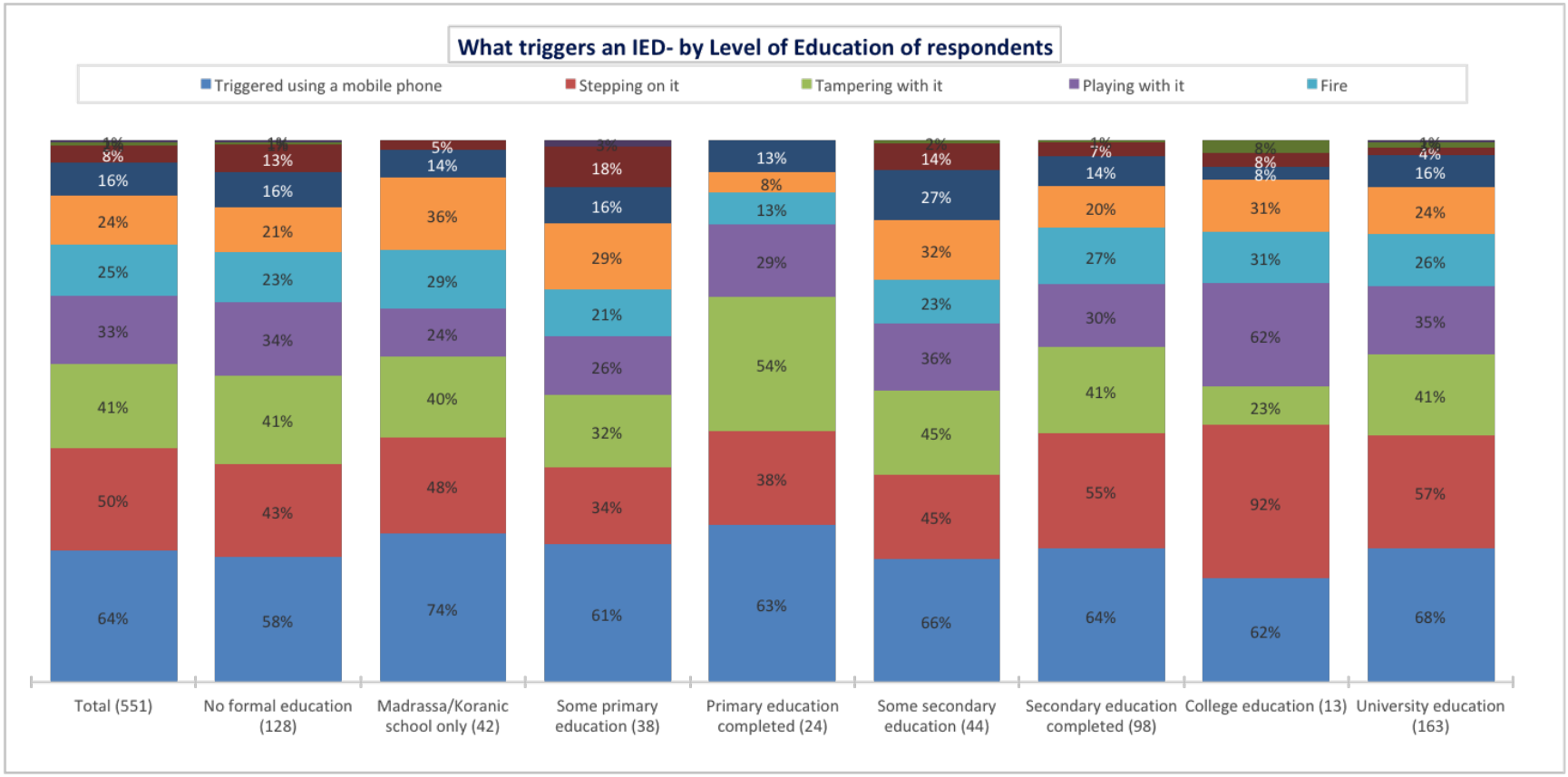


Figure 76: Occurrence of IED Incidents/Explosions - by District

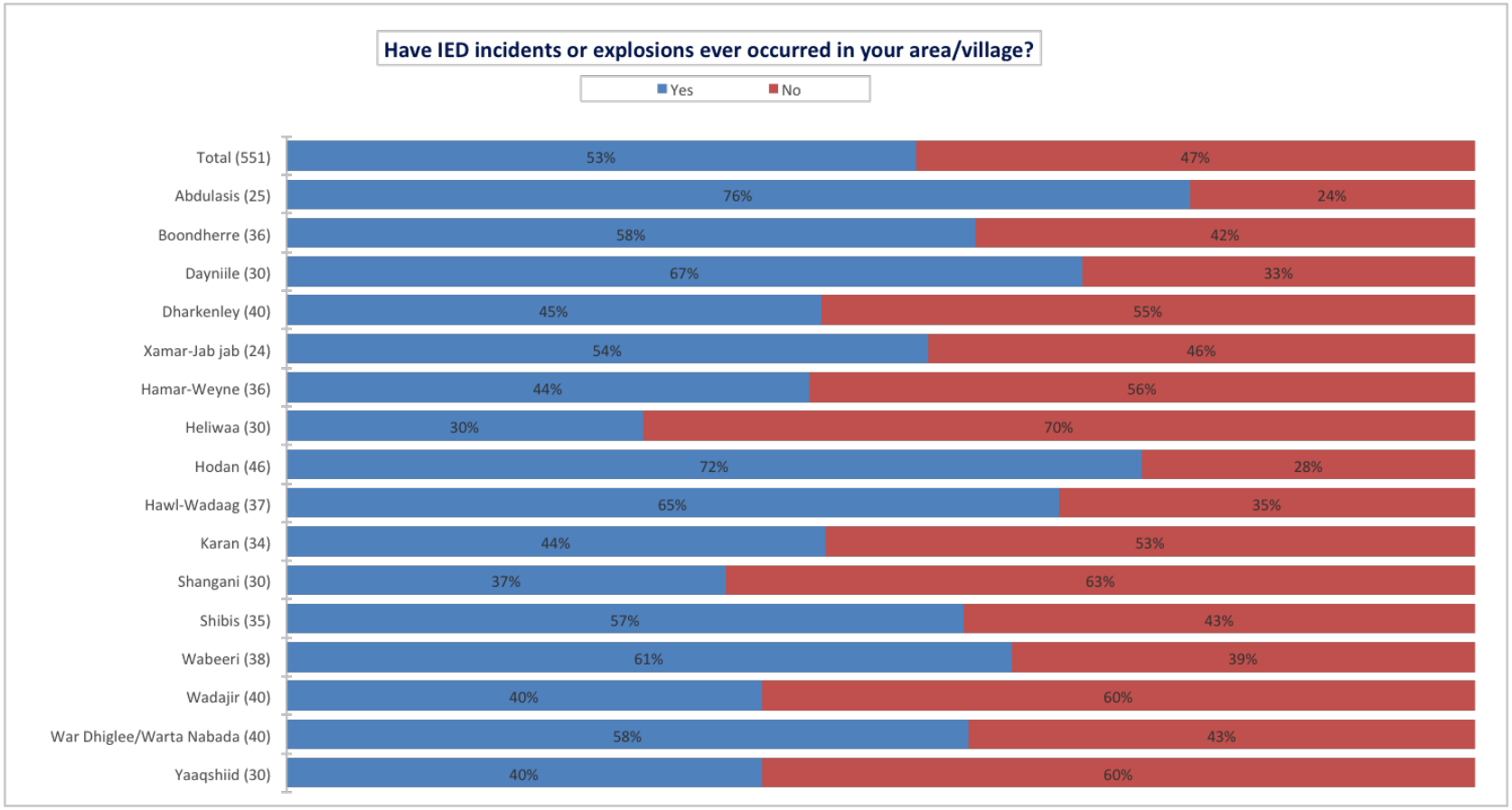


Figure 77: Occurrence of IED Incidents/Explosions – by Age & Gender

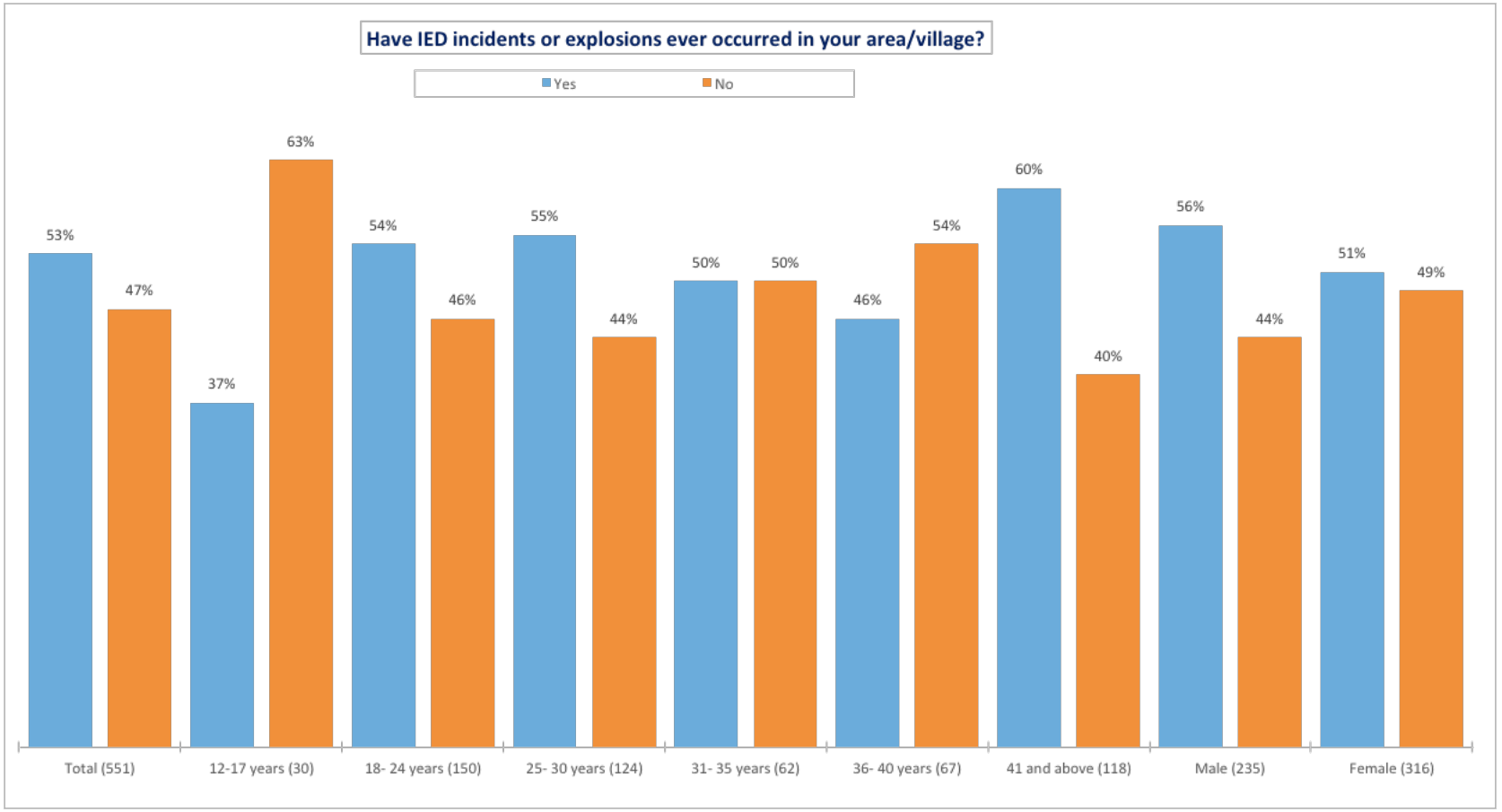


Figure 78: Who is Responsible for the IED Incidents? – by Gender and Age

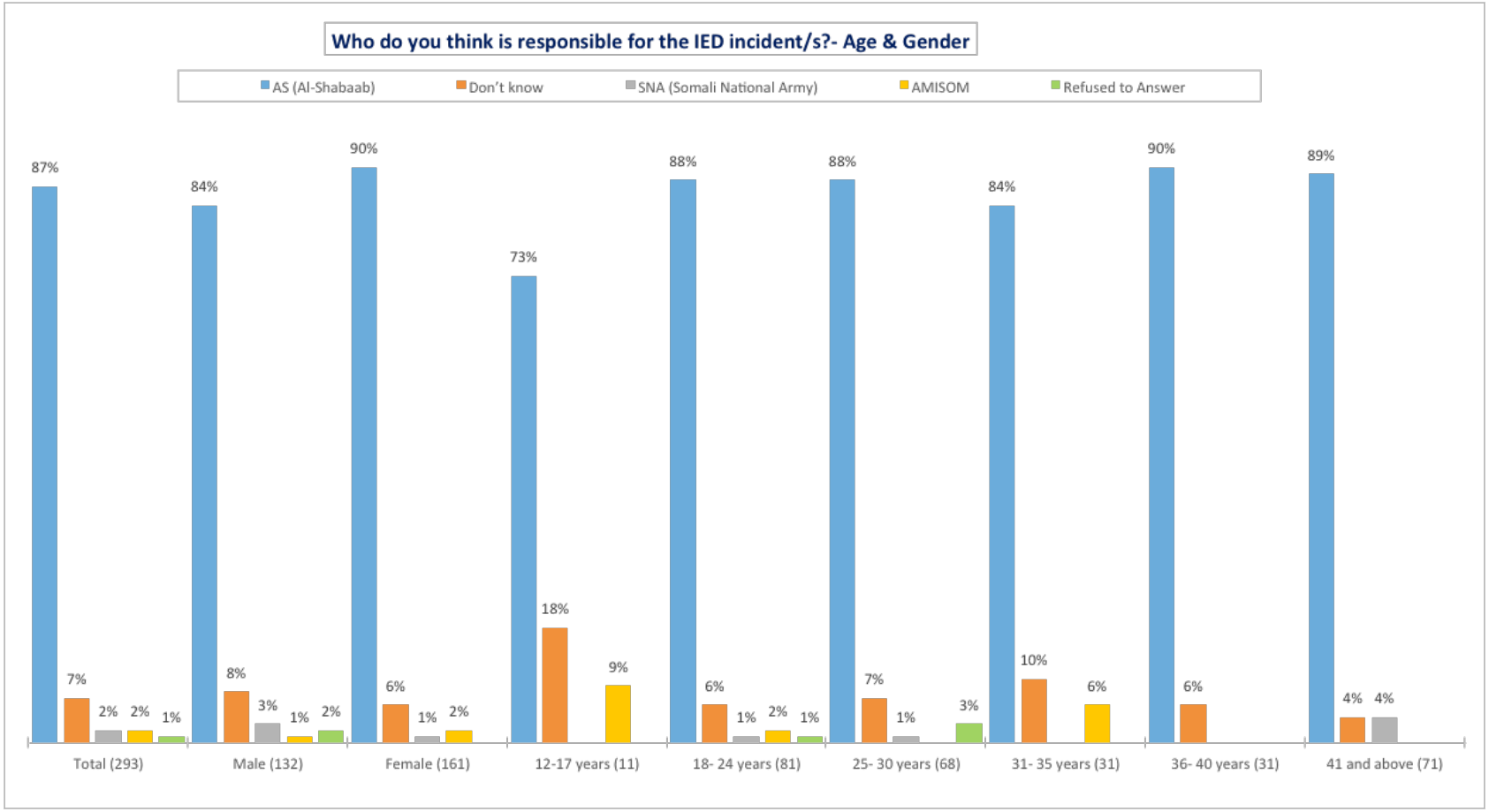


Figure 79: Main Source of News - by District

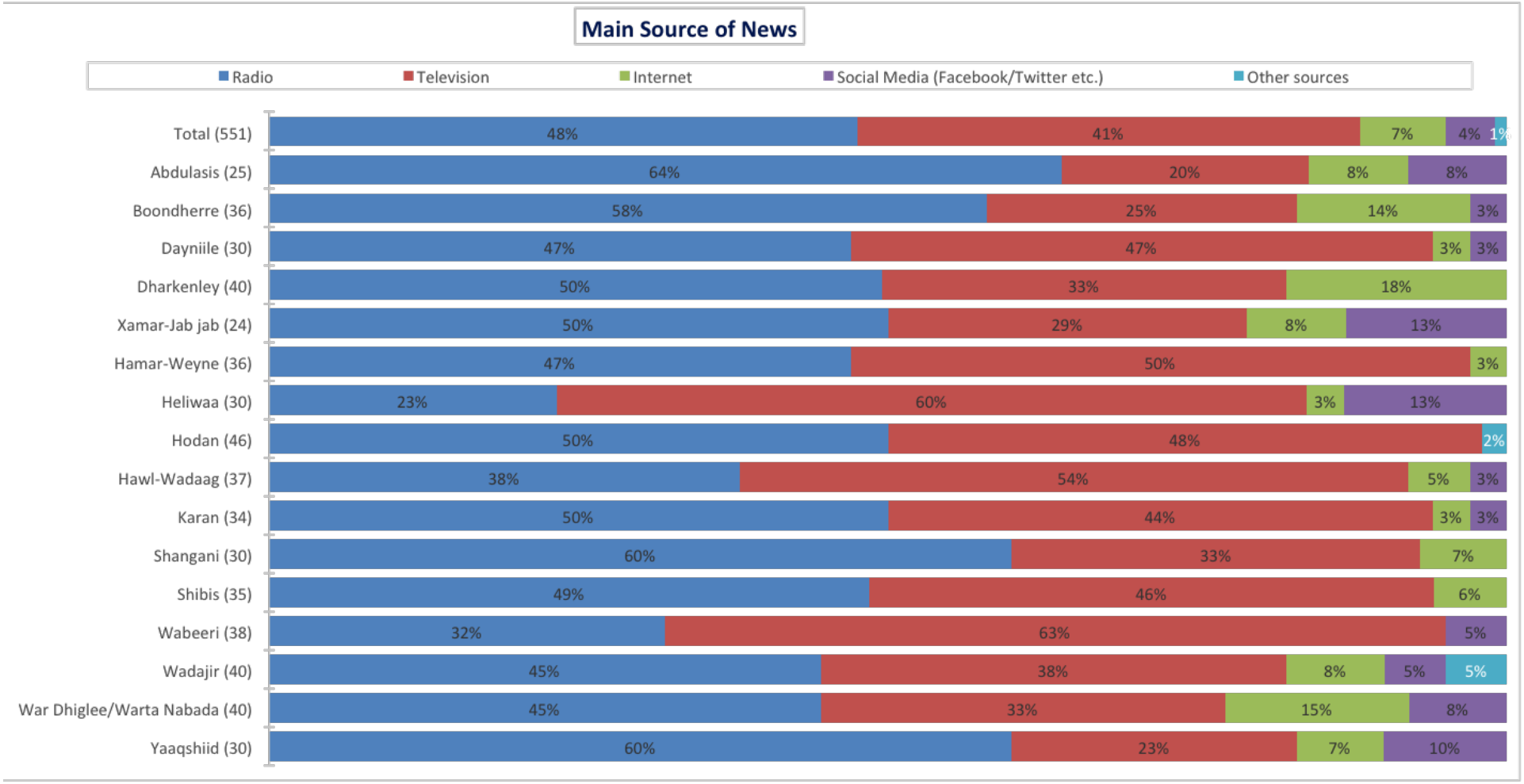


Table 5: Preferred Source of Information and Safety Behaviour - by Age

Preferred Source of Information on Safety Behaviour	Total (551)	12-17	18- 24 years (150)	25- 30 years (124)	31- 35 years (62)	36- 40 years (67)	41 and above (118)
Television	73%	67%	79%	72%	85%	72%	64%
Radio	67%	60%	63%	63%	74%	67%	73%
Social media (Twitter/Facebook etc.)	40%	30%	51%	44%	37%	33%	28%
SMS	28%	33%	30%	29%	26%	24%	25%
Friends and Family	27%	30%	25%	28%	21%	24%	34%
Parents	27%	33%	29%	26%	24%	19%	31%
Authorities i.e. police, army	27%	17%	27%	21%	23%	28%	36%
Newspapers	23%	7%	26%	19%	31%	22%	22%
Religious leaders (Sheikhs and Imams etc.)	21%	27%	25%	22%	15%	13%	24%
Clan/village elders	18%	10%	19%	22%	11%	12%	22%
Religious teachers	15%	27%	17%	15%	18%	9%	13%
Teachers from schools	13%	40%	13%	15%	13%	7%	10%

Figure 80: Preferred Source of Information on Safety Behaviour - by Gender

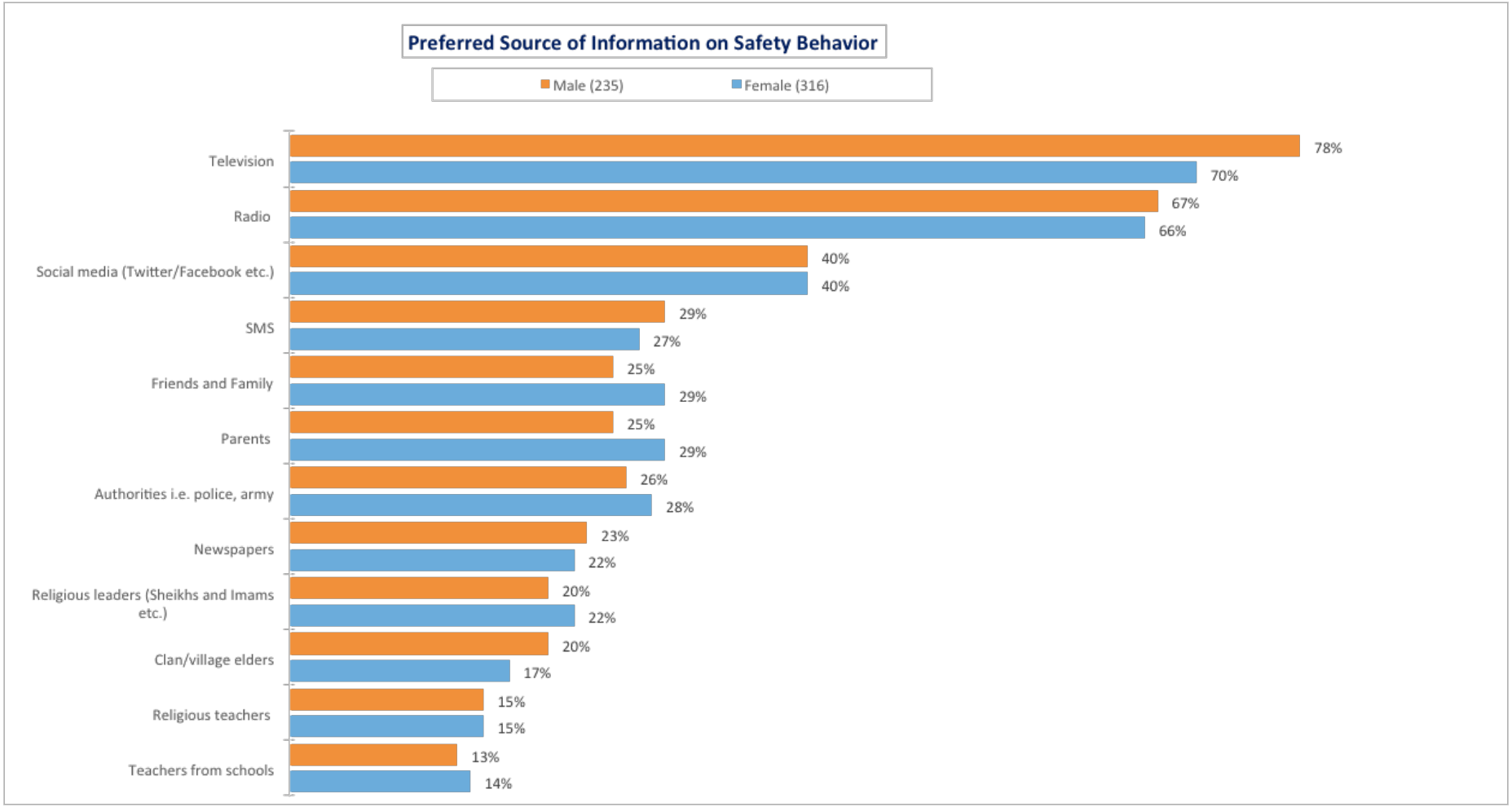


Table 6: Preferred Source of Information on Safety Behaviour - by Level of Education

Preferred Source of Information on Safe Behaviour	Total (551)	No formal education (128)	Madrassa/ Koranic school only (42)	Some primary education (38)	Primary education completed (24)	Some secondary education (44)	Secondary education completed (98)	College education (13)	University education (163)
Television	73%	61%	69%	68%	71%	84%	78%	62%	81%
Radio	67%	69%	71%	68%	63%	70%	63%	62%	65%
Social media (Twitter/Facebook)	40%	23%	45%	37%	25%	43%	38%	31%	55%
SMS	28%	25%	48%	32%	25%	32%	29%	31%	23%
Friends and Family	27%	26%	45%	34%	21%	25%	27%	38%	23%
Parents	27%	19%	57%	34%	13%	32%	26%	62%	23%
Authorities i.e. police, army	27%	32%	50%	24%	17%	23%	17%	15%	26%
Newspapers	23%	13%	24%	18%	4%	36%	19%	38%	31%
Religious leaders (Sheikhs and Imams)	21%	16%	26%	26%	13%	23%	21%	23%	24%
Clan/village elders	18%	16%	17%	18%	4%	14%	24%	8%	20%
Religious teachers	15%	11%	21%	24%	13%	25%	14%	15%	13%
Teachers from schools	13%	7%	24%	26%	13%	11%	13%	31%	12%

Figure 81: Languages Spoken and Written - by Age

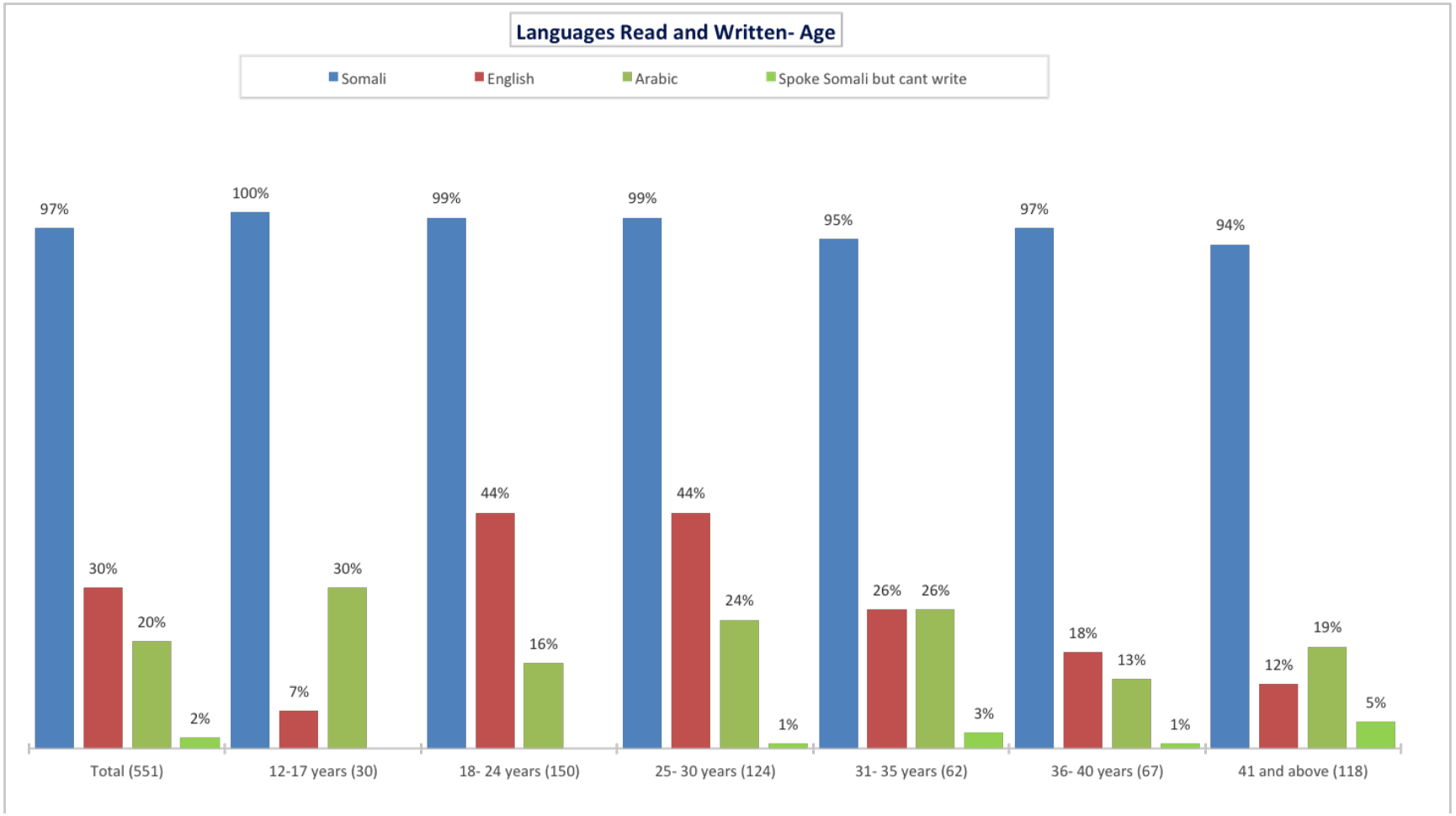
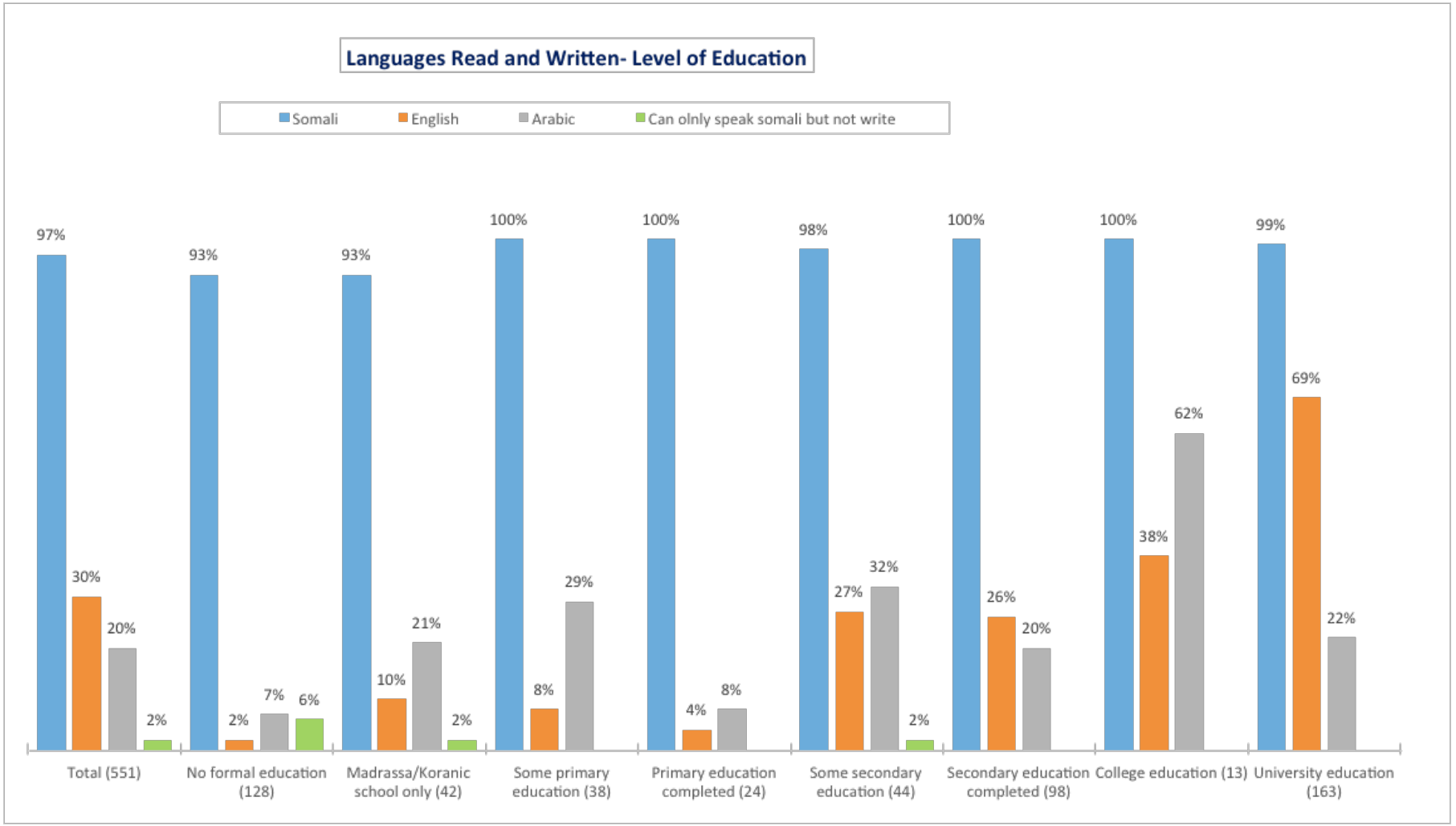
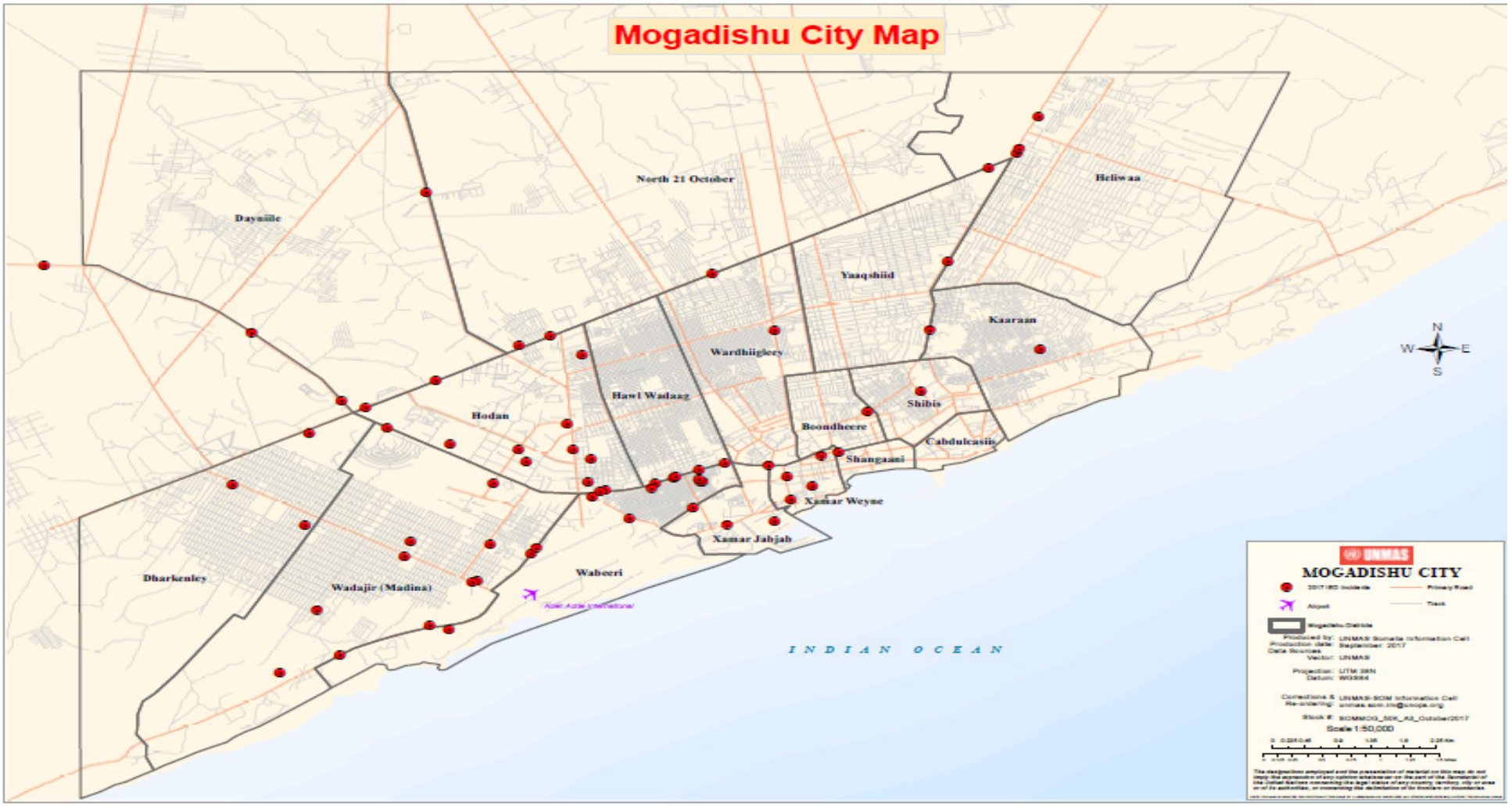


Figure 82: Languages Spoken and Written - by Level of Education



6.6 Map of Mogadishu with IED Incidents in 2017



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