

Mid-Term Media monitoring report



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

SFCG-TL	Search for Common Ground-Timor-Leste
BR	Babadok Rebenta
KDD	Karau Dikur Ba Dame
POSA	Public Outreach Service Announcement
TLMDC	Timor-Leste Media Development Centre
YR4PB	Youth Radio for Peace Building
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YEPS	Youth Engagement to Promote Stability
DAME	Democracy and Development Through Action and Media Empowerment
NAO	National Authorization Office
RTL	Radio Timor-Leste
NSA	Non-state Actor
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
DM&E	Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

1. Executive Summary

In May-June 2014, Search for Common Ground Timor-Leste (SFCG-TL) conducted Listenership Surveys throughout 12 districts¹ of Timor-Leste. The purpose of the survey was to track the listenership rates of its four radio programs: Babadok Rebenta (BR) Radio Magazine and talkshows, Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD) Radio Drama, Her Story/Feto nia Istoría radio magazine and talkshows, and Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs). This report, which is prepared by the Monitoring and Evaluation Team at SFCG-TL, examines the results of these surveys in regard to each radio programming in order to truly evaluate the reach, resonance and response of SFCG-TL media programming, learn about the radio listenership habits of Timorese society, and make recommendations based on the results.

SFCG-TL's team and community radio stations' members themselves conducted the interviews in an attempt to increase community radio stations' commitment and ownership of the radio programs, which were produced by SFCG, some in partnership with Timor-Leste Media Development Center (TLMDC), and broadcasted through community radio stations. The interviewers used an in person interviewing approach², filling out a standard questioner per respondent. After all listenership surveys were completed and all the data collected, there were 660 respondents interviewed. Out of the 660 respondents, 468 respondents said they listen to the radio, making up to 71% of total respondents. Further questions were asked to these respondents only. The following analysis and results will therefore focus on the 468 respondents, who listen to the radio; 45 percent of which were women and 65 percent were young (16-29 years old).

Major Findings

- Radio is the most popular media outlet to disseminate information and generate dialogue throughout Timor-Leste's society. Out of the 660 respondents, 71% listen to the radio.
- SFCG Timor-Leste radio programs have good listenership rates. Babadok Rebenta (BR) is the most popular amongst the four radio programs, with 51% listenership rate (out of the 468 radio listeners), followed by Her Story/Feto nia Istoría with 44%; Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD) with 41%, and Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs) had a 33% rate. In the base line survey only 14% respondent listened to radio program Babadok Rebenta, while 8% listened to radio drama Karau Dikur ba Dame and all the respondents could not identify the difference

¹ Ermera was excluded as it has only recently renewed its partnership with SFCG.

² For a detailed explanation of the in-person interview approach, see the Methodology section.

between Public Outreach Services Announcement and news or information compared with listener survey result.

- Respondents generally prefer Tetun as the broadcasting language in the 12 districts, with 97% of respondents saying that they preferred Tetun.
- Respondents mostly listen to the radio at night. 53% of respondents listen from 08-10pm, 48% listen in the evening from 05-08pm, and 33% listen in the morning from 08-10am. Thus, broadcasting SFCG-TL programs during these three time slots will help maximize programs' listenership rates.
- Almost 50% BR listeners from the 16-29 year old age group, and 76% of the 205 listeners to Her Story, reported that the content and formatting of SFCG-TL radio programming were innovative and engaging unlike other similar radio magazines and programs. Respondents were attracted to SFCG-TL's radio programming's way of dealing with issues pertaining to Timorese youth and explores potential solutions to those issues, all in an entertaining format. This contrasts with most radio programming, which while entertaining, lacks a positive message.
- Respondents are benefiting from the radio programs and are using the messages in their daily lives. After listening to the radio programs, 45% of respondents said they discussed the issues raised in the program with their colleagues, peers, and family. While 30% stated that they participated or organized activities to precipitate the messages learned from SFCG-TL radio programs.
- SFCG-TL's radio programming are influential in peace-building and conflict resolution. 34% of radio listeners said radio programs have had a high influence in promoting peace, harmony and reconciliation in Timor-Leste through changing people's mindsets in regard to peace and justice in society, and 31% said that radio programs have increased people's awareness in regard to solving local issues through dialogue.

Looking Ahead

The Listenership survey has produced some great results and proved the effectiveness of radio programming. However, it also highlighted the need for improvement in order for SFCG-TL to reach a wider audience. Based on the results from the survey, SFCG-TL will try to alter its radio programs' formatting, airing times, and broadcasting format so as to reflect current audience's preferences and listening habits.

Moreover, SFCG-TL and other partners need to work more closely and strengthen relationships with community radio stations on publicity campaigns, increasing their production quality and

capacity, and strengthening their capacity on common ground journalism. On the other hand, working with community radio stations is very effective for SFCG|TL to achieve its goal of reaching a wide number of listeners for community radios are the most popular and trustworthy among listeners in the districts.

2. Project Background

Ever since SFCG-TL started its operations in Timor-Leste in 2010, it had recognized the power of media as a mean to promoting peace and stability in Timor-Leste. Therefore, SFCG-TL first program was the Youth Radio for Peace Building (YR4PB) project in 2010, which was funded by USAID. After the evidential success of YR4PB, SFCG-TL continued and expanded its radio programming through its current two major projects: Youth Engagement to Promote Stability (YEPS) and Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment (DAME), funded by USAID and the European Commission through the National Authorizing Office (NAO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, respectively. Through the YEPS and the DAME projects, radio programs have been implemented in various innovative formats such as radio magazines, talkshows, radio dramas, and POSAs.

As part of the YEPS project, SFCG-TL, in collaboration with TLMDC, produced a 24 episodes (30-minute each) radio magazine entitled, Babadok Rebenta. The radio magazine was broadcasted throughout 14 community, 2 campus and 2 commercial radio stations across Timor-Leste, as well as nationally on Radio Timor-Leste (RTL). Additionally, at the time the survey was conducted, SFCG-TL continued producing its successful radio drama series entitled, Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD) or Buffalo's Horn of Peace with 8 of 25 episodes (each 30 minutes in length). The radio drama episodes are broadcasted twice a week.

Under the DAME project, SFCG-TL and community radio also produced and broadcasted 48 Public Outreach Service Announcements and 258 talkshows. To maximize listenership of all the pre-produced and live radio shows, SFCG-TL developed a massive publicity and promotion campaign³, including radio spots, ad-libs, banners, and posters to publicize the radio programs and on-air quizzes to elicit feedback from youth in all 13 districts. The objectives SFCG-TL intended to achieve through its four radio programs were:

- a. To bridge the gap between Timorese youth and social and political structures at the local and national level and contribute to conflict prevention through the innovative use of media.

³ The promotion campaign was carried out in all 13 districts as SFCG-TL anticipated its broadcasting campaign would be nationwide. However, the survey was conducted in 12 districts.

- b. To better inform population about NSA activities as well as democratization, policymaking, and conflict sensitive development processes.

During the production process of the four radio programs, SFCG-TL utilized a new operations strategy based on lessons learned during implementation of the first phase of the YR4PB project. This new operations strategy is part of SFCG-TL's commitment to invest in grassroots approach to youth and peacebuilding. Therefore, SFCG-TL and TLMDC trained radio programs' producers to implement the following grassroots approaches:

- a. Directly linking the project to the local community by building trust between the project implementers and community members in order to minimize the sense of outside journalists "parachuting" into the location;
- b. Research and report on local youth issues while engaging the local youth either as subjects of programming or as participants in the interactive outreach activities;
- c. Consulting and cooperating with program peers to ensure that the radio programs are actually addressing youth issues more widely throughout Timor-Leste.

In order to ensure relevancy of the radio programming objectives and strategies, and to provide feedback to inform SFCG-TL future initiatives, both media and outreach, SFCG-TL conducted listenership surveys among 660 individuals in 12 districts along with 18 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) nationwide with listeners of community radio stations in Timor-Leste. The survey focused on listenership related to reach, resonance and response (3R) framework. The primary purposes of the listenership surveys were:

- a. To measure listenership rates, relevance of the radio programs and their effectiveness in influencing people's lives.
- b. To understand the social issues that are most important to the community in each district.

Therefore the survey was designed not only to capture respondents' listening rates and habits, but also what behavioral or attitudinal changes they identified from listening to the programs.

3. Methodology

The survey was conducted using an in-person-interview method, which involved filling out a standard questionnaire⁴ based on the 3R (Reason, Resonance, and Response) approach. In-person

⁴ The questionnaire was designed by SFCG Asia Region DM&E Specialist, and later discussed and modified by SFCG-TL team to reflect local contexts.

interviews are not a self-administrated survey—the interviewer does not hand in the survey to the respondent and ask them to fill out on their own. The interviewer asks the questions and records the answers, thereby ensuring higher-quality data collection. Conducting in-person interviews is a convenience or nonprobability sampling method, which means that respondents are chosen for the research because they are readily available or have specific characteristics. Likewise, when conducting the interviews, the SFCG-TL team, alongside the community radio members, ensured that the sample of 660 participants, though selected at random, consisted of mostly young people and also had a women representation. The participants came from 12 districts, 16 sub-districts, and 26 villages. The sub-districts and villages were selected based on proximity because it was economically efficient, and where there was a strong radio frequency. The survey was conducted with the help of 32 community radio station members – 2 from each (16 community radio stations). Community radio stations of Liquica, Maubesi and Same also involved students from local senior high schools; in total 16 students. By working with community radio SFCG found that this activity increased the commitment and ownership of community radio stations, as well as demonstrating to them how many people actually listen to their radio station. The survey was carried out from the fourth week of May 2014 until the first week of June 2014. The total size was determined based on the scientific sample size formula while allowing for a 95 percent confidence level to avoid falling in type I or type II errors. The sample size formula used is as follows:

$$ss = [Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)] / c^2$$

The sample sizes for the listenership survey in each district are presented in table 1 below:

District	Total population ⁶	Total sample size	Gender	
			Male	Female
Dili	234,331	162	105	57
Baucau	111,484	77	50	27
Maliana	89,787	62	40	22
Vique-que	70,177	49	32	17
Oecusse	67,736	45	29	16
Liquica	63,329	44	29	15
Lospalos/Lautem	60,218	42	27	15
Suai/Covalima	60,063	42	27	15
Ainaro	59,382	41	27	14
Manufahi/Same	48,894	34	22	12
Aileu	45,512	32	21	11
Manatuto	43,246	30	19	11
Total	951,947	660	429	231

Table 1: Total population in each district and the sample size selected for the survey⁷

⁵ Where Z is the z-value (1.96 for 95% confidence level), P is percentage chosen (.5 for the needed sample size), and c is the confidence interval (.05 for a 95% confidence level).

⁶ Source: National Census of Timor-Leste 2011. Total population from all ages (16-50 above) in 12 districts sample size.

The interviewers were provided an orientation on survey methodology before being deployed in communities. After the completion of this first phase, the interviewers met with the lead contact at SFCG-TL to review their experience and refresh on the survey methodology. They were then deployed to the more remote upcountry locations. The orientation was designed to familiarize them with the survey questionnaire⁸, as well as enhancing their skills and technique in administering the survey. Each field supervisor conducted on the spot editing of all questionnaires when feedback was provided in order to improve the quality of the interviews for the following day and to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding. After the completion of the data collection process, DM&E team at SFCG-TL crosschecked the data for completeness, validity, consistency, and accuracy. The data were later entered and analyzed technologically using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Quantitative data were entered and analyzed, qualitative data were clustered according to type of responses and then coded to interpret the findings, and open-ended questions were clustered into a maximum of 11 response categories, then coded and analyzed.

4. Analysis

4.1 Radio Listeners Demographics and Habits

4.1.1 Demographics

SFCG-TL wanted to know more about radio listeners in Timor-Leste, in terms of their age groups, gender breakdown, educational levels, and occupational identity. Demographic information was, therefore, collected for all respondents, listeners and non-listeners. Majority of survey respondents were young (61% were from the 16-29 years old age group), 51% men and 49% women, and secondary school graduates (44%). Students occupied the single largest proportion with 31% (203), followed by housewives 17% (114), and unemployed workers 12% (77).

Of the total 660 respondents, almost three quarters (71%) listen to the radio. The districts of Manatuto and Aileu had the highest percentage of listeners, 91% in Manatuto and 82% in Aileu. Baucau and Oecusse also had a large proportion, a percentage of 78 for both. Furthermore, in each district, at least more than half of the surveyed sample listened to the radio, which is a significant proportion nevertheless. There are many reasons that could be attributing to the varied percentage of radio listeners from one district to another, but one main reason could be the strength of radio frequency in each district. Baucau and Oecusse have especially strong radio

⁷ The numbers in this table are the proposed district sample sizes and gender breakdown. However, when the surveys were conducted sample sizes in districts changed a bit while maintaining the total sample size. The gender breakdown also changed for SFCG-TL decided to include more women, as women were more readily available at home than men.

⁸ A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.

frequencies, thus, allowing for a higher percentage of radio listeners. See table 2 below for the number of listener in each district:

Table 2: Number of Listeners in Each District

District	# of respondents	Listens to radio?			
		Yes		No	
Dili	162	113	70%	49	30%
Baucau	77	60	78%	17	22%
Maliana	63	36	57%	27	43%
Viqueque	49	30	61%	19	39%
Oecusse	45	35	78%	10	22%
Liquica	42	30	71%	12	29%
Suai	42	22	52%	20	48%
Ainaro	41	31	76%	10	24%
Lospalos	41	31	76%	10	24%
Same	34	25	74%	9	27%
Aileu	33	27	82%	6	18%
Manatuto	33	30	91%	3	9%
Total	660	468	71%	192	29%

The survey also included questions on what language they speak at home and in which language they prefer to listen to radio programming. The data showed that 97% of the respondents prefer Tetun Language.

Table 3: Gender and age breakdown of respondents from each district

District			Age group			Gender	
District	# Of respondents	%	16-29	30-49	50 +	Male	Female
Dili	162	25%	121	32	9	86	76
Baucau	77	12%	38	32	7	33	44
Maliana	63	10%	33	24	6	29	34
Viqueque	49	7%	20	24	5	24	25
Oecusse	45	7%	26	15	4	22	23
Suai	42	6%	19	16	7	24	18
Liquica	42	6%	32	7	3	18	24
Ainaro	41	6%	27	11	3	23	18
Lospalos	39	6%	19	16	4	23	16
Manufahi	34	5%	19	9	6	20	14
Manatuto	33	5%	21	12	0	19	14
Alieu	33	5%	28	3	2	18	15
Total	660	100%	403	201	56	339	321

The distributions of respondents according to their education and occupational identity are presented in Table 4 below. In terms of educational attainment, almost half (44%) are secondary school graduates and 22% are pre-secondary school graduates.

Table 4: Respondents by occupation and educational level

Occupation			Education		
Title	#	%	Educational Level	#	%
Student	203	31%	Masters and beyond	5	1%
Housewife	114	17%	Undergraduate	37	6%
Farmer	78	12%	Secondary	292	44%
Unemployed	77	12%	Pre-secondary	145	22%
Trader	39	6%	Primary	79	12%
Civil Servant	33	5%	Informal education	8	1%
NGO Worker	23	3%	Illiterate	94	14%
Security Guard	18	3%			
Suco Council Member	17	3%			
Retired	11	2%			
Health Professional	8	1%			
Military	7	1%			
Police	5	1%			
Veterans	5	1%			
Fisherman	3	0%			
Others	19	3%			
Total	660	100%		660	100%

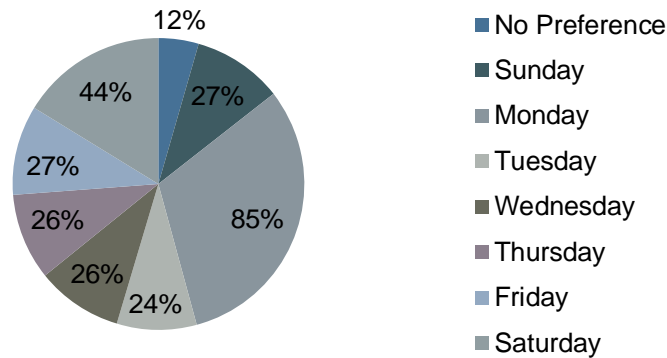
4.1.2 Habits

The respondents were asked about their radio listening habits in terms of when, where, and how they listen to the radio, what are some of the barriers that keep them from listening to the radio, and respondents' preferred radio programming format and radio stations.

Of the 660 respondents, while 71% (468) of the respondents listen to the radio, 29% (192) did not listen to the radio. The 29% of the non-listeners group listed some of the reasons of not listening to the radio regularly; such as no personal radio set at home was the most prominent reason with 56%, followed by lack of accessibility to radio frequency (17%), and lastly preference of television over radio (12%). In terms of where people usually listen to the radio, most listeners (93%) said they listen to the radio at home, followed by workplace/office (3%), at taxi (2%), at someone else's house (2%) and at street (1%).

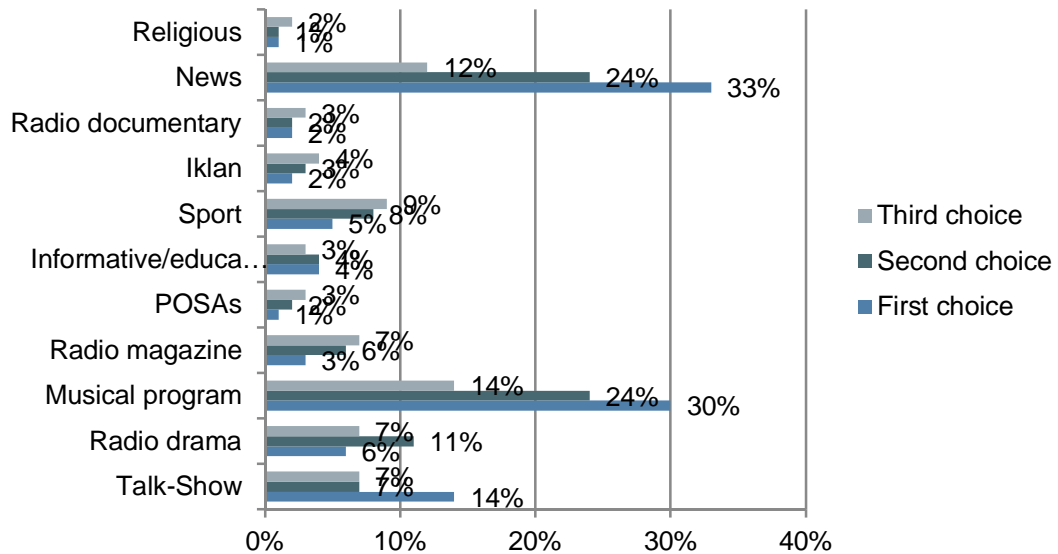
The most preferred time slot for radio listening is 8-10pm (53%) at night, followed by 5-8 pm in the evening (48%), and 8-10 am (33%) in the morning. From among the 468 respondents who listen to the radio - the majority of respondents (85%) said the favorite day to listen to the radio is Monday. The results regarding respondents' favorite day to listen to the radio are shown in chart 1 below.

Chart 1: Radio Listening Preferences Habits by Day



The survey also asked respondents to identify their preferred radio programming. The data shows that 33% of the 468 radio listeners preferred news, followed by musical programs (30%); talkshows (14%), radio dramas (6%), radio magazines (3%), and POSAs (1%). A detailed presentation of the data on preferred radio programming can be found below:

Chart 2: Popularity of Different Radio Programming



Respondents were asked about the radio station they most frequently listen to, and how reliable and trustworthy they found the news presented by each station. The results are presented Table 5 and 6 below:

Table 5: Radio Stations by Reliability

Community Radio	215	46%
Radio Timor-Leste	192	41%
Radio Maubere	26	6%
Radio Rakambia	11	3%
Radio Commercial	7	2%
Other	17	4%

Table 6: Radio Stations by Popularity

Community Radio	239	51%
Radio Timor-Leste	176	38%
Radio Maubere	31	7%
Radio Jojo	14	3%
Radio Commercial	7	1%
Radio Rakambia	3	1%

Of the stations that are accessible in the districts, the local community radio stations (51%) is the most popular station, followed by Radio Timor-Leste (38%), and Radio Maubere (7%), a radio station owned by political party Fretelin. This indicates that listeners prefer listening to their local community radio stations to any of the national radio stations. Evidently, listeners trust the news broadcasted by community radio stations the most (46%), followed by Radio Timor-Leste (41%) and Radio Maubere (6%). The results of the survey suggest that SFCG-TL should continue to strengthen its relations with community radio stations, and work towards strengthening their capacity on common ground journalism, as well as their technical capacity in program production and hosting.

4.2 Radio Listeners Feedback on the Radio Programs

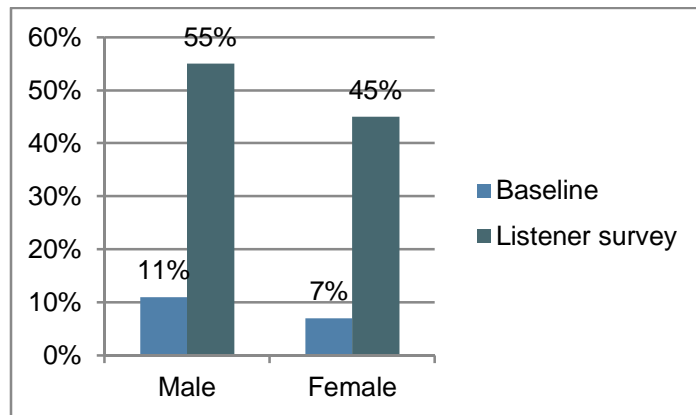
Respondents were asked questions about their feedback regarding the four radio programs: Babadok Rebenta (BR) Radio Magazine and talkshow, Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD) Radio Drama, Her Story/Feto nia Istorla and talkshow, and Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs). The Following sections present the findings specific to the 4 radio programs.

4.2.1 Babadok Rebenta (BR)

Babadok Rebenta is a radio program encompassing a radio magazine, and solution-oriented talkshow, broadcasted weekly by 14 community radio stations across the country. It aims to increase the ability of community members to use problem-solving techniques to solve local conflicts, thereby reducing violent behavior among youth and the broader public. The second cycle of Babadok Rebenta was launched in November 2013.

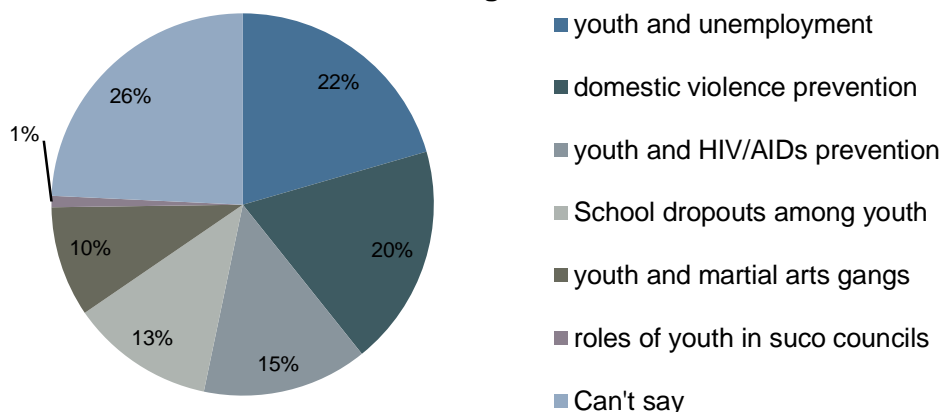
Respondents were first asked if they had ever listened to Babadok Rebenta. Out of the 468 respondents who listened to the radio, 51 % (239) indicated that they have listened to the program, 55% of which are male and 45% are female. 66% of the 239 respondents who listen to Babadok

Rebenta are young, 16 – 29 years old. In the baseline, youth who listened to the first cycle of the BR radio program totaled only 9% of respondents and adults totalled 19%, of which 7% were female and 11% male. The listener survey showed that the listenership has increased during the midterm program implementation as shown in the graph below.



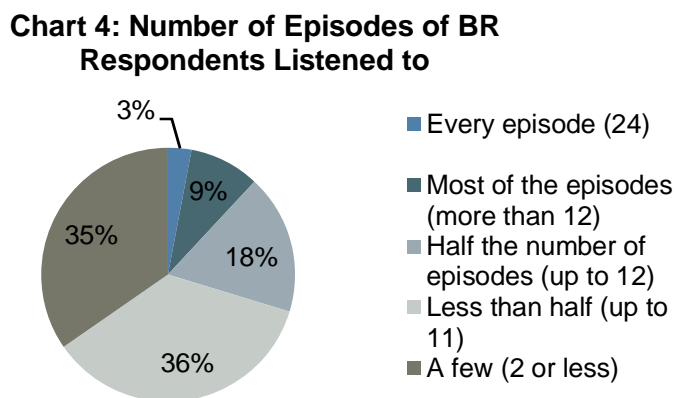
When asked unprompted what kinds of specific topics the program discussed, very few respondents were able to accurately identify program topics. Some of the respondents mentioned specific BR episode names while others gave general descriptions such as ‘societal ills,’ which does not clearly indicate whether they are familiar with BR program’s topics. However, respondents were able to mention a number of problems discussed on BR programs. The most commonly mentioned were youth and unemployment (22%), preventing domestic violence (20%), Youth and HIV-AIDS (15%), school dropout among youth (13%), youth and martial arts gangs (10%) and role of youth in Suco Councils (1%). According the baseline data issues identified from the first cycle included youth (19%), education (10%), peacebuilding (10%), cultural activities (6%), and development issues (6%). There were no specific relevant topics that were remembered when compared with listener survey.

Chart 3: Topics Remembered by Listeners of BR Program



Respondents were also asked about the number of episodes that they have listened to. Majority of respondents (36%) have listened to less than half of the total episodes (up to 11 episodes). In the baseline survey 13% had listened to more than half of episodes and 87% have either listened few episodes or rarely to listened it. The listener survey data showed that the listenership increased after Search For Common Ground implemented a strategic follow-up monitoring as well as coaching session with community radio on how to promote radio program and management of broadcasting time.

The results are summarized in Chart 4 below:



Out of 240 respondents who listened to BR, 43% of total respondents (55% male and 45% female), 28% of which are aged 16-29 years old, stated that BR program included issues of local priority and attempted to address them effectively. Respondents also reported changes in knowledge and attitudes, 17% of BR listeners reported that the program helped increase their knowledge and helped change the behavior of the youth. Table 7 below showcases some of the motivating factors that encourage listeners to tune in:

Table 7: Why People Listen to Babadok Rebenta

Statement	# Of respondents	%
BR program helps to increase community's knowledge of social issues among youth and changes attitudes and behaviors	41	17%
BR program helps in providing information on youth activities in other districts	27	11%

BR program motivates young people to build peace and value their lives	23	10%
BR program talks about youth roles in the development process and their future	23	10%
BR helps increase the knowledge of community on how to resolve problems using common understanding and avoid conflict	18	8%
BR program talks about contentious issues such as martial arts, domestic violence, and the decentralization process	17	7%
BR program helps increase knowledge of mothers to educate their children.	6	3%
The presenter of the BR program introduces the program very well and links different sessions with each other	8	3%
BR program talks about HIV-AIDS and how to prevent it.	7	3%
BR program facilitates discussion around involvement of youth and women in development process (such as their role in Suco Council).	3	1%

Respondents were asked on what differentiates BR from other similar radio magazines. Almost half (46%) of listeners aged 16-29 years old, and 38% of the male and 30% of the female total listeners thought that BR radio magazine is different from other similar radio magazines. A quarter of the BR listeners (47%) said that BR is different because it highlights and explores solutions for local issues. Another 18 percent said that it helps address problems faced by youth and women in Timor-Leste. Another 16 percent said that it promotes peace, justice and non-violence in Timorese society. The results are summarized in table 8 below:

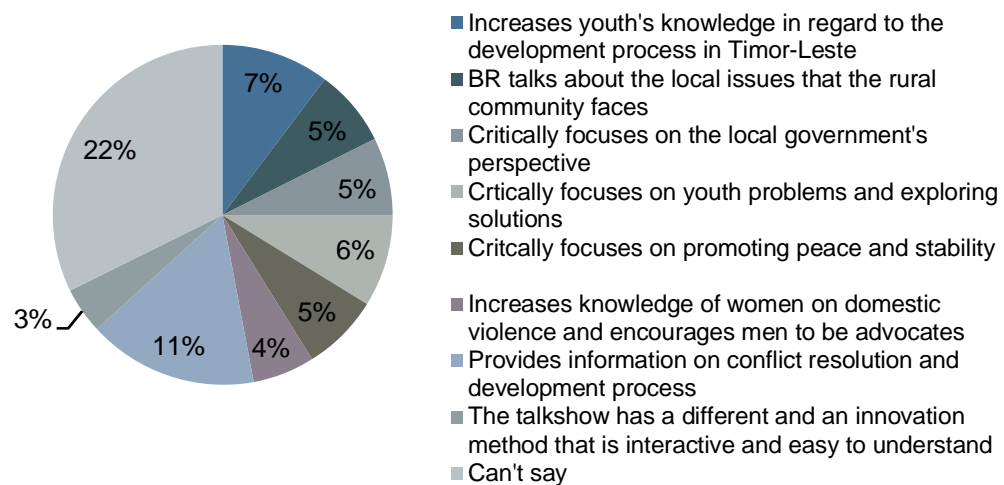
Table 8: Listeners' Opinion on the Uniqueness of BR in Comparison to Other Similar Programs

Statement	# of respondents	%
Helps to explore solutions	58	24%
Covers and highlights local issues and problems	55	23%
Creates opportunities of dialogue and interaction between parties in conflict	38	16%
Gives importance to the community's harmony and peace	35	15%
Provides opportunity for local citizens to connect with local authorities	32	13%
Highlights the problems and challenges faced by Timorese youth	22	9%
Gives an understanding of issues happening nationwide that hinder peacebuilding	15	6%
Highlights the local government issues in the district	6	3%
Helps generate awareness among community development and peace issues	2	1%

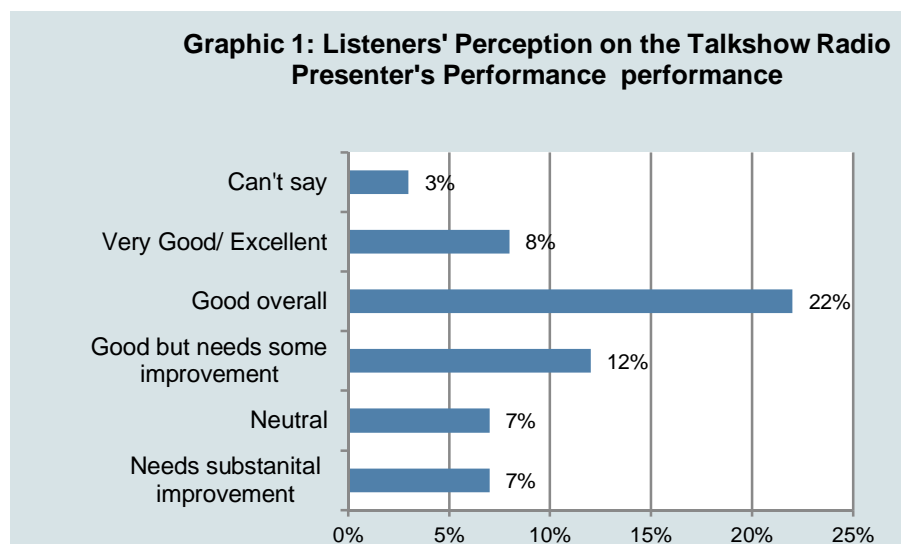
During the broadcasting of BR radio magazine, each community radio station also produced and broadcasted a number of radio talkshow (up to 16), which brings together stakeholders concerning the contentious issues faced by the community, including youth in Timorese society, and tries to find a common solution to the conflict.

The listeners were asked about what they thought was the importance of programming such as the BR radio talkshow. A total of 17% said that the program provided ample focus on addressing youth problem and providing solution to the issues discussed. The detailed data are presented in the Chart 5 below:

Chart 5: The Importance of BR Talkshow



The respondents were also asked to express their opinions regarding the performance of the radio presenter of the talkshow produced by community radio. Most listeners rated the performance of the radio program presenter to be good overall (22%). The results are shown in the graphic 1 below:



"The program helped me understand the importance of family in avoiding and preventing domestic violence in daily life," stated a FGD participant of Maubesi sub-district (Suco Council member)



During the listenership survey, SFCG-TL also conducted 18 Focus Group Discussions with 16 community radio stations' listeners in 12 districts to collect qualitative data related to BR radio magazine and talkshow. Most of the 166 FGD participants said BR helped to deepen their understanding of peacebuilding and acted as a reminder to avoid negative, conflict prone attitudes. Monitoring visits from the DM&E and media teams took place from April-May 2014.

Objectives of the FGDs were:

- To assess the quality of the radio program Babadok Rebenta (BR)
- To follow-up on the capacity/skill of the community radio station members on Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) facilitation;
- To assess the capacity of community radios on radio program branding/promotion; and
- To assess ways in which listeners were able to apply messages from BR into their lives.

The purpose of FGDs was not to try to assess listenership, but rather to focus on the content of BR radio program. The evaluation criteria focused on determining whether or not people like the BR radio program format, if they understand the concept, identify opportunities to apply what listeners heard into their own lives, and if the BR program has brought about any positive changes to listeners' lives. As identified through the listenership survey, the key messages retained by the listeners included: conflict prevention, domestic violence prevention, creating self-employment opportunities, the importance of youth's role in suco councils, and using Common Ground approach for conflict resolution.

In line with the listenership survey, the FGD participant weren't able to remember these specific topics. Most of the participants who listened regularly to BR radio program said the format of the programming was very clear, interesting and easy to follow.

All the youth, students, community members and local authority figures who participated in the FGDs and who listened to the BR radio program, even if it was their first time to tune in, were able to elucidate some important message provided through the BR radio program discussion. Participants found BR radio program interesting because it described the challenges that youth face in their daily lives. Furthermore, all participating groups said that BR radio program reflected their interests.

Community Radio station	All participant	Sex		Age			Position/Affiliation				CBOs/Local NGO
		M	F	16-29	30-44	45 above	Student	Youth community member	Local authority/security	Community member	
Aileu	9	8	1	7	1	1	0	2	1	6	0
Maubesi : <i>Listen</i>	7	7	0	5	2	0	2	2	2	0	1
<i>Non listen</i>	19	11	8	10	5	3	2	2	3	0	0
Suai	11	8	3	8	3	0	5	5	7	2	0
Manatuto	14	10	4	12	1	1	4	2	0	2	6
Bucoli	8	6	2	7	1	0	2	0	0	5	1
Baucau	7	2	5	6	1	0	5	2	0	0	0
Vique-que	7	2	5	5	2	0	0	3	0	4	0
Lospalos	7	4	3	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Dili-Jojo FM	7	4	3	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Liquica	9	5	4	9	0	0	1	6	0	0	2
Maliana	7	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Ainaro	12	5	7	11	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
Manufahi	12	7	5	12	0	0	5	4	0	1	2
Oecusse	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
Radio Liberdade	13	11	2	12	1	0	0	12	1	0	0
Radio Lorico	10	7	3	6	3	1	0	9	0	1	0
Total	166	104	62	137	22	6	35	52	14	35	24

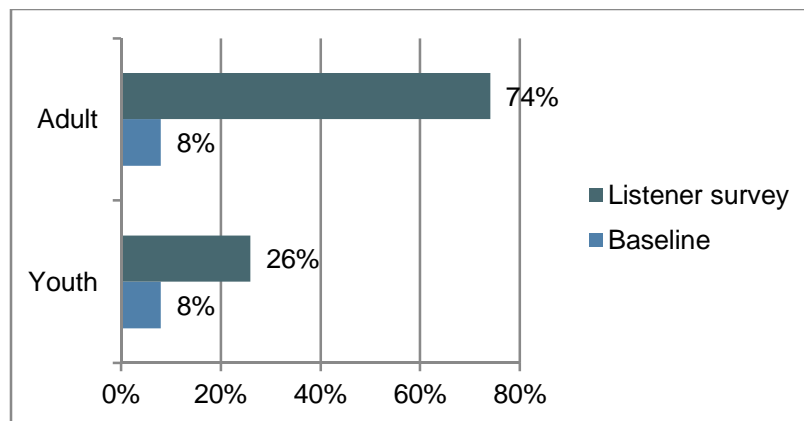
All 16 radio stations organized and facilitated the FGD session. It was shown that all partner radio stations have increased their ability to organize and facilitate FGDs which was measured by using a checklist that is marked off by SFCG staff while radio staff were conducting the FGD.

Moreover, the radio stations were asked to recommend any changes that they would like to see in the radio program and to explain their recommendations. The radio stations recommended that SFCG-TL should include more engaging features, increase length of programs, add greater emphasis on the different perspectives of each party, and have more affected people interviewed in each related district.

4.2.2 Karau Dikur Ba Dame (KDD)

Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD) is a radio drama broadcasted weekly by sixteen community, private and campus radio stations throughout the country. The radio drama features a dynamic cast of young local actors and volunteers, and follows the lives of a cast of characters including the Barbosa family, as they negotiate everyday challenges common to people across Timor-Leste. As the characters face these challenges, they find that they are able to overcome conflict by understanding their differences and acting on commonalities. The Tetun-language production focused on four main topics identified by young people from throughout Timor-Leste as being important to themselves and their communities; namely unemployment, domestic violence, youth conflict and youth manipulation. Promoting practical, non-violent, and cooperative ways to address conflict, the drama aims to break down negative stereotypes and provide examples of cooperative solutions to stimulate social progress.

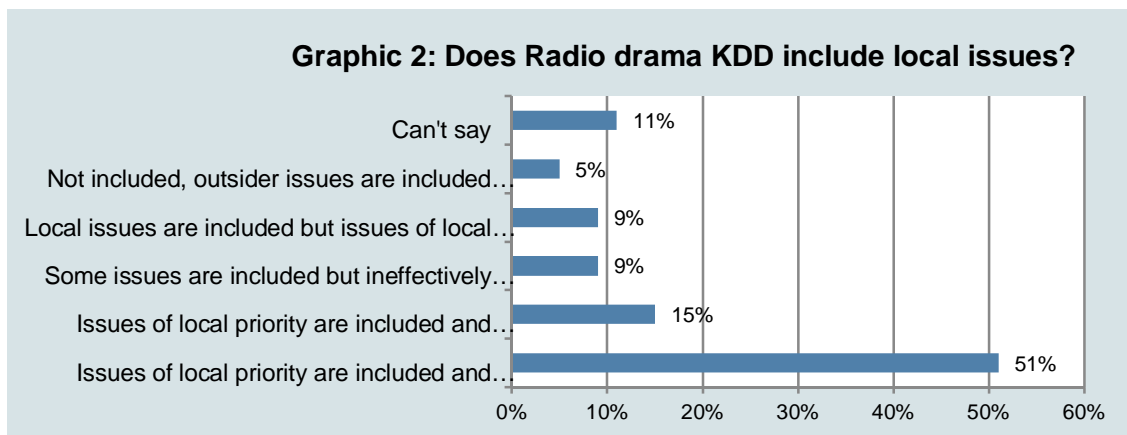
Respondents were first asked if they have ever listened to KDD program, 41% of the 468 radio listeners said that they listen to KDD, 26% of which were 16-29 years old, and 54% were males and 46% were females compared with baseline survey data only 8% from youth respondents listened to first cycle of KDD, of which 11% were male and 7% female, while adults who listened to radio program KDD was 8% and only 5% are women. During the radio program broadcasting the listenership of the second cycle of KDD has increased compared with the first cycle.



Respondents were asked the approximate number of episodes of radio drama that they listened to. Of the total eight episodes broadcasted, 34% of the KDD listeners (190) said they have listened to two episodes, whereas 21 % have listened to 4 episodes, and 25 % have listened to less than two episodes. As most of the listeners have listened to a few episodes of the radio drama, only few respondents were able to accurately identify the key messages and key issues discussed by the radio drama. Some of the key issues identified by the listeners are challenges faced by youth in their daily lives (20%), youth and gender relations (19%), youth manipulation (12%) and domestic violence (11%). A quarter (24%) of the listeners said they couldn't remember any key issues addressed by the drama.

Listeners reported that the KDD drama has been influential and impactful. 14% of KDD listeners said that they listened to the drama because it helps them understand the youth attitude, whereas 11% said it helps increase their knowledge of community on how to resolve problem and avoid conflict. Another 10% said that the KDD program helps to change the knowledge, behavior and attitude of youth. 9 percent said it helps stop violence and motivates people to promote peacebuilding and stability through positive attitude.

Out of 190 respondents who listened to KDD, 51% stated that it includes issues of local priority and attempts to address them. The results are presented in the Graphic 2 below:



Respondents were asked how KDD differs from other radio dramas. 33% listeners said that it helps to explore solutions—unlike other radio dramas, which are broadcasted for entertainment

purposes only. Another 23% said that it brings conflicting parties together towards agreement. The reasons are summarized in table 9 below:

Table 9: What makes radio drama KDD different from other similar radio dramas?

Statement	# of responses	%
Helps to explore solutions	63	33%
Tries to bring conflicting parties towards agreement	46	24%
Encourages dialogue and interaction between both parties of conflicts and concerned stakeholders	32	17%
Gives importance to the achievements of peace and development process	39	21%
Includes up-to-date issues of priority at the local level	39	21%

This is an interesting result and encourages SFCG-TL to keep using the same program in promoting peace and stability in the future. In order to increase listenership of this drama and facilitate peace process in their community, SFCG need to review and increase the outreach campaign or develop a comprehensive radio program promotional strategy through community radio station in each district before and during broadcasting.

To assess the quality of KDD radio program and strengthen relationships with community radios SFCG-TL conducted 8 FGDs with 8 community radios in 7 districts (Maliana, Liquica, Aileu, Ainaro, Suai, Same, and Manatuto). The 8 FGDs had 87 participants in total aged 15-45 years old. Some of the key messages the listeners reported were: facing hardships and the importance of staying positive, early marriage and how it can lead to domestic violence, understanding the impact of one's actions in conflicts, the importance of staying united and working together especially within a family. Table 10 below gives the number of participants in each districts and their gender and age breakdown.

Table 10: Numbers of participants in the FGDs at each community radio

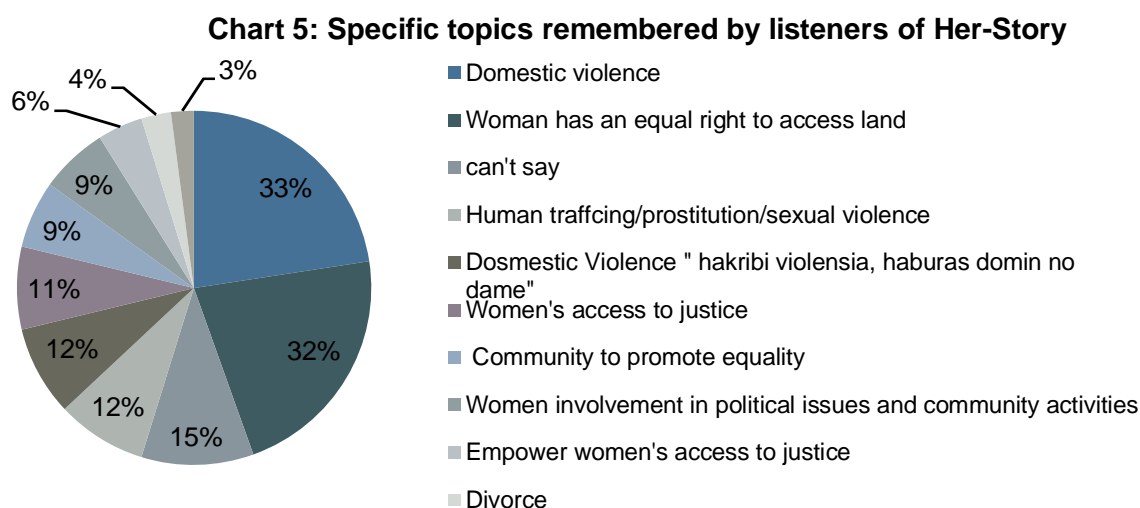
Radio	Date of Discussion	Total Participants	Male/Female	Age
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Maliana Community Radio	18/09/14	8	5F & 3M	18-31
Tokodede-Liquiça Community Radio	19/09/14	10	6F & 4M	18-27
Rai Husar – Aileu Community Radio	22/09/14	8	4F & 4M	17-36
Mauloko-Maubise Community Radio	23/09/14	10	4F & 6M	17-45
Tatamailau-Ainaro Community Radio	24/09/14	10	8F & 2M	16-18
Cova Taroman-Suai Community Radio	25/09/14	10	8F & 2M	16-28
Boaventura-Same Community Radio	26/09/14	13	5F & 8M	17-24
Iliu'ai Manatuto Community Radio	30/09/14	18	4F & 14M	15-20
Total		87		

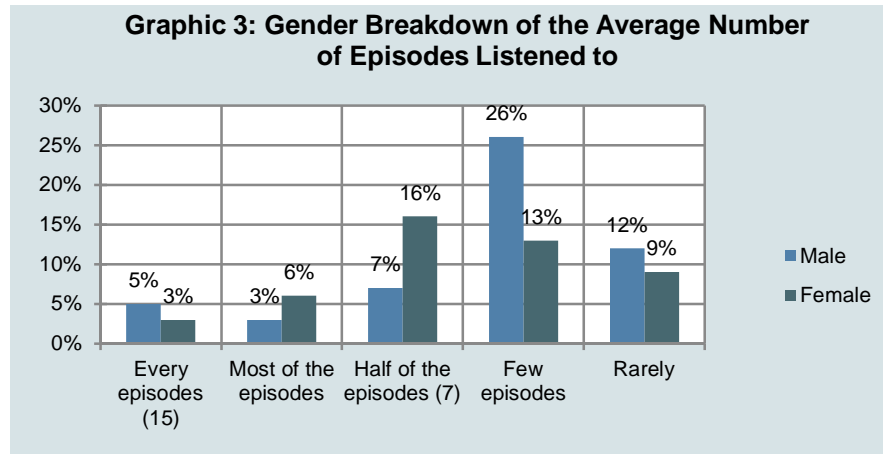
4.2.3 HerStory

HerStory is a radio program that included a radio magazine and a talk-show. It was broadcasted weekly by eighteen radio stations throughout the country; HerStory aimed to empower women and enhance their access to justice. HerStory was launched on April 10, 2013 and completed on 30 November 2013.

Respondents were first asked if they had ever listened to HerStory program. 44% of HerStory listeners out of the 468 radio listeners, 54% of which were male and 46% were female, were able to recall some of the issues discussed by HerStory such as domestic violence (33%), women's rights to land ownership (32%). The details around the issues covered by the program are summarized in chart 5 below:



Respondents were also asked the number of episodes of Her Story that they listened to. 39% listeners said that they listened to a few (three or less) of the total 15 episodes. The results are shown in Graphic 3:

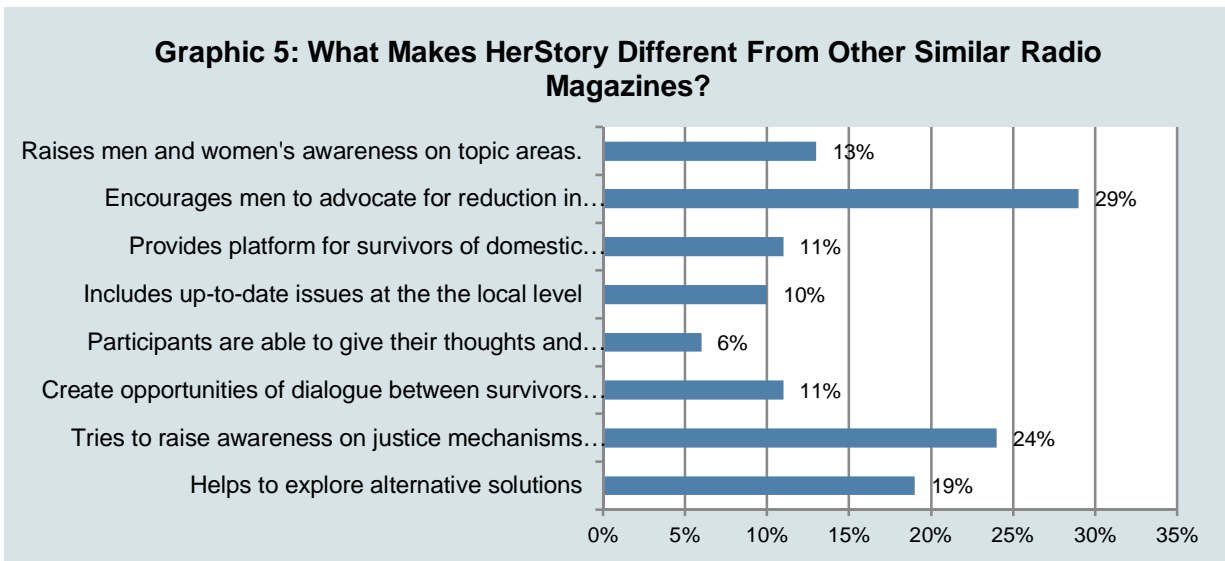


The respondents were also asked what motivates them to listen to the program. 17% of HerStory listeners said that it is because it helps women to know about their rights to land and how to access formal justice. Another 16% said that it helps women to understand equality in terms of accessing land without discrimination. 15% of the listeners said that they listened to the program because it focuses on problems faced by rural women, 11% listeners found HerStory to be a civic education program that helps changes the attitudes and behaviors of community members around domestic violence (11%). However, 20% listeners said that they listened to the program but were not able to identify a message from the program. It is an interesting finding for SFCG-TL to evaluate how much of the radio programming people are understanding. Out of the 205 respondents who listened to the HerStory program, 47% stated that it included Issues of local priority and attempted to address them. The results disaggregated by gender listed in the Table 11 below:

Table 11: Relevance of Issues discussed in the HerStory Program

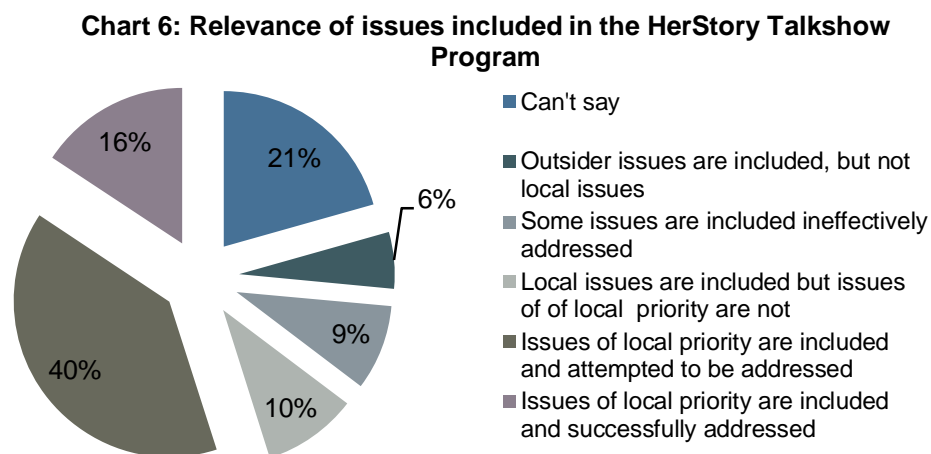
Statement	Male	Female
Issues of local priority are included and attempted to be addressed	24%	22%
Issues of local priority are included and successfully addressed	8%	7%
Local issues are included but issues of local priority are not	3%	4%
Outsider issues are included, but not local issues	2%	2%
Some issues are included but ineffectively addressed	2%	3%
Can't say	13%	8%

Respondents were also asked what makes HerStory program different from other similar radio programs. 70% (39% male and 32% female) of HerStory listeners said that the program is very different from other similar radio magazines because the program encouraged men to advocate for reduction in violence against women (29%). Similarly, other 24% said that the program is unique because it raises awareness on justice mechanisms and services specific to women’s access to justice. The detailed reasons are summarized in the Graphic 5 below:



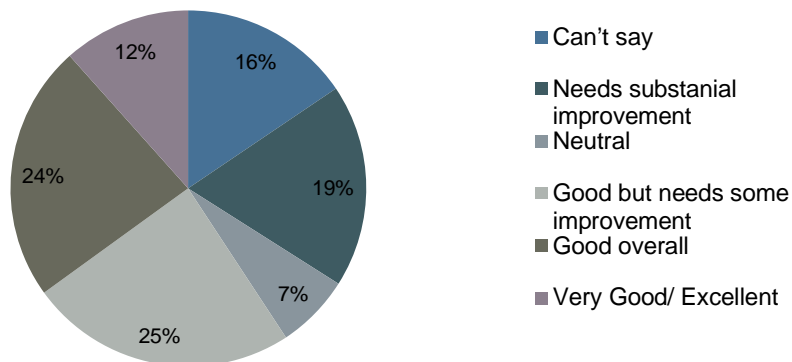
During the broadcasting of HerStory radio magazine, each community radio station also produced and broadcasted a maximum of 3 radio talk-shows which involved relevant stakeholders to discuss issues and challenges as presented in the HerStory radio magazines. The talkshows aimed to raise awareness on justice mechanisms and services and promote women’s access to justice and for listeners to hear personal stories from their own communities.

Out of 205 HerStory talk-show listeners, 40% stated that local prevalent issues are included and attempted to be addressed by the program. Whereas 16% listeners said that the program included local issues and successfully addressed them. A total of 21% listeners were unable to identify what was the focus of the program, and six percent said that HerStory program included issues from outside that were not local issues. But it might have been because of the sensitivity of the issues discussed and the high potential for community members to deny their existence. The data is show in chart 6 below:



The listeners were not highly impressed with the performance of the radio program producer and presenter of the HerStory program. A total of 36 percent said that the performance of the radio presenters was either good or very good, while 51% were not impressed and recommended for further improvement. The result is presented in chart 7 below:

Chart 7: Performance of Radio Talkshow's Presenter

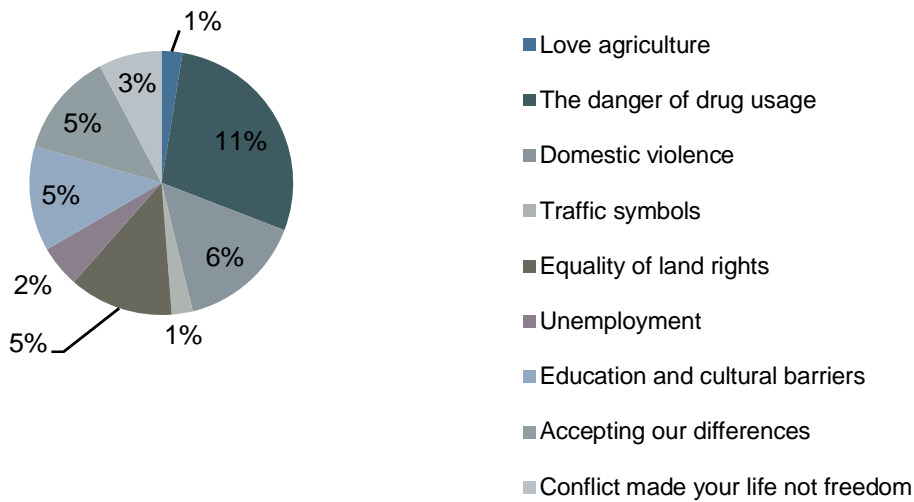


4.2.4 Public Outreach Services Announcements (POSAs)

While broadcasting four radio programs, SFCG and community radio stations also produced and broadcasted POSAs to spread out the core messages of peace, harmony and women's access to justice to the wider community.

Out of 468 respondents who listen to the radio, 32% listened to the POSAs.. The respondents were asked if they could identify the key messages that they identified from listening to the POSAs. Listeners identified various messages and issues, which are listed in chart 8 below:

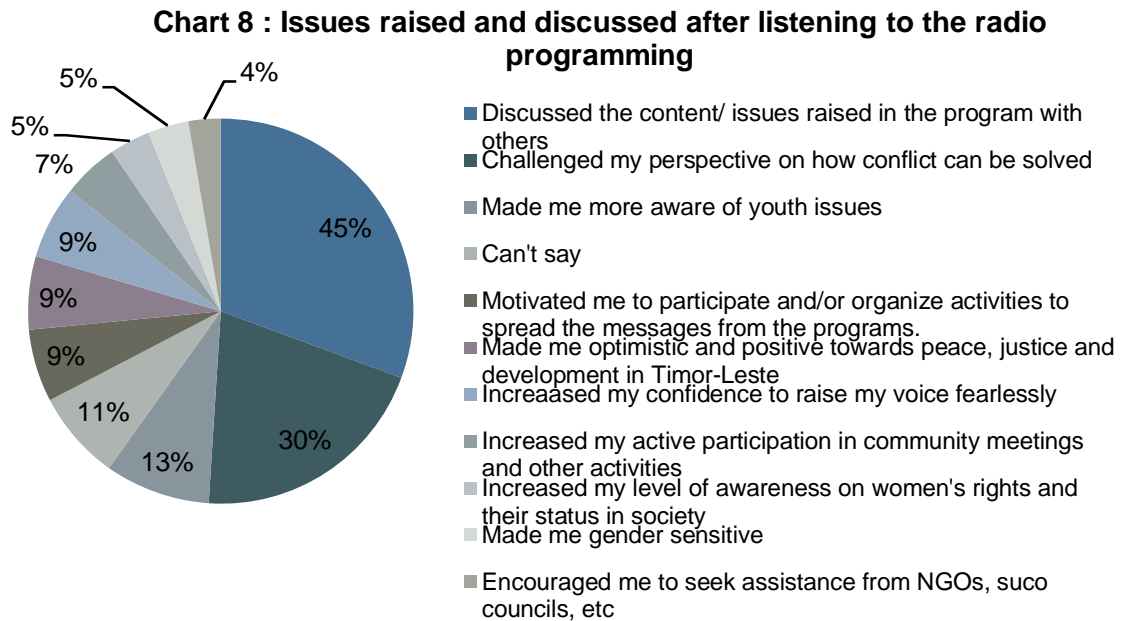
Chart 8: Main Key Messages Taken from POSAs



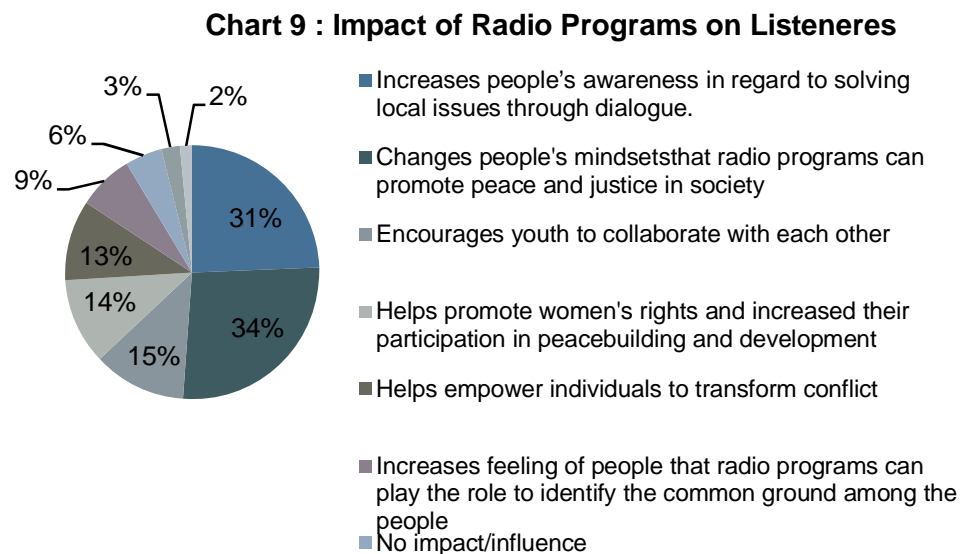
In the baseline survey respondent not clear with difference between POSAs and announcements produced during the previous Youth Radio for Peacebuilding project. Therefore respondent can't specify the topics related to POSAs that Search For Common ground produced and broadcasting through community radio. After compared with listener survey data showed that the listenership have increased their knowledge about different between POSAs and announcements.

4.3 Attitude Changes Among Radio Listeners

The respondents were asked what they did after listening to the radio programs. From among 337 respondents who listen to all radio programs, 45% said they discussed the contents/issues raised in the program with others; whereas 30% said their perspectives on how conflict can be solved has been challenged as a result of the radio programs.



Respondents were also asked about the influence of radio programs. 34% from 337 radio programs listeners said that the radio programs were able to change people's mindsets, that radio programs can promote peace and justice in society; whereas 31% said it helped increased awareness of using dialogue to solve local issues. The detailed data is presented in Chart 9 below:

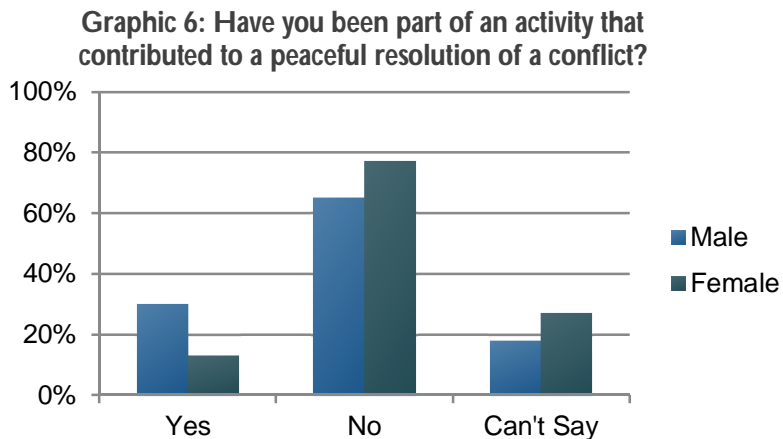


The results

of

the listenership survey overall shows a significant improvement when compared to the results of the joint baseline survey for the YEPS and DAME Projects conducted in 2012 in six districts (Baucau, Aileu, Dili, Mantuto, Ermera and Liquica). The baseline survey found that out of 601 youth surveyed, only 17% surveyed listened to the Babadok Rebenta radio drama (11% of male and 7% of female), while even fewer listened to “Karau Dikur ba Dame” (8%). The results were low as some areas surveyed did not have radio frequency. However, in the listenership survey, out of 347 respondents surveyed in 5 of the same 6 districts of baseline survey (Baucau, Aileu, Dili, Manatuto and Liquica excluding Ermera), 260 respondents reported that they listen to radio. From the 260 who listen to the radio, 48% said that they listened Babadok Rebenta radio program, and 39% listened to Karau Dikur ba Dame radio drama.

Not just in terms of increasing listenership rates but there has also been an improvement in the impact and influence the radio programs are creating among youth. While the baseline questions addressing youth collaboration in peacebuilding show they are participating in some activities related to conflict resolution, the gender imbalance remains significant, with far more males than females taking part in the activities. According to data collected, almost a quarter of all youth surveyed (22%) have been involved in activities that have contributed to peaceful resolution of conflict. Graphic 6 below shows the percentage of respondents to the baseline survey who provided an answer for whether they were engaged in a peaceful resolution or activity. The graphic shows a clear gender imbalance.



The listenership survey showed an increase in youth’s participation in peaceful resolutions and activities. Respondents were asked about some of the activities they carried or participated in after listening to the radio programs (four radio program-BR, KDD, Her-Story, Talk-show and POSAs). From among 337 respondents who listen to all four radio programs, 45% said they discussed the contents/issues raised in the program with others; whereas 30% said their perspectives on how conflict can be solved has been challenged as a result of the radio programs.

5. Conclusion

The listener survey was conducted in order to compare its results with the results of the baseline survey, to identify whether the peacebuilding promotion activities through media (radio program) funded by USAID, NAO and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Norway, had been effective. The baseline survey was conducted in month of August 2012 and the listener survey was conducted in the month of May 2014. In the period between the two surveys, a number of radio program including Radio magazine Babadok Rebenta and talkshow, Radio drama Karau Dikur Ba Dame and POSAs were implemented.

Evidently, the results of the listenership surveys have been quite crucial in terms of informing SFCG-TL's future media and outreach initiatives, as well as, in terms of understanding the demographics and habits of its listeners. More importantly, however, the results have shown the relevancy and effectiveness of some of SFCG-TL's current strategies but also showed that there are few areas where improvements can be made in order to maximize listenership rates, as well as, effectiveness of operations. For example, SFCG-TL's innovative use of media has proven to be an effective strategy to disseminate messages. Radio is an interactive medium; entire communities can participate in and listen to radio programming. Furthermore, media provide the most efficient means of raising awareness among the population at large, including decisionmakers. Hence, SFCG-TL has worked with community radio partners nationwide for more than four years and has been using its expertise in information and communication technologies to promote peacebuilding, prevention of violent behaviours, youth engagement, gender inequality and prevention of gender based violence. The results from the listenership survey confirms SFCG-TL's strategy, that radio is the most popular media outlet to disseminate information and generate dialogue throughout Timor-Leste's society.

Moreover, the results from the survey indicate that SFCG-TL's programming not only have good listenership rates, but respondents are also benefiting from the radio programs and are using the messages in their daily lives. After listening to the radio programs, 45% of respondents said they discussed the issues raised in the program with their colleagues, peers, and family. While 30% stated that they participated or organized activities to precipitate the messages learned from SFCG-TL radio programs. This further shows that SFCG-TL's radio programming have been influential in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. 34% from 337 radio programs listeners said that radio programs were able to increase opinion of people that radio programs can promote peace and justice in society whereas 31% said it helped increased awareness of people in solving local issues through dialogue.

While SFCG-TL's radio programs received good results there is still room for the organization to provide more capacity building to community radio; particularly in news programming, community engagement and in-house production.

6. Recommendations

1. While the Listenership Survey has proved how effective radio programming can be, SFCG-TL could reach a wider audience by altering its radio programs' formatting, airing times, and broadcasting format. The results of the survey showed that radio dramas and radio magazines were not as popular; instead respondents preferred musical programs and talkshows. Therefore, SFCG-TL should try to work with radio partners to promote radio programs during popular slots such as music request programs. SFCG-TL should also provide copies of radio program theme songs for radios to play on its own. SFCG-TL should also provide more capacity strengthening on talkshow production to radio partners as well as on radio presenter techniques.
2. SFCG and other partners should work more closely with radio partners on how to increase their listenership, particularly in popular timeslots and to target groups.
3. SFCG should work more closely with radio partners on production of promotion and outreach activities, such as using their logos on materials, incorporating slogans, etc.
4. There needs to be greater supervision and monitoring of community radio programs, in coordination with Community Radio Center/State Secretariat of Communications, to ensure that the quality and quantity of broadcasting matches SFCG-TL guidelines and terms of reference, such as through listener groups and SMS feedback.
5. The results of the survey suggest that SFCG-TL should continue to strengthen its relations with community radio stations, and work towards strengthening their capacity on common ground journalism, as well as, their technical capacity in program production and broadcasting.
6. Publicize all radio programs during news programs on the radio using attractive format, tone, and language.
7. Mobilize greater focus and attention on the understanding and reaction part rather than the listening. For while the programs might have good listenership rates, listeners are not getting the messages from the programs in order to bring a change in their lives. Therefore, SFCG-TL should work to ensure better program content.
8. Work to strengthen the quality and capacity of community radios in producing talkshows. Some respondents complained about too much background noise during the talkshows.

		4. Farmer 5. Military 6. Health Professional 7. Police 8. Security Guard 9. Trader 10. Unemployed 11. Student 12. Retired 13. NGO worker/advocate 12. Other (Please specify).....
3.7	Affiliation	1. NGO 2. CBO 3. Suco council 4. Youth group 5. Community member 6. Elders council 7. Veterans Association/Group 8. Retired/pension

3. Radio listening related questions											
3.1	Where do you mostly listen to radio? (Circle any)	1. At home			2. At others' home				3. At work		
3.2	From which devices, do you mostly listen to radio? (Circle any)	1. Radio					2. Mobile				
3.3	When do you usually listen to radio? (Tick any)	05-08 am	08-10 am	10-12 am	12-02 pm	02-05 pm	05-08 pm	08-10 pm	10-12 am		
3.4	Which is your favorite day to Listen to Radio? (Circle maximum three)	0. Can't say 4. Wednesday									
3.5	Which radio station do you mostly listen to?	1. Community Radio (.....)			2. Radio Timor-Leste (.....)				3. Radio Commercial (.....)		4. Radio Maubere
1: First choice, 2: Second choice, 3: Third choice											
3.6	Which radio station do you believe is most reliable?	1. Community Radio (.....)			2. Radio Timor-L				3. Radio Commercial (.....)		4. R
5. Radio Rakmbia (.....) 6. Other (.....)											
3.7	In which language, do you listen to radio program? (Circle one or more than one as appropriate)	0. Can't say 1. Tetum Dili 2. Local Language									
7. Bahasa 8. English 9. Portuguese 10. Others (.....)											
3.8	In which language, do you like listening to radio program? (Circle any one)	0. Can't say 1. Tetum Dili 2. Local language									
3. Bahasa 4. English 5. Portuguese 6. Others (.....)											
3.9	Which type of program do you like? (Number 1 to 3 in order of preference)	SN	Radio format	Choice	SN	Radio format	Choice				
		1	Talkshow		7	Sports					
		2	Radio Drama		8	Advertisement					
		3	Musical Program		9	Radio					

					documentary	
		4	Magazine related		10	News
		5	POSAs		11	Religious
		6	Informative/educational		12	Other
1: First choice, 2: Second choice, 3: Third choice						

4. REACH		
4.1	What are your three most favorite radio programmes? (Please list according to preference priority)	1. 2. 3.
4.2	Have you listened to Radio Magazine " <i>Babadok Rebenta!</i> "	1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 4.5)
4.3	If you have listened to the program, how often?	1. Every episode (24) 2. Most of the episodes (more than 12) 3. Half of the episodes (up to 12) 4. Few episodes (7 to 11) 5. Rarely (2)
4.4	Can you remember specific topics or issues covered or discussed in the Radio Magazine?	1. 2. 3.
4.5	Have you listened to Radio Drama " <i>Karau Dikur ba Dame (KDD)</i> " in the past two months?	1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 4.8)
4.6	If you have listened to the radio drama, how often?	1. Almost every episode so far (8) 2. Most of the episodes (6) 3. Half of the episodes (4)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Few episodes (2) 5. Rarely (less than 2)
4.7	Can you remember specific messages highlighted by the radio drama KDD?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
4.8	<p>Have you ever Listened to Public Outreach Service Announcements (POSAs),iklan (not avisu), aired through radios?</p> <p>(interviewer needs to explain difference between POSA and announcement)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 4.10)
4.9	Can you identify three key messages delivered through the POSAs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
4.10	Have you listened to Radio Programme “Feto nia I storia/Her-story” in the past nine months or last year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 5.1)
4.11	If you have listened to the program, how often?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. every episode (15) 2. Most of the episodes 3. Half of the episodes 4. Few episodes 5. Rarely
4.12	Can you remember specific messages highlighted by the radio programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.

5 . 3	Why do you listen to Babadok Rebenta? (Major one reason)	
5 . 4	Do you find Babadok Rebenta different than other similar radio magazines?	<p>0. Can't say (Go to QN 6.1)</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No (Go to QN 6.1)</p>
5 . 5	How is Babadok Rebenta different than other radio programmes being broadcast in other radio stations in TL? (Circle one or more as appropriate)	<p>1. This program helps to explore solution</p> <p>2. This Covers and highlights local issues and problems</p> <p>3. Create opportunities of dialogue and interaction between parties to conflicts</p> <p>4. It helps generate awareness among community development and peace issues</p> <p>5. Gives importance to the community harmony and peace</p> <p>6. Highlights the problems and challenges faced by Timorese youth</p> <p>7. Gives space to the progress of issues around peacebuilding that has happened in other places.</p> <p>8. Highlights the local government issues in the district</p> <p>9. Provides opportunity for local citizen to connect with local authorities</p> <p>10. Others (.....)</p>
5 . 6	<p>How does radio drama Karau Dikur ba Dame include the local issues?(Circle any one)</p> <p>(Ask Q 5.6 to Q5.8 only if Q 4.5 has been answered YES)</p>	<p>0. Can't say</p> <p>1. Not included, outsider issues are included more than local issues</p> <p>2. Some issues and subjects are included but they have not been effective</p> <p>3. Local issues are included but not the priority issues</p> <p>4. Issues of local priority are included and attempted to address them</p> <p>5. Issues of local priority are included and successfully addressed</p>
5 . 7	Why do you listen to radio drama Karau Dikur ba Dame? (one major reason)	

5 .8	Do you find the Radio drama Karau Dikur ba Dame different than other radio dramas being broadcast in other radio stations in TL?	0.Can't say(Go to QN 6.1) 1. Yes 2. No (Go to QN 6.1)
5 .9	How Karau Dikur ba Dame is different than other radio drama? (Circle one or more than one as appropriate)	1. This program helps to explore solution 2. This program tries to bring conflicting parties towards agreement 3. Encourages dialogue and interaction between both parties of conflicts and concerned stakeholders instead of focusing on just one party 5. Gives importance to the achievements of peace and development process 6. Includes prioritized contemporary issues of the local level
5 .10 0	How does Feto nia Istorya/Her-story include the local issues?(Circle any one) (Ask Q 5.10 to 5.13, only if Q 4.10 has been answered YES)	0. Can't say 1. Not included, outsider issues are included more than local issues 2. Some issues and subjects are included but they have not been effective 3. Local issues are included but not the priority issues 4. Issues of local priority are included and attempted to address them 5. Issues of local priority are included and successfully addressed
5 .11 1	Why do you listen to Feto nia Istorya/Herstory radio magazine? (Major one reason)	
5 .12	Do you find the Feto nia Istorya/Herstory different than other radio magazine?	0.Can't say(Go to QN 5.14) 1. Yes 2. No (Go to QN 5.14)
5 .13	How Feto nia Istorya/Herstory is different than other programmes? (Circle one or more than one as appropriate)	1. This program helps to explore alternative solutions 2. This program tries to raise awareness on justice mechanisms and services 3. Create opportunities of dialogue and interaction between survivors and concerned stakeholders instead of focusing on just one party 4. In the program, the producer allows everyone to give their thoughts and opinions during talkshow

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">6. Includes prioritized contemporary issues of the local level7. Provided platform to share stories to empower women and other survivors8. Encouraged men to advocate for reduction in violence against women9. Raised awareness to men and women on topic areas.
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5 . 1 4	How does Feto nia Istoria/Herstory Radio Talkshow incorporate the local issues?(Circle any one)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Can't say 1. Not included, outsider issues are included more than local issues 2. Some issues and subjects are included but they have not been effective 3. Local issues are included but not the priority issues 4. Issues of local priority are included and attempted to address them 5. Issues of local priority are included and successfully addressed
5 . 1 5	How do you find the presentation of Feto nia Istoria/Herstory Radio Talkshow producer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Can't say 1. Need for further improvement 2. So-So 3. Some area is good but some part needs to be improved 4. Overall good 5. Very Good/ Excellent
5 . 1 6	Why do you listen to Babadok Rebenta and Feto nia Istoria Radio Talkshow? (list one major reason)	
5 . 1 7	Do you find the Babadok Rebenta Radio Talkshow is different than other talk-show?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Can't say (Go to QN 5.12) 1. Yes 2. No (Go to QN 5.12)
5 . 1 8	How is Babadok Rebenta radio talkshow different than other talkshow? (Circle one or more as appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This program helps to explore solution 2. This program tries to bring conflicting parties towards agreement 3. Create opportunities of dialogue and interaction between both parties of conflicts and concerned stakeholders instead of focusing on just one party 4. In the program, the producer allows everyone (in the studio) to give their thoughts and opinions 5. Gives importance to promote peace, justice and non-violence 6. Includes prioritized contemporary issues of the local level 7. Gives space to the progress of issues around national peacebuilding and development.

		8. Helps address youth and women/gender problems in TL 9. Others (Specify)																		
6. RESPONSE																				
6.1	What did you do after listening to the radio Programmes?? (Circle more than one as appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Can't say 1. Discussed with others on the contents/ issues raised in the program. 2. My perspective on how conflict can be solved has been challenged 3. I participated or organized activities to precipitate the messages delivered by those programmes. 4. I became optimistic and positive towards peace, justice and development in our areas. 5. My active participation in community meeting and other activities increased 6. My self-confidence to raise my voice fearlessly increased 7. My level of awareness on women's rights and their status increased 8. I become gender sensitive 9. I became more aware of youth issues 10. I sought assistance from NGO, suco council, etc 																		
6.2	With whom do you mostly discuss about the issues/discussions raised in the radio programmes?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #c0c0c0;">With whom</th> <th style="background-color: #c0c0c0;">Discussion (0-5)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Friends</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family/relatives</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neighbors</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local leaders/ Suco council chief, political party leaders, NGO leaders,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Media persons</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth leaders/club</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt officials, including police</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	With whom	Discussion (0-5)	Friends		Family/relatives		Neighbors		Teachers		Local leaders/ Suco council chief, political party leaders, NGO leaders,		Media persons		Youth leaders/club		Govt officials, including police	
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		NA (0)	Not (1)
6.3	How much impact/influence of the radio programmes do you find to promote peace, harmony and reconciliation in TL?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No impact/influence 2. Increased awareness of people in order to solve local issues through dialogue 3. Increased opinion of people that radio programmes can promote peace and justice in society 4. Increased feeling of people that radio programmes can play the role to identify the common ground among the people (different dividing lines) 5. It helps youth collaborate each other 6. It helps promote rights of women and increased their participation in peacebuilding and development in TL 7. It helps connects people with local government officials 8. It helps the accountability of local authorities 9. It helps empower individuals to transform conflict 10. Others (specify) 	

7. Measuring Attitude

Can't Say (0) Strongly Disagree (1) Disagree (2) Neutral (3) Agree (4) Strongly Agree (5)

	Statement	0	1	2	3	4	5
7.1	The commitment and conclusion made among the leaders is an entry point of any conflict resolution (+)						
7.2	I am hopeful that the conflict transformation and sustainable peace process in Timor-Leste will be successful.						

7.3	Even in any complex situation, conflict can be resolved through dialogue and collaboration with concerned stakeholders (+)						
7.4	Without destruction of physical infrastructures, burning tires and other means of violence, the government does not fulfill our demands (-)						
7.5	We do not have any places/institutions to listen to our problems and to get the solutions. (-)						
7.6	I am hopeful that the conflicting issues will be resolved in our community due to increased awareness on examples of positive changes (+)						
7.7	In a development of community it is necessary to respect others' culture, festivals, language, political views and religion. (+)						
7.8	Women issues are not being addressed as women are silent on their problems and are also detached from decision making process (+)						
7.9	Women have equal rights as that of men (+)						
7.10	Women do not need special rights as they are already getting plenty of rights						