

## EXTERNAL AND FINAL EVALUATION

# « Intamenwa (Les Indivisibles): Mobilizing Youth for Peaceful Elections »

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## List of Acronyms

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ADISCO	Support for Integral Development and Solidarity in the Hills
BNUB	United Nations Office in Burundi
CEDAC	Framing and Development Veterans Centre
CENI	Independent Electoral National Commission
CNJ	National Youth Council
CPAJ	Collectif pour la Promotion des Associations des Jeunes
FG	Focus Group
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IS	Individual Survey
IJP	Interviewed Young Participants
LDC	Local Development Council
MJSC	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
ONU	Organisation des Nations Unies
OSC	Organisation de la Société Civile
PTF	Technics and Financial Partners
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SSI	Semi Structured Interview
TOR	Terms of Reference
USAID	United States of America International Development
UA	Union Africaine

## Executive Summary

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### Context of the evaluation

This report is a final report of the external and final evaluation mission of the project: "Intamenwa (The Undivided): Mobilizing Youth for Peaceful Elections" (henceforth called *Intamenwa*) carried out under a funding of \$ 1.2 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and in collaboration with the local operators ADISCO and CEDAC over a period of 24 months. The project began in April 2012.

The construction of the democratic process in Burundi has encountered significant challenges during this period. The political dialogue, interrupted during the second mandate of President Pierre Nkurunziza, is currently still seriously threatened.

Contrary to what was desirable, the 2015 elections were held in a climate of frustration and tension. Efforts to reach the various political parties to heal political and democratic rupture and to get to hold truly democratic elections were made. However, the absence of a framework for political reconciliation and for the good performance of the electoral process has exacerbated tensions between supporters of the ruling party, the opposition and civil society.

### Results

**Effectiveness** All interviewed people in this evaluation have insisted that the project is an appropriate response to the current situation of Burundian youth to get to identify and understand the attempts and the consequences of political manipulation.

The project's specific objectives and results were achieved, but the representativeness of these effects in the global Burundian young population is low. Some project activities, mostly training and dialogue sessions, had a limited effect on Burundian youth (3,810 youth). Other activities have affected an even more limited target group (income generating activities affected around 500 youth). At the same time, most of the project took place in a volatile political context and several activities were delayed, such as emissions of the *Intamenwa* serial and some dialogue sessions. This delay also shaped the effectiveness of the project.

**Result 1:** 87% of youth interviewed realized that manipulation exists and that it can be identified and avoided, and 89% of Burundian youth believed that they could overcome the obstacles preventing them from peaceful coexistence.

**Result 2:** 78% of youth share a commitment to resist violence and 97% wish to continue to participate in project activities in the future. 100% of those interviewed believe that some young people have no real options to deal with the manipulation, despite gains in capacity as a result of the project. In addition, they indicate that it is difficult to avoid political manipulation given their precarious situation.

**Result 3:** 78% of the participants were able to demonstrate practical use of the trainings they received, and 74% of the youth increased their knowledge and ability to resist political manipulation and involvement in violence.

It is important to highlight this statistic as it shows that youth realized they had an active role in the detection and prevention of violence.

**Result 4:** Youth leaders played a very active role in the electoral process. Beyond those who had an administrative role, they contributed to maintain peace and security through awareness sessions for their peers. According to information collected among young people and other interviewed community members, 11% of youth from different political parties were unable to withstand

manipulation and contributed to the worsening of the violence during the electoral process. The survey results show that 65% of young leaders consider themselves to be actors of peace and development.

**Result 5:** Some community members, notably those in charge of administration, supported the youth by organizing security meetings. Other community members who supported the youth in the reconciliation initiatives were actors from civil society. The latter gave advice to facilitate community reconciliation.

**Concerning the transversal objectives of the project,** the required participation of young female leaders was reached, though without managing to coordinate them with other women in power. With regards to implementation partners, they saw their skills and abilities strengthened in execution of stabilization projects.

**Impact** The evaluation's results show that a tangible change in behavior took place, but that more time and activities are required for the changes to become fully achieved and sustainable. 89% of those interviewed believe that, due to the project, they have changed their attitude towards youth from different political affiliations.

The fact that youth were not segmented according to their socioeconomic profile meant that they all received the same training without taking into account their specific attributes, which resulted in less visible effects for less educated youth and a lower effectiveness of the training (taking into account the difficulties experienced due to the political climate). Indeed, it appears that the implemented monitoring system did not consider individual systematic follow-up with each participant in the project. Because of this, it is difficult to assess the impact of the support provided to young people in this project on their living conditions and their skills in order to cope with the political manipulation and violence. Nevertheless, the survey results show that these effects do exist.

The project was implemented in a challenging climate, in particular in its final phase. According to the mid-term evaluation's results, youth relationships improved and the relationships between the beneficiaries and the project partners were positive and constructive (100% of interviewed in the mid-term evaluation). In the second part of the project, as the political climate deteriorated, so did the relationships between youth, especially in the municipality of Bujumbura. One of the main explanations for the reduction of project impact was the deterioration of the socio-political climate.

**Sustainability** Based on the survey results, there is a high level of ownership of the program and the issues it addresses among final beneficiaries (97% of youth continue to agree to participate in project activities). It should be noted that actions throughout the project have all contributed to strengthening the capacity and skills of young leaders. This is a significant sustainability component.

Strengthening the capacity of implementing project partners is also an important sustainability factor. Regarding institutional ownership (MJCS and administrative authorities at the central and local level), capacity building of institutions involved in the project was not foreseen in the project, which negatively impacted its sustainability. However, some institutions (the Ombudsman, the municipality of Bujumbura and the Vice-Presidency) realized the vital importance of conducting peace and solidarity activities. These institutions continued with the execution of these types of activities even after the project. This is a very positive effect in terms of sustainability.

In terms of gender sensitivity, and with regards to the future role of female youth leaders: it should be noted that according to the study, the project did not succeed in fully coordinating activities with women in power. Overall, people have a shared desire that this project be addressed to the greatest

number of Burundian youth possible. During the interviews, all project stakeholders suggested that there is need for a continuity of the project or a new similar project.

In terms of increasing awareness, the project strategy and tools made it possible to achieve the expected results, which reinforced sustainability of project achievements.

## Conclusions

The *Intamenwa* project arrived at a time entirely suitable for the preparation of electoral stakeholders and specifically for the preparation of youth affiliated with different political parties. It met the country needs and provided a necessary response to manipulation to which young Burundians are submitted by their political parties.

First, it must be highlighted that the information obtained during the evaluation study is not completely reliable, due do the population's fear to openly share what they think. The youth who took part in the project's activities, and by consequence, who were interviewed during the field mission of this evaluation study, had a very heterogeneous level of education and culture. This aspect conditioned the project's global impact, given that the ownership of the lessons learnt and the ability to share them with other youth was very different and conditioned by their individual abilities. An adapted identification and selection system of participants was missing in order to be able to monitor youth and to be used as suitable proper guidance to place young people in relevant activities to each group. In the same way, it was also observed that some young leaders, presidents of the youth wings, did not always participate in the activities, as the majority of them delegated their tasks to other youth.

According to the data, messages of peace, dialogue and peaceful coexistence were transmitted and youth listened to them. Youth interviewed realized that manipulation exists and can be identified and avoided. Now the challenge is to equip them with the tools to cope with this political manipulation.

The great success of *Intamenwa* project was that it gave youth a different vision of their lives, situations and problems. Now youth realize that the confrontations with other youth exist due to political manipulation to which they are constantly subjected.

Concurrently, the *Intamenwa* project partially contributed to the appeasement of political and security climate in Burundi during 2015 elections. It allowed for 63% of project participants to have seen their skills in conflict prevention and management increased, and contributed to the easing of tensions in their communities.

It can be concluded that the project achieved its objectives regarding the young participants directly involved in project activities. It has been effective because it had positive effects in the completion of its objectives, and created a space for constructive and peaceful dialogue among youth of different tendencies and political affiliations. It encouraged youth participation in collaborative community projects and conflict management, and established and strengthened solidarity and reconciliation activities initiated by youth within their community.

Regarding gender-based crosscutting issue, the project failed to establish effective coordination between the young women leaders and women leaders in power, as planned in all project intervention areas. However, it succeeded in building capacity of implementation partners. In addition, the project helped to develop gender sensitivity among the young participants and the population, regarding the role of women in political life.

There is still a large portion of the population (particularly among youth) that has not yet had the opportunity to receive information and training related to the response to political manipulation, and there is a general need to strengthen and maintain the activities of the project *Intamenwa*. This continuation is crucial to consolidating the project's achievements.

## Main recommendations

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Realistic solutions to basic problems should be highlighted. On one side, the project must work to reduce manipulation by those who want to use power in their interests; simultaneously, it is essential to give youth alternatives to their precarious situations, both economic and educational.

Main key recommendations:

### **To continue the promotion of an inclusive and participatory program:**

- ✓ Identify youth project participants based on vulnerability criteria (see recommendations section for details) and their needs;
- ✓ Cooperate with youth to provide them with tailored, feasible and valid solutions in order to execute effective individual monitoring of participants involved in multiple activities.

### **To further improve the effectiveness of activities:**

- ✓ Develop a project exit strategy to ensure the consolidation of interventions and therefore the sustainability of the project. The establishment of a conflict management system (associated with the Local Development Councils) in which youth and other community members could be integrated, would bring to the project a much appreciated mechanism for sustainability.
- ✓ Establish synergies with other partners and with other actors in the field of reintegration and development in Burundi (see UNDP's 3X6 strategy).
- ✓ Develop a better and more systematic monitoring strategy involving implementation partners and local authorities.

### **To maximize collaboration with project partners :**

- ✓ Develop sustainable partnerships with women's associations operating locally to identify actions that can help women have an active role in conflict resolution and political life, and develop their participation in those actions.
- ✓ Expand the partnership with political parties and politicians (beyond youth wings of parties).

### **Recommendations to the institutions and political parties :**

- ✓ Advocate with institutions and political parties to update the code of conduct in preparation for the electoral process and to encourage its implementation by political parties.
- ✓ Promote and encourage strong involvement of authorities and institutions at the local level in project activities beyond opening activities.



## Introduction

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Burundi has a population of over 10 million people, 60% of which are youth<sup>1</sup> mostly unemployed or with inadequate salaries to have a self-sufficient life. Politicians then take advantage of them and their precarious situation. The country has just held elections that the opposition to the ruling party considered unconstitutional, contrary to the Arusha Accords (created in 2000), and conducted in a very complex and tense context. A significant number of projects have been launched to ensure the realization of peaceful elections in 2015.

In late 2012 and early 2013, political dialogue in Burundi began again between political parties after participating in a workshop organized by BNUB (United Nations Office in Burundi), to "discuss the teachings of 2010 elections and establish a roadmap for the 2015 elections". At the end of 2014, electoral dialogue stalled between the National Electoral Commission (CENI) and the government, and between opposition parties and civil society representatives. This turned the electoral process, far from having been consensual, into a complex process of confrontation, sadly recalling the 2010 after elections political crisis.

The resistance to political manipulation of Burundian youth continues to be an acute security and societal challenge in Burundi. Many initiatives, supported by various technical and financial partners (PTFs) have been conducted to support Burundian youth. However, the results of these initiatives have not always been able to live up to expectations due to:

- a) Insufficient coordination and the lack of operating synergies between projects and partners;
- b) Challenges implementing projects which do not involve all youth; and
- c) Poverty, combined with the economic situation, and the lack of self-sufficiency of youth.

The political vulnerability of youth stems from a lack of education and income, and is at the root of many conflicts that end in violence.

To combat this cycle, Search For Common Ground (hereafter 'SFCG') implemented the project *Intamenwa* (The Indivisible) funded by USAID, which is the focus of this study.

The overall objective of this evaluation is to capture the changes observed due to the project in building upon youth awareness and resistance to political manipulation and violence in the 2015 elections approach in Burundi.

Consistent with this objective, this report presents: (i) the general framework of the study, (ii) the used work methodology, (iii) the obtained results, (iv) the findings, and (v) recommendations for the implementation of future stabilization projects.

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<sup>1</sup> International Labor Organization



## Context of the project

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In a context marked by conflict and violence associated with political instability, persistent insecurity and food insecurity, Burundi remains among the last five countries in the world still dependent on development aid (PNUD Burundi).

Access to education, health, and other social basic services were greatly reduced for Burundians in an environment of fear, distrust and hate, frustration and inability to freely take action.

Challenges related to good governance and corruption present two major problems not allowing the country to access economic growth and development. These challenges are related to changing society's mentality and expectations around these issues, and teaching each and every one about the risks that democratic fragility entails and how it impacts upon the Burundi's own development.

Political dialogue was de facto interrupted during the second mandate of President Pierre Nkurunziza. Repression, restriction of freedom, political intolerance and development of corruption caused the democratic regression and political instability. The political dialogue between the government and the opposition that was achieved during the first mandate of President Nkurunziza (2005-2010) was reduced and main tenors in the opposition took the road of exile, when repression, particularly suffered by youth and the population, was exerted over their militants.

This report is a final mission report of a finale and external evaluation of the project: « Intamenwa (The Undivided): Mobilizing Youth for Peaceful Elections » (henceforth called *Intamenwa*), under a funding of \$ 1.2 million from the International Agency of the United States Development (USAID) in collaboration with the local operators ADISCO and CEDAC, and with a duration of 24 months. The project began in April 2012. This evaluation study was conducted by Alejandra Bernardo Andrés, external evaluator, in collaboration and with the support of SFCG, and is one of the main planned project activities. It is financed by the funds for the benefit of the project itself, which is part of the dynamics of national promotion of peacebuilding initiatives, standardization of the security situation and social cohesion after the post-election crisis of 2010, and as part of the preparation of the electoral process for transparent and democratic elections in 2015.

Although the project was implemented in the preparation phase of the electoral process, this evaluation was conducted in a very different context, particularly marked by the effects of the Burundian crisis experienced since April 26, 2015 following the designation of Pierre Nkurunziza by his party, the CNDD-FDD, as presidential candidate for a third mandate. This period was also marked by the violent events that took place before the 2015 elections, leaving the country to plunge into crisis, a crisis that still impacts upon the political climate and the daily lives of Burundian citizens.

President Pierre Nkurunziza's candidacy for a third mandate caused major controversy in Burundi. His opponents (the opposition, civil society, the Catholic Church, most external partners in Burundi, and a fraction of his own ruling party) considered this possible third mandate as being unconstitutional and contrary to the Arusha Agreement (2000), which had been signed in the framework of the implementation of an exit mechanism of the long civil war, granting a sharing of power between the Hutu and Tutsi elites. Supporters of Pierre Nkurunziza third mandate claim that the approach is perfectly legal. The Constitutional Court, has also given their accord. Since May 2015, the political situation in Burundi has been marked by catastrophic events, which notably include the demonstrations contesting the third mandate of President Pierre Nkurunziza, which lead to several arbitrary arrests and killings of protesters opposing this third mandate.

In Bujumbura, the capital and heart of the protest, many clashes with the police have taken place. The police do not hesitate to use firearms to quell protests and the civilians. A cycle of repression and violence by the country's security forces have led to at least 400 deaths and an estimated 230,000 people fleeing to neighboring countries according to the UN.

The troubles continue, even today, and violence has escalated; which has led to attacks against politicians or militaries of both sides, attacks against the police, summary executions, murders and many people have fled the region.

Some youth affiliated to different political parties have, again, succumbed to participating in acts of violence, threats, intimidations, killings, torture, arrests, extraditions, and have yielded, unfortunately, to political manipulation. Their current situation gives Burundi youth no alternative option than to be victims. They are at the mercy of political whims on a daily basis. The daily life of the inhabitants of Burundi is characterized by violence and reprisals, which affect the population in general and, more specifically, the youth who are attached to different political parties.

The consequences of this critical situation are manifold; schools have been closed, there are many victims of all kinds, the economy is threatened and there are also thousands of refugees and people in hiding who have fled to neighboring countries or Europe.

Members of the media have also felt the blow. Private radio stations in particular, which until today remain closed, were burnt or vandalized. This has led to a lack of information and direct knowledge about the situation and the magnitude of the problem happening in the capital, especially in the countryside. In addition, the European Union decided to freeze development aid.

Security is unstable; gunshots and grenades can be heard here and there and many youth arrests are multiplying. This is the biggest human rights crisis that Burundi has been faced with since the post-electoral crisis in 2010.

The international community, in this case the African Union and the UN, have visited Burundi and met with the president to try to find a peaceful solution to the escalating violence in the country. They proposed a step-by-step solution that included a field deployment of an African force of 5,000 troops. President Pierre Nkurunziza has opposed any international interference. Resumption of dialogue with the opposition and the civilian population was also strongly suggested to end the crisis over its disputed election last year.

It should be emphasized that according to Nelly Kandatwa, President of the Burundian League for the Women's Rights, Mwubahirize, and the SOS network of Women In Distress / Of the Republic of Burundi (SOS FED), that "women's movements were the only ones able to demonstrate in the city, despite the police preventing the demonstrators from getting there". The women's movements have made an appeal for dialogue and begged the President of the Republic not to stand for the presidential elections of 2015.

Burundian civil society has made efforts to organize and to seek solutions in order to resolve this crisis. Advocacy and lobbying have been organized but still remain ineffective. The Catholic Church, whose followers represent over 60% of the population, took a stand against the President's third mandate, leaving doubts about the possibility of having mediators between the camp of the President and that of the opposition will be possible.

Here is a table with a project summary:

**Table 1 : Summary of the project**

**Intamenwa project**  
**Donor: USAID (\$ 1,200,000)**  
**5 provinces: Marie Bujumbura, Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, Kirundo and Bubanza**  
**Duration: 24 months**

The project directly affected 3,810 youth from different political parties and representatives of civil society, men (2,546) and women (1264), reaching indirectly around 31,800 community members through solidarity activities developed by CEDAC one of the execution project partners

### **The global objective**

To enforce the ability of Burundian youth to resist against the manipulation and violence with the approach of the 2015 elections

### **Specific objectives**

To create a space for constructive and peaceful dialogue between youth of different cultures and affiliations

To encourage the collaborative participation of youth in managing their problems and for community development

To enforce solidarity and reconciliation activities initiated by youth within their communities

### **Transversal objectives**

To work with the women elected in the Burundian government in order to involve young female leaders at local and national levels, taking advantage of the 30% representation of women at all levels

To build on the long-term capacity of the ADISCO and CEDAC to implement inclusive actions which create links between divided groups

### **Results**

To have a better understanding of the incentives behind the participation of youth in electoral violence and the barriers preventing them from a peaceful participation

To ensure that young political leaders and civil society are engaged in a collaborative effort, and that they share the same vision; the need and prioritisation of ensuring peaceful elections in 2015

The young leaders have increased their leadership capabilities and conflict mitigation

Youth leaders are active in their collaboration to strengthen their communities in the preparation of the electoral process

The communities in targeted provinces are involved in reconciliation initiatives undertaken by youth leaders

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**Undertaken activities**

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Dialogue meetings within political youth movements

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Mixed dialogue sessions with the youth leaders

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Training and youth forums

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Small grants for collaborative projects, programming of complementary media

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Activities to enhance solidarity within the community

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Production and broadcasting of television and radio spots

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Design and broadcasting of 78 episodes of the *Intamenwa* serial

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Establishment of Youth nets at the national, provincial and local level

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Production of the collaborative project's magazine

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The Intamenwa Festival

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**Targeted groups**

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Male and young female leaders ( > 1000) - youth; including members of political parties and leaders of young civil society groups

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The general population of youth (men and women aged between 18-35 years) - who will be engaged through community collaboration projects and national media programmes

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Communities in the targeted areas taking part in solidarity activities and in the festival

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**Final beneficiaries**

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The youth of Burundi, and, through it, the whole population of Burundi

## Evaluation methodology

### Objectives of the evaluation

The overall objective of this final and external evaluation is to assess the implementation of the *Intamenwa* project and to capture the impact it had on the capacity of Burundian youth' ability to resist to political manipulation and violence in the approach of the 2015 elections in Burundi.

- This evaluation, as described in the ToR (Terms of Reference), has the following specific objectives: Appreciate the programme's overall impact by the results achieved in comparison with the predicted results, taking into account the internal and external context of the programme's implementation.
- Analyse the logic of intervention and the programme's implementation (operation) in relation to the objectives of the programme.
- Learn from the programme's intervention and formulate recommendations

The selected evaluation criteria were effectiveness, sustainability and impact.

### Evaluation questions

Some indicative questions related to the selected evaluation criteria have been provided in the mission ToR. They are:

**Table 2 : Evaluation questions suggested in the Terms of Reference**

<b>Intamenwa Project</b>
<b>Effectiveness</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To what extent have the project's objectives been reached?</li><li>• Did the results lead to the desired outcomes?</li></ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are the benefits likely to exist after the project has ended?</li><li>• Have the activities helped the beneficiaries to keep the progress made with regards to non-violence after the end of the project?</li></ul>
<b>Impact</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What changes did the project bring around?</li><li>• Where there non-predicted and non-expected results observed?</li></ul>

Regarding the evaluation questions, in addition to those already mentioned in the ToR in the table above, the consultant suggested adding the following:

**The relevance and coherence of the implemented approach:**

- An assessment of the internal logical framework: was the programme designed and formulated in a relevant way (quality of the logical framework); was there coherence between the identified problems and objectives, and different results?
- Appreciate how the technical partners encouraged the consolidation and strengthening of relationships between the different protagonists involved (e.g. common briefings/animation/trainings/workshops, etc.).

**The assessment of the programme's effectiveness:**

- To what extent do the intervention methods (communication strategy, IGA support, training/ raising awareness, capacity building of execution partners) are they suited to achieving the objectives (strengthening capacity of Burundian youth to resist manipulation and violence)?
- How does the target group feel about these methods and what are the advantages and disadvantages for them?
- To appreciate the collaboration between the technical partners and final beneficiaries, how it has enabled the transfer of the desired skills and if it encouraged the ownership of local operators?
- To what extent have the technical partners taken into account (on each site) the specificities of each community and their environment?
- It is also necessary to take into account the role that gender plays; notably to observe the effectiveness of actions taken to meet the specific needs of women and to build upon their skills. To appreciate if to what extent women participated effectively at the ADISCO and CEDAC level (as well as at the operational monitoring committee).

**In terms of impact:**

- To appreciate the significance of the effects/impact on improving the living conditions of the target populations: In which way have the different subsidized IGA enabled the targeted populations to see their living conditions improved?
- What are/were the short-, medium- and long-term effects of the capacity building activities (citizenship awareness to HIV/AIDS, literacy, etc.)?
- What have been the effects/impacts of actions to improve organizational and institutional capacities of partner institutions (PTFs)?
- What have been the effects of the programme in strengthening and expanding accountability of different local actors (civil society, local authorities, etc.)?
- The consultant will also highlight the importance of the social effects of the programme: Improving the well-being of people targeted, the level of development (in particular women's involvement in the programme), improving self-confidence and assurance, the degree of access to knowledge, quality of relationships that people weave between them, etc.

**In terms of sustainability:**

- To appreciate if the sustainability of the undertaken actions was primarily evaluated through the mechanisms and the involved actors: socio-cultural sustainability (to what extent did the project's activities contribute to strengthening the local social fabric), political sustainability (how did the activities contribute to building trust between the key players involved in the development of one concrete area?), degree of ownership by the

different involved actors (are they fully informed / made aware of the issues / the programme's objectives?)

- To what extent were the different actors involved in the conceptualization and development of the programme?. How were they involved in the decision making process and during the implementation phase of the programme?
- In this context, the evaluator has attempted to assess the commitment to the project from all parties (especially the government). An attempt to measure the degree of integration of the project's activities in local institutional structures is also fundamental.
- What about the sustainability of awareness activities? What strategy was used and what methodological tools were developed in order?

Through these evaluative questions, the evaluator will consider the following elements:

- Capacity building.
- Ownership at a national and stakeholder level.
- The developed strategic partnership and the related results.
- The 'community' approach of interventions.
- The individual and collective commitment.

## The methodological approach

This methodology was prepared by the evaluator before her arrival in Burundi where it was finalized and approved by SFCG. The mission's duration was 28 days, which corresponds to 5 working days home-based, 9 days of work in Burundi for data collection and 14 days of home-based work once returned to Europe in order to prepare the analysis and preparation of the draft report and the final evaluation report.

This evaluation was done under the direct supervision of the evaluator and in collaboration with the National Coordinator Design M&E responsible for SFCG, Diego Murangamizwa.

The method used was essentially participatory in order to be able to propose improvements that corresponded to the realities experienced by main actors.

The method consisted primarily of generating, then structuring the reflection of the different participants of the programme with regards to the evaluation questions. The involvement of the different participants in the programme during the entire process (the final methodology, participatory workshop for the launch, participatory workshop of restitution) not only contributed to the enrichment of the analysis and to evaluation's results, but also to strengthen their skills, by making them project stakeholders. In addition, a participatory approach means that a qualitative and not just quantitative analysis can be guaranteed.

The evaluation respected the rules of confidentiality and ethics governing research involving human subjects and the following ethical principles: 1) a complete, comprehensive and systematic survey, 2) competence, 3) honesty and integrity, and 4) the respect for people. SFCG's evaluation standards were also respected. This final evaluation provides an external analysis, comparative and independent of the results attained.

Depending on the stakeholder, the following data collection techniques were used:

- Document analysis and desk review: see below for the preparatory work prior to the project and to the eventual analysis of additional documents upon location.
- Direct observation: several field visits were planned and executed:
  - ✓ Head offices of different structures (central and local branches).



- ✓ Areas of life and work of the final beneficiaries, visit of one or other projects/activities within the framework of the programme (IGA, materials / equipment).
- ✓ A more general observation of intervention areas (including; geography, agronomy, roads and other infrastructures, socio-cultural elements).
- Semi-structured interviews (individual interviews and/or focus groups): informal and formal interviews facilitated by interview guidelines, and/or open checklists, though dialogue and the collection of first hand statements is preferred. This technique will be used routinely with each group of stakeholders mentioned above. The evaluator ensured combination of individual interviews with focus groups.
- A participatory evaluation method: the 'Most Significant Change' may be applied, at least partially, during the individual interviews and/or focus groups with the final beneficiaries. This consists of a very participatory approach highlighting significant change stories (due to the project). This is a simple method that has been specifically adapted to the local context. The added value of this method (which has been successfully tested by analyzing them on their previous areas of application) can be perceived at several levels: 1) it helps to identify unexpected changes, 2) it highlights different interpretations of reality and 3) it encourages a better understanding by the beneficiaries of organizational changes. This method focuses more on the qualitative evaluation of projects.

Conveniently, this evaluation took place around the following four major phases during the period from December-February 2016:

1. Preparation of the methodology, evaluation tools, and preliminary research of available documentation outside of Burundi. Once in Burundi, working sessions with the SFCG monitoring and evaluation unit, documentary collection and consultation, finalization and validation of the final evaluation methodology and data collection tools were done.
2. Data collection missions from the stakeholders in the evaluation targeted areas.
3. Processing and analysis of the collected data.
4. Preparation of reports (draft report and final report) of the evaluation.

### **PHASE 1 - Preparatory Phase**

This phase was composed of the following activities:

- Documentary analysis 'home based.'
- Arrival in Burundi and mission briefing.
- Literature Review: The consultant ensured that all the necessary documentation was analyzed in order to have a full understanding of the issues at stake. This preliminary research enabled the consultant to gain a keen knowledge of all the evidence relating to project activities and goals which are to be analyzed (the project documents, annual reports and technical reports, and baseline study).

### **PHASE 2 – Site visits and interviews**

This phase was composed of site visits over a major part of the programme's area of intervention. The stakeholders, notably included (but were not limited to): Institutions, effective on-site organizations, SFCG's staff, the relevant administrations and, through them, the beneficiaries: communities, youth, youth leaders, civil society, the general public, grantees local NGO, local associations (youth groups and associations), and more generally the main

Burundian state and non-state structures, involved in the implementation of activities, as well as the donors and major NGOs working in this domain.

During this on-site research phase, different stakeholders were contacted by the consultant:

- SFCG (team responsible for the project monitoring and evaluation system)
- USAID, the donor
- Implementation partners : ADISCO and CEDAC
- Political parties representatives both in power and of the opposition
- National, regional, and local authorities, both implicated directly and indirectly in the programme
- The civil society organizations directly or indirectly involved in the programme,
- And lastly, a sample of the final beneficiaries, specifically youth (as well as members of their families/communities when possible).

An estimated 6% of the target group (3,810 youth leaders) was contacted/interviewed for this evaluation; that is to say around 250 people. Interviews were focused on a sample as representative as possible of stakeholders, compatible in number with the duration of the mission and the possibility of encounters.

The elected sampling technique was as follows:

1. Bujumbura town: 4 communes, two from the north and two from the south ( 80-to 100 people).
2. From each commune around 20 people were selected (40 per province).
3. The external consultant tried to visit a maximum number of zones, and organizations/institutions/agencies.
4. The selection criteria of the areas of intervention for the evaluation were:
  - Geographic (covering the capital and the most representative part of the country where the project was implemented)
  - The risk of conflict and the level of security
  - Vulnerability from natural disasters, lack of access
  - Youth participation in the project.

In geographical terms, it should be noted that project activities were conducted in 5 provinces, and, that if initially in Bujumbura Marie, the evaluation was planned just to touch the North district, it finally impacted the entire province. The decision was taken due to: 1) the greatest number of referrers acts of violence, 2) the flight of youth to non-controversial suburbs, and 3) the difficulty to entry other areas such as Kirundo.

Two towns per province were chosen according to the above criteria and depending on the concentration of the project on the field. The evaluation of the 'non visit' communes was made thanks to interviews with youth coming from these areas who participated in focus groups and via information from young people trained in those communes.

The fieldwork period for data collection was four days of implementing the project in 5 provinces: 1) Bujumbura –Marie (communes: Kamenge, Ngagara, Cibitoke, Kinama and Buterere), 2) Bujumbura-Rural (communes: Nyabiraba and Mugongomanga), 3) Makamba (communes : Kayogoro and Makamba), 4) Bubanza (communes: Bubanza, Gihanga and Musigati), and 5) Kirundo (communes: Bugabira, Ntega, Vumbi and Kirundo).

In some areas, the evaluation finally touched more than 2 communes in order to reach the objectives. The choice of interlocutors and the organization of various working sessions and its modalities were dictated by the experience already gained in the project, and by the constraints of schedule interlocutors. A mixed alternation of group sessions and individual meetings was

organized as well as the schedule of meetings prepared in detail during the first days of the field mission.

The evaluation team was composed of an international consultant, a national consultant and the SFCG's M&E team. Material and financial resources were made available by SFCG during the execution of the mission including: rental vehicle, rolling stock, office supply, communication cards, etc.

Two teams of 6 people each were formed. Each team consisted of two woman and four men, with an ethnic balance (50% Hutu and 50% Tutsi) and proven experience in collecting data and conducting surveys, interviews and focus groups animations. Each team consisted of a leader and of a reporter (focus group) and two male and two female pollsters. A national consultant with experience in statistical studies supported the evaluation team.

The teams began their work in Bujumbura Marie, which enabled, in the early phases of the fieldwork, to meke the trips relatively quickly, to test the methodology and the data collection tools, to enter some data in the office and to make relevant corrections.

Each team was supported by a person designated by SFCG: Diego Murangamizwa with the team B (Bujumbura Marie, Bujumbura Rural and Makamba), and Sylvestre Bigirimana and January Ndagijimana with the team A (Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza and Kirundo).

This enabled the consultant to be able to first work with one team, then with the other in order to: 1) verify the consistency between the two teams, 2) introduce corrections and 3) conduct interviews in Bujumbura Mairie with key partners and institutions.

Each team went to its assigned provinces with a specific agenda.

Once there, the team members were responsible for the following activities: individual surveys (200 youth including participants in focus groups), semi structured interviews (contacts: social and cultural advisors, representatives of the party in power and of the opposition party, civil society representatives) and focus groups (2 per province), one per commune, except in Bujumbura Marie where 4 focus group took place, (two per commune) which were mixed (50% of young female leaders and 50% of young male leaders). The facilitators made the FG, and after the FG they conducted the semi-structured interviews with key contacts. The interviewers conducted individual interviews with young leaders from the political parties and civil society.

The used evaluation tools were: Individual surveys (200 in total), semi - structured interviews (48) and Focus Groups (12 in total).

### **PHASE 3 – Data sharing and restitution**

- Data sharing, analysis of the collected information and restitution preparation.
- Feedback, sharing of information and analysis of the primary obtained results.
- Project summary and last collaborative work between the international consultant, the national consultant and the SFCG team before the end of the field mission.
- Debriefing at the SFCG headquarters; including in particular self-assessment (difficulties encountered, positive points, expectations met, etc.).

### **PHASE 4 – Drafting of the interim and final reports**

Completion of the analysis of the collected information through the Excel tool for the analysis of the quantitative information, and a general inductive approach was considered for analyzing qualitative information. The report was structured according to the issues raised in the terms of reference and presents the results and main recommendations of the evaluation.

## Activities and data collection tools

The data collection activities of this final evaluation were:

- ✓ 48 semi-structured interviews (ESS) with social and cultural advisors, political party representatives of the party in power, the opposition and local civil society.
- ✓ 12 focus groups (FG), 2 per commune, mixed. The FGs were made up of young leaders (male and female), and those who belong to civil society. The size of the FGs was limited to 8 people in order to maintain a good performance.
- ✓ 240 individual interviews with young leaders (96 male and female) participating in the FGs, and 104 community members. Around twenty people per commune were interviewed, which represents a sample of 6% of the total youth leaders who participated in project activities. The total sample was of 20 persons in each of the 12 designated communes). This sample size was chosen in order to be statistically representative, despite the field mission time constraints (240 people, 5 provinces in 4 days).

## Difficulties encountered

The final evaluation study of the *Intamenwa* project under the SFCG's management was conducted in a rigorous contractual context with the terms of reference clearly specifying the objectives of the mission and the expected results..

The main actors (youth, SFCG, the Ministry of Youth, and the implementation partners) demonstrated forthright willingness to cooperate in facilitating the material preparation of data collection operations in the field and the organization of the required visits and meetings.

It is essential to highlight, before venturing into the difficulties encountered in the framework of the mission, the tense political and security environment which prevailed in the country at the time, and which even forced the team to have to postpone the evaluation planned for December 2015 to January 2016.

a) The main difficulty encountered was, due to the political climate, the suspicion and fear that people showed to speak or reply to questions related to the project, the current situation and the state of security and the political climate. They have been repressed and probably pursued by state security forces, and are now, therefore, fearful of speaking with others, especially in relation to aspects concerning this stabilization project.

b) Taking into account this challenging situation whereby people found it difficult to reply to questions, and trying to have as accurate and useful feedback as possible for the evaluation, questionnaires were created, with questions formulated in different manners, which meant that the interviews were consumed much more time and the information analysis was more complex.

c) The lack of prior knowledge of the socio-economic profile of young project participants drifted a lack of visibility about them and their potential project role. In this aspect is added a lack of systematic individual monitoring to assess progress and changes that every young has achieved within the project. All this made the analysis of the evolution of each youth in everyday life difficult. d. One of the difficulties encountered during this evaluation was to collect the qualitative information available in a context like Burundi, where the population fears that the information they give will be used against them. This makes the task of formulating the questions, collecting the data and their subsequent interpretation more challenging. This challenge was also observed during the mid-term evaluation. Comparing this data with that

collected during the mid-term evaluation, it might seem that there was a negative trend in the Burundian youth preparation against political manipulation and the use of violence. This assertion would be false as the project contributed to raising awareness and preparation of youth, as can be seen in the results section, though only affecting a small number of young people. Moreover, the fact that the definition of project indicators was confusing was that the analysis of the information and comparison information has been difficult

d) Another difficulty was the very different cultural and educational level that was observed between young men and women we interviewed. In some cases, interviews were difficult to conduct and even unsuccessful. The questionnaires were adapted during survey implementation.

e) An additional difficulty encountered was that the participation of the majority of young representatives from the young political wings, even if they were contacted initially at the project implementation phase, it was very limited. They often delegated their participation to other youth with whom they did not establish a report system of the activities in which they have participated. Moreover, youth from the Youth Leagues did not have a great knowledge of the activities and the project planning. The latter was also observed by the evaluator with regards to the implementation project partners. .

f) The short duration of the mission forced to adjust to a very tight deadline for the completion of all evaluation phases and activities: preparation of methodology, preparation and tools test, creation of data collection teams, arrangement of logistics and information collection. The short duration of time dedicated to data collection (4 days, from 25 to 28 January), was a significant constraint and was resolved with the establishment of two data collection teams working in parallel.

g) Another difficulty was the mission remote preparation (methodology and tools), without direct contact with those in the field, which had a definite impact upon the evaluation's preparation. Once in Bujumbura, the tools were checked before the work was done, during the training phase of the data collection teams, but it was impossible to test them and to make the necessary corrections before they were being used on a full scale, what would have increased the accuracy of the collected information. Various 'correction' elements were put in place, such as an increased proximity to the teams in order to give them further guidance and ad hoc answers. Prior questionnaire test could have allowed better targeting of the evaluation questions based on type of stakeholders to interview, and to better reformulate certain parts in order to make them more understandable for those being interviewed.

h) In this assessment, even though the translations between Kirundi and French were time consuming, they did not present a real challenge.

i) The other minor constraints encountered in the field were primarily: the illiteracy of some interviewees who had difficulty understanding the questions, the lack of follow-up activity reports from implementation partners, the complaints of the latter regarding late payments which made the smooth running of the interviews more challenging, and access problems in certain zones (Kirundo) due to the road conditions and police checks points.

The circumstances in which the evaluation was carried out were: a) a complex political climate, b) a situation of complete insecurity for the population, c) a short timeframe (4 days) for data collection, d) complex questionnaires: the questions had to be phrased in multiple ways, and, e) significant logistical and operational requirements. This conditioned the implementation of the evaluation. It was complicated to collect the necessary information, with an outstanding quality, for subsequent analysis in order to expose the reality experienced throughout the project

It must be emphasized that the evaluator has shown great flexibility in the method: during the field mission, following the difficulties and/or opportunities identified and taking into account any recommendations from each other, the methodology was, as expected, adapted accordingly. She also showed great flexibility in organizing meetings and encounters.



## Evaluation results

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As already observed in the mid-term evaluation, the project **was relevant**. Its objectives are relevant to the needs of the final beneficiaries, the country context the needs of the population and policies of SFCG. Simultaneously, **the objectives are consistent** with the country problems, the needs of Burundian population and the project expected results.

In general, during interviews with key stakeholders and in view of the information collected in the field, SFCG has managed the implementation of *Intamenwa* project. However, the evaluator highlights some **suggestions for improvements**:

1. Coordination between partners, highlighted during interviews with the project implementation partners;
2. Individual operational monitoring of youth after the implementation of the various project activities led by different partners, highlighted during interviews with project implementation partners;
3. Knowledge of the overall vision of the project (objectives, activities and planning) by key stakeholders highlighted during interviews with project implementation partners and presidents of political parties youth leagues;
4. Delays in payments to implementation partners highlighted by ADISCO and CEDAC in interviews with them; and
5. Gap between the level of project knowledge (derived from the different level of training and capacitation) by various youth affected by the project highlighted during the realization of FG and individual interviews.

Regarding the project internal logic framework, the evaluator considers its objectives too ambitious in its design in terms of representativeness of beneficiaries over the total young Burundian population (that is to say, even if the project had touched 3,810 targeted youth and they had achieved to resist political manipulation, the young population far exceeds this figure, what resulted in a very low potential impact over the total Burundian youth). In addition, some performance indicators were difficult to measure and compare (e.g., in the case of the media we do not have the coverage information and audience).

The duration of the program for the achievement of its objectives has been insufficient. We should also mention that project activities were well designed but with a deficient planning and coordination level between stakeholders.

Here is a table with the different project activities categories:



**Tableau 3 : Activity categories carried out by the project**

### **Preparatory activities**

“Initial study and the analysis of constraints,’ this provided useful information for the project’s strategy development with regards to confirming the relevant intervention areas, the identification of appropriate participants, highlighting thematic issues and obstacles, as well as defining the project indicators. The analysis of the various constraints served to identify those which prevented youth from renouncing violence, as well as their motivations, the attitudes and behaviors of those who decide to renounce violence”.

### **Activities contributing to Objective 1**

1. Nineteen dialogue meetings of two days each with political parties youth wings (eight political parties have been identified).
2. 32 Sessions mixed of dialogue with leaders from the youth wings of 30 people each. 900 youth from civil society and political leaders, including political youth participated in these dialogue meetings described above. 10 meetings were held exclusively with young girls.
3. 10 Youth forums - one per province - brought together 100 young leaders from diverse origins to discuss common challenges, increase trust between authorities and youth and to develop concrete action plans in collaboration. In each forum, participants developed a "Pledge for Peace" statute including a code of conduct. Media coverage.
4. Setting up of 5 youth networks.

### **Activities contributing to Objective 2**

1. 21 trainings (two per province) in leadership, conflict resolution and nonviolent communication of three days were conducted for young leaders who participated in the dialogue sessions and forums to better prepare them to become positive leaders and peace activists in their communities. The training involved 450 young men and women leaders of civil and political society. Media coverage.
2. Competition to give grants for collaborative projects. 20 of 15 planned projects were selected. 6 for women and 14 for men. 16 are already running and about 518 youth have been raised so far. Media coverage and SMS competition among the audience.
3. Additional media programming. SFCG produced his popular radio serial *Intamenwa* (The Indivisible) that promotes themes of tolerance, respect and collaboration. 78 new episodes were produced and broadcasted on 5 radio stations. A series of four TV and radio spots were produced to promote positive role models for youth who engage positively in their communities.

### **Activities contributing to Objective 3**

1. Fifteen solidarity activities in communities have been carried out to celebrate reconciliation and support for peaceful elections. Media coverage.
2. Two days of the *Intamenwa* festival with the elections as the main theme and focused upon ‘a vote for peace’ will be implemented. Youth, citizens and politicians will gather together in order to support a peaceful election process, with discussion sessions, participatory theatre activities, and concerts. The participants will also be invited to sing the ‘Pledge for Peace’ statute initiated during the forums phase. Based upon previous experience, the project estimates that over 3 000 people will attend the festival.

**Creation of youth networks in the intervention communities that were organized at the local and national level. A mid-term evaluation and a final and external project evaluation.**

The project had the following effects compared to the identified and included in the terms of reference indicators:

**Table 4: Results by Project indicator (in parentheses objective figures)**

Intamenwa Projet Donor : USAID				
Effectiveness	Objective	% Mid-terme Eval	% Final Eval	
<p><b>I1.</b> The youth affected by the project was (over 1,000) 3,810 youth leaders from different political affiliations and from different areas in the project's 5 target provinces: Bujumbura Marie, Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, Kirundo and Bubanza. %(50% increase planned in the project) of young leaders interviewed said that they have managed to resist violence during the electoral and post-electoral period % of youth interviewed said that they have seen others find it hard to resist.</p>	50%	95%	97%	
	This indicator has been included by the evaluator	This indicator has been included by the evaluator	90%	
<b>I2.</b> % youth leaders share their commitment for elections to take place without violence.	75%	87%	95%	
<p><b>I3.</b> % interviewed who recall hearing via the radio about the competitions for collaborative projects. % interviewed who recall having heard and seen televisions/radio programmes promoting peaceful participation in the 2015 elections % interviewees evoked having heard of the serial Intamenwa.</p>	40%	Without evidence	20%	
	40%		45%	
	50%		62%	
<b>I4.</b> % of young participants who could demonstrate the practical use of the training received in their everyday lives. <i>"I've helped people in conflict to find solutions. I prevented the demonstrators to hurt a young Imbonerakure". Focus group Bujumbura Marie.</i>	80%	87%	78%	
<b>I5%</b> of youth leaders who can identify themselves as peace and development protagonists.	80%	78%	65%	
<b>I6.</b> % of the participants who know of, and have participated in solidarity activities carried out by the project.	75%	65%	82%	
Sustainability				
<b>I7.</b> % of youth participants who continue to accept to take part in the project's activities.	50%	86%	97%	
<b>I8.</b> % of youth interviewed who believe that they will be able to resist being manipulated in the future and that they will be able to overcome the obstacles which hinder a peaceful participation. We do not have any information available concerning the policy makers at a political party level as they did not actively participate in the project.	75%	85%	85%	
<b>I9.</b> % interviewed who state that the climate of conflict and violence in their communities had been appeased and that young leaders took an even more active role with the population.	63%	85%	63%	
Impact		Without evidence	Without evidence	
<p><b>I10.</b> We were unable to record concrete proof that a reduction (a 30% reduction was estimated) in political manipulation and a reduction in violence took place. However, individuals (community members) have testified/witnessed a reduction in the participation of violent acts. % interviewed who believed that the project had helped to bring together youth from different political affiliations to speak to each other. . % of youth leaders who say that they can overcome obstacles to peaceful coexistence and to resist violence. <i>"The project gave us lessons; brought together all young people of different political parties and we shared the same training". Focus group Bujumbura Marie.</i></p>	30%			
		75%	Without evidence	91%
		Without evidence	94%	89%
<b>I11.</b> % of youth whose knowledge increased. <i>"I continue to help people in conflict and give them advice. "I use the techniques learned in the project as collaboration and mediation". Focus group Bujumbura Rural.</i>	50%	68%	74%	
<b>I12.</b> % interviewed who think that, thanks to the project, they have changed their attitudes towards other youth of different political affiliations <i>"The Intamenwa project gave us a lot of lessons about how to behave during elections and how to resolve conflicts peacefully". Focus group Bubanza.</i>	75%	94%	89%	

## Effectiveness

The study of effectiveness aims to assess, based on a series of indicators, the extent to which the results have contributed to the achievement of project specific objectives. It therefore aims to assess the "performance" of the project through the analysis of his fundamentals "parameters".

Before analyzing each result of the project (based on the achievement of results indicators as defined in the logical framework), here are some **general lessons**:

- ✓ Generally, the project is effective. The specific objective and the programme's results were achieved. The specific objective and results of the program are achieved globally, but there are nuances that will be later developed;

- ✓ Youth who participated in the project were not properly identified (using an Identification system based on vulnerability criteria at the security level and socioeconomic level) or segmented to frame them in activities fitting their reality, their problems and their potential role in the consolidation of peace in the country;

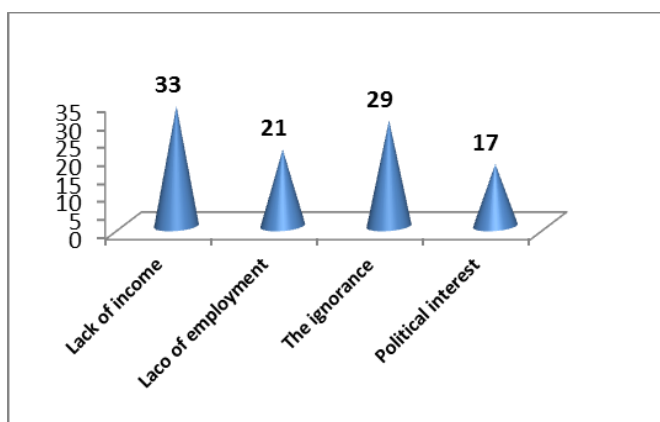
- ✓ The program was designed as a support to youth. Other activities and aspects to be developed (ownership and community approach) could also have been implemented, which largely explains the limited effectiveness of the program (especially for R3, R4 and R5) on whole communities;

- ✓ The project monitoring system lacks a regular monitoring component by individual or by groups of individuals well defined from the beginning, covering not just activities undertaken by the project but also living conditions. This aspect meant the youth not monitored by the project in the best way possible;

- ✓ Many project activities took place in an unstable political context (with tensions and movements of protest) and many activities were delayed;

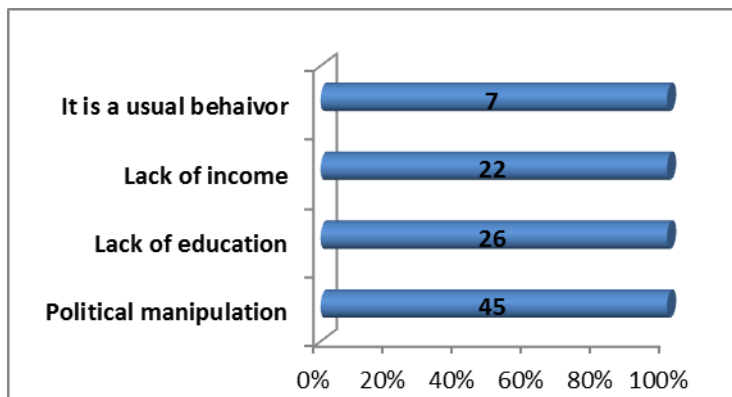
- ✓ A strong component of sensitization was observed. It was also observed a lack of a strong component of communication between project stakeholders to achieve real synergy in interventions by different partners;

- ✓ It is very important the presence of an exit strategy to ensure that the project achievements will be sustainable and continue to cause positive effects in peaceful coexistence. .



**Chart 1 : Raisons why young people allow politicians to manipulate them**

All interviewed people have insisted that the project is an adequate response to the current situation faced by Burundian youth, particularly those most vulnerable, who have no income from employment and/or whose training is insufficient to identify manipulation attempts and to peacefully resolve their conflicts.



**Chart 2: Reasons for non-peaceful behavior of young Burundians**

Data analyses provided insight into **the reasons why young people allow themselves to be manipulated**, which include: poverty, unemployment, lack of knowledge, and self-interest of political parties (see Chart 1). This evaluation also provides insight into the reasons why youth display non-peaceful behaviors (see Chart 2).

In the baseline study, the main actions identified by the young people were training and development activities. Activities to prevent manipulation identified by this final evaluation were:

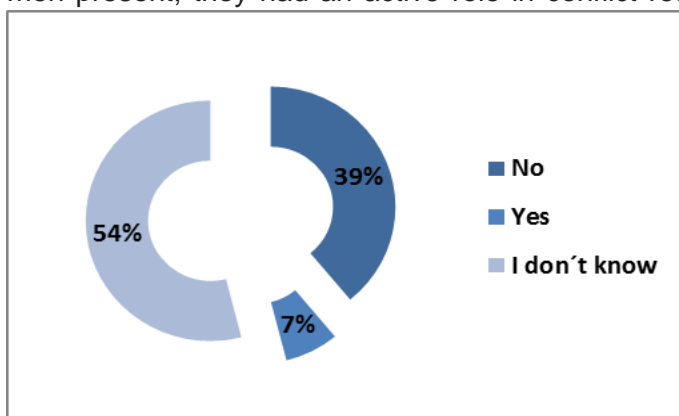
education and training, employment creation, participation in income generating activities and work with politicians (see table 1 below).

Another very important aspect is the treatment of gender in the project. Although it was considered and collected in the project formulation through a transversal objective, its progress could not be measured because of a lack of indicators, beyond the 30% representation of female participation in activities, including studies and evaluations.

Activities to be undertaken to prevent political manipulation peacefully	
Income generating activities	40%
Trainings, education, seminars and building awareness	15%
Working with 'old' politicians	12%
Employment creation	33%

**\*Table 1: activities to avoid political manipulation**

Female participation was respected, both in the 30% of participation required by the project (in youth wins of political parties), and in the activities (33 % of women were interviewed in this evaluation). The data show that **girls responded to questions with difficulty**, they did not speak if there were men present; they had an active role in conflict resolution, but not in public, as it is predominantly relegated to home life. The men interviewed recognized that women are as capable as they are, and have the necessary skills to dedicate themselves to politics, but it is not habitual in everyday life.



**Chart 3: Have you received the support of women in power?**

It should also be noted that the coordination between female youth leaders and women in power, envisaged by the *Intamenwa* project, has not been reached (see Chart 3). Some young female leaders did not even know that the project had a goal to connect them with women in power.

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## **Effectiveness/ result N° 1**

*R1: A better understanding of the reasons for the involvement of youth in electoral violence and barriers to their peaceful participation.*

*Outcome indicators: 75% of young Burundians leaders and policy makers interviewed believe that they can overcome these obstacles.*

According to data collected in this evaluation, 89% of young Burundians believe they can overcome obstacles to peaceful coexistence and resist violence. This decrease in relation to the mid-term evaluation (in the baseline study this percentage was 95.1 %.) was due to the growing instability that occurred in the last project implementation phase and to the fear that usually makes people more reserved and more negative in their responses. If individuals (community members) had indeed substantiated a reduction in participation in violent acts in the mid-term evaluation, 75% of community members now show that young people are strongly involved in violence.

It emerged during interviews and discussions in focus groups that the *"Intamenwa project was necessary because it helps young people to learn how to live together despite their political affiliations"*, as indicated by an actor of the civil society in Makamba. This view was also shared several times in different focus groups in five provinces. Another participant expressed himself in these terms: *"Poverty makes young people undergo manipulation by politicians to be able to make some money or anything. Politicians do not teach social sense to young people and they pursue their own interests."*

96% of young people, key informants and partners interviewed believe the project represents an appropriate and necessary response to the problems of Burundi, and thanks to the project, 87% of young people interviewed realized that manipulation exists and can be identified and avoided. The current challenge is to provide them with tools to cope with political manipulation and to find other sources of influence that can make them politically autonomous, independent, democratic, and economically self-sufficient.

Based on the information gathered from the authorities and the MJSC, the institutional commitment was restricted to visibility activities such as openings of activities, radio and television emissions, the festival and solidarity activities. This was not enough to achieve real transformation in the political manipulation that Burundian youth suffer even if they happened to understand the causes of the origin of their problems.

The project was instrumental in raising awareness and preparation of youth. As a reminder, awareness and community engagement to promote reconciliation and peaceful coexistence are an essential element in the implementation of a stabilization program. This is very important given the country's historical political context. The project was provided with a strong sensibilisation component through TV shows and radio activities and programs of the series *Intamenwa*, but missed a communication strategy of action plan (see recommendations, communication project component) between stakeholders.

Awareness-raising among young people, the public and politicians, should be a permanent action throughout the duration of the project that should be equipped with a special section for work with politicians and awareness specifically on the need for stop the political manipulation practices and to seek life worthy options for young people. The activities that were conducted as part of the project took place during a few months of the program (initially and second year), but without a real continuity in time with the exception of visibility activities. It seems that, as already pointed out, according to the main involved entities, the project lacked of a specific communication strategy.

Based on the results of the survey, although the majority of respondents claim to know the objectives of the program, almost all (95%) say they do not really know the activities, planning and interrelation

with other stakeholders. They explained they do not to have clarification on these terms. The final beneficiaries understand the need to live peacefully (89% of young leaders say they can overcome obstacles to peaceful coexistence and to resist violence) but have difficulty refusing political manipulation (see recommendations, institutional project component) and they want solutions to their precarious situation; the majority needs a sustainable employment (see recommendations, economic project component).

### **Effectiveness/ result N° 2**

*R2: Young political leaders and civil society are working together towards their shared vision of the needs and priorities to ensure peaceful elections in 2015.*

*Outcome indicators: (1) 75% of young leaders share a commitment to elections without violence, (2) 50% of young participants continue to accept to participate in the project's activities.*

According to the results obtained within the evaluation study, 78% of youth share a common goal to reduce violence, and nearly all youth, 97% hope to continue with project's activities in the future. 100% of youth believe that they have no real option in order to prevent the manipulation's origin. Although young people now know the existence of political manipulation and the consequences if they let themselves to be manipulated, and although some have developed some skills to deal with the manipulation, the reality is that to completely resist political manipulation is out of their reach.

During data collection participants appreciated the activities implemented under this project. In interviews and focus groups, two trends emerged: the participants affiliated with the ruling party tend to show that all is well and there are no problems between young people of different political parties. By contrast, young political opposition affiliates and some civil society complain that they are often abused by youth from the ruling party. This particularly appeared in Kirundo province. Therefore, it is necessary to mention that youth do not all have the same priorities. Recent events have also severely separated youth in civil society. There are young people from civil society who have become closer to the ruling party; other young people from civil society have moved away, and some have even fled the country.

### **Effectiveness; result N° 3**

*R3: Youth leaders have increased their leadership capabilities and conflict mitigation skills.*

*Result indicators: (1) 80% of youth participants can demonstrate the practical use of the training in their everyday lives, and (2) 50 % of youth people have increased their level of knowledge.*

The survey results show that, according to data collected during the realization of interviews and focus groups, 78% of participants can demonstrate the practical use of the training received (we asked for concrete examples), and 74% of young people have increased their knowledge (they were asked about the types of knowledge acquired) in the resolution of conflicts arising from political manipulation and the importance of living peacefully to work towards the consolidation of peace.

Youth leaders have the necessary skills and are willing to manage some conflicts peacefully. However, the situation of poverty and unemployment in which many youth live, makes them vulnerable to political manipulation. Youth leaders are respected in their communities, but it depends on their behavior. According to participants in individual interviews and focus groups, there are some youth who behave arrogantly and violently. Some even consider themselves as security agents. Under these conditions, instead of being respected, they are feared.

This information reveals the general idea that a good leader is that who knows the community, knows the problems, is always ready and available and always listens, and proposes appropriate measures to resolve conflicts within the community.



Participants enjoy all activities implemented by the project, but would like these to affect many more people. In this way, there will be in many more community leaders supporting peace and reconciliation messages in the country.

#### **Effectiveness/ result N° 4**

*R4: Youth leaders play an active role to strengthen collaboration in their communities in the pre-electoral process.*

*Result indicators: (1) 80% of youth leaders identify themselves as agents of peace and development, and (2) 40% of respondents recall having heard radio broadcasts about the collaborative projects competition, 40% of respondents recall having heard and seen TV / radio programmes to promote peaceful participation in the elections in 2015, and 50% of respondents have heard episodes of the series Intamenwa.*

The results of the survey show that 65% of youth consider themselves to be actors of peace and development. Indicators for monitoring of TV and radio programs were 20%, (the interviewees evoking have heard radio broadcasts about the collaborative projects competition), 45% (of respondents who recall having heard and seen TV and radio emissions for promotion of peaceful participation in the elections 2015) and 62% (of respondents who recall hearing episodes of the series *Intamenwa*) respectively.

According to information gathered in focus groups, youth leaders played a very active role in the electoral process. Indeed, they contributed through awareness sessions for their peers to maintain peace and security. However, some youth of different political parties were manipulated and contributed in worsening violence during the electoral process. Youth of the ruling party, political allies and associated actors of civil society believe that the electoral process has certainly encountered problems but considered them as minor. By contrast, youth from parties in the opposition and from some civil society sectors believe that the electoral process of 2015 was simply a non-legitimate event.

What is important in the study of this result is that young people have realized that they are main actors having an active role in the detection and prevention of violence. What they lack, according to their testimony and after the analysis done by the evaluation, are tools to deal with a problem that goes beyond their potential interventions. This gives an idea of what are the real problems of youth and about the possible future field interventions

#### **Effectiveness/ result N° 5**

*R5: The communities in targeted provinces are involved in reconciliation initiatives undertaken by youth leaders.*

*Result indicators: 75% of the participants in the survey are aware of and have participated in solidarity activities undertaken by the project. The results of the survey show that 78% of the participants know the activities, 80% know the Intamenwa festival and 82% participated in some solidarity activities.*

The survey results show that 78% of participants know about project activities, 80% know the Intamenwa festival and 82% participated in solidarity activities.

According to information gathered in interviews administrators supported the youth by organizing safety meetings. Those meetings provided an opportunity, following the views of administrative officials, to promote reconciliation. The other community members who supported youth in reconciliation initiatives were the actors of civil society. They have given advice to all community members to get reconciled.



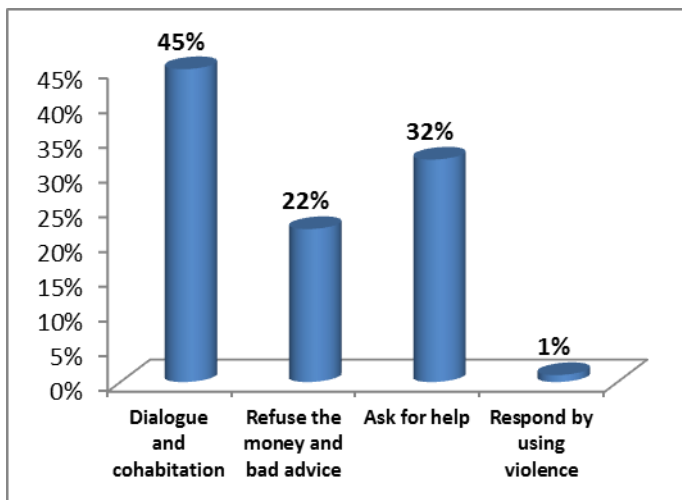
Outcome indicators defined in the logical framework are in their majority adequate to measure quantitative results achievement but not really to assess the quality of activity performance and the degree of knowledge of the participants and their progress. True outcome indicators would be for example: (1) number of conflicts having been identified and referred by youth leaders in their communities to relevant bodies, (2) type and number of collaborative projects still running, etc.

Young project participants have not really been individually followed by the representatives of their political parties' youth wings, or directly by the project itself after the completion of activities in which they participated in order to know their individual progress in their lives and their communities.

According to the annual activity reports, the program continued to provide support in training and awareness to youth and the population, and technical support and capacity building to its partners.

The program also provided support to the creation of livelihoods for some youth (20 collaborative projects, 14 mixed and 6 women (still ongoing), affecting around 500 people).

Following testimonies of contacted main project actors (young leaders of the ruling party and the opposition, youth civil society and representatives of the various stakeholders), a palpable improvement in the awareness of the need to resist political manipulation was observed (95% of youth share a commitment to peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding and peace, while 88.8% of those in the baseline study had declared their commitment to organize elections without violence). In addition, youth wings representatives confirm that the



**Chart 4: What would you do now if politicians try to manipulate you?**

messages of peace were passed identifying the "old politicians" as the source of problems related to violence.

It was found that the behavior of youth, following their participation in the project is to refuse manipulation, and only a small percentage (1%) would ideally act violently (to see attitudes to manipulation see Chart 4).

In conclusion, the evaluator is not able to confirm that on the basis of the results, specific objectives of the project have been achieved in its entirety by the following reasons:

- Some outcome indicators were not adequately defined and established which makes figures difficult to compare.
- Youth and adults interviewed were afraid, on occasion, due to the present situation of the country. They sometimes gave contradictory information.
- There are no indicators in relation to transversal objectives, especially in relation to the role of women in the project, beyond the required project participation at 30%.

*"Girls are not that visible; when they are called, they come. They are on the lists, they approach other men and women, and it is an opportunity to open their minds. They express themselves if someone requires it, but they are shy, they do not dare to express themselves. There are very capable girls. They are improving. This is related to the culture and the nature of Burundi. It takes time, and must be made aware". - Youth league representative*

*"They are active, but don't have time like men as they have to take care of the housework".*

*- Vice Chairman of the FNL party pro RWASA*

Concerning the specific objectives of the project, there were numerous occasions for dialogue between youth of different political affiliations to take place, but without having a real space (physical space or mechanisms) that could offer them the possibility to exchange and to treat their problems as a common issue.

The project undeniably stimulated the desire to come together in collaborative projects, once youth saw that these projects are an opportunity to generate income. The project has also reinforced the beneficial idea of taking part in solidarity and reconciliation work in communities.

*"Youth of different political parties mutually agree; trust has grown between them so they do not distrust." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"It is difficult to avoid manipulation when you are poor and politicians make promises". – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"Youth meet in group games, creation of associations that welcome all youth, youth gather in development projects. As I said before there was a suspicion but now that is gone. There is no more aggressive communication." – Focus group, Bujumbura Rural*

*"There was a lot of confrontation related to the relations between youth of different political parties, but it has declined, it is almost finished." – Focus group, Makamba.*

*"Before the young of the ruling party and other youth parties in the opposition were always in conflict, but now they live together, they have created associations of youth as they make plans together." – Focus group, Kirundo*

*"There are politicians who come during elections, and then we must avoid any kind of manipulation and know the importance of coexistence instead of listening to them." – Focus group, Bubanza*

## Impact

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Taking into account the results discussed above and the context in which the project was executed, **positive impacts do exist.**

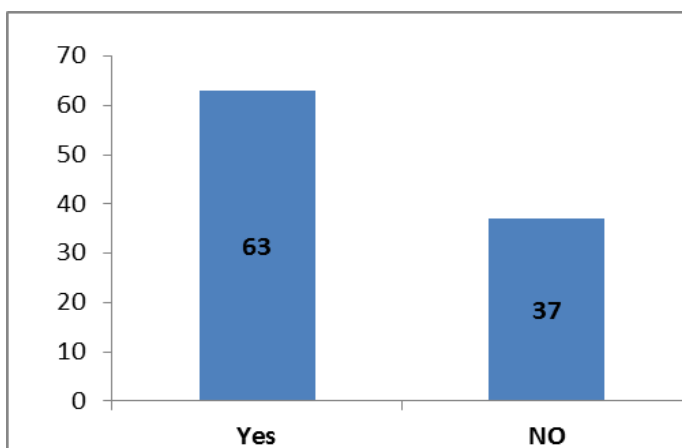
✓ With regards to the project results' indicators, the figures show that some of the results have been achieved. Burundian reality shows that: 1) People are not currently saying everything they think, which removes some credibility to the analysis results of collected data, and 2) even if the results of this project involving 3,810 youth were attained, the target group is too small to have an immediate impact at a global level on the appeasement of the political and security atmosphere.

✓ Training and awareness activities (including media coverage) had the desired effect on the target groups (youth leaders, youth civil society and general population). Especially at the youth level, a change in behavior can be observed, but more time is required in order for it to become permanent. 89 % felt that thanks to the project, they had changed their attitudes towards other young from different political affiliations. The fact that young people were not segmented according to their socioeconomic profile meant that they had all received the same training without taking into account their specific characteristics, which resulted in a less remarkable impact (in less visible effects in young less educated).

- ✓ Local authorities of intervention areas were associated with project's activities, in particular for supporting the authorization of implementing activities and opening celebrations. However, they were not really involved in activity formulation. Some activities were banned by local authorities
- ✓ Bearing in mind that the project ended, and there was a lack of individual monitoring after trainings, it is hard to really appreciate the effects/impact of the given support on youth in order to deal with political manipulation and violence that they faced. The survey results show a tangible effect though; 97% of youth continue to agree to take part in the different project activities (see 'Sustainability'). This aspect is mostly raised in relation to participation in collaborative projects.
- ✓ The project was executed in a difficult climate, especially in its final phase. According to evaluation results, the relationships between the youth were firstly allayed (85% in the mid-term evaluation) but then only 63% of respondents in the final evaluation report that the climate of conflict and violence in their communities had improved. Relations between beneficiaries and the project partners have been positive and constructive (100% of young people and partners report having had a good relationships between them throughout the project implementation). Some interviewees expressed their suspicion in relations with other young people. In the second part of the project, once the political climate has deteriorated, relationships between young people have also deteriorated. The fact that the project's end took place in a very complex context due to the deteriorated political situation created a lot of frustration from the beneficiaries. Some activities were postponed to the end of the year 2015, which was also positive covering the post-election period, but at the same time much more difficult due to the deteriorated situation.
- ✓ During competitions to participate in associative projects knowing from the beginning that only some young people would be involved, the project has raised false hopes among the candidates for participation in these collaborative projects for those who didn't win.

It is unclear what consequences (at the medium or long term) may stem from these frustrations directly or indirectly caused by internal (competition) and external (climate policy) aspects of the project (hence the urgency for national authorities to come to support the stabilization process, at the political and security level). Quite a number of young participants in the project (83% of respondents) had hopes of having peaceful elections.

- ✓ Data analysis shows that 63% of participants saw young leaders increase their capabilities and leadership skills, non-violent communication and conflict resolution. 89% of young leaders say they can overcome obstacles to peaceful coexistence and to resist violence. 83% of collaborating organizations believe that their capabilities were also enhanced by the project



**Chart 5: Have you improve skills through leadership training, conflict resolution and nonviolent communication?**

Young people appreciate the support received to realize several training and dialogue meetings, forums and solidarity activities. These activities have enabled them to make significant advances in the capacity building process to resist political manipulation (see Chart 5). However 37% of young people think they have not increased their skills, what represents a sign of inadequacy of training to the socio-economic profiles of participants. Conflict of political

interest, lack of training and dialogue, and lack of institutional support were identified as the main obstacles to community development. This project as it was conceived lacks of a proper economic

development component in order to have a greater impact in supporting youth to resist political manipulation by providing them with individual and collective development resources.

Finally, project results show that the project has brought visible changes in some young people (although we talk of 3,810 young people, the target group of the project, this represents a very small part to talk about a real change in the total Burundian youth population for resistance to violence), but there is still much to be done.

*"We youth, we live in poverty because of unemployment, making it difficult to refuse the profit we would have if the politicians get elected." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"[There has been a] decrease in number of places to take drugs, and increase in ethnic problems and mitigation of political conflict." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"Politicians know we youth are very poor and have no work. By giving us money, it is very easy to influence us." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"We have helped and taught young people through this project Intamenwa, showing others that politicians seek only their interests." – Focus group, Bujumbura Rural*

*"I avoided fights with the youth of other political parties. I respected the ideology of other political parties." – Focus group, Bujumbura Rural*

*"In our party we favor dialogue; we are given dialogue to us as the principle of non-participation in any act of violence." – Focus group, Makamba*

*"My house was burned by my neighbors during the protests, but I forgave them after the training given by the Intamenwa project." – Focus group, Kirundo*

*"As I was one of the election monitors, I am not involved in electoral violence; but I advised others." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"I have calmed those who were carried away by emotion and I kept calm compared to what they were saying to me that was not good." – Focus group, Buzanza*

*"I'm an Imbonerakure. Before we were doing night rounds (gukizura) to terrorize others, but now we left completely. There is no distrust between young people of different political parties. If it happens a conflict we find a solution together, we have created associations for all of us." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"There's been a huge change; but it has been for the worse, because now there is great suspicion among youth from different political parties." – Focus group, Bujumbura Rural*

## Sustainability

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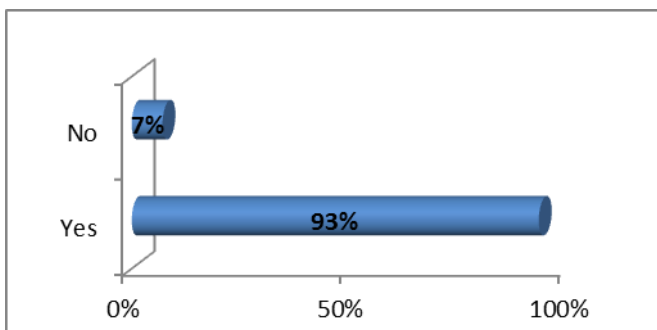
Sustainability appreciates the benefits resulting from a development intervention after its end. It refers to the probability of having benefits coming from the implemented activities in the long term. Sustainability of *Intamenwa* project has been conditioned by the following aspects:

✓ Based on the evaluation results, the ownership of the program and its addressed issues for the final beneficiaries (youth) is high since all interviewed wish a project continuation. This aspect is also positive concerning community members. However, ownership of institutions and political parties is low. The strategy used and the developed methodological tools have achieved the desired results: based on the survey results, 97% of young people know the messages of peace and reconciliation past in the media and by young leaders.

✓ Regarding communication, there was no communication strategy enabling implementation partners to be well informed, about activities and planning of other project stakeholders. Without a strategy of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) a project risks of failure because without having been sensitized and encouraged local communities to change behavior through awareness campaigns and information workshops with appropriate tools and materials. In this project as already said, there was a strong component in this direction, but it missed an outreach strategy for politicians, a communication strategy and a strong global coordination that would also impact positively on sustainability.

✓ Regarding project sustainability at the institutional level, involved institutions evoke not having acquired the technical and monitoring capacity that would have been useful for them to fully ensure sustainability of support given to young people. In other words, strengthening the operational and institutional capacity to sustain the achieved results unfortunately could not be implemented centrally (MJSC, NYC) and locally (administration and local authorities). However, some institutions have realized the importance of activities with young people and also started to implement peace and solidarity activities on their own, which positively impacts the sustainability of the project. Minimum bases are necessary: a programmatic framework and operating costs. Moreover, the interest to benefit from increased government side of the building is also desirable. Commitment of authorities and administration beyond their participation in opening activities was conditioned by the context (political interest and power struggles) and the resources. Trusting relationships between the different actors involved in an intervention is a prerequisite for sustainable achievements. This confidence was absent at the end of the project because of the distrust that prevailed during the last phase of the project. Even more worrying in terms of sustainability is the currently growing distrust of youth vis-à-vis of political parties and the organization of the recent elections.

✓ Moreover, it is clear from the survey results that the project has enough training and youth meeting sessions, but only part of these young people have been affected by collaborative for income generation projects, allowing them to develop an economic activity (500 youth).

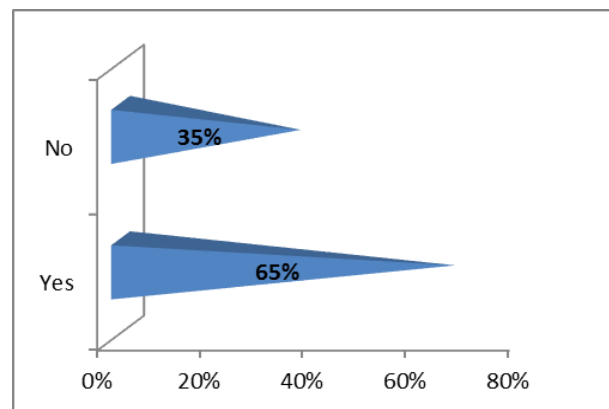


**Chart 6 : Would you be interested in continuing in the activities that the project was implemented?**

they have different political ideologies (see Chart 6). 65% of young leaders identify themselves as agents of peace and development (see Chart 7). For a stabilization project to be sustainable, it is necessary to adopt a community approach (see recommendations). In this regard, training, advice and teachings given by the project were not provided at the community level, in the place of life and youth development. They have been provided at central level, which does not allow other young people, group members, neighboring associations

✓ It should be noted that actions throughout the project have all contributed to strengthening the capacity and skills of young leaders. This is in itself a significant sustainability component. Capacity building of implementing partners in the project is also an important factor of sustainability (85% representatives of the organizations interviewed feel that their capacity was strengthened).

✓ Majority of young people recognize (93%) that they can work together in the future on community initiatives with others, even if



Search for Common Ground **Chart 7 : In your opinion, do you think you're an actor for peace and development?**

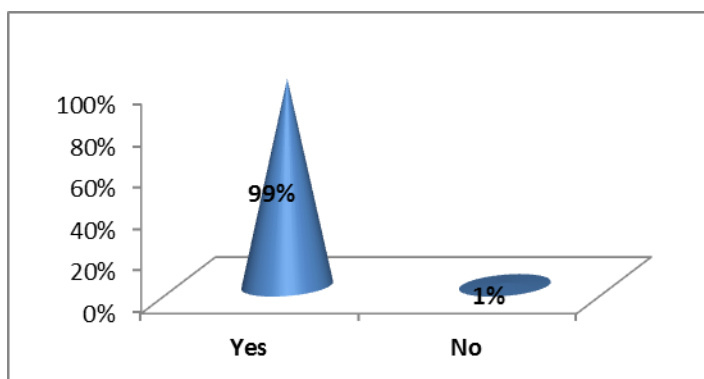


and the general population to benefit from it. According to the literature of project activities, it was expected that the young leaders became responsible for transmitting messages to other members of the community, which without special training sometimes becomes a very difficult task to achieve, especially without control by SFCG.

- ✓ The absence of individual accompaniment (information and advice) before and after the training and the lack of monitoring of lessons and the lack of systematic and individual monitoring during the project duration of all activities by the implementing partners, is a considerable brake on the sustainability of the activities initiated by young.
- ✓ The management of cross-cutting issues (particularly gender) was made following the respect of the participation but not following an ad hoc strategy based on the peculiarities and specific needs of men and women of Burundi. In particular, in terms of promoting equity and gender sensitivity, development programs represent a unique opportunity to facilitate women's access to the

local economy and it is essential to ensure that women have better access and control of livelihoods.

Finally, the question is whether the 3,810 youth (30% women) affected by the project are still willing to maintain their commitment to remain peaceful and to enable others to solve their conflicts. 89% of young people interviewed think they will be able to refuse manipulation and they can overcome obstacles to peaceful participation. The 99% of youth who participated in the project as mediators expressed their willingness to continue to use their abilities in conflict resolution with others (see Chart 8).



**Chart 8: Will you continue to use your capacity in conflict resolution?**

Strong political will at all levels and the existence of national ownership mechanisms is key elements in such projects. These points are crucial to reach the consolidation of the achievements. The primary responsibility of such a project lies with local and national stakeholders, who are responsible for the ultimate stability, reconciliation and development. It has to be noted that the political interest will not be enough if other conditions are not met: (1) a realistic and feasible strategy, based on the lessons of the past, (2) the national and international commitments, (3) qualified partners for the implementation.

Another widely appreciated sustainability aspect is the clear improvement in capacity of young people trained and also those who have not had the opportunity of being trained and who have expressed interest in receiving similar training. All participants in data collection activities coincide in the assertion that the project is good for young Burundians but it affects only a small part of that segment of the population (young people trained and a small portion of the rest). There is a common and widespread desire that this or similar projects, focusses the largest number of Burundian youth. 86% of the interviewed young people show interest to participate in similar projects or in a potential coming phase of the present project.

Regarding the sustainability of the project in terms of gender sensitivity and the question about the future role of women after the project implementation, the main responses were: a) to teach, train and advise others and b) to continue helping others and c) to teach other girls, but always with a more reserved role than men. This demonstrates that the project has increased sensitivity for women to be accepted and listened to as leaders in the same way as men, but without much change of their role in the Burundian society.

It is important also to note that the continuation of the project, or the implementation of a similar project, was mentioned several times by all kind of interviewees.

*"Youth will organize meetings to discuss with others to find solutions to what differentiate them." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"Continue to tolerate others' options, to work on development projects together, to seek common interests through associations, and to make others understand that a person who has a different opinion is not an enemy." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"Young people have agreed to come together; they agreed to create a network to work together towards development." – Focus group, Bujumbura Rural*

*"Young people have understood the importance of self-sufficiency and reliance on their own strength. Poverty is at the root of all the problems, and when they have some income, tensions reduce." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*

*"A proof is that those who have grown have been able to feed their families." – Focus group, Makamba*

*"Culture remains a barrier to girls' development in the field of conflict resolution." – Focus group, Bujumbura Marie*



## Conclusions

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The ***Intamenwa*** project was implemented at a very appropriate time, on the eve of the 2015 elections, and it was relevant. It was launched at the right time for the preparation of the electoral process and electoral stakeholders, specifically young people affiliated with different political parties.

The *Intamenwa* project clearly meets the country's needs, providing **a clear and necessary response to youth manipulation** by political parties and the occurrence of violence during election periods (preparation of the electoral process and the process itself). This manipulation is a threat to stability, peaceful coexistence and political tolerance, and ultimately to stabilization, peace and economic development in Burundi.

The chaotic and very fragile current situation of Burundian youth, related to the lack of education and the poverty, impede that young people face, individually and independently, political manipulations, all other kinds of manipulation and to resist violence.

**Project activities were fully consistent** with the context and its problems, population and project objectives. The project was very relevant. 96% of young people and participants interviewed believe the project represents an appropriate and necessary response to the Burundian problems.

Through the project, 87% of young people interviewed realized that manipulation exists and can be identified and avoided. Now the challenge is to provide them with the tools to cope with this political manipulation.

The project benefited from the experience, professional relationships and synergies that SFCG has developed for more than 20 years in the field with the implementation of a large number of stabilization projects.

### Effectiveness

The *Intamenwa* project partially contributed to the calming of the atmosphere of conflict and violence in Burundian society during the 2015 elections. It contributed that some of young project participants (89% of young people have changed their attitudes toward peers) were involved in the climate of appeasement in their living places and communities.

The major achievement of the *Intamenwa* project was to resemble young people from different political ideologies and give them a different view and understanding of their situation and their problems. Now young people realize that confrontations with other youth are due to manipulation by "older politicians" (as they call them). A large part of the population has not yet had the opportunity to receive substantial information and training to overcome challenges in relation to the response to political manipulation. This work remains to be done.

After the dialogue sessions and the training delivered to youth, they realized they are all equal, with the same problems and needs and learned that there are overarching principles for the democracy and a peaceful social cohesion such as:

- ✓ Political tolerance,
- ✓ Intercommunity dialogue dynamics,
- ✓ Mutual trust, and
- ✓ The acceptance of differences.

Essential training (peaceful conflict resolution, nonviolent communication and leadership) was delivered by the project. Even if they were limited in the number of the youth they could work with directly, the project was publicized nationally in the media on several radios and the television. These activities created a stronger awareness at the individual and the community level. The project

benefited from the work that SFCG has been developing with the Burundian media. All project activities were widely spread and at the same time, there have been designed specific project activities to create and pass peace messages to the general public (*Intamenwa* serial).

After the execution of the project, there was a **greater awareness to the needs of reconciliation and peaceful cohabitation**, but it still lacks the establishment of a real mechanism of conflict resolution to which youth and the general population could appeal to resolve conflicts. These mechanisms could be used to help people in conflict resolution and in the identification and early detection of situations that could lead to violent acts.

63% of the interviewed youth mentioned having seen their resilience enhanced and 87% feel able to identify attempts of manipulation, especially the most trained and educated. 63% of the interviewed youth reached by the project have seen their skills strengthened and 87% feel capable to identify attempts of manipulation, to pass positive messages to other youths and to help them by working as mediators resolving conflicts and implementing reconciliation. According to data collected from youth project participants, they also feel able to pass positive messages to the young people at the base to help them as mediators with the resolution of their conflicts and with reconciliation.

It should be noted that while some young people feel able to identify some attempts of political manipulation, they say they do not have the necessary and sufficient tools to deal with this manipulation, considering the power of the "old politicians" at the head of the parties they belong to. They also say they do not have access to tools or mechanisms to help young people at the base, beyond their contribution to disseminate reconciliation and peace messages. They feel always conditioned by the precarious situation they have to deal with in everyday life: lack of sufficient resources for their livelihoods and lack of education and quality training.

The results of the evaluation show that there is a widespread rejection to participation in violent acts (92% youth). This percentage has increased in relation to the baseline study and the mid-term evaluation. This can be read in two ways: 1) young people taking account of the situation, they increasingly realize that violence derives from political manipulation, and the other, what is even more worrying, 2) knowing that they are still in danger and they are afraid, they "lie" when someone make them questions, especially in their current context and in front of a foreigner. It should be noted that being aware that violence is the source of the harm they live and that it must be removed, it does not mean they can easily reject manipulation.

It is for these reasons that we can deduce that in the country it still lacks realistic solutions to the basic problems related to: a) the manipulation made by those who want to use the power in their interest (the old politicians), and b) the precarious situation of Burundian youth from economic and educational points of view.

**Based on the project's indicators, we can conclude that the project achieved its objectives.**

The project was effective because it had positive effects in the consecution of its objectives. It created a "symbolic" space for constructive and peaceful dialogue among some young people of different beliefs and political affiliations, and it has established and strengthened solidarity and reconciliation activities initiated by young people within their communities. Nevertheless, and in relation to its transversal objectives, the project did not succeed to establish effective coordination between the young women leaders and female in power. According to information gathered from the implementation partners the project reinforced their capacities on project management and development of collaborative projects (ADISCO), and in conflict prevention and management (CEDAC).

The desired coordination sought by the project between women in power and the young female leaders did not really took place in the areas of project's intervention, though the project has

developed gender sensitivity among the young participants and among the population regarding the role of women in political life. Some female youth leaders participated in activities that helped them to meet and work together with young male leaders, sharing the same goals, in the same activities and with the same vision. But for women and girls to have an active role in Burundian politics, specific activities and work need to be implemented in order to reach a female representation of a similar nature to that has been developed by their male counterpart.

As planned in the baseline study, the identification of needs, obstacles, attitudes and specific behaviors of young women (including women youth leaders) was an important aspect of the project. The evaluation did not really find related available information to be analyzed concerning this aspect.

Regarding conflicts caused by political manipulation, **a new component of working with political parties** was identified, to put politicians together to sensitize them even more on manipulation and its consequences, and to work with them in seeking solutions to this global country problem.

### Impact

The project succeeded in sensitizing the young people on the need for the identification, prevention and management of political conflicts while fostering a participatory and inclusive process of dialogue and reconciliation between youth from different political parties. This awareness has been achieved through project activities, including training activities, games, the *Intamenwa* festival and the project media coverage.

Youth who participated in project activities and were interviewed during the field evaluation had a heterogeneous level of culture and education. This determined the overall impact of the project since their capacity to appropriate the lessons and to share with others were very limited to some youth. It thus lacks of a participating identification system to properly frame youth in the project defining the role that each individual or group can play taking into account their capabilities and responsibilities, and allowing them to appropriate the received training. This Identification system could be based on vulnerability criteria (socio-economic but also in relation to security) to arrive at establishing groups of beneficiaries with clear specifications to give them appropriated training and development options suited to their circumstances, abilities and needs.

It was also observed that presidents of political parties' youth wings did not all take part in project activities, as most of them delegated their attendance to others, without a proper follow up of those activities in which they have participated and without a significant knowledge of the project, its objectives, activities and its planning.

Regarding the leaders of the political parties, they were involved in the project especially in radio-television emissions, initial sessions and the *Intamenwa* festival, but with no impact on the roots of political manipulation. It was noted that the timeline of the implementation project plan experienced delays in the start of the operations. Implementing partners evoke occasional inability to implement planned activities due to the change in the SFCG payment system, which led to delays in the receipt of money to carry out activities.

The *Intamenwa* project was supposed to end in April 2015, but some activities were postponed for several months due to the political and security atmosphere and the events experienced after the latest announcement of Pierre Nkurunziza candidate to presidency. This prevented the project from taking place during the period where electoral instability was even stronger. This delay also caused that the postponed activities took place in a much more confused period, where people were much more focused on what was going on in their daily life than on the project. It was logical as lives of these people and their families were sometimes in danger.

No information or feedback on what was happening with youth at the base was obtained by this evaluation, beyond informal conversations, which represents a gap to accurately measure changes that happened to them throughout the project.

### **Sustainability**

There is a general desire to strengthen and maintain project activities or create another similar project that would support improvement of the political climate, especially at the security level, to be built on the achievements of the *Intamenwa* project. This is crucial to consolidate project achievements as it is considered as one of the most urgent challenges to ensure the development of the already initiated appeasement process.

It is clear from the data analysis that messages of peace, dialogue, peaceful coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution were transmitted to youth who appropriated them. They have now integrated those messages and they are aware of the importance of living a peaceful life in coexistence, even if they belong to different political affiliations.

It should be noted that the implemented activities have all contributed to strengthening the capacity and skills of the young leaders. This is in itself a significant sustainability component. Capacity building of implementing partners in the project is also an important sustainability factor that has been developed.

Nevertheless, project sustainability affects only to a very limited number of Burundian youth, those who were reached by the project.

There was also an impact on some young people who did not benefit from the project's lessons. In order for the young people to fully benefit from project's sustainability, the reinforcement of their capacities will need to be continuous.

The implementation partners saw their capacities in the field of conflict resolution and pacific cohabitation enhanced.

It lacks, however, the establishment of a national appropriation mechanism to ensure sustainability of the project at the institutional level.

Regarding institutional ownership, institutions (MJCS and administrative authorities at central and local level) did not enhance their capacity, even if some (Ombudsman, Municipality of Bujumbura and Vice Presidency) collaborated with certain project activities and still continue to develop peace and solidarity activities. Strong political will at all levels and national ownership mechanisms against political manipulation are elements that have not been sufficiently developed by the project.

People share the wish that the project reaches the largest possible portion of Burundian youth. During the interviews, all stakeholders suggested a continuity of the project or a new similar project to be done.

## Recommendations

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This final evaluation also aims at providing recommendations in order to facilitate the strategic and operational development of future projects in the field of stabilization, particularly focused on supporting and teaching on youths how to resist manipulation and violence in Burundi during election periods.

It is very important to emphasize the high ambitions of the project, taking into account: a) the peculiarities and present circumstances in Burundi (which had been anticipated even from the beginning of the project), b) the previous attempts, and, c) the importance of certain assumptions conditioning the project success.

Here are some general recommendations for the implementation of stabilization projects, developed by the consultant from the lessons learned from formulation and implementation of stabilization missions, social rehabilitation and socio economic reintegration projects (See Appendix 4).

- ✓ Design stabilization projects **long enough** to cover the pre-election, election and post-election periods. It is usually during this last period when clashes and violence occur, due to disagreements related to the performance of the electoral process and the election results.
- ✓ Develop **an individual (youth) and institutional (institutions) strong ownership component** of project achievements.
- ✓ Build a new project on the achievements of the *Intamenwa* project, to ensure the continuation of the stabilization with young people who have already participated in this project, based on its activities, structures (youth networks) and lessons learned. To lean on other ongoing projects working with young people as direct beneficiaries or as actors with properly predefined and substantial roles (trainers, mentors, mediators, etc.).
- ✓ **Identify sources of influence of young people different from the political parties** (families, schools, authorities, etc.) through basic social studies (surveys) and consider them for future interventions.
- ✓ Support all cross-cutting issues: gender, children, disability, environment, empowerment, awareness, respect for human rights, respect for the multiplicity of cultures and ethnicities, social rehabilitation, host communities, presence of IDPs, refugees and returnees, etc. to support youth properly. Because rape and gender-based violence can become a weapon of war, it is advisable to implement a much stronger component of training and awareness to fight against sexual violence
- ✓ The *Intamenwa* project objective of working on the effects of the political manipulation did not have an impact on reducing its causes. It is advisable for future interventions, to also focus the intervention over the cause of the manipulation (institutional project component). A series of recommendations was elaborated outside the terms of reference of the evaluation (see Appendix 2).

### a) Recommendations to better promote an inclusive and participatory program:

- ✓ **Expand the number of participants and interventions in other geographical areas** (highest risk) in coordination with other ongoing interventions in the same intervention areas to take advantage of synergies with other projects working in the field of sustainable reintegration, security, justice, institutional state capacity, etc.
- ✓ **Identify the young leaders participating in the project with the support of political party's young wings, local authorities and CSO, with a selection criterion based on well-defined vulnerability criteria** in order to have a list of participants that would allow individual monitoring of young people affected by the project.



It is highly recommended that participation in the program is voluntary to ensure the individual ownership. The identification must be done by an equitable approach using vulnerability criteria. Social cohesion and economic development must be considered by a comprehensive approach involving the most vulnerable young people, identified in coordination with local authorities, on the basis of specific vulnerability indicators.

The quantitative level of each vulnerability indicator composes an individual vulnerability index used to select participants. For example, vulnerability criteria could include: a) Head of household, b) Female heads of household, c) Victim of war, d) Victim of sexual violence, e) Military demobilized f) Displaced or Refugee, g) Student, h) Level of income i) Having had politic related conflicts, j) Participation in other stabilization projects, k) People with physical or mental disabilities l) Age, m) Number of dependents, n) Habitation, o) Plantations, p) Cattle, q) Education level, etc.

Vulnerable participants from communities should be at least 50% of program participants, while the remaining 50% would be reserved for eligible youth. Women should represent at least 50% of total beneficiaries. It would be necessary to establish a procedure for identifying and selecting transparently participants always under the control of the authorities (with CSOs) ensuring individual and communitarian ownership. A selection committee will apply vulnerability criteria for defining, among individual candidates, who will participate in the program.

✓ **Strengthen the network of young people** capable of organizing, supervising, sharing their ideas, proposing actions and implementing these actions, once the project comes to an end. Develop training for trainers with youth leaders. If the project aims for youth leaders to have a positive role by becoming agents of change with their peers, it is advisable to train in education, and to establish a permanent physical space for exchange, dialogue and cooperation.

✓ **Identify needs and problems of young people**, together with them and with members of their communities for solutions that lead to real, effective and sustainable social cohabitation of youth belonging to different political parties.

✓ Establish youth awareness and **full voluntary participation in the program** (individual ownership mechanisms to ensure the consolidation of the interventions) to facilitate the acceptance of the project, social cohesion, community reconciliation and the prevention and resolution of political conflicts of any other nature.

✓ Implement **associative micro-projects for all young project participants** in which youth from different political affiliations and different conditions (ethnic, political, social, economic, geographic, etc.) meet while considering the search for sustainable livelihoods and women empowerment. This is an opportunity to remove them from political manipulation and violence that derives from their economic and social conditions. Much of Burundian youth need to create effective and sustainable livelihood projects, in order to offer realistic alternatives to violence (unemployed youth, street youth, ex-combatants, etc.). It is recommended to rely on other partners' interventions in the field of stabilization and sustainable livelihoods creation (see the "3X6" UNDP strategy for socio-economic reintegration, employ generation and sustainable livelihoods).

✓ Regarding the competition, create the opportunity to develop an economic activity, the evaluator shows her concern about the formulation of the CCM 6 project, in relation to how to handle the frustration of the non-awarded participants. The competitions can develop frustration and subsequent problems and conflict in the management of that frustration.

#### b) Recommendations to further improve the effectiveness of the activities:

✓ **Improve the coordination** among all stakeholders and the various project components. Improve consultation, coordination and communication between key stakeholders and actors. Follow and respect the action plan and timing of activities' execution, taking into account the situation of

conflict and opportunities. Allocate adequate financial project resources, budgeted according to objectives, needs, time and expected results, and with payments according the plan, executed in time to properly carry out activities.

✓ Consider **the development of a project communication strategy** to ensure relevant knowledge for all stakeholders, including the planning of activities implemented by different partners and their implications and impact on the others working plans. It is also advisable to have a strategy for disseminating results, effects and impacts of the project with key stakeholders.

✓ **Develop a monitoring system at all levels** to know at any moment: a) the progress of activities, b) concordance of the messages with what is expected (respect for message transmission procedures), choosing a group of individuals participating in the project, to measure the progress of each individual in his daily life.

One possibility could be to establish a monitoring system with systematic activity monitoring mechanisms, so that there is not only some assurance that the peace messages are reaching the base of the population, but also that training is sustainable over time and provide a qualitative long term improvement of the Burundians youth education. Identifiers and indicators could be defined as follows:

- a) victims of manipulation
- b) belonging to a political party
- c) political affiliation (a diversity of parties should be represented)
- d) type of relationship
- e) number of conflicts in which the young participated before and after the training
- f) income before and after the project
- g) participating in community collaborative projects
- h) number and type of conflicts that the young helped to cope with
- i) etc.

This monitoring system was also mentioned as necessary by the interviewed stakeholders.

✓ Identify **actions that can help women having an active role in conflict resolution** and participating in the political life. Create motivational mechanisms (to free women from household chores and dependents care, mostly children and the elderly, who are usually relegated to the women) to promote the participation of women reaching a representation of 50%: sending children to school, pay for a help at home, etc

✓ Develop a project **exit strategy** to ensure the consolidation of interventions to ensure sustainability of the project at individual, community and institutional level (capacity building, conflict resolution committee creation, etc.).

#### c) **Recommendations to maximize collaboration with project partners:**

✓ **Involve partners in the project formulation phase**, thus stakeholders have a clearer idea of project activities and phases. It is also recommended that partners are involved in the systematic monitoring system of the selected sample of beneficiaries and participate in coordination meetings with other project stakeholders.

✓ Develop an **institutional capacity-building plan** by taking advantage of their wish to commit to peace and reconciliation activities with young people and other community members.



- ✓ Promote the **creation of working groups (conflict resolution committees)** to work on the rapprochement between groups of different affiliations in the process of reconciliation and social cohesion with the involvement of community leaders and heads of political parties. Involving political leaders in social cohesion processes requires the creation of activities and/or working groups in which they participate and play an active role. The implementation of these actions will require the full cooperation of the main partners involved in the stabilization and transformation of a society marked by political manipulation.
- ✓ Identify the places where young people usually meet to also work with them in their meeting places.
- ✓ **Promote gender equality** by working with women's associations with: 1) specific training on gender equality, 2) adaptation of the role of young women leaders facing conflicts to the role that women play in the Burundian society, while promoting their active participation, and 3) creation and development of self-sufficient interventions and transfer of power to women as well as set up a monitoring system to identify if interventions have positive results.
- ✓ Participate in the design, development and **implementation of a conflict resolution system** associated with the Local Development Councils (see annex 2).
- ✓ Participate in the implementation of the instability risk mapping design (see annex 2).

## Annexes

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### Annexe 1: Biographie de l'évaluatrice

Alejandra Bernardo est une consultante indépendante avec un diplôme universitaire en sciences économiques, concentrant son activité professionnelle dans des consultations externes pour une variété d'organisations et d'institutions.

Elle possède quinze ans d'expérience professionnelle et elle est spécialisée sur la gestion et la mise en œuvre des programmes d'urgence focalisés sur la protection civile des populations vulnérables touchées par les conflits en mettant l'accent sur les femmes et les enfants.

Elle dispose de considérable expérience dans la conception de programmes DDRSE avec le but de la consolidation de la paix et la stabilisation et d'expérience dans la création de plans de réforme des forces de défense et sécurité y compris leur formation, reconversion et leur contribution dans les pays en transition.

Elle a élaborée des stratégies de base pour la conception de programmes de démobilisation, de réintégration socio-économique au niveau local et a travaillé comme consultante sur l'Assistance technique et évaluation du programme de démobilisation, réinsertion et réintégration des membres des forces de sécurité en Guinée-Bissau.

Mme. Bernardo a été responsable pour la diffusion pour sensibiliser la police dans les bonnes pratiques vis-à-vis de la population civile le respect des conventions internationales et des droits de l'homme. Similairement, elle a coordonnée la mission de développement de la sécurité à travers l'appui à la Police et elle a développé un programme de réintégration socio-économique communautaire à travers la reconstruction des infrastructures publiques par les effectifs excédentaires des forces de sécurité et les groupes vulnérables comme consultante.

En fonction de Programme Manager de Protection et Urgences, elle a gagné d'expérience de mise en place d'un réseau de protection forte et coordination des programmes de démobilisation et réintégration socioéconomique pour les enfants attachés à des groupes armés. En plus, elle a travaillé comme Chef de Programme sur la réintégration socio-économique communautaire basée sur l'éducation, la formation professionnelle.

Elle a déjà gagnée des expériences en Guinée sur une mission de formulation d'un programme d'appui à la RSS en Guinée Conakry pour la Délégation de l'Union européenne en Guinée Conakry.

Elle a une vaste expérience dans la conception, planification, analyse, suivi et évaluation des stratégies DDR et des stratégies de réintégration novatrices. Et aussi dans la mise en place des systèmes de suivi et d'évaluation au niveau stratégique et opérationnel pour des programmes conjoints.

## Annexe 2: Recommandations en relation à l'origine de la manipulation politique (volet institutionnel et partis politiques)

- ✓ Créer un plan de sensibilisation spécifique adressé aux politiciens en relation à la manipulation politique et aux conséquences que celle-ci a sur la population jeune. Il serait possible de mettre en place un programme en parallèle de lutte contre la manipulation politique touchant les institutions. Il pourrait être aussi possible de collaborer au niveau local avec ceux qui sont le plus sensibilisés sur les besoins de cohabitation pacifique et la consolidation de la paix dans des conditions plus démocratiques. Promouvoir une forte volonté politique à tous les niveaux.
- ✓ Prendre en considération la lutte contre l'origine de la manipulation politique. Le projet se focalise sur les jeunes, alors qu'ils sont manipulés par d'autres. Travailler sur les sources génératrices de problèmes de violence politique que souvent les jeunes avec les chefs de partis politiques (pas seulement avec leurs ligues de jeunes). Ce volet pourrait être structuré sur la base de nouveaux partenariats pour enrichir ainsi la réflexion politique par des échanges d'expériences, des formations aux politiciens et autorités et par des sessions de capacitation.
- ✓ Promouvoir la mise en place du système de règlement des conflits associés aux CDL auprès des institutions reconnues par la loi afin d'améliorer la performance et mieux planifier les interventions. Faire participer les jeunes touchés par le projet dans les Conseils de Développement Locaux si existants, si non travailler dès le début dans la création de comités communautaires de résolution de conflits. Participer dans la conception de ces mécanismes, la définition des intervenants (certains jeunes est fondamental pour garantir la durabilité) et du processus de résolution des conflits. Dans le cadre du projet, toute intervention qui vise l'engagement institutionnel devrait se focaliser en partenariat sur l'amélioration des conditions de la gouvernance. Il serait recommandable de promouvoir l'implication des autorités et des institutions dans le projet au-delà de leur participation à l'ouverture des activités clés du projet et de leur participation en tant que personnalités. Cette composante est essentielle pour garantir l'appropriation institutionnelle de toute activité de stabilisation et consolidation de la paix dans le pays. Donner des formations et renforcements de capacités aux autorités et administrations (centrales et locales) qui parfois ont empêché les activités du projet devient essentiel.
- ✓ Promouvoir l'actualisation et l'utilisation du code de conduite des partis politiques dans un contexte de préparation d'un processus électoral. Assurer sa reconnaissance et son soutien par la loi et par les institutions. Partager le code de conduite avec tous les partis politiques, les Conseils de Développement Locaux et les jeunes affiliés à des partis politiques.
- ✓ Appuyer la mise en place d'une cartographie des risques d'instabilité. L'élaboration d'une cartographie évolutive de risques d'instabilité et des conflits dans les différentes communautés et l'inclusion d'une composante de révision continue de la stratégie du projet selon son évolution, pour avoir une vision plus claire et une capacité d'anticipation et de réaction presque immédiate aux situations de conflit ou de pré-conflit. Cette approche met l'accent sur a) la compréhension des causes à l'origine des conflits et leur dynamique, b) sur la création et consolidation des conditions de base pour l'élimination des causes des conflits, c) sur la création d'un environnement propice au développement et débarrassé de sources

d'insécurité et d) sur la coordination du projet avec d'autres interventions dans les mêmes zones d'intervention dans d'autres domaines.

- ✓ Promouvoir l'adaptation du manuel de résolution de conflits existant avec les spécificités locales (différents types de conflits, leurs traitements, intervenants et possibilités de résolution réglées et reconnues par la loi). Partager le manuel avec les jeunes et les autorités locales (CDL) et promouvoir l'utilisation de ce manuel de résolution de conflits. Pour ceci il faudra une forte participation des autorités au niveau central et local.
- ✓ Des activités promouvant la bonne gouvernance et la bonne relation entre la population et la police pourraient être utiles pour rapprocher la police et la population civile. Cette recommandation pourrait être la base de la formulation d'un autre projet ou bien pourrait être développée en coordination avec d'autres projets en cours sur le terrain.

## Annexe 3: Termes de références de l'évaluation finale du projet : « Intamenwa-Les indivisibles »

### 1. Contexte de l'étude

#### 1.1. A propos de Search For Common Ground

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) est une organisation internationale à but non lucratif qui favorise la résolution pacifique des conflits. Avec un siège social à Washington, DC et un bureau européen à Bruxelles, en Belgique, la mission de SFCG est de transformer la façon dont les individus, les organismes et les gouvernements se comportent face aux conflits - loin des approches de confrontation vers des solutions coopératives. SFCG est actif dans 35 pays dans le monde et travaille au Burundi depuis 1995.

SFCG vise à aider les parties en conflit à comprendre leurs différences et d'agir sur leurs points communs. Au Burundi, SFCG intervient, tant au niveau des individus qu'à celui des institutions, dans le domaine des médias et au sein des communautés pour promouvoir des mécanismes inclusifs de gestion et de prise de décision et renforcer les capacités de toutes les composantes de la société burundaise à y participer de façon effective et responsable. Son but est de Promouvoir la participation inclusive, effective et responsable au processus de transformation sociale vers une société juste et équitable au Burundi. SFCG vise à aider les parties en conflit à comprendre leurs différences et d'agir sur leurs points communs.

SFCG est à la recherche d'un consultant ou d'un groupe de consultants pour évaluer le projet « Intamenwa-Les indivisibles : Mobilizing Youth For Peaceful Elections ».

#### 1.2. A propos du projet

L'Organisation Non Gouvernementale Search For Common Ground met en œuvre depuis Avril 2013 un projet intitulé « Les Indivisibles-Intamenwa » financés par USAID (l'Agence des Etats Unies d'Amérique pour le Développement). Ce projet a pour objectif global de renforcer les capacités des jeunes burundais à résister à la manipulation et à la violence à l'approche des élections de 2015. Pour arriver à cet objectif, le projet s'est assigné 3 objectifs spécifiques à savoir :

1. La création d'un espace de dialogue constructif et paisible entre les jeunes de tendances et affiliations différentes,
2. L'encouragement de la participation collaborative des jeunes dans la gestion des problèmes et dans le développement de la communauté,
3. Le renforcement des activités de solidarité et de réconciliation initiées par les jeunes avec leurs communautés.

Les résultats attendus sont les suivants:

1. Meilleure compréhension des raisons de la participation des jeunes dans la violence électorale et les obstacles à leur participation pacifique
2. Les jeunes leaders politiques et la société civile s'engagent à une vision partagée des besoins et des priorités pour garantir des élections pacifiques en 2015
3. Les jeunes leaders ont augmenté les connaissances et compétences du leadership et des capacités d'atténuer les conflits
4. Les jeunes leaders jouent un rôle actif de renforcement de la collaboration dans leurs communautés dans la préparation du processus électoral
5. Les communautés dans les provinces ciblées sont impliquées dans des initiatives de réconciliation menées par les leaders des jeunes

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, les suivantes activités doivent être réalisées:

- Etude de base et analyse des barrières

- Sessions de dialogue au sein des jeunes politiciens
- Sessions de dialogue mixtes avec de jeunes leaders masculins.
- Sessions de dialogue mixtes avec de jeunes leaders féminins.
- Forum des jeunes
- Formations en leadership, la résolution des conflits, la non-violence et le plaidoyer
- Petites subventions pour les projets collaboratifs
- Programmation Radio (émissions magazines, spots radiophoniques et télévisés)
- Activités de solidarité communautaire
- Festival Intamenwa
- Evaluation à mi terme
- Evaluation Finale

Le projet a ciblé spécifiquement les provinces de Bujumbura Marie, Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza, Kirundo et Makamba.

La durée du projet est de 2 ans. La mise en œuvre effective du projet a commencé le 24/04/ 2013 et sera clôturé le 31/12/ 2015. Comme indiqué dans le document du projet, il est prévu une évaluation finale à la fin du projet.

## **2. Les Objectifs de cette évaluation**

De façon spécifique cette évaluation vise les objectifs suivants :

1. Apprécier globalement l'intervention du programme à travers les résultats atteints en comparaison avec les résultats escomptés tout en tenant compte du contexte interne et externe de mise en œuvre du programme.
2. Analyser la logique d'intervention et de mise en œuvre du programme (opérationnalité) en relation avec les objectifs poursuivis par le programme.
3. Tirer les leçons de l'intervention du programme et formuler des recommandations.

### **2.1. Questions de l'évaluation**

A l'issue de cette évaluation les questions suivantes pourront trouver une réponse:

L'efficacité

1. Dans quelle mesure les objectifs du projet ont-ils été atteints ?
2. Les résultats ont-ils mené aux réalisations souhaitées ?

Durabilité

1. Les effets bénéfiques sont-ils susceptibles de durer longtemps après la fin du projet ?
2. Est-ce que les activités ont appuyé les bénéficiaires de garder le progrès dans la non-violence après la fin du projet ?

L'impact

1. Quels changements le programme a-t-il apportés ?
2. Y a-t-il eu des changements imprévus ou non recherchés ?

A noter aux répondants à ces questions, qu'il s'agit de savoir si des perceptions positives ou négatives, des jugements de valeur sur le contenu ou le fond des formations déjà dispensées existent.

## **3. Méthodologie**

Les deux approches quantitatives et qualitatives seront utilisées pour mener à bien cette évaluation.

Les consultants doivent proposer une méthodologie spécifique et un plan de recherche dans leurs offres.

Une méthode participative de collecte des données quantitatives et qualitatives sera privilégiée : Il s'agira de consulter les personnes/ associations qui ont bénéficié de ces formations à l'aide d'un guide d'entretien semi structurée (Key person interviews) ainsi qu'une collecte (par questionnaire largement ouvert auprès des jeunes ou associations de jeunes. Les documents et rapports de projets existants seront partagés avec l'évaluateur avant l'évaluation pour faciliter la conception des outils et pour aider à la rédaction du rapport. L'équipe du projet sera mis à contribution pour expliquer comment les activités se sont passées, donner les histoires de succès et surtout, contribuer, proposer des recommandations à partager avec le reste de SFCG et USAID.

Les consultants doivent proposer une méthodologie spécifique et un plan de travail dans leurs offres financières.

Avant le démarrage de l'évaluation une note de méthodologie concertée entre le consultant et le bailleur devra être signée par les deux parties.

#### **4. Livrables**

- Une démarche méthodologique incluant le contexte, la revue documentaire, et les outils pour informateurs clés, les groupes de discussions et l'enquête quantitative.
- Une base de données sous formes de tableau des données de référence de tous les indicateurs du Projet
- Des copies des rapports sous forme de fichier électronique des entretiens et des focus group
- Une version provisoire du rapport qui sera commenté par l'organisation commanditaire de l'étude en l'occurrence SFCG ;
- Une séance de restitution des résultats devant une équipe de SFCG ;
- Présentation PowerPoint au staff de SFCG Burundi
- Une version définitive du rapport sous forme de fichier électronique;
- Les annexes nécessaires

#### **5. La logistique**

SFCG mettra à la disposition du consultant les ressources matérielles et humaines nécessaires lors de l'exécution de la mission. Au niveau des ressources matérielles, il s'agit du matériel roulant, des fournitures de bureau nécessaires, des cartes de recharge, etc. Au niveau des ressources humaines, il s'agit des enquêteurs et des agents de saisie et autre personnel temporel nécessaire dans le cadre de la mission. En outre, le consultant aura une personne de contact dans l'équipe de SFCG qui sera le coordinateur de conception, suivi et évaluation.

#### **6. Déroulement de l'évaluation finale (calendrier)**

L'évaluation doit être menée en Décembre 2015.

- Finalisation de l'approche méthodologique et conception des outils: Semaine du 16 novembre 2015
- Travail de terrain : Semaine du 23 au 27 Novembre 2015
- Rédaction du premier draft : Semaine du 30 Novembre au 04 Décembre 2015
- Lecture du draft du rapport : Semaine du 07 au 11 Décembre 2015
- Ajout des commentaires et Finalisation du Rapport : Semaine du 14 au 18 Décembre 2015
- Dépôt du rapport Final : le 15 Janvier 2016

#### **7. Les compétences du consultant**



Le consultant ou l'équipe de consultance pour cette évaluation devra avoir les compétences suivantes :

- Avoir une bonne connaissance du français et de l'anglais, et kirundi est préférée. Au moins 3 années d'expériences prouvées en gestion et/ou évaluation de projets ou programmes d'appui aux femmes, aux jeunes, aux médias et autres groupes ;
- Avoir une expérience et réussite prouvées dans la conduite d'évaluation d'impact et dans la recherche participative ;
- Avoir une expérience avérée dans la conception des outils de collecte des données qualitatives et quantitatives ;
- Faciliter dans la collecte des données qualitatives et quantitatives
- Avoir une expérience prouvée dans la supervision d'équipes ;
- Aptitudes à écrire des rapports de qualité en français et en anglais;

Le consultant ou équipe de consultants est tenu de respecter les principes éthiques suivants :

- Enquête complète et systématique : le Consultant doit tirer la meilleure partie de l'information existante et la gamme complète des intervenants disponibles au moment de l'étude. Le Consultant devrait mener, des enquêtes sur la base de données systématiques. Il ou elle doit communiquer ses méthodes et approches avec précision et de façon suffisamment détaillée pour permettre aux autres de comprendre, interpréter et critiquer son travail. Il ou elle doit montrer clairement les limites de l'étude et de ses résultats.
- Compétence: le consultant doit posséder les capacités et les compétences et l'expérience nécessaires pour effectuer les tâches proposées et doit s'exercer dans les limites de sa formation professionnelle et de compétence.
- Honnêteté et intégrité : Le consultant doit être transparent avec le contractant sur: tout conflit d'intérêt, toute modification apportée dans le plan de projet négocié et les raisons pour lesquelles ces modifications ont été apportées, tout risque que certaines procédures ou activités pouvant conduire à des informations fausses.
- Le respect des personnes : Le consultant doit respecter la sécurité, la dignité et l'estime de soi des personnes interrogées, les participants au programme. Le consultant a la responsabilité d'être sensible et de respecter les différences entre les participants dans la culture, la religion, le sexe, le handicap, l'âge et l'origine ethnique.

En outre, le consultant doit respecter les normes d'évaluation de SFCG se trouvant dans les lignes directrices d'évaluation de SFCG :

[http://www.sfcg.org/programmes/ilt/dme\\_guidelines.html](http://www.sfcg.org/programmes/ilt/dme_guidelines.html)

## 8. Dépôt des offres

Les offres sous plis fermés, devront comprendre les éléments suivants :

- Un curriculum vitae (CV) de l'équipe sénior d'évaluation ;
- Une proposition de la méthodologie détaillée de maximum 10 pages, qui devra comprendre :
  - ✚ méthodologie proposée, y compris une proposition des cibles, de la méthode d'échantillonnage, des types d'outils et activités d'évaluation,
  - ✚ calendrier proposé pour l'évaluation,
  - ✚ zone géographique de l'évaluation,
  - ✚ composition de l'équipe et la distribution des rôles au sein de l'équipe,
  - ✚ des informations sur les méthodes d'analyse.
- Liste de trois (3) personnes de référence pour chaque membre sénior de l'équipe, pouvant attester de la qualité du travail réalisé au cours des 3 dernières années

- Un document Excel séparé avec le budget détaillé de l'offre (le budget devra être présenté sous format Excel avec une indication des rubriques suivantes : honoraires, frais de déplacement, frais de logement, frais d'évaluation, autres. Tous les frais devront être inclus dans cette offre).

La date limite de dépôts de candidature est fixée au 4/10/2015 à 17h00. Toutes les offres doivent être envoyées soit par email à la fois [alemon@sfcg.org](mailto:alemon@sfcg.org) et [dmurangamizwa@sfcg.org](mailto:dmurangamizwa@sfcg.org) avec comme intitulé "Intamenwa/Les indivisibles : Mobilizing youth for peaceful elections" soit via la plateforme d'application en ligne de SFCG accessible sur <https://www.sfcg.org/employment/>

*NB : Les emails dont les pièces jointes excèdent 3Mb ne seront pas pris en considération.*

## Annexe 4: Logique d'intervention du projet

« Intamenwa (Les Indivisibles): Mobilizing Youth for Peaceful Elections »

Objectif Global	Objectifs Spécifiques	Résultats Escomptés	Activités	Indicateurs	Produits
<p><b>OG.</b> Ce projet a pour objectif global de renforcer les capacités des jeunes burundais à résister à la manipulation et à la violence à l'approche des élections de 2015.</p>	<p><b>OS1.</b> La création d'un espace de dialogue constructif et paisible entre les jeunes de tendances et affiliations différentes.</p> <p><b>OS2.</b> L'encouragement de la participation collaborative des jeunes dans la gestion des problèmes et dans le développement de la communauté.</p> <p><b>OS3.</b> Le renforcement des activités de solidarité et de réconciliation initiées par les jeunes avec leurs communautés.</p> <p><b>OT1.</b> Travailler avec les femmes élues dans le gouvernement burundais pour impliquer des jeunes femmes leaders au niveau local et national, en profitant de la représentation de 30% de femmes à tous les niveaux.</p> <p><b>OT2.</b> Renforcer les capacités à long terme d'ADISCO et CEDAC à mettre en œuvre des actions inclusives qui créent des liens entre les groupes divisés.</p>	<p><b>R1.</b> Une meilleure compréhension des raisons de la participation des jeunes dans la violence électorale et les obstacles à leur participation pacifique.</p> <p><b>R2.</b> Les jeunes leaders politiques et la société civile s'engagent autour d'une vision partagée des besoins et des priorités pour garantir des élections pacifiques en 2015.</p> <p><b>R3.</b> Les jeunes leaders ont augmenté de leadership et les capacités d'atténuation des conflits.</p> <p><b>R4.</b> Les communautés dans les provinces ciblées sont impliquées dans des initiatives de réconciliation menées par les leaders de la jeunesse.</p> <p><b>R5.</b> Les jeunes leaders jouent un rôle actif dans le renforcement de la collaboration dans leurs communautés dans la préparation du processus électoral 2015.</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> Des réunions de dialogue au sein de mouvements de jeunesse politiques.</p> <p><b>A2.</b> Des séances de dialogue mixtes avec les dirigeants de la jeunesse.</p> <p><b>A3.</b> Formation et forums pour les jeunes.</p> <p><b>A4.</b> De petites subventions pour des projets de collaboration, programmation des médias complémentaires.</p> <p><b>A5.</b> L'Intamenwa Festival.</p>	<p><b>I1.</b> 50% augmentation des leaders de la jeunesse qui disent qu'ils résisteront à la violence électorale pendant et après les élections 2015.</p> <p><b>I2.</b> 30% réduction nombre membres de la communauté qui signalent des cas de manipulation de la jeunesse et de la violence à la suite du projet.</p> <p><b>I3.</b> 75% de jeunes leaders partagent un engagement vers des élections sans violence.</p> <p><b>I4.</b> 75% jeunes leaders qui ont changé les attitudes envers les jeunes d'autres tendances politiques.</p> <p><b>I5.</b> 50% jeunes participants continuent à accepter de prendre part aux activités du projet.</p> <p><b>I6.</b> 80% De participants qui peuvent démontrer l'utilisation pratique de la formation dans leur vie quotidienne.</p> <p><b>I7.</b> 80% De jeunes leaders qui s'identifient eux-mêmes comme des acteurs de la paix et du développement.</p> <p><b>I8.</b> 75% jeunes leaders et décideurs politiques qui croient pouvoir surmonter les obstacles à la participation pacifique.</p>	<p><b>P1.</b> Étude de base et analyse de barrières.</p> <p><b>P2.</b> Réunions de dialogue et dialogue mixte.</p> <p><b>P3.</b> 5 forums de jeunes.</p> <p><b>P4.</b> Des formations.</p> <p><b>P5.</b> 15 projets de développement menés par des jeunes de différentes affiliations.</p> <p><b>P6.</b> 15 activités de solidarité.</p> <p><b>P7.</b> Programmes medias.</p> <p><b>P8.</b> Festival Intamenwa</p>

## Annexe 5: Leçons apprises et bonnes pratiques dans le domaine de la stabilisation et consolidation de la paix

L'évaluatrice est à mesure de considérer les meilleures pratiques qui sont utilisées à présent dans le domaine de l'appui à la stabilisation et la consolidation de la paix dans des pays fragiles, en situation de post-conflit et en transition.

Voici des aspects clés qui ont été parfois négligés dans la mise en place de différents programmes de gestion de conflits et de stabilisation dans des contextes différents tout au long des dernières années, et qui ont été pris en considération par l'évaluatrice dans l'étude d'évaluation.

- ✓ Tenir en compte l'origine et les sources des conflits – connaître les mécanismes traditionnels

Des expériences existantes démontrent qu'un programme de stabilisation doit être conçu de façon à comprendre parfaitement et en profondeur l'origine et les sources des conflits existants et d'autres potentiels. Fruit de l'expérience, au cours de l'exécution de différents programmes de gestion de conflits et de stabilisation, nous avons appris que la façon la plus certaine de parvenir à une stabilisation dans une région à long terme et en profondeur des populations concernées est de connaître à la perfection les mécanismes traditionnels et les pratiques locales de résolution des conflits (les cérémonies de lavage, pardon et la réconciliation, etc.), les rituels, les intervenants (les acteurs impliqués, leurs familles, le leader local), sa durée, le processus, etc.

- ✓ Le besoin d'un mécanisme d'observation

Le besoin d'un mécanisme d'observation/observatoire de conflits capable de prédire l'apparition de conflits offrant la possibilité de gérer et de résoudre ces conflits avant qu'ils ne se produisent ou provoquent des affrontements.

- ✓ La participation des acteurs locaux – sentiment de propriété

L'appropriation nationale, provinciale et locale est essentielle pour le succès et la durabilité des programmes de stabilité. La responsabilité première d'un tel programme incombe aux acteurs principaux locaux et nationaux ceux qui sont en fin de compte, responsables de la stabilité, de la réconciliation et du développement du pays. Les programmes de stabilisation ne doivent pas être perçus comme des programmes imposés de l'extérieur. La participation d'un large éventail de parties prenantes dans l'élaboration de la stratégie est essentielle à sa réussite, car elle fournit une base pour un dialogue efficace entre les autorités locales et nationales, les leaders communautaires, les opérateurs locaux, la population, les groupes vulnérables, en aidant ainsi avec la définition du rôle de toutes les parties tout au long du processus de prise de décision de façon que ces programmes deviennent des programmes souhaités par l'ensemble des acteurs clés (population, institutions et opérateurs).

Il est indispensable de promouvoir la participation des acteurs locaux qui deviennent les mieux placés à l'heure de développer un partenariat performant. Compte tenu de l'importance de l'engagement avec les acteurs locaux, qui sont sans doute ceux qui connaissent mieux la situation sur place, le programme devra observer, analyser attentivement et identifier les Organisations de la Société Civile (OSC), les ONG spécialisées et les opérateurs locaux sur le terrain les plus appropriés pour la mise en œuvre du programme. Les membres actifs des communautés deviennent de cette façon des acteurs principaux qui doivent recevoir un soutien continu pour renforcer leurs capacités tout au long de la vie du programme.

- ✓ Liens entre aide d'urgence, réhabilitation et développement

Les programmes de stabilisation dans des pays en conflit, en situation de post conflit ou en transition sont destinés à améliorer la sécurité et à créer un environnement propice à la cohabitation,

au respect des droits de l'homme, à la bonne gouvernance et à la stabilité et au développement économique. Un programme de stabilisation avec l'amélioration de la sécurité, est toujours à la base de la réhabilitation, de la reconstruction et du redressement social et économique communautaire.

✓ Développement des capacités

Il est recommandable de promouvoir le renforcement des capacités des participants, des communautés et de leurs comités de développement et paix locaux, des plateformes de dialogue, des partenaires gouvernementaux et des partenaires d'exécution, des OSC, tout au long de l'intervention. Il est toujours pertinent de leur fournir un soutien continu pour renforcer leurs capacités tout au long de la vie du programme.

✓ Allocation de ressources et de délai suffisants

L'allocation des ressources et du temps suffisants est toujours souhaitable pour la mise en œuvre de tout programme. Il est vrai que dans certains cas, quelques programmes peuvent être développés avec des ressources et des délais limités, ce qui oblige toujours de choisir des zones, des activités ou des groupes concernés. Il est néanmoins vrai que pour qu'un programme de stabilisation et reconstruction communautaire puisse accroître ses chances de réussir, il devra être conçu et budgétisé seulement en fonction des objectifs, des besoins, du temps, et des résultats attendus.

✓ Considérer une approche individuelle et collective

Seulement une approche individuelle d'abord et communautaire simultanée pourra garantir la réussite d'un projet de réconciliation, réhabilitation et cohésion social. Pour parvenir à la stabilisation d'un lieu ou région, que ce soit local, provincial ou national, il est impératif l'existence d'une volonté à la fois individuelle et collective. Le rôle du bénéficiaire comme acteur principal et la communauté comme véhicule et instrumentation des mécanismes de résolution de conflits sont des éléments clés pour garantir la réussite de la stabilisation et de la consolidation de la paix.

✓ Tenir en compte les aspects genre

Le programme devra reconnaître les vulnérabilités et répondre aux besoins liés au genre afin de réduire le traumatisme et les vulnérabilités et renforcer la résilience des deux sexes à la violence. L'expérience dans un certain nombre de contextes de développement a montré que des efforts délibérés pour remettre en question les attitudes et les attentes concernant les normes de genre à travers des politiques et des programmes, peuvent encourager les hommes à jouer un rôle positif dans la construction de l'égalité, la promotion de l'équité et la sensibilité du genre. Il est très intéressant d'identifier les groupes et forums d'hommes et de femmes appropriés, et de développer leur capacité à s'engager sur des questions du genre.

Les mécanismes communautaires visant à renforcer la résilience à la violence sont sous-utilisés et sous-financés. Plus de travail est nécessaire pour identifier et appuyer ces acteurs qui soutiennent la résilience au niveau communautaire, tels que les réseaux communautaires qui fournissent des services ou réunissent des groupes pour des activités sociales comme le sport ou les fêtes traditionnelles, les membres des comités de paix locaux et les dirigeants communautaires qui peuvent fournir des modèles positifs ou incarner des identités non-violentes entre les sexes.

✓ L'engagement des parties prenantes sur le terrain et l'engagement positif avec le reste de projets et stratégies de la région et la nation

Dans un tel contexte si volatile par rapport à la sécurité qui vise à mettre en place un projet de stabilisation avec un grand nombre d'intervenants pleinement actifs dans le développement et la mise en œuvre des différentes activités à différents niveaux il est essentiel de disposer d'un haut niveau de coordination, d'organisation et surtout d'engagement dans le projet avec l'objectif ultime de stabilisation. Une forte coordination entre les intervenants, mais aussi en relation avec d'autres

projets en cours en provenance de différentes directions, un système d'organisation et fonctionnement clair entre les acteurs principaux et la sensibilisation à tous les niveaux pour assurer un engagement multiple et à la base d'un tel programme sont nécessaires.

- ✓ Avoir à disposition un plan de contingence et de redressement des échecs

Il est très probable ou presque certain que dans un contexte de conflit ou de post conflit dans lequel ce programme s'insère, des situations inattendues apparaissent presque tous les jours. Pour faire face à une telle situation il est recommandable d'élaborer un plan de contingence et de redressement des échecs qui permettra la gestion anticipée des conflits. L'existence d' « un observatoire de conflits » aidera la formulation de ce plan de contingence.

- ✓ Offrir un soutien psychosocial aux populations affectées par le projet

Il est essentiel donner un soutien psychosocial à la population qui participe à un programme de stabilisation plus en particulier aux groupes les plus vulnérables : ressortissants des groupes armés, femmes et enfants associés aux forces et groupes armés, femmes et filles victimes de violence sexuelle et de tout type de violence, déplacés, retournés, etc.



## Annexe 6: Outils d'évaluation

### Entretiens semi-structurés aux partenaires du projet.

Les parties prenantes incluent notamment (liste non exhaustive): les institutions, les organisations effectives sur le terrain, le staff de SFCG, le bailleur de fonds, les administrations concernés, et, à travers elles, les personnes bénéficiaires: communautés, la jeuneuse, les leaders de la jeuneuse, la société civile et la population en général, collectivités locales (départements et communes). Dans chaque commune on visitera l'autorité administrative pour avoir l'autorisation de la mission, un jeune leader représentant de la société civile, un jeune leader représentant du parti au pouvoir, un jeune d'un parti de l'opposition ainsi que le conseiller social et cultural.

Les entretiens semi-structurés porteront sur un échantillon aussi représentatif que possible de l'ensemble des parties prenantes, de taille compatible avec la durée de la mission et les possibilités de rencontres (4 personnes ressources par commune à l'intérieur du pays et autour de 10-12 à Bujumbura).

Les entretiens seront faits aux représentants des parties prenantes identifiés, à savoir les institutions (l'administration local et provincial), les partenaires principaux (CEDAC, ADISCOJ) , le bailleur de fonds (USAID), les jeunes représentants des associations de jeunes de la société civile et des jeunes des parties politiques au pouvoir et dans l'opposition, les ONG locales bénéficiaires de subventions et plus généralement les principales structures burundaises, étatiques et non étatiques, impliquées dans la mise en œuvre des activités.

Dans le cas où l'entretien ait lieu avec plusieurs personnes ou représentants d'une institution ou organisation, les enquêteurs feront tout ce qui est possible pour avoir un consensus dans leurs réponses. Si les réponses sont très différentes et l'accord semble difficile, il sera nécessaire de faire une annotation en signalant ces différences dans la saisie de base de données dans des tableaux Excel et le rapport narratif.

Draft guide d'entretien SE avec les principaux partenaires (y compris partenaires au niveau local) :

Introduction/présentations mutuelles :

Informations générales :

Province :

Commune :

Colline :

Date :

Enquêtrice/enquêteur :

Nom de la personne rencontrée :

Titre de la personne :

Nom de l'institution représentée :

Nature de la relation avec le projet :

1. Connaissez- vous le projet Intamenwa de SFCG ? Mwoba muzi umugambi intamenwa wa SFCG ?
2. Connaissez- vous les objectifs, les activités et la planification du projet ? Mwoba muzi intumbero, ibikorwa n'integuro vy'uwo mugambi ?

3. Quelle a été votre participation dans le projet ? Mwoba mwagize uruh ruhara muri uwo mugambi ?
4. Pensez- vous que ce programme répond aux besoins de la population burundaise ? Mwibaza ko uwo mugambi woba utanga inyishu ku vyo abarundi bakeneye ?
5. Quels sont les obstacles que rencontrent les jeunes de différentes affiliations politiques pour une bonne cohabitation pacifique ? Ni izihe ntambanyi zibuza urwaruka rwo mu migambwe itandukanye kubana mu mahoro ?
6. Dans votre communauté, quelles sont les activités réalisées pour renforcer la bonne cohabitation entre les jeunes de différentes tendances (partis politiques et société civile) ? Aho mubaye, ni ibihe bikorwa vyakozwe mu ntumbero y'ugutsimbataza umubano mwiza hagati y'ugwaruka rudasangiyeye ivyiyumviro (vya politique n'ibindi) ?
7. Est-ce que les jeunes qui ont participé au projet partagent- ils une même vision (ambition, besoins, engagement) de consolidation de la paix et de cohabitation pacifique ? Urwaruka rwitabiriyeye uwo mugambi rwoba rubona kumwe ivyerekeye gutsimbataza mu mahoro n'ukubana neza
8. Pensez- vous que les événements récents peuvent avoir influencé l'atteinte des résultats attendus du projet ? Mwibaza ko ibi bihe duhitiyemwo bishobora kuba vyaratumye umugambi intamenwa udashika kw'ihangiro wishinze ?
9. Les jeunes sont-ils mieux préparés pour prévenir, résoudre et atténuer les conflits ? Urwaruka rwoba rushoboye gukinga, gutatura n'ukugabanya amatati aho rubaye ?
10. Quels sont les moyens mis à leur disposition pour résoudre et mitiger les conflits ? Ni ubuhe buryo urwaruka rufise kugira ngo rutature rwongere rukingere amatati ?
11. Pensez- vous que les jeunes leaders sont plus respectés par leurs pairs et par les membres de leurs communautés ? Mwibaza ko urwaruka rw'imboneza rwoba rwubashwe n'urunganwe n'abandi bo mu kibano ?
12. Quel est le rôle que les jeunes leaders ont joué dans la préparation du processus électoral de 2015 ? Ni uruhe ruhara urwaruka rw'imboneza rwagize mu nteguro y'amatora y'2015
13. Quels sont les problèmes que les jeunes leaders ont rencontrés dans la préparation du processus électoral 2015 ? Ni izihe ntambanyi urwaruka rw'imboneza rwahuye mu nteguro y'amatora y'2015 ?
14. Quels sont les membres des communautés qui ont aidé les jeunes leaders dans des initiatives de réconciliation menées ? Aho mubaye, ni bande bafashije urwaruka rw'imboneza mu twigoro tw'ugusubiza hamwe n'ukunywanisha twakozwe ?
15. Quel a été le rôle que ces membres des communautés ont joué en matière de collaboration avec les jeunes leaders ? Uruhara rw'abo bantu rwabaye uruhe ?
16. Quels sont les trois principaux changements observés dans votre communauté grâce au projet ? Aho iwanyu, mwotubwira ibintu bitatu bikurubikuru vyoba vyarahindutse kubera uwo mugambi.
17. Pensez- vous que les jeunes filles leaders sont bien acceptées et respectées par les communautés dans la résolution des conflits ? Mwibaza ko abigeme b'imboneza boba bemewe kandi bubashwe aho babaye mu gihe c'ugutatura amatati ?
18. Pensez- vous qu'il existe une différence entre le rôle actif des hommes et des femmes dans la résolution des conflits ? Mwibaza ko hari itandukaniro riri hagati y'uruhara rw'abagabo n'abigeme mu gutatura amatati ?

## Focus groups

Les focus group ont eu lieu avec des jeunes filles et hommes leaders des partis politiques et les jeunes filles et hommes leaders de la société civile. Il y aura 12, composés de jeunes leaders des partis politiques hommes, jeunes leaders de la société civile hommes, jeunes leaders des partis politiques femmes et jeunes leaders de la société civile femmes.

Pour le focus groups la taille a été de 8 personnes maximum pour garder un bon rendement. Les critères de sélection des jeunes leaders filles et garçons participants dans des focus groupes ont été liés à la participation aux activités des deux projets.

Il a été nécessaire de faire une liste de présence pour avoir une liste avec les noms et prénoms des assistants bien identifiés. Il sera aussi nécessaire de faire la liste sur le fichier dans lequel on prendra les notes et réponses à des questions des focus groupes. Dans ce fichier les réponses seront introduites de façon simple mais ouverte de façon qu'on ait le plus d'information possible sur chaque question posée. Dans chaque province à la fin la personne responsable de chaque équipe fera un rapport narratif récapitulatif avec les principales informations recueillies.

S'il n'y n'a pas d'espace suffisante dans le formulaire en papier, prendre le numéro de la question du formulaire et compléter la réponse en page à côté pour avoir toute l'information et ainsi pouvoir être introduit de façon complète dans le fichier correspondant.

Il y a des questions qui ne serviront pas pour tous les individus auxquels on s'adresse puisqu'on a des groupes avec des filles et d'autres avec des garçons. Il y a des questions qui seront adressées aux jeunes filles leaders (en différent couleur sur le papier) et d'autres pour les garçons. Ces questions seront identifiées dans la session de formation des enquêteurs.

À la fin des focus groupes, les animateurs feront les entretiens semi-structurés aux personnes ressources. Les enquêteurs feront l'enquête individuelle. Il y a des questions que ne serviront pas pour tous les types d'organisations auxquelles on s'adresse. Ces questions ont été identifiées dans la session de formation des enquêteurs.

## Guide d'entretien de focus groups

### Questions générales

1. Quels sont les principales raisons de la participation des jeunes dans la violence électorale et les obstacles à leur participation pacifique ? Ni izihe mvo nyamukuru zituma urwaruka rushamirana mu bihe vy'amatora ? Ni izihe ntambanyi zituma bataja mu matora mu mahoro ?
2. Quelles sont les activités qui ont beaucoup contribué à sensibiliser les jeunes par rapport à leur rôle actif de prévention de la violence ? Ni ibihe bikorwa vyoba vyarafashije cane guhimiriza urwaruka ku vyerekeye uruhara rwarwo ruhambaye rwo gukinga ikoresha ry'inguvu ?
3. Quels sont les changements (positifs et/ou négatifs) survenus dans votre vie ces 2 dernières années ? 2 ou 3 changements les plus significatifs (exemples : conditions de vie, participation vie associative/communautaire, relations humaines, activités, etc.) ? Ni igiki coba carahindutse mu buzima bwanyu bwa misi yose muri iyi myaka ibiri iheze (ciza canke kibi) ? Tanga uturorero 2 canke 3 tuboneka (uburyo bw'ukubaho, kwijukira amashirahamwe, imigenderanire n'abandi, ibikorwa, n'ibindi)
4. Expliquez pourquoi ces changements sont importants pour vous ? et pour votre communauté ? Sigura ingene iryo hinduka rihambaye kuri wewe ? Ku kibano naho?
5. Quelle est la cause/l'origine de ces changements ? Imvo zatumye ivyo bintu bihinduka ni izihe ?

6. Quels sont les changements souhaités pour les 2 prochaines années ? Mwipfuza ko hohinduka ibiki muri iyi myaka 2 iza ?

Objectif 1. Créer des espaces (occasions, dialogue, discussions, etc.) pour le dialogue constructif entre les jeunes leaders des différents partis politiques et de la société civile

1. Y a-t-il des espaces de rencontre pour les jeunes qui favorisent le dialogue dans votre communauté (réunions après la messe, évènements sportifs et/ou culturels, échanges, mécanismes communautaires de résolutions de conflits, etc.)? Hoba hariho ibibanza vy'amahuriro y'ugwaruka bifasha gutsimbataza ibiganiro aho mubaye (amanama y'inyuma y'amasengesho/ imisa, ibikorwa bijanye no kwononora imitsi canke ndangakaranga, ibiganiro ku buryo bw'ugutatura amatati, n'ibindi) ?

2. Selon vous, les jeunes (vous) ont- ils pu démontrer et partager des engagements constructifs sur les règles de conduite aux élections pacifiques en 2015 ? Comment ? Ku bwanyu, urwaruka (wewe) rwoba rwashoboye kwerekana n'ugusabikanya ivyo rwiyeje vyubaka ku kugene rwokwigenza kugira habe amatora atekanye muri 2015 ? Gute ?

4. Ont- ils pu changer des attitudes et comportements envers les jeunes des autres tendances politiques ? Comment ? Rwoba rwarahinduye inyifato n'ingendo ku rundi rwaruka rwo mu migambwe batavugaga rumwe ? Gute ?

5. Pensez- vous que la manipulation des jeunes et leur participation dans la violence électorale ont été réduites ? Mwiyumvira ko ikoresha ry'urwaruka ryoba ryaragabanutse mu bihe vy'amatora ? Mbega ugukoresha inguvu mu bihe vy'amatora vyoba vyaragabanutse ?

Sinon, pourquoi ? Ari oya, kubera iki ?

Si oui, pensez- vous que cette diminution est le fruit du projet Intamenwa ? Ari ego, mwiyumvira ko muri iryo gabanuka hoba harimwo uruhara rw'umugambi Intamenwa ?

6. Selon vous, pensez- vous que les jeunes sont à mesure de continuer à prendre part à la mise en œuvre des acquis du projet ? Ku bwanyu, mwiyumvira ko urwaruka rushoboye kubandanya rushira mu ngiro ibikorwa vy'umugambi Intamenwa ?

7. Est-ce que les membres des communautés ont déjà reporté une diminution de cas de violence comme résultat du projet Intamenwa ? Mbega, aho mubaye hoba hari abantu bavugaga ko ikoresha ry'inguvu ryagabanutse kubera uruhara rw'umugambi Intamenwa ?

8. Pourriez-vous raconter des histoires qui puissent montrer le type de changement qu'a été produit à cause de l'implémentation du projet ? Mwoshobora kutuyagira akarorero gashobora kwerekana ivyahindutse n'ingene vyahindutse kubera ishira mu ngiro ry'umugambi Intamenwa ?

Objectif 2. Encourager la participation collaborative dans la résolution des problèmes et pour le développement communautaire

1. Pensez- vous que les jeunes peuvent aujourd'hui être considérés comme des acteurs au développement ? Pourquoi ? Mwiyumvira ko ubu urwaruka rushobora gufatwa nk'abaharanira iterambere ? Gute ?

2. Pensez-vous que les jeunes sont- ils (êtes-vous) aujourd'hui capables d'identifier et de surmonter des éventuels essais de manipulation ? Mwiyumvira ko ubu urwaruka rushobora kumenya n'ukurengera ikoresha hamwe bishitse ?

3. Quelles sont les activités réalisées par les jeunes et dédiées à résoudre le conflit ou les facteurs du conflit? Ni ibihe bikorwa urwaruka rushira mu ngiro mu ntumbero y'ugutatura amatati canke ivyoyatera ?

4. Comment est- ce que ces activités sont – elles entrain de contribuer dans la résolution pacifique des conflits ? None ivyo bikorwa biriko bifasha gute mu gutatura amatati ?

5. Avez- vous déjà écouté une émission, un spot radio ou télévisé qui parle sur les projets communautaires implémentés par les jeunes dans le cadre du projet Intamenwa? Mwoba mumaze kuraba canke kwumviriza ikiganiro canke udukino tuvuga ivyerekeye imigambi mito mito irangurwa n'urwaruka mu mugambi Intamenwa ?

6. Quels sont les types de messages traités à travers ces émissions, spots télévisés ou radiophoniques produits ? Ni ubuhe butumwa mumaze kwumva muri ivyo biganiro canke utwo dukino ?

7. Quels sont les mécanismes utilisés par les jeunes pour gérer les cas de conflits ? Avec qui collaborent- ils dans la gestion des conflits ?

Objectif 3. Consolider la réconciliation et les activités de solidarité au niveau communautaire

1. Quelles sont les activités de solidarité dans lesquelles les jeunes de différentes affiliations ont -il participé ? Ni ibihe bikorwa vy'ugushigikirana urwuka rwo mu migambwe itandukanye rwoba rwaritavye ?

2. Quelles sont les compétences acquises à travers ces activités ? Ni ubuhe buhinga mwoba mwararonse kubera ivyo bikorwa ?

3. Avez- vous déjà mis en œuvre les compétences acquises à travers les activités organisées? Comment ? Mwoba mumaze gushira mu ngiro ubwo buhinga mwakuye muri ivyo bikorwa vyatunganijwe ? Gute ?

4. Comment est-ce- que vous escomptez continuer à participer dans la résolution de conflits et à la cohabitation pacifique avec les jeunes d'autres affiliations politiques une fois que le projet arrive à sa fin. Mutegekanya gute kubandanya mutatura amatati n'ukubana mu mahoro n'urwaruka mudasangiye ivyiyumviro vya politique ?

Cette question est spécifique pour le projet CMM6.- Pensez-vous qu'il y a des jeunes qui n'ont pas été identifiés par le projet qui jouent un grand rôle et quel est leur influence sur les jeunes? Lesquels? Mwibaza ko hoba hari urundi rwaruka rwoba rutibutswe muri uno mugambi kandi rufise uruhara ntangere mu gutatura amatati ? Ni uruhe ?

### Enquête individuelle.

Pour l'enquête individuelle, tous les intervenants dans les focus groupes ont été enquêtés après la réalisation des focus groups.

Le total de l'échantillon a été 96 participants dans le FG et 104 jeunes des différentes tendances (hommes et femmes), les autorités et la population en général.

Les critères de sélection des jeunes leaders (filles et garçons) qui ont été interviewés, ont été liés à la participation dans les focus groupes, en profitant de leur présence physique et dans le cas de la population en général, de la proximité entre ces dernières et les jeunes leaders.

fvProvince : Commune: Colline :	Date :	QEI # <input type="text"/>	
<b>Nom et prénom de l'enquêteur</b>			
<b>Enquêté</b>			
Nom et prénom	Age:	Lieu de naissance	Sexe:

QUESTIONS		REponses			
<b>GENERALES</b>					
1. Connaissez-vous le projet :« <b>Les indivisibles-Intamenwa</b> », ses objectifs et ses activités?  Mwoba muzi umugambi Intamenwa ? Intumbero n'ibikorwa Vyawo ?  <i>Les enquêteurs doivent vérifier les réponses</i>	Projet Umugambi Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>		Objectifs Intumbero Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>		Activités Ibikorwa Oui <input type="checkbox"/>  Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Quels sont les principaux types de conflits qui vous rencontrent maintenant dans vos communautés ?  Ni ubuho bwoko bw'amatati mubona aho mubaye ?	Conflits fonciers Amatati y'amatongo <input type="checkbox"/>	Conflits intra familiaux <input type="checkbox"/> Amatati y'imiryango	Conflits politiques <input type="checkbox"/> Amatati y'ivyiyumviro vya politique	Conflits liés à l'alcoolisme <input type="checkbox"/> Amatati aturutse ku biyayuramutwe	Autres (lequels) Ayandi <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GOAL : Strengthen the youth of Burundi's resistance to manipulation and violence in the lead up to 2015 elections</b>					
3. Quelle a été votre participation ou rôle dans le déroulement des élections 2015?  Ni uruhe ruhara rwanyu mwagize mu matora y'2015	<b>ACTIVE</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>PASSIVE</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Pensez-vous que les jeunes se laissent manipuler par les partis politiques ?  Mwoba mwiyumvira ko urwaruka rwoba rureka rugakoreshwa n'abanyamigambwe ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego <input type="checkbox"/>  Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?		Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/>  Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?		
5. Avez- vous pu résister à la violence électorale pendant et après les élections de 2015?  Mwoba mwarashoboye kurinda ugukoresha inguvu mu bihe vy'amatora ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego <input type="checkbox"/>  Comment ? Gute ?		Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/>  Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?		
6. Selon vous, pensez- vous que la diminution de la manipulation et de la violence des jeunes est le fruit du projet Intamenwa?  Ku bwanyu, mwibaza ko igabanuka ry'ugukoresha ugwaruka n'ugukoresha	Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego <input type="checkbox"/>  Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?		Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/>  Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?		



<p>inguvu mu bihe vy'amatora hoba harimwo uruhara rw'umugambi Intamenwa ?</p>		
<p>7. Dans votre communauté, Y aurait-il changements nets perceptibles à travers les jeunes ayant participé aux activités du projet? Aho mubaye, hoba hari ivyahindutse biboneka ku gwaruka rwitavye ibikorwa vy'umugambi Intamenwa?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego Donnez au moins trois types de changements Tanga uturorero dutatu</p>	<p>Non Oya <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?</p>
<p>8. Quels sont les mécanismes de résolution de conflits mis à votre disposition par le projet Intamenwa? Ni ubuhe buryo bw'ugutatura amatati mwigishijwe n'umugambi Intamenwa ?</p>	<p>Collaboration Compromis Mediation Autres (lequels)</p>	
<p>9. Avez-vous fait usage de ces mécanismes ? Mwoba mumaze gukoresha ubwo buhinga ?</p>	<p><b>OUI Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p><b>Objectif 1. Créer des espaces pour le dialogue constructif entre les jeunes leaders des différents partis politiques et de la société civile</b></p>		
<p><b>Résultat 1.1. La compréhension des raisons qui poussent les jeunes dans la participation dans la violence électorale ainsi que les obstacles à la participation pacifique est accrue</b></p>		
<p>10. Avez- vous été capables de d'identifier les éventuels essais de manipulation politique ? Mwumva mushoboye kumenya n'ukurengera ikoreshwa hamwe bishitse ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego Comment ? Gute ?</p>	<p>Non Oya <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?</p>
<p><b>Résultat 1.2. Les jeunes des partis politiques et de la société civile s'engagent à élaborer et partager un code de conduite sur les besoins et les priorités pour garantir les élections pacifiques en 2015</b></p>		
<p>11. Auriez- vous élaboré et partagé un code sur les règles de conduite aux élections pacifiques en 2015 ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego Gute ?</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki</p>

<p>Woba warashoboye kwerekana n'ugusabikanya ivyo wiyemeje vyubaka ku kugene urwarukarwokwigenza kugira habe amatora atekanye muri 2015 ?</p>		
<p>12. Avez- vous changé des attitudes et comportements envers les jeunes des autres tendances politiques ? Woba warahinduye inyifato n'ingendo ku rundi rwaruka rwo mu migambwe mutavuga rumwe ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego <input type="checkbox"/> Comment ? Gute ?</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?</p>
<p>13. Etes- vous à mesure de continuer à mettre en œuvre les acquis du projet ? Wumva ushoboye kubandanya ushira mu ngiro ibikorwa vy'umugambi Intamenwa ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Ego <input type="checkbox"/> Comment ? Gute ?</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?</p>
<p>14. Etes-vous capable d'identifier les essais de manipulation à votre égard ? Mwumva mushoboye kumenya n'ukurengera ikorehwa hamwe bishitse ?</p>	<p><b>OUI</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>15. Qu'est-ce que vous feriez si on essaye de vous manipuler? Wokora iki iyo hageragejwe kugukoresha ?</p>		
<p><b>Objectif 2. Encourager la participation collaborative dans la résolution des problèmes et pour le développement communautaire</b></p>		
<p><b>Résultat 2.1: Les jeunes leaders ont amélioré les capacités de leadership et de résolution des conflits</b></p>		
<p>16. Avez- vous amélioré les compétences à travers les formations en leadership, résolution des conflits et en communication non violente ? Mwoba mwarunguye ubumenyi mu nyigisho zerekeye kuba imboneza, gutatura amatati n'imvugo idaturira ?</p>	<p>Oui Ego <input type="checkbox"/> Lesquelles ? Ubuhe ? Leadership transformation du conflit et de la communication pour promouvoir la paix et la résolution des conflits</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/> Oya <input type="checkbox"/> Pourquoi ? Kubera iki ?</p>

	(Mentionnez les dans le cas où elles ne sont pas évoquées) <u>développer</u>	
<p>17. Avez- vous déjà mis en œuvre les compétences acquises à travers les formations en en leadership, résolution des conflits et en communication non violente ?</p> <p>Mwoba mumaze gushira mu ngiro ubuhinga mwize muri izo nyigisho zerekeye kuba imboneza, gutatura amatati, n'ugukoresha imvugo idaturira ?</p>	<p>Oui</p> <p>Ego <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Donnez de manière synthétique trois principaux cas de mise en œuvre des compétences</p> <p>Tanga muri make uturorero dutatu tw'ingene mashize mu ngiro ubwo buhinga</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Oya <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Kubera iki ?</p>
<p><b>Résultat 2.2. Les jeunes leaders prennent un rôle actif dans la promotion de la collaboration dans leurs communautés dans la préparation du processus électoral</b></p>		
<p>18. A votre avis, pensez- vous que vous êtes un acteur pour la paix et le développement?</p> <p>Ku bwawe, wibaza ko uri uwuharanira amahoro n'iterambere ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ego <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pourquoi?</p> <p>Kubera iki</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Oya <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pourquoi?</p> <p>Kubera iki?</p>
<p>19. Auriez- vous créé des initiatives dédiées à résoudre le conflit ou les facteurs du conflit</p> <p>Mwoba mumaze gushiraho ibikorwa bifise intumbero y'ugutatura amatati canke ivyoyatera ?</p>	<p>Oui <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ego <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Lesquelles ?</p> <p>Ibihe ?</p>	<p>Non <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Oya <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pourquoi ?</p> <p>Kubera iki ?</p>
<p>20. Quel a été l'appui reçu par votre communauté par rapport à la résolution de conflits?</p> <p>Ni iyihe ntererano wahawe n'aho ubaye ku vyerekeye ugutatura amatati ? (Ninde mwoba mwarafashanije)</p>	<p>Donner des exemples concrets</p> <p>Tanga uturorero twiza</p>	
<p>21. Quel est le rôle en tant que femme avez-vous joué dans ce projet ?</p> <p><b>(question seulement pour les filles)</b></p>		

<b><u>Nk’umupfasoni, ni uruhe ruhara woba waragize muri uyu mugambi ?</u></b>		
22. Avez-vous, comme femmes, le sentiment d’être plus écoutées et respectées qu’avant par les autres jeunes ? <b>(seulement pour les filles)</b>  <b>Nk’umupfasoni, wumva ukeneye kuba wokwumvirizwa, ukubahwa imbere y’urundi rwaruka ?</b>	<b>OUI Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
23. Avez-vous reçu l’appui des femmes au pouvoir dans le gouvernement?  Hoba hari intererano mwoba mwararonse ivuye ku bakenyezi bari mu nzego za Leta ?	<b>OUI Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Résultat 2.3. Projets communautaires montrés sur les radios</b>		
24. Avez- vous déjà écouté une émission qui parle sur les projets communautaires implémentés par les jeunes dans le cadre du projet Intamenwa?  Mwoba mumaze kuraba canke kwumviriza ikiganiro canke udukino tuvuga ivyerekeye imigambi mito mito irangurwa n’urwaruka mu mugambi Intamenwa ?	<b>Oui</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Non</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Résultat 2.4. Vrai Djo” type et spots radiophoniques pour promouvoir la participation pacifique des jeunes dans le processus électoral</b>		
25. Avez- vous suivi ou écouté les spots télévisés ou radiophoniques produits dans le cadre du projet Intamenwa ?  Mwoba mumaze gukurikirana, kwumva canke kuraba ibiganiro canke udukino vyateguwe ku bw’umugambi w’Intamenwa ?	<b>Oui Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Non Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
26. Quels sont les types de messages donnés ?  Ni ubuhe butumwa mumaze kwumva muri ivyo biganiro canke utwo dukino ?  Sauter la question si la réponse de la question préalable est non		
<b>Résultat 2.5. 78 épisodes du feuilleton “Intamenwa: les Indivisibles!”</b>		

<p>27. Avez- vous écouté les épisodes du feuilleton Intamenwa diffusés sur les radios ?</p> <p>Mwoba mumaze kwumviriza urukurikirane rw'igikino Intamenwa gica ku ma radiyo?</p>	<p>Oui Ego <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Non Oya <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>Objectif 3. Consolider les activités de réconciliation et de solidarité avec leurs communautés</b></p>		
<p><b>Résultat 3.1: Festival pour les élections pacifiques</b></p>		
<p>28. Avez-vous participé au festival de la paix ?</p> <p>Mwoba mwaritavye isabukuru y'amahoro ?</p>	<p><b>OUI Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>29. La participation des jeunes au festival était- elle importante ?</p>	<p><b>Oui</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>Non</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>je ne sais pas</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>30. Comment avez-vous été informés et invités à participer au festival ?</p> <p>Mwamenyeshejwe gute canke mwatumiwe gute muri iyo sabukuru ?</p>		
<p>31. Pensez-vous que les élections de 2015 se sont déroulées comme vous le souhaitez (climat politique) ?</p> <p>Mwibaza ko amatora y'2015 yagenze nk'uko mwavyipfuzza (ibihe vya politique)?</p>	<p><b>OUI Ego</b> <input type="checkbox"/> pourquoi ?</p>	<p><b>NON Oya</b> <input type="checkbox"/> pourquoi ?</p>
<p>32. Avez- vous au moins signé un engagement pour la paix?</p> <p>Mwoba mwarateye igikumu mwiyezeza guharanira amahoro ?</p>	<p>Oui Ego <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Non Oya <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>32. Êtes-vous d'accord aujourd'hui à respecter l'enseignement du festival ?</p> <p>Muremera ubu gukurikiza inyigisho mwakuye mu sabukuru ?</p>	<p><b>OUI</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ego</b></p>	<p><b>NON</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Je ne sais pas</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Oya</b></p>
<p>34. Seriez-vous intéressé à continuer dans les activités que le projet a mises en place?</p> <p>Mwoba mushimishwa n'ukubandanya ibikorwa uyu mugambi washize mu ngiro ?</p>	<p><b>OUI</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ego</b></p>	<p><b>NON</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Oya</b></p>
<p>35. Allez-vous continuer à utiliser votre</p>	<p><b>OUI</b></p>	<p><b>NON</b></p>

<p>capacité en résolution de conflits ? comment ?</p> <p>Muzobandanya gukoresha ubushobozi mufise mu gutatura amatati ?</p>	<p><b>Ego</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>Oya</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>36. Quelles activités pensez-vous qui ont été les plus importantes pour aider les jeunes avec la résistance face à la manipulation politique : sessions de dialogue, formation, projets collaboratifs, activités de solidarité, messages passés par les medias ou bien le festival de la paix. Mentionner le trois que vous considérez les plus importants à votre avis.</p>				
<p>37. Avec vous l'impression de que la jeunesse pourra travailler ensemble dans des initiatives communautaires même s'ils sont des différentes parties politiques?</p> <p>Muribaza ko urwaruka ruzoshobora gukorera hamwe mu dukorwa rusangi n'ubwo badasangiye ivyiyumviro vya politique ?</p>	<p><b>OUI</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Ego</b></p>	<p><b>NON</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Oya</b></p>		
<p>38. Pensez-vous que les jeunes leaders seront respectés dans l'avenir (filles et hommes)</p> <p>Mwibaza ko urwaruka rw'imboneza ruzosonerwa muri kazoza ? (Abahungu n'abigeme)</p>	<p><b>filles</b></p> <p><b>Oui</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Ego</b> <b>Oya</b></p>		<p><b>Hommes</b></p> <p><b>Oui</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Ego</b> <b>Oya</b></p>	
<p>39. Pensez-vous que votre communauté va lutter pour conserver les mécanismes de résolution de conflits, pacification et réconciliation?</p> <p>Mwibaza ko ab'aho mubaye bazoguma baharanira kuzigama uburyo bw'ugutatura amatati, guharanira amahoro n'ugusubiza hamwe ?</p>	<p><b>Oui</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Ego</b></p>		<p><b>Non</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Oya</b></p>	



## Annexe 7: Plan de travail de l'évaluation

				Activités		Jours de travail consultant international
				Alejandra	SFCG	
janvier	semaine 11-15	lundi	11	préparation timeline	préparation lettre d'invitation, préparation du contrat, billet et hébergement	5
		mardi	12	préparation méthodologie finale	révision	
		mercredi	13	préparation outils collecte de données	révision	
		jeudi	14	composition équipes collecte données et équipe d'évaluation	mis à disposition de toute la documentation	
		vendredi	15	plan de travail et aspects logistiques et d'organisation sur place	commentaires de SFCG et approbation, identification et contratation des enquêteurs	
		samedi	16			
		dimanche	17			
janvier	semaine 18-24	lundi	18			5
		mardi	19	voyage Europe-Burundi		
		mercredi	20	arrivée à Bujumbura, présentation et briefing		
		jeudi	21	révision et analyse de documentation sur place, séance de travail avec les équipes de collecte de données, préparation travail terrain, constitution et formation des équipes d'enquêteurs et vérification et test des outils	présentation et briefing, provision de moyens opérationnels (transport, communications, équipement, etc.), séance de travail avec les équipes de terrain, après la formation les équipes sont despachés sur le terrain et approbation des outils	
		vendredi	22	formation des équipes de terrain	commentaires de SFCG et approbation, identification et contratation des enquêteurs	
		samedi	23	plan de travail et préparation de la mission, aspects logistiques et d'organisation sur place		
		dimanche	24	finalisation de la méthodologie		
janvier	semaine 25-31	lundi-jeudi	25-28	Travail de terrain: 5 provinces entre les deux équipes. Entretien avec les partenaires du programme. Collecte fichiers données (excel et rapport narratif)	2 provinces par équipe (un consultant national et 6 agents locaux avec l'équipe B et Diego et 6 agents locaux avec l'équipe A) + Bujumbura Marie les deux équipes au même temps. Les enquêteurs saisiront les données recueillies dans un fichier excel à la fin de chaque journée	4
		jeudi	28	debriefing, voyage Bujumbura-Europe	le consultant national restituera le fichier excel et le rapport narratif à la chef d'évaluation après son arrivée à Bujumbura	
		vendredi	29	Arrivée en Europe		
février	semaine 1-7	lundi	1	consolidation des données, analyse de l'information		7
		mardi	2	Consolidation, interprétation de l'info et premiers résultats		
		mercredi	3	Consolidation de l'info finale, identification de résultats finaux, conclusions et recommandations		
		jeudi	4	redaction draft rapport évaluation		
		vendredi	5	redaction draft rapport évaluation		
		samedi	6	redaction draft rapport évaluation		
		dimanche	7	redaction draft rapport évaluation		
février	semaine 8-14	lundi	8	redaction draft rapport évaluation		7
		mardi	9	redaction draft rapport évaluation		
		mercredi	10	redaction draft rapport évaluation et livraison draft rapport d'évaluation	Premiers INPUTS	
		jeudi	11	Elaboration rapport final		
		vendredi	12	Elaboration rapport final		
		samedi	13	Elaboration rapport final	Commentaires finaux	
		dimanche	14	Incorporation des commentaires finaux et soumission du rapport final	Approbation	
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>28</b>

## Annexe 8: Liste des personnes rencontrées

Liste de personnes rencontrées					
	Prénom	Nom	Fonction		
<b>Bailleur de fonds</b>					
USAID	Jean-Claude	NIYONGABO			<a href="mailto:NiyongaboJ@state.gov">NiyongaboJ@state.gov</a>
<b>Partenaires d'exécution</b>					
ADISCO	Leon	NDIKUNKIKO	Secrétaire general Adjoint		
	Leonie	NTAWUKIRISHIGA	Responsable du volet PC au projet INTAMENWA		
CEDAC	Philippe	MASABO	Point Focal Coordinateur du projet		
<b>Parties politiques</b>					
CNDD_FDD	Denis	KARERA	Président de la ligue de jeunes du CNDD-FDD	94974	<a href="mailto:ka2denis@gmail.com">ka2denis@gmail.com</a>
MRC	Eric	NKENGUBURUNDI	Président du RJC: Rassemblement des Jeunes Citoyens Barenzangemero	79907881	<a href="mailto:ericnkenguburundi@yahoo.com">ericnkenguburundi@yahoo.com</a>
FNL	Etienne	NKUMZIMANA	Réprésentant des jeunes au niveau national	79334942	<a href="mailto:etienkungi@gmail.com">etienkungi@gmail.com</a>
	David	NIYONCUNGU	Président Ligue de Jeunes Frodebu Nyakuri	79427129	<a href="mailto:davidniyoncungu@yahoo.fr">davidniyoncungu@yahoo.fr</a>
<b>Administration publique</b>					
Ministère de la jeunesse	Isaac	NDAYISENGA	Directeur General de la Jeunesse		
Marie Bujumbura Rural	Astère	NDAYISABA	Assistant du maire Bujumbura Rural	79325994	<a href="mailto:ndayisabaastere@yahoo.com">ndayisabaastere@yahoo.com</a>
<b>SFCG</b>					
	Floride	AHITUNGIYE	Directrice nationale		
	Jérôme	NIYONZIMA	Coordonnateur domaine métatitique		
	Adrienne	LEMON	Spécialiste Suivi et évaluation		
	Diego	MURANGAMIZWA	Coordinateur national S&E		
	Sabrina	BIGIRIMANA	Assistante au projet INTAMENWA		

## Annexe 9: Liste des documents consultés

1. Baseline Assessment & Barrier Analysis: « Intamenwa – The Indivisibles! », Mobilizing Burundi's Youth for Peaceful Elections. Search for Common Ground – Burundi. March 2014.
2. « Intamenwa – The Indivisibles! », Mobilizing Burundi's Youth for Peaceful Elections. Proposal Document from SFCG, ADISCO, and CEDAC, to the USAID mission in Burundi responding to APS-OAA-12-00001. March 9th, 2012.
3. Annual Report. « Intamenwa – The Indivisibles » – Mobilizing Burundi's Youth for Peaceful Elections. Report Period: October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014. Submitted: October 2014.
4. Six Quarterly Reports. « Intamenwa – The Indivisibles » – Mobilizing Burundi's Youth for Peaceful Elections.
5. Mid-term evaluation December 2014. « Intamenwa – The Indivisibles » – Mobilizing Burundi's Youth for Peaceful Elections.
6. SFCG Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy.