



**EXIT SURVEY FOR 491 PARTICIPANTS FOR THE DEMOBILISATION,
DISARMAMENT AND RETRAINING PROGRAMME (DDR) IMPLEMENTED
FOR 512 PARTICIPANTS IN MOGADISHU IN 2005-7**

Conducted in January 2007

Executive Summary

A demobilisation, disarmament and retraining programme (DDR) was implemented over 14 months (December 2005 – January 2007) in Mogadishu City for 512 militiamen. This was the second voluntary weapon's destruction programme conducted in Mogadishu City (both by SAACID in partnership with UNDP).

Funding for the programme was provided by UNDP; and the programme was implemented by SAACID.

Five hundred and twelve militiamen were invited to participate in the programme from all 16 districts of Mogadishu City.

Thirty-two places were offered to each of the 16 participating districts.

The programme was broken into three core elements.

The first was a 1-month prefatory and mobilisation period. In this period the local leaders in each targeted district were mobilised and the programme outlined so that they could provide effective input and partnership. This was also the month for the collection of one fully functioning automatic rifle from each participant.

The second element was 3-months of literacy, numeracy, health and civics education (Literacy and Numeracy Training - LNT). This component was conducted every afternoon at SAACID's primary, secondary and vocational school in the Shibis district of Mogadishu.

The third component was either 2-months of business training and 6-months of phased micro-grants; or 10 months of vocational training in a skill of the participant's choice (Vocational Enterprise Business training – VEBT). All the participants had previously chosen which areas they would like to train in and they were then distributed to host training sites based on those preferences. All host trainers were voluntary private businesses. VEBT participants also attended entrepreneurship classes for the last 2-months of their 10-month vocational training course.

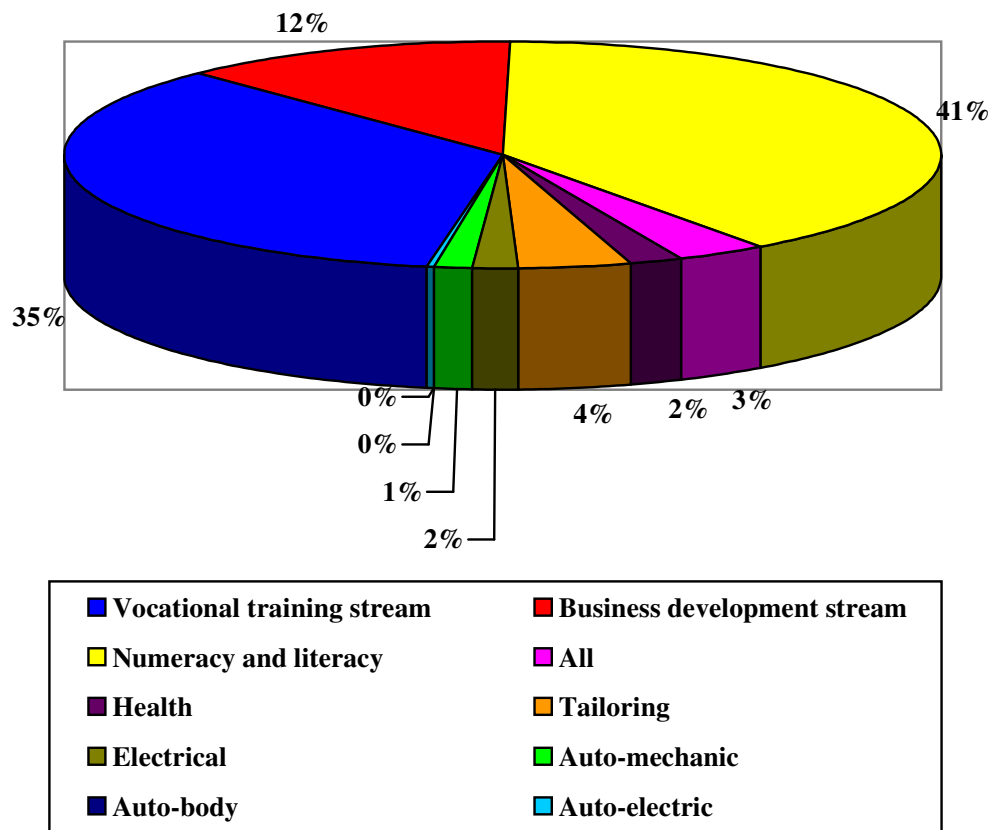
Five hundred and five of the 512 militiamen selected for the programme completed all elements of the programme. Of the 7 that did not complete, 5 left the country and 2 were killed by stray bullets as they were travelling to or from their training venues.

This survey was designed to elicit information about the DDRP from the remaining 505 participants. Four hundred and ninety-one participated in the survey – 12 business stream participants (2.3% of the participants) closed their businesses at the completion of the programme; while 2 more were on business out of the city at the time the survey was conducted) as they exited the programme. Questions were asked in different ways to overcome any possible misunderstanding of the questions by participants. Or, to try and overcome any possible resistance or obfuscation to questions that the participants might feel suspicious about.

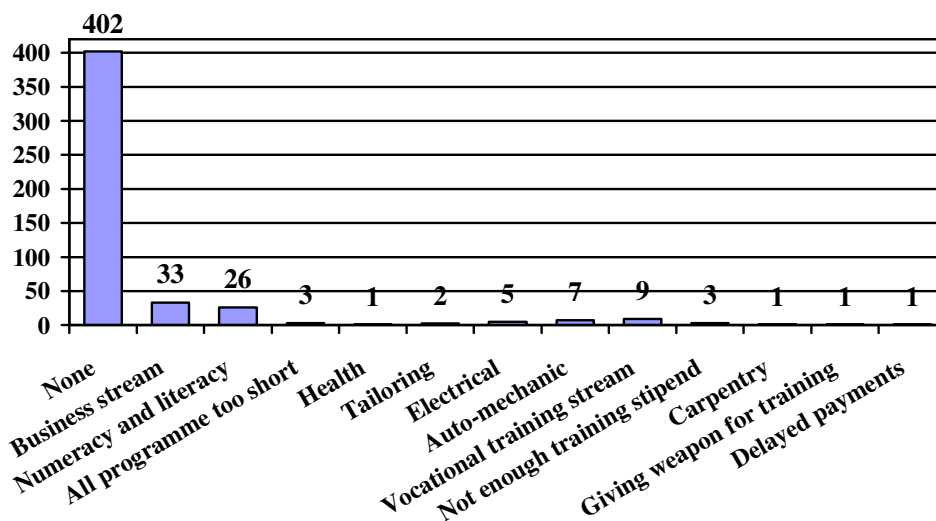
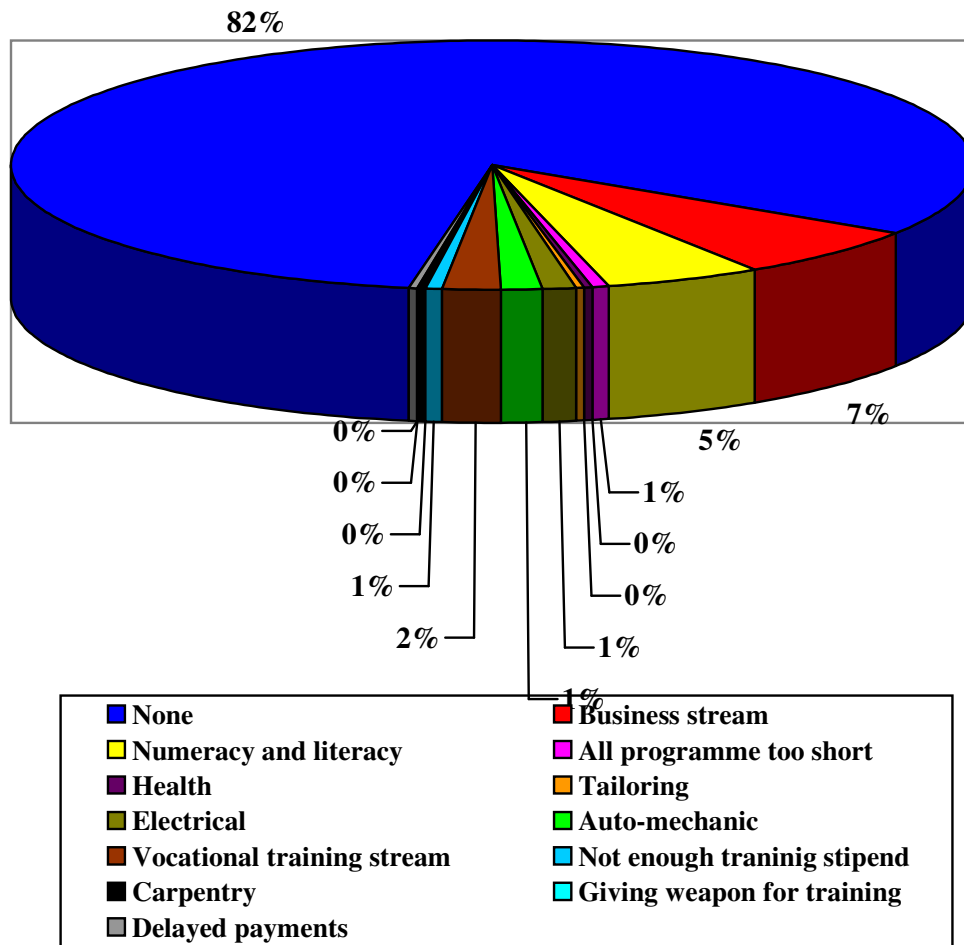
The participants were extremely open and forthcoming in their answers and SAACID field staff had no problems implementing this survey.

The results of the survey of 491 participants are elaborated throughout the rest of the document.

1. In your opinion, what were the strengths of the programme?



2. In your opinion, what were the weaknesses of the programme?



Eighty-two percent of respondents indicated that there were no weaknesses in the programme. This is up from 39% indicating 'no weaknesses' in the 2003-4 programme.

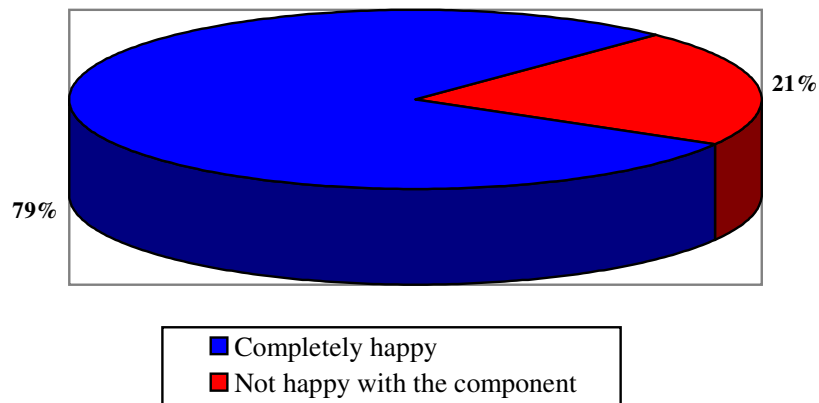
Of the 18% of respondents that indicated that the programme had weaknesses, virtually all referred to the insufficient length of time to absorb lessons.

A good example of this was those citing the numeracy and literacy component of the programme as a weakness. All were referring to the insufficient time given to really become numerate and literate.

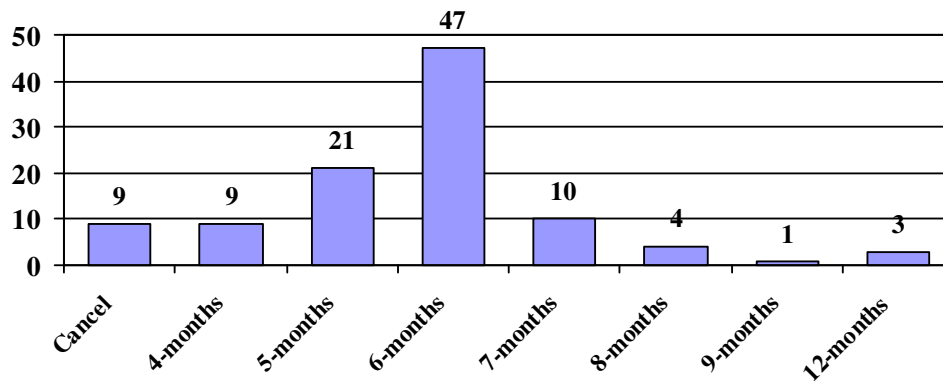
Criticism of the business stream (15 of 33 respondents) referred to the brevity of the specialised business training (2 months); and the insufficient micro-grant capital provided (18 of 33 respondents).

3. Were you happy with the LNT element of the programme (including the length of the LNT element)? If you were not happy, what would you suggest being changed (including nominating the length of the LNT element)?

The 79-21% breakdown was exactly the same as in the 2003-4 DDR exit survey.



The breakdown of the suggested extra length of time for the LNT component by the 104 (21%) participants who were unhappy is as follows:



The average extra length of time suggested by the 95 participants who indicated more time was needed for the component was 6 months – down from the 7 ½ month average in the 2003-4 programme.

Of the 9 who indicated to cancel or reduce the length of the LNT element, 7 of the 9 were asking for the LNT training time to go to more vocational or business stream training; the other 2 indicated that they were numerate and literate already.

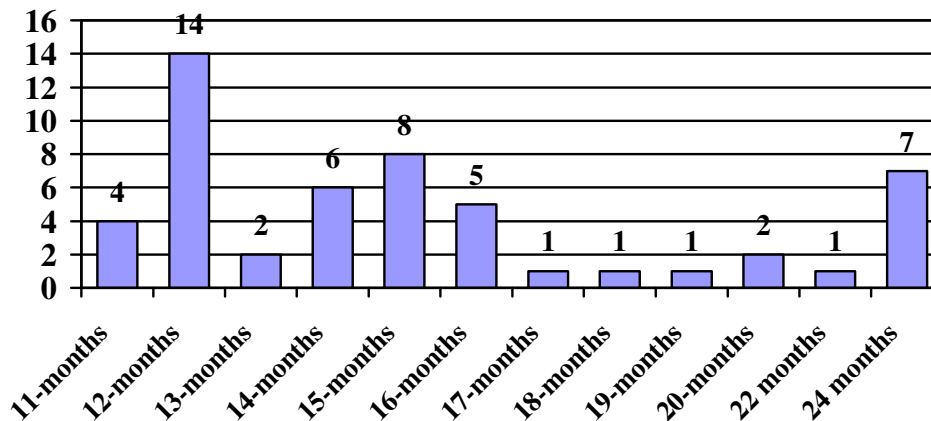
4. Were you happy with the VEBT/BPP element of the programme (including the length of the VEBT/BPP element)? If you were not happy, what would you suggest being changed (including nominating the length of the VEBT/BPP element)?

The 89-11% breakdown for this 2005-7 DDR programme showed a significant increase in vocational and business stream satisfaction over the 4-months of vocation training in 2003-4 – where 64% of the participants were completely happy with the training element.



Of the 56 respondents that expressed dissatisfaction, 4 were business development participants who believed more micro-grant cash needed to be supplied and the rest believed that the training time needed to be increased.

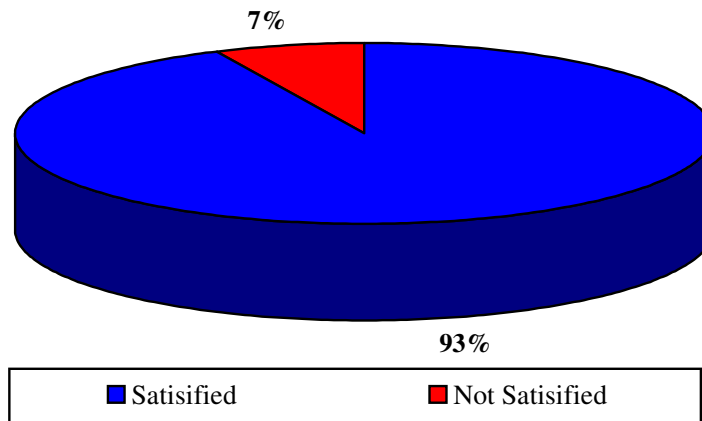
The breakdown of the suggested extra length of time for the VEBT/BPP component by the 52 respondents who were unhappy is as follows:



The average extra length of time suggested by the 52 respondents for the VEBT/BPP component was 15 months. This was up significantly on the 9 months suggested in 2003-4

5. Were you happy with the training incentive? If not, what would you suggest being changed?

In the 2003-4 exit survey of DDR participants, 31% expressed dissatisfaction with the training incentive. The 2005-7 programme has seen a substantive improvement in participant satisfaction.

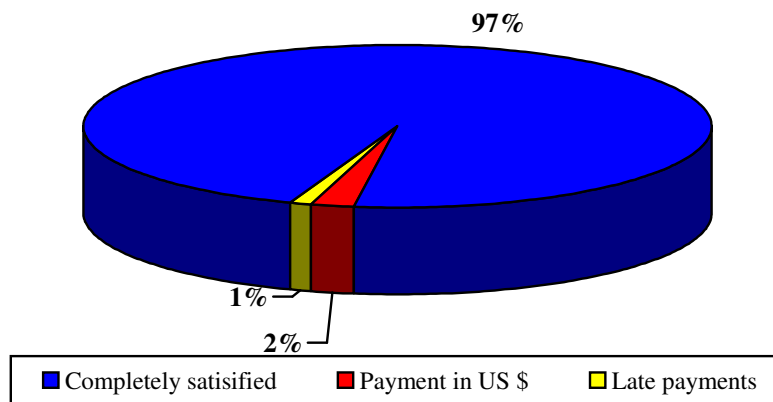


All 34 respondents that were unhappy with the incentive (7%) expressed a desire for the incentive to be increased.

6. Were you happy with the payment process? If not, what would you suggest in terms of changes?

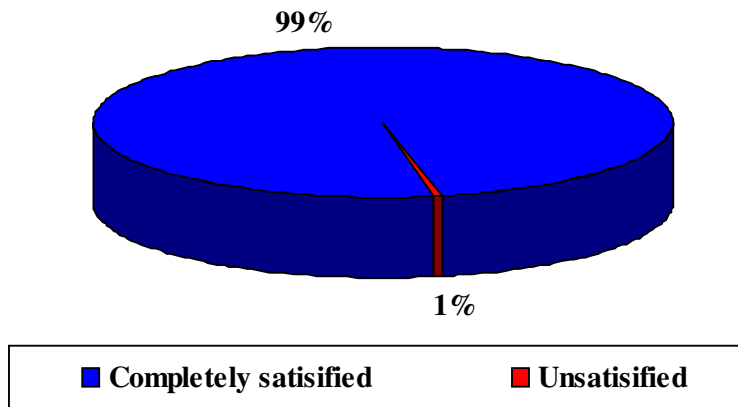
In the 2003-4 DDR programme, some 90% of participants indicated that they were happy with the payment process. This has risen to 97% in the current programme.

Of those unhappy, 11 respondents (2%) requested that the payments should be made in US dollars, so as to mitigate the effects of inflation on the Somali Shilling. While 6 respondents indicated that they were unhappy with delays in their monthly payments.



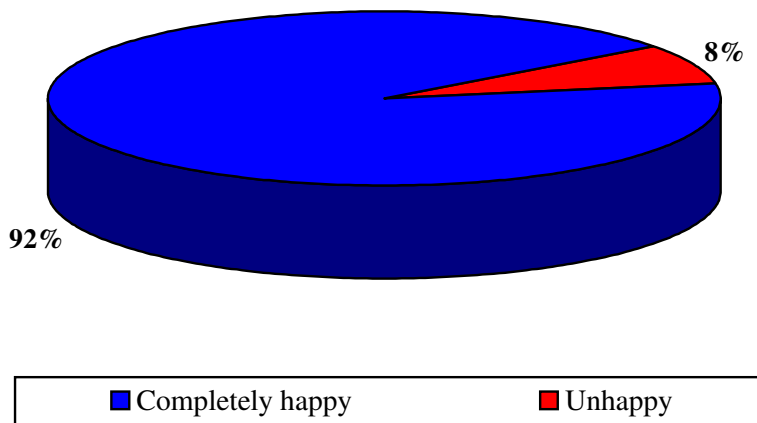
7. Were you happy with SAACID's administration of the programme? If not, where would you suggest that we could improve?

Three of the respondents indicated that they were unhappy with SAACID's administration of the programme. They did not indicate why they were unhappy, or how SAACID could improve programme delivery.



8. Were you happy to give machinegun in exchange for the training you received?

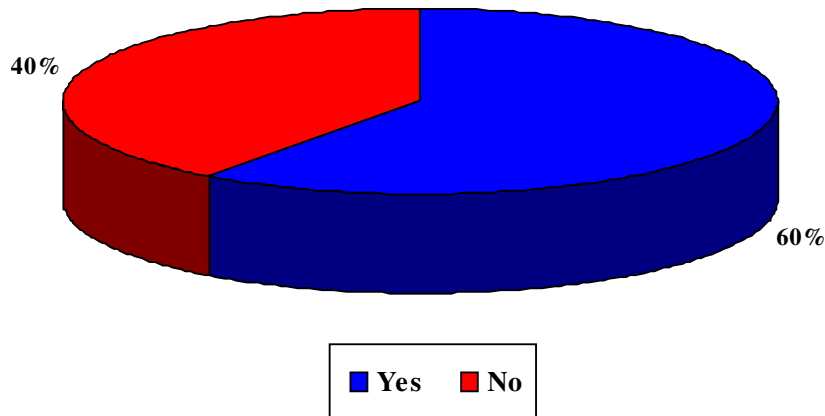
Thirty-seven respondents indicated that they did not want to give their weapon up for the training. In the 2003-4 programme, 98% of participants said that they were happy to give up their weapon for training. In that programme, the participants were 50% militia and 50% from civil society. This may explain the variance.



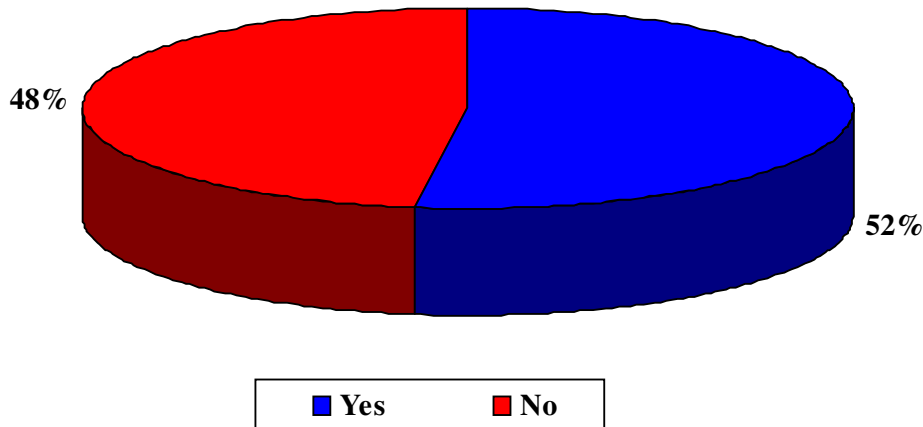
9. Do you think that you will get full-time employment with your host trainer after the completion of the programme (VEBT)?

Three hundred and seventy-six ex-militiamen participated in the vocational training stream. Some 226 of those ex-militiamen indicated that they believed that their current training would offer them full-time employment after the current DDR programme was concluded. When comparing this to the host trainers, who said that they would be offering 37% of the current trainees' full-time positions at the conclusion of the DDR programme, it is evident that the expectations of the ex-militiamen are exceeding supply.

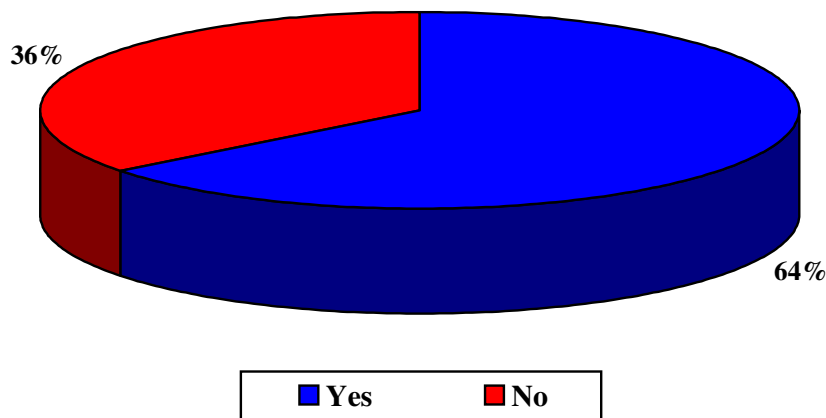
That said, many of the ex-militia that responded in the survey indicated that they could not only get work with the current host trainer, but also work for themselves or with their family, or work for another employer. Only a tracer study will be able to determine how expectations have matched reality.



10. Do you think that you will work for yourself or your family full-time after the programme is completed (VEBT)?



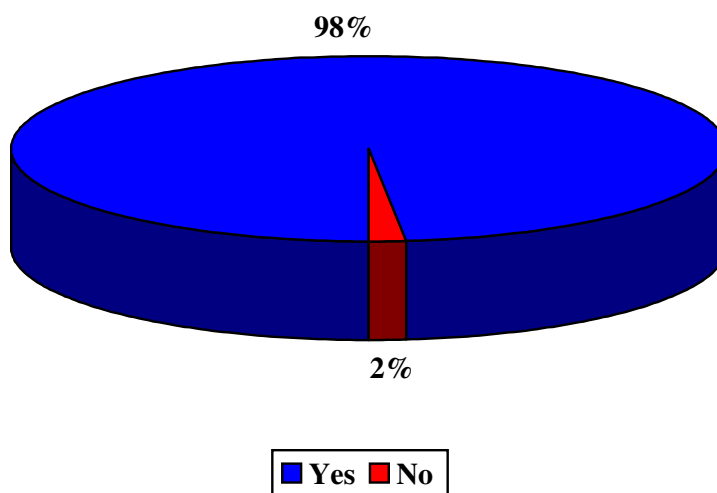
11. Do you think that you will be able to get full-time employment with another employer after the programme is completed (VEBT)?



12. Would you like to have had access to micro-credit to begin your own business after the completion of the programme (VEBT)?

Two hundred and ninety-two (292) (98.32%) of the participants indicated that they would like access to micro-credit to begin their own business after the completion of the programme. This group expressed economic independence and status and prestige in their local communities as the primary motivations for this point of view.

Five (5) (1.68%) of the participants indicated that they would not like access to micro-credit after the completion of the programme. This group indicated that they did not possess the requisite skills to run their own business, and did not want to risk defaulting on any prospective loan.

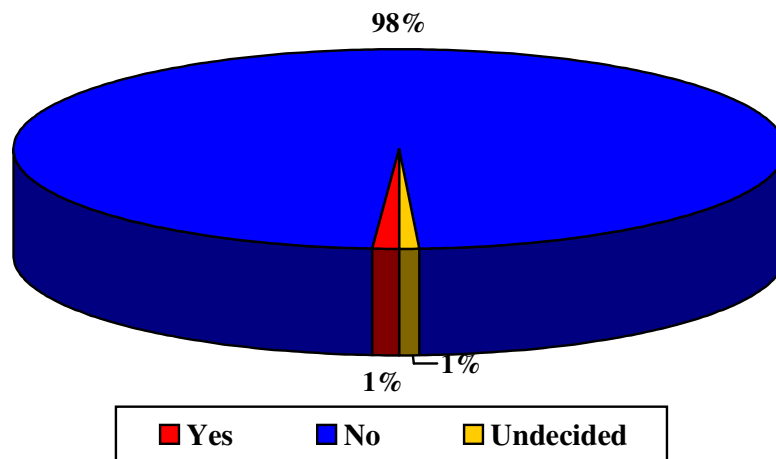


13. Will you return to militia work after the programme is completed?

If yes, why (explain)?

In the 2003-4 DDR programme conducted by SAACID, 83% of the participants indicated that they would not return to militia work. While 9% said they would and 8% were undecided. The primary reason for their decision to go back to militia work was that the length of the programme was too short (3 months of numeracy and literacy and 4 months of vocational training), and they did not have enough time to absorb the lessons; thereby not being able to provide a viable income for their families.

There was a significant decrease in the number of people who said that they would return to militia work after this 2005-7 programme (3 months of numeracy and literacy and 10 months of vocational training; or 2 months of specialised business development training followed by a 6-month phased micro-grant rollout). Of the 6 people who said that they would return to militia work, 4 said the reason was that they needed more time to absorb the lessons (1 business participant and 5 vocational training participants). Of the 4 that said that they were considering a return to militia work, all indicated that they were worried that they had not learned enough to secure a job after the programme was completed (all vocational training students).



14. What are your hopes for the future?

15. Other comments?

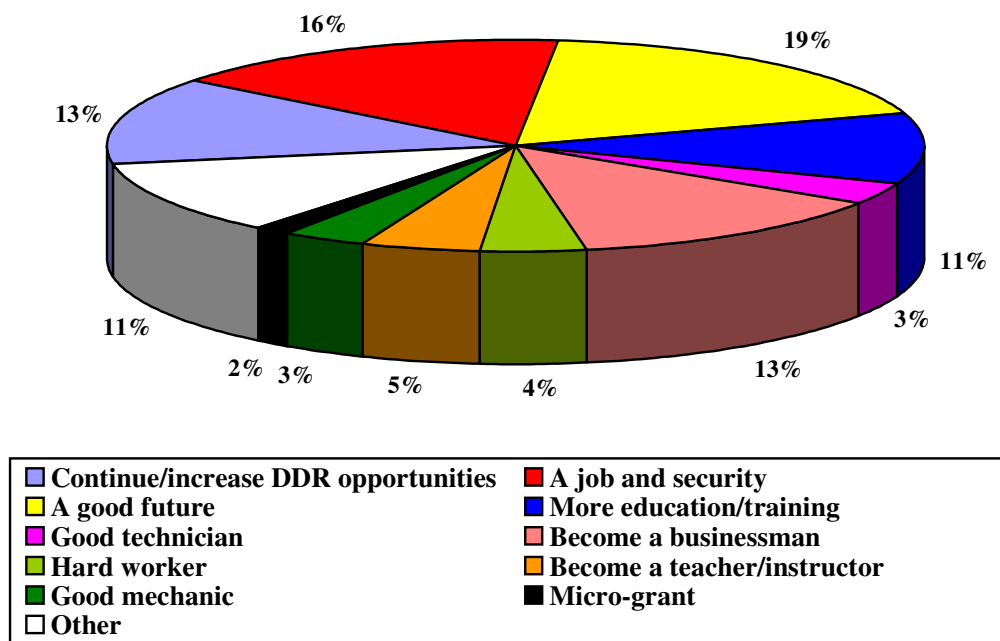
After reviewing the answers to these 2 questions, it was advantageous to join the responses together, as most of the answers overlapped each other.

Many of the responses were related to one another, but SAACID felt that there was value in recording the particular emphasis in the various responses.

“A good future” included the idea that the respondent desired a viable job that provided enough income to meet his family’s needs.

“Continue/increase DDR opportunities” – there was a strong emphasis amongst the respondents that this opportunity be repeated so that all militiamen had an opportunity to be given an alternative to ‘militia work’.

The explicit “a job and security” answer provided by 101 of the respondents emphasised the idea that the goal of these ex-militiamen is to secure viable employment that meets the economic security needs of their families.



The graphic representation records individual responses of 10 or more in the same category (the desire for a micro-grant recorded 10 responses).

