



EVALUATION FINALE

Terre d'Entente

JULY 2017

Conducted by: [Conflict Management Consulting](#)

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Acknowledgments

Conflict Management Consulting (CMC) would like to thank all those who assisted our experts on the evaluation of the project “Terre d’Entente” commissioned by Search for Common Ground (SFCG). We particularly thank the SFCG regional staff, Country Directors in the Great Lakes region (Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda), as well as the project Focal Points, who provided the necessary information and assisted us in the data collection process. We also thank the authorities of the different countries, the officials of the different national and international institutions, as well as the partners involved in project implementation, who were kind enough to answer the evaluation questions.

CMC’s Brussels office (www.cmc-consult.eu) would also like to thank the experts who worked on this evaluation: **Augustin Ngendakuriyo**, Team Leader, **Déogratias Buzingo**, Statistician and National Consultant – Burundi, **Michel Mapendo**, National Consultant – RDC, **Eugène Ntaganda**, National Consultant – Rwanda, **Milena Isakovic Suni**, Quality Assurance Expert.

Acronyms

CLPC	Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, <i>Comités Locaux Permanents de Conciliation</i> (DRC)
CMC	Conflict Management Consulting
NBC	National Bashingantahe Council (Burundi)
CNTB	National Commission for Land and Other Property, <i>Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens</i> (Burundi)
CONAREF	National Commission for Land Reform (DRC)
SDC	Swiss Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FAT	Forum of the Friends of the Earth, <i>Forum des Amis de la Terre</i> (DRC)
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IFDP	Innovation and Training for Development and Peace, <i>Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix</i> (DRC)
MAJ	Access to Justice Bureau, <i>Maisons d'accès à la justice</i> (Rwanda)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RCN J&D	Network of Citizens for Justice and Democracy, <i>Réseau Citoyen Network Justice et Démocratie</i>
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
RNRA	Rwanda National Resources Agency
RLMUA	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
SCC	Save Communities in Conflict
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UC/PNF	National Land Programme Coordination Committee, <i>Comité de coordination du programme national foncier</i> (Burundi)
EU	European Union
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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Executive Summary

Since July 2012, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) has been implementing a project entitled “Terre d’Entente”, financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The overall objective of this project was to “support the legitimate governments of the Great Lakes region so that they have the capacity to fulfil essential state functions”. The project was implemented in collaboration with three governmental partners, three civil society partners or traditional leaders’ associations, and 16 community radio stations.

As this project ended on 30 June 2017, the end-of-project evaluation was dual in nature, i.e. it fulfils the goal of learning for the implementation team and that of accountability to all stakeholders.

Methodology

The overall evaluation objective is to capture change brought about by the project in the transformation of land conflicts in the Great Lakes region, identify lessons learned and make concrete recommendations to inform future interventions in this field. The evaluation examined the evolution of the context in which the project was implemented, as well as its effectiveness, impact and sustainability. It was implemented by [Conflict Management Consulting](#) (CMC) between April and July 2017.

The main sources of information included a literature review, 25 individual interviews¹, 22 focus group discussions (with 170 participants²) and a quantitative survey with 1,800 respondents across the three countries. In addition, with the aim to support learning and identify recommendations, a workshop was facilitated by the evaluation Team Leader, bringing together 36 participants in the three countries, including the main stakeholders³.

Limitations

The limitations of this study consist in the absence of some references from the baseline study, namely the sampling frame (the exhaustive list of households in all target locations). It is not possible to measure the accuracy of such a sample because we do not know the probability of a household being retained in the sample to be interviewed. The evaluators followed SFCG representatives who guided them to the villages to be investigated but we cannot be absolutely certain that these were the same locations that participated in the baseline survey.

In addition, the listenership of radio programmes produced as part of this project could not be measured in the quantitative survey. The question was asked in an open way and the respondents did not always know the name of their favourite programmes. Therefore, they sometimes referred only to a topic or a radio station, which was insufficient for accurate analysis. Thus, the evaluators specify only the number of identifications of project-generated radio programmes (those created either by SFCG or by community radios with project support), rather than a rate.

¹ With the project team, national partners, other (external) organisations working in the same field, the donor, representatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) that received subsidies, representatives of radio stations and beneficiaries of trainings or exchange of experience sessions.

² Trained and untrained mediators, as well as ordinary citizens (men and women separately).

³ Implementation partners, representatives of project staff and relevant national and local authorities, as well as resource-persons who could contribute to discussion on recommendations.

During the qualitative data collection, it was not always possible to organise focus group discussions with trained and untrained mediators in the same region, because in some regions all the mediators had been trained by SFCG. To remedy this situation, focus group discussions with untrained mediators were organised in a different region. The participation of the two categories is sufficient to analyse all the evaluation criteria.

Main conclusions

Effectiveness

- At the regional level, the existence of land conflicts remained a reality throughout the duration of the project. The project evolved in country-specific contexts which also presented similarities when it comes to the land tenure issue. Phenomena which are common to all three countries include land pressure due to high population growth, as well as population movements which have detrimental repercussions and worsen the land tenure problem.
- When it comes to the level of knowledge and access to information on land tenure issues, evaluation results indicate an improvement in all three countries. This improvement is due to the use of the radio as the primary source of information on land tenure issues, as confirmed by 63% of the respondents in Rwanda, 75% in Burundi and 54% in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- The project has achieved its objective of **creating and strengthening mechanisms of citizen participation in decision-making on sensitive issues**. In Burundi and Rwanda, the evaluation noted a gradual trend when it comes to the level of knowledge and citizens' access to information on land tenure issues and the way they can be resolved. In these two countries, there was also an improvement in the perception of the level of participation of civil society and traditional leaders in political decision-making. When it comes to the DRC, the evaluation observed a decline, due to external factors, in particular the movement and insecurity of the population, as well as disagreement concerning the status of customary lands which confronts the state with civil society and traditional leaders.
- Despite the project's success in raising awareness on land issues and strengthening participation mechanisms, the perception of government policy transparency and effectiveness has only improved in Burundi, and deteriorated in Rwanda and the DRC.
- The project has strengthened **the constructive engagement between the civil society actors and local authorities on sensitive issues**, thanks to the quality and involvement of different land actors in the effective training of mediators, their regional exchanges and the subsidies for civil society organisations' (CSOs) initiatives. However, the results are more visible at the local level than at the national or regional levels. The regional component of the project faced major challenges, namely diplomatic tensions and the lack of interest of some government representatives in Rwanda, which reduced most of the exchanges to bilateral rather than trilateral interactions.
- The project also **strengthened the capacity of peacebuilding actors at the national level through their participation in the project**. A programme of varied trainings was successfully implemented in all three countries. The trainings' beneficiaries included a variety of participants: radio journalists, civil society mediators, traditional structures and local authorities.

Impact

- The project boosted the professionalism of community radios by training their journalists. They in turn helped to promote community-based resolution of land conflicts through radio programmes whose quality improved as a result of the project intervention. The radio programmes also had a positive impact on the listeners and the testimonies confirmed changes in practices and behaviour.
- At the institutional level, the evaluation noted that the project triggered an anchoring characterised by the close collaboration of SFCG with the key ministries in charge of land issues in Rwanda and the DRC. The situation in Burundi was particular as collaboration was much more oriented towards a mandated body (National Commission for Land and Other Property, CNTB), without sufficiently involving the line ministries.
- In all three countries, the project supported innovative and rapid impact micro-projects for peaceful resolution of community conflicts. This support to local associations enabled them to engage in important social dialogue and interaction with local authorities to the benefit of community members who are involved in conflict.

Sustainability

- Community radios, trained mediators and micro-project recipients promoted the resolution of community problems by members of the communities themselves. They also reported increased sensitivity on land tenure issues which represents a lasting benefit. However, the partners' limited financial resources cannot guarantee the continuity of the project's achievements.
- The project provided a framework for collaboration among the relevant actors in the land sector, without, however, creating new mechanisms for long-term collaboration.

Recommendations

- Continue to use the radio to bring key actors around the same table, from grassroots to the top levels, in order to promote discussion and inform the population, as well as to generate an exchange on critical land tenure issues.
- Support the creation of formal collaboration mechanisms that will enable civil society organisations and other local stakeholders to participate in the development of government laws and regulations – for example, by preparing these actors and offering them an opportunity to gather together at periodic events and share their knowledge and ideas as soon as a critical land conflict case or a new land policy emerges.
- Diversify the format of the “Icibare Cacu” (Burundi) and “Mutu Sikiliza Pia” (DRC) programmes by making them more interactive, particularly by including question-and-answer sessions or games, or introducing more illustrations (theatre plays).
- Support the creation of mediator associations and their initial activities (in Burundi and the DRC).
- Conduct a strong community awareness campaign on the existence and the role of mediators in their local communities in order to increase their visibility (less relevant in Rwanda).
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacities of the implementing partners involved in community micro-projects.

1. Project Context

Since July 2012⁴, SFCG has been implementing a project entitled “Terre d'Entente”, financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The main objective of this project was to “support the legitimate governments of the Great Lakes region so that they have the capacity to fulfil the essential state functions”. The project is being implemented in collaboration with three governmental partners, three civil society partners or traditional leaders' associations, and 16 community radio stations.

The project is based on four findings identified in the baseline study, which are present in the three Great Lakes countries targeted by the project: Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC. These conclusions were the following:

- Land conflicts were present in all the surveyed communities, and mainly concerned land access, delimitation or inheritance. They happen most often between farmers and breeders, between refugees and indigenous people, or between traditional leaders, triggered by a variety of causes.
- The majority of the population reported that they had access to information about land conflicts and about the best ways for solving them, particularly through specific radio programmes. However, inequalities appeared to exist in access to these programmes.
- Most citizens stated that they listened to radio programmes on land conflicts every week and firmly believed in their effectiveness. However, they thought that programme content should be better adapted to local context.
- The involvement of civil society actors and traditional leaders in the prevention and resolution of land conflicts remained very limited.

Project Brief

On the basis of these conclusions on the land tenure issues, SFCG developed a project that was implemented in three countries of the Great Lakes region: Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC. The project has three specific objectives:

- Support the creation of mechanisms of citizen participation in decision-making on sensitive issues;
- Strengthen the constructive engagement between civil society actors and local authorities on sensitive issues;
- Strengthen the capacity of peace building actors at the national level.

Theory of change and hypotheses

This project was developed under the theory of change family “Healthy Relationships and Connections Theory”⁵. According to this theory, Peace emerges out of a process of breaking down isolation, polarization, division, prejudice and stereotypes between/among groups. Thus, if constructive dialogue platforms are established for citizens and civil society to engage with

⁴ The agreement was signed in July 2012, but the implementation of activities on the ground started slightly later.

⁵ A brief of all the theory of change families applicable to peacebuilding programmes is available in Chapter 2 of SFCG's publication “Designing for Results”, 2006, <https://www.sfcg.org/Documents/dmechapter2.pdf>.

government actors around critical social issues, there will be a more responsible political implementation that responds to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

This theory was chosen because of the regional networking approach that allows mutual learning among the various key actors and the development of best practices to address land tenure issues. It also promotes the media approach that links citizens and authorities around land tenure issues, as well as collaboration between mediators of all tendencies.

The statements of the theories of change depend heavily on a set of factors in place for a change to occur. The assumptions behind this theory of change are:

- Government actors pay attention to citizens and civil society actors when it comes to critical social issues;
- Citizens and civil society are able to articulate their needs and expectations;
- Citizens and civil society see an added value in engaging with government authorities;
- Government actors are willing to take into account the views and recommendations of citizens and civil society in the design and implementation of their policies.

At the beginning of the final evaluation, two other hypotheses were identified:

- Citizens trust civil society and/or the state to help them resolve land conflicts;
- The state appreciates/accepts alternative mechanisms for resolving land conflicts at the grassroots level.

As this project ended on 30 June 2017, the end-of-project evaluation is dual in nature, i.e. it fulfils the goal of learning for the implementation team and that of accountability to all stakeholders.

2. Methodology

2.1 Objectives

The overall objective of this evaluation is to capture the change brought about by the project in the transformation of land conflicts in the Great Lakes region, identify lessons learned and make concrete recommendations to inform future interventions in this field. More precisely, the evaluation had the following objectives:

- Identify, through a review of the existing literature, changes in the land tenure context that may be related to project activities;
- Analyse the following evaluation criteria: effectiveness (following the project indicators), impact and sustainability of activities in the three countries;
- Draw lessons and recommendations from this project to inform the intervention approach for programmes focused on collaboration between citizens, civil society and governments, particularly in the context of land conflicts.

2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection process combined qualitative and quantitative methods. The evaluation was based on the main OECD criteria for evaluation as well as on the evaluation questions as specified in the Terms of Reference:

ELEMENTS TO BE ANALYSED	EVALUATION QUESTIONS
Context Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has changed in the context of land issues during the course of the project: in terms of mediation, conflicts, land policies, and dialogue/transparency around these policies? • How did the project integrate into existing coordination mechanisms at all levels (zonal, territorial and/or provincial, also looking at the national level for Burundi and Rwanda)?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What progress has been made by the project in achieving the expected results in each country? • Have the radio programmes in the three countries succeeded in (RRR): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaching the targeted audience? [Reach] 2. Resonating with their audiences (did they understand the messages, do they consider the topics and messages to be relevant)? [Resonance] 3. Getting their audience to internalise information or messages being disseminated? What effect did they have on their knowledge, attitudes and/or behaviours in relation to the management of land tenure issues? [Response] • Have regional activities, training of land mediators and grants for community projects added value to land conflict resolution at the community level?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the programme realised its theory of change? Have some external factors compromised or contributed positively to the realisation of the theory of change? • What were the expected and unexpected (positive and negative) results (in terms of changes in practices and at the institutional level) of the programme? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the radio partners? 2. For the government and traditional land structures? 3. For local associations active in the field of land issues? 4. For local mediators?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the project fostered inclusion (gender, ethnicity, etc.) in mediation processes on land tenure issues?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the project enabled ownership of information on land tenure issues and/or mediation techniques by local actors? • Has the project strengthened the contribution of local associations to the peaceful resolution of land conflicts in their communities? • Has the project had an impact on the quality of radio programmes on land issues, and on the professionalisation of the project's community radio partners? • Has the project enabled the establishment of new systems of collaboration between land actors in different countries and on a regional basis (e.g. between mediators in the three countries)?

2.2.1 Evaluation period and target areas

The evaluation was implemented between April and June 2017. The collection of quantitative and qualitative data took place simultaneously in Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda in May 2017 (in the areas indicated in the table below), through the national teams of evaluation experts and enumerators. The evaluation process was conducted in three phases: the inception phase (including the documentation review), the field visit and the reporting phase after data processing and analysis.

SFCG provided two representatives in each country during the whole data collection period to accompany the evaluation teams in the field and introduce them to the authorities and the beneficiaries to be interviewed, without participating in the data collection itself.

2.2.2 Qualitative data collection

The collection of qualitative data was conducted both through **individual interviews** with key stakeholders and **focus group discussions** with communities which had directly benefited from the project. In addition, the evaluation team organised a **brainstorming and recommendations workshop** in each country, bringing together the main project stakeholders (implementation partners, representatives of the project staff and of the concerned national and local authorities, as well as resource persons) who could contribute to the discussion on recommendations.

In order to cover all aspects of the evaluation, specific interview questionnaires were developed for the different categories of implementing partners (radios, government and traditional land structures, local associations, local mediators) and approved by SFCG. Similarly, discussion guides were developed for the focus group discussions with the project's direct beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to the extent possible, and approved by SFCG. The following questionnaires are presented in Annex 1:

- Questionnaire for individual interviews with the project manager, the project field team, national partners and other (external) organisations working in the same field;
- Questionnaire for an individual interview with the donor;
- Questionnaire for individual interviews with representatives of CSOs who benefited from grants;
- Questionnaire for individual interviews with radio representatives;
- Questionnaire for individual interviews with beneficiaries of trainings or exchange of experience sessions (mediators, journalists, civil society and government representatives);
- Questionnaire for focus group discussions with the project's direct beneficiaries.

The individual interviews were conducted by the National Experts and the Team Leader during three-day missions, whereas the focus group discussions were facilitated by local supervisors. A list of all key informants is available in Annex 2. In total, 25 individual interviews were organised in Burundi, 20 in Rwanda, and 24 in the DRC.

For the focus group discussions, 22 groups were organised in total as part of this final evaluation, with a total of 170 participants, including 64 in the DRC, 44 in Rwanda and 62 in Burundi, as shown in the table below:

Country	Province/territory /district	Participant category	Number of participants	
Burundi	Bubanza	Male citizens	8	
		Female citizens	7	
		Untrained mediators	7	
		Trained mediators	8	
	Rumonge	Male citizens	8	
		Female citizens	8	
		Untrained mediators	8	
		Trained mediators	8	
<i>Sub-total Burundi:</i>		<i>8 focus group discussions</i>	<i>62 participants</i>	
DRC	Fizi	Trained mediators	8	
		Untrained mediators	8	
	Kabare	Male citizens	8	
		Female citizens	8	
	Uvira	Trained mediators	8	
		Untrained mediators	8	
	Kalehe	Male citizens	8	
		Female citizens	8	
	<i>Sub-total DRC:</i>		<i>8 focus group discussions</i>	<i>64 participants</i>
	Rwanda	Karongi	Male citizens	7
Female citizens			7	
Ruhango		Mediators trained in Gitisi	8	
		Mediators trained in Byinama	8	
Huye		Mediators trained in Karambi	7	
		Mediators trained in Karama	7	
<i>Sub-total Rwanda:</i>		<i>6 focus group discussions</i>	<i>44 participants</i>	
TOTAL:		22 focus group discussions	170 participants	

Focus group discussions were held with local mediators trained by the project, and with untrained mediators, including men and women. The remaining focus group discussions were reserved for members of local communities (men and women separately) who are indirect beneficiaries of mediations and radio programme listeners, in order to triangulate the data with the results of the quantitative survey.

Brainstorming and recommendations workshop: In order to identify results and collect recommendations, a workshop was facilitated by the evaluation Team Leader, bringing together 17 participants in Burundi, 13 in the DRC and 6 in Rwanda, including the key stakeholders (implementing partners, representatives of project staff and relevant national and local authorities, as well as resource persons who could contribute to the discussion of recommendations). This workshop was moderated by using two analytical tools: SWOT⁶

⁶ The SWOT analysis technique was presented to all participants at the beginning of the brainstorming session in order to ensure that all the participants had the same level of knowledge of the use of this tool.

(Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and the dynamics map⁷. It took place in the SFCG offices. The results of the brainstorming session provided the basis for the formulation of recommendations that could guide future interventions in the same field. During the mission, the evaluation leader met with the Project Manager and/or the SFCG Country Director.

2.2.3 Quantitative data collection

A quantitative survey was conducted based on a sample of 1,800 respondents – 600 per country – to triangulate the qualitative data and measure some of the project's indicators. In order to compare the final data with baseline values⁸, the evaluation followed the proportions used in the baseline study, and was thus not proportional with the population of the targeted areas. The survey participants were randomly identified in the project's target areas. The calculation of the sample is presented in the following table:

Localités	L'étude de base						L'étude finale					
	Femmes		Hommes		TTL		Femmes		Hommes		TTL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burundi	83	42%	117	59%	200	100%	315	53%	285	48%	600	100%
Bubanza	17	42%	23	59%	40	100%	83	55%	67	45%	150	100%
Rumonge (Bururi dans l'étude de base)	17	42%	23	59%	40	100%	81	54%	69	46%	150	100%
Makamba	17	42%	23	59%	40	100%	73	49%	77	51%	150	100%
Rutana	17	42%	23	59%	40	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gitega	17	42%	23	59%	40	100%	78	52%	72	48%	150	100%
Sud Kivu, RDC	305	28%	777	72%	1,082	100%	191	32%	409	68%	600	100%
Fizi	48	28%	124	72%	173	100%	27	28%	69	72%	96	100%
Kabare	36	28%	93	72%	130	100%	10	14%	62	86%	72	100%
Kalehe	91	28%	233	72%	325	100%	55	31%	125	69%	180	100%
Uvira	100	28%	256	72%	357	100%	87	44%	111	56%	198	100%
Walungu	27	28%	70	72%	97	100%	12	22%	42	78%	54	100%
Rwanda	539	49%	565	51%	1,104	100%	295	49%	305	51%	600	100%
Nord - Gicumbi	103	49%	107	51%	210	100%	70	49%	73	51%	143	100%
Sud - Huye	115	49%	120	51%	235	100%	78	48%	83	52%	161	100%
Ouest - Karongi	110	49%	115	51%	225	100%	89	52%	83	48%	172	100%
Est - Ngoma	103	49%	108	51%	211	100%	58	47%	66	53%	124	100%
Ville de Kigali - Nyarugenge	109	49%	115	51%	224	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	927	39%	1,459	61%	2,386	100%	801	45%	999	56%	1,800	100%

NB: Les calculs ont été faits sur Excel et certains chiffres ont été arrondis.

SFCG's focal points identified the entities which were visited during the baseline study and which were to be visited for the final evaluation in the localities to be examined, so that the statistician could draw a sample of households in which one of the members was chosen to answer the survey questions, while respecting the gender and age aspects. In the absence of a list of households (particularly in Burundi in the provinces of Bubanza, Rumonge, Bururi and

⁷ The dynamics map analyses the context by identifying the evolution of events and trends that marked the context in the land tenure field and drawing the main factors influencing this issue, which can inspire future actions in the field.

⁸ In Burundi, Bururi (the province targeted by the baseline study) was replaced by Rumonge, because in the meantime the province was divided in two. Moreover, Rutana in Burundi, Nyarugenge in Rwanda were deleted from the study because the project did not have activities in these provinces/regions and their samples were distributed between the other four localities in each country.

Makamba), in order to obtain a random sampling of households, the evaluation adopted the “Snowball Sampling” method⁹.

The questionnaire used in the baseline study was revised to select 20 questions focusing on the potential impact of the project. The majority of the questions were not changed, in order to be able to compare the data before and after project implementation. The survey questionnaire (presented in Annex 1) was the same for the three countries. It was developed in French and then translated into Swahili (DRC), Kirundi (Burundi) and Kinyarwanda (Rwanda). The questionnaire was tested in the DRC in the Kabare area (South Kivu), in Gicumbi for Rwanda and in Gihanga for Burundi. Language adjustments were made given the contexts, but without any substantive changes in the questions. The evaluation team ensured the representation of both sexes and the different ethnic groups among the enumerators and supervisors.

2.2.4 Qualitative and quantitative data analysis

After coming back from the field, the team conducted the combined analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data before the actual report was drafted. Quantitative data were entered by the staff recruited for this purpose, via an input mask programmed in the CSPro software, and were then cleared by the statistician of the evaluation team using the SPSS software. For the qualitative data, a summary of the data was compiled for each country.

The analysis phase focused on the issues to be addressed as stated in the Terms of Reference. It was the result of the “triangulation” of data drawn from different sources and data collection methods, as well as of an application of the evaluation criteria as mentioned in the Terms of Reference.

2.3 Limitations

Several difficulties arose during the evaluation, which had consequences on data collection, their analysis or interpretation. These include:

- The absence of some information from the baseline survey, namely the sampling frame (the exhaustive list of households in all the constituencies to be examined). It is not possible to measure the accuracy of such a sample because we do not know the probability of a household being retained in the sample to be interviewed. The evaluators followed the SFCG guides to the villages to be investigated but had no certainty that these were indeed the baseline survey locations.
- The inability to calculate the listenership of the radio programmes produced by the project based on the data gathered through the quantitative survey. The question on the radio programmes was asked in an open way and the respondents did not always know the names of their favourite programmes. Therefore, they sometimes only referred to a topic or a radio station, which was not sufficient to perform an accurate analysis. Thus, the evaluators can

⁹ Also called the “Itinerary Method”, the sample choice is made in the field and rules are given to the enumerator concerning his/her itinerary: the number of households to skip on the route to designate a house to be visited, and the designation of persons to be interviewed in the specific household in order to balance the sample according to the relevant categories. Thus, the enumerators were placed in the middle of the entity (hill in Burundi, village in DRC and cell in Rwanda) and each of them would take an itinerary. From the first chosen household, s/he would skip 4 households, select the next one, until s/he would obtain the required number of households in this entity. Out of 5 households, the enumerator had to interview at least two women and one young person.

only specify the number of identifications of project-generated radio programmes (produced by SFCG or community radios), rather than a rate.

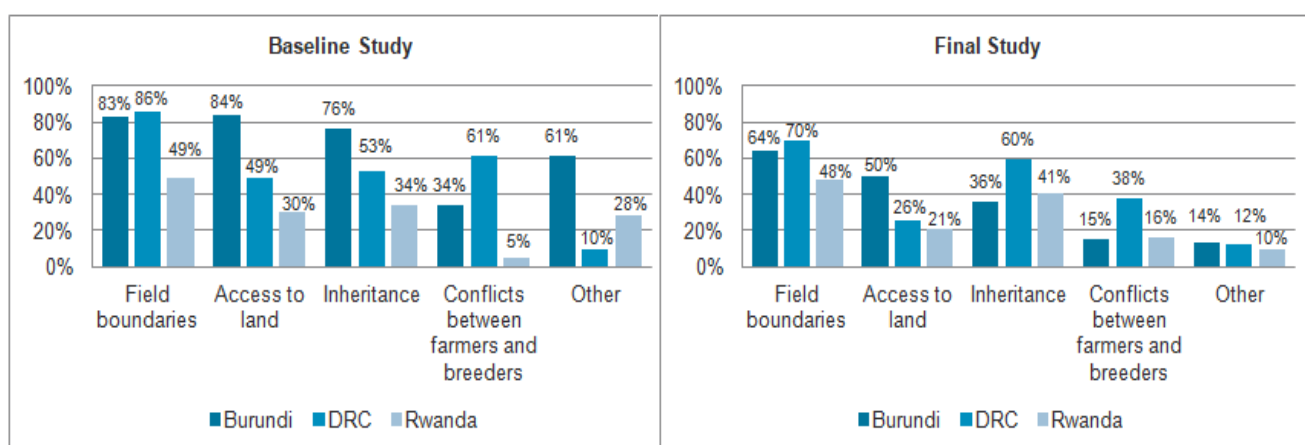
- The evaluation methodology included focus group discussions conducted with trained and untrained mediators in the same region/province/territory. However, in some cases, SFCG had trained all the mediators in a province. In these cases, focus group discussions with untrained mediators were organised in another region, identified in collaboration with the local SFCG offices. This limits the ability of the evaluators to compare – in an identical context – the perceptions and capacities of trained mediators and those who had not been trained, but the participation of both categories is sufficient to analyse all the evaluation criteria (including the contribution to impact).

3. Results

3.1 Context Analysis

Land management is one of the critical challenges facing the Great Lakes countries. All countries face situations of land conflicts worsened by the population growth, recurring population movements, environmental degradation and climate change. The source of the conflicts has evolved (see Graph 1) as field boundaries, access to land and conflicts between farmers and breeders¹⁰ are generally less mentioned than before, whereas inheritance conflicts have become more frequent in two of the three countries (the DRC and Rwanda).

Graph 1: Perception of the most recurring types of conflicts in the environment where the respondents live



Land and land conflict mismanagement is a major contributor to the creation of new land conflicts, while undermining the peaceful resolution of the existing ones. Despite the similarities identified in land tenure issues at the regional level, the project took place in a context that is far from identical, each country facing its own challenges and a specific typology of conflicts. This section provides a brief overview of the evolution of land policies, the dynamics of land conflicts, the land conflict resolution mechanisms – in this case through mediation – as well as the evolution in terms of dialogue/transparency around land policies. Since each country has specific realities, the presentation is done on a country-by-country basis.

3.1.1 The DRC: North and South Kivu

The provinces of North and South Kivu suffer from a rapidly growing population, while the alternatives to reduce the pressure on the land remain weak. The population of North Kivu (with a surface of 59,483 km²) is estimated at 8 million people and agriculture represents 73.4% of employment. The population of South Kivu (69,130 km²) is estimated at 6 million people and agriculture represents 72.5%¹¹ of employment. Populations are concentrated in small areas while the bulk of the land is protected (national parks) and other areas are unproductive due to outdated agricultural practices. Other, more productive land is occupied by the farming plantations

¹⁰ Except in Rwanda.

¹¹ UNDP/DRC, Profile Summary. Households' living conditions in North Kivu, 2009.

operated by concession holders. Due to the density of population in North Kivu (75 inhabitants per km²) and South Kivu (60 inhabitants per km²), the **pressure on the land** becomes a source of conflict. When it comes to land registration, only urban land, concession land of former CNKi blocks, and some customary land are regularly registered with the land administration.

The **population movements** following armed conflicts, characterised by the presence of internally displaced persons, repatriates and returnees, is an important factor in explaining the land tenure context in Kivu. North and South Kivu have several IDP camps, people who have fled insecurity in recent decades, not to mention the Congolese refugees who stay in Rwanda and for whom access to land is an obstacle to return. According to assessments, North Kivu alone hosts thousands of displaced households¹² and 54,000 families of Congolese refugees¹³ living in Rwanda, whose return is conditioned by the resolution of land conflicts involving displaced persons and refugees.

Apart from the individual conflicts on boundaries (land delimitations and fields), the **complexity of land conflicts** in the Eastern region of the DRC (North and South Kivu) is dominated by major land conflicts related to the DRC history and the migration movements coming from the sub-region's countries, namely the issues of customary fees, concessions, village clusters, abandoned fields, illegal occupation of protected areas, etc. This whole series of conflicts is worsened by an overlap between custom and the written law on access to land.

In this context, partners have supported the land reform process. For instance, UN HABITAT supported the establishment of the National Commission for Land Reform (CONAREF), as well as land coordination at the provincial level in North Kivu under the presidency of the Ministry of Land Affairs. In South Kivu, a sectoral Land Coordination Committee was also established in 2013, under the presidency of the provincial Ministry of Land Affairs. At the territorial level, a sub-coordination has been put in place for actors involved in the land in the management of land conflicts. However, it should also be pointed out that the government at the provincial level, which should lead this coordination, has not been active.

The land context was also marked by the promulgation of the agricultural code in 2013, which remedied certain shortcomings of the 1973 land law. This code was the first to recognise land-based mediation bodies for dealing with land conflicts at the first level, particularly in case of land conflicts involving customary lands. Interestingly, based on this code's innovation, before a land conflict is addressed by the courts, an act of non-conciliation must be established by a mediation structure.

In North Kivu, a provincial edict was passed in 2013 to regulate the relationship between customary chiefs (customary authorities), land chiefs (landowners) and farmers. It is currently being revised, to integrate, among others, the customary fee issue mentioned above. In South Kivu, a similar draft bill has been launched, but land actors are opposing it, claiming that the North Kivu initiative is doomed to fail.

¹² CNR, Interviews with local officials, 2017.

¹³ *Migration Forcée* journal, 2010.

3.1.2 Burundi

Burundi is a small landlocked country, with a surface of 27,830 km², which counts among the five poorest countries in the world. It is the second most densely populated country in Africa (around 10,114 million inhabitants in 2016 and 363 inhabitants per km² and 391 inhabitants per agricultural km²).¹⁴ Nearly 65% of the population live below the poverty line¹⁵. Poverty is predominantly rural and affects mainly small farmers. The Burundian economy is largely dependent on agriculture, which employs 90% of the population, although arable land is scarce¹⁶.

The main land tenure problems in Burundi include: the scarcity of land resources, with an agricultural average estimated at 0.5 hectares per agricultural household and a very high rate of population growth (2.4% Total population; 5.1% Urban population)¹⁷; a widespread insecurity of land ownership¹⁸, evidenced by the fact that almost 70% of conflicts brought before lower courts concern land delimitation¹⁹; widespread land conflicts involving killing among members of the same family or outside the family; a high concentration of the traditional land registration system (only 3 land title offices at the national level)²⁰.

The population movements related to the various recurring crises, notably those of 1972 and 1993, have additional consequences on the land tenure issue. Following the Arusha peace agreements in 2000, the massive return of refugees from neighbouring countries intensified land conflicts between residents and returnees over property which got occupied while the latter were in exile.

While the government has already made arrangements for the settlement of land conflicts related to various political crises, including the establishment of the National Commission for Land and Other Property (CNTB), Burundi finds itself in a new socio-political crisis since April 2015 which is still undermining its social cohesion as the incumbent president ran for a third term, challenged by the opposition parties and some civil society organisations. This situation again resulted in a wave of migration to countries bordering Burundi (Tanzania, Rwanda, and the DRC). In addition, as a result of the worsening political situation, the main international donors²¹ have stopped funding programmes of new government (resulting from the contested 2016 elections), putting them on hold, including land reforms which were in progress.

In the process of land reform, Burundi set up the National Land Programme Coordination Committee (UC/PNF, in 2010), **established the land sector cluster and working groups in 2010**, created the Land Commission in 2012 and the Inter-ministerial Committee for Management of Land Reform in 2012, whose missions were reviewed by the Decree No. 100/15

¹⁴ <http://www.isteebu.bi>.

¹⁵ <http://www.banquemondiale.org>.

¹⁶ <http://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/burundi/overview>.

¹⁷ www.isteebu.bi.

¹⁸ According to the SP of the National Land Commission, 119,000 of the plots are registered, out of an estimated number of 10 million of unregistered plots at the national level. Among the registered plots, 99% are agricultural plots.

¹⁹ DDC, *Rencontres foncières*, 3-5 June 2014.

²⁰ DDC, *Rencontres foncières*, 3-5 June 2014.

²¹ After decisions from Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States, on 14 March 2016, the European Union (EU) decided to suspend its financial support to Burundi, three months after the beginning of consultations. A suspension is part of the Cotonou agreement, article 96, which regulates this cooperation.

of 30 January 2017 on the reorganisation of the land commission and its permanent secretariat, which remains dormant due to the current lack of direct support to the government.

In the same vein, local structures in charge of land tenure issues on the level of hills²² have also been set up. These are the **hill recognition committees**²³. In the perspective of progressive land security, some partners continue to support the establishment of municipal **land tenure offices** in charge of registering rural land and issuing land certificates to landowners. These are mainly the Swiss Cooperation (SFC)²⁴, GIZ²⁵, the Netherlands and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In June 2017, around 50²⁶ already operational land tenure offices existed in 50 out of the total of 199 communes of the country, covering less than 50% of the territory.

Since September 2014, the CNTB is endowed with a new legal instrument for decision-making in the resolution of land conflicts related to the various crises that shook Burundi. Burundi **established the Special Court of Land and Other Property**, which is the only court competent to decide on the appeals against the decisions of the CNTB in the first and last instance. The project may have contributed to this decision, because the decision occurred after a programme organised by SFCG on land issues and the approach of the CNTB on this matter. The CNTB uses three tools to resolve conflicts between victims, namely mediation, conciliation and decision-making. However, over the last five years, based on analysis of CNTB statistics in terms of conflicts recorded and resolved through the various mechanisms, the evaluation noted a significant decrease in the share of settlement between 2011 and 2016, from 58% to 22%.

According to the CNTB, this remarkable fall is much more related to the questioning of settled cases, which reappear as new cases at the CNTB. The legal principle stipulating that "*agreements legally entered into force operate as law for those who engaged in them*"²⁷ is not always respected by both parties and the CNTB is forced to receive these new cases in compliance with the law on the revocation of legally made agreements. According to the interviews and focus group discussions, this questioning of the agreements is often linked to external influences²⁸. It should be noted that this court operates in the absence of a compensation fund provided for by the Arusha agreements, which reinforces the feeling of a win-lose situation.

In addition, various non-judicial institutions are involved in the resolution of different conflicts, including land conflicts. This includes, among others, **the civil society and the National Bashingantahe Council (NBC)**, a traditional structure. In Burundi, the new code of organisation and judicial competence has repealed the old law provision recognising the Bashingantahe as the conciliator and acknowledging their traditional power. The Law on the Organisation of

²² Communes are divided into administrative units known as "zones"; these are a grouping of collines (hills) in rural parts of the country (neighborhoods in urban areas). These hills are the basic natural grouping in Burundi. They have a five-member council elected directly by the population.

²³ They are composed of 7 members, including a representative of the communal administration, the hill chief or his representative, two hill elected representatives close to the place in question and three persons known for their integrity, chosen by the population and having good knowledge of the place in question.

²⁴ Land programme implemented since 2008 mainly in the provinces of the North.

²⁵ Project on Land Management and Governance, which had three main results: Inventory and Registration of State Land (R1), Judicial Support and Conflict Resolution (R2), Roadmap for Systematically Securing Private Land (R3). This project covers the whole country and is expected to end on 30 September 2018.

²⁶ Based on an interview conducted with the Permanent Secretary of the National Land Commission.

²⁷ Civil Code, article 33, Book 3.

²⁸ The "educated" family members, manipulation by politicians from different tendencies, etc.

Municipal Administration stipulates that they should now share their prerogatives with the local elected representatives to whom it entrusts, among others, the following mission: “to ensure, on the hill and within the neighbourhood, with the **Bashingantahe** of the entity, arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and the settlement of neighbouring conflicts”. This gives the local elected representatives a triple status (arbitration, conciliation, and mediation), to the disadvantage of the NBC whose power is reduced by this revision of the legal texts.

The “Terre d'Entente” project very much favoured the partnerships with the CNTB, the NBC, and civil society in the framework of the mediation trainings. It is an effective and operational partnership, but in the short term only. Indeed, the CNTB is a mandated commission and the NBC saw its power diminished by the current laws. For a longer-term vision and to ensure sustainability of the project's achievements, SFCG needs to establish a strategic partnership with perennial state structures.

3.1.3 Rwanda

In Rwanda, land conflicts constitute one of the main sources of violence at the family and community levels, in a context of high population density (475 inhabitants per km²)²⁹ and of considerable pressure on the land. The Rwandan population was estimated at 11.6 million people in 2015, with the majority living in rural areas and heavily dependant on agriculture as a means of subsistence (about 90%). The Rwandan government has undertaken an extensive land registration programme in order to reduce family and community tensions around land. It is estimated that up to 2014, about 10 million land plots had been registered through this programme. According to a survey conducted the Duhamic non-governmental organisation, 81.5% of people surveyed in rural areas believe that **land registration** significantly reduced the occurrence and frequency of land conflicts.

Population movements caused by cyclical political crises (genocide and cyclical wars) considerably affect land management policies, in a context where land is a stake for the people, the rulers, and the communities. For instance, former refugees of the 1960's want to recover the land which is now occupied by those who remained in the country. New refugees also often found their land occupied by those who were gone for an extended period. These conflicts are also worsened by the lack of availability of arable land, food insecurity, and a rapidly growing population (population growth rate estimated at 2.35%)³⁰. These conflicts related to displacement, exile and cyclical wars also lead to thorny issues between former and new refugees, as well as between long-term residents and returnees who have recently come back from exile in neighbouring countries, in the DRC, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda.

Despite the creation of both traditional and modern institutional mechanisms for managing land conflicts, their ability to reduce the gap between decision-makers and citizens remains limited when it comes to addressing the population's grievances, especially those of the people most vulnerable in decision-making systems.

In 1999, the Rwandan government adopted and promulgated the inheritance act which guarantees equal treatment to men and women with respect to the right to inherit, in contrast with a well-established custom in Rwanda. In 2004, Rwanda undertook a wide-ranging land policy

²⁹ <http://www.banquemonde.org/fr/country/rwanda/overview>.

³⁰ Ibid.

reform that brought about the adoption of land title registration and management rules as well as the proper use of land under the country's development vision contained in the Vision 2020 document and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

As a result of this reform, for the first time ever, the land title regulation programme identified and issued titles for the majority of land available in Rwanda. It is estimated that up to 2014, 11.3 million plots (about 98% of the country's plots) were registered under this programme. While the reforms which took place since 2004 are promising, there is a striking discrepancy between the promulgation of these legal texts and their effective implementation. In addition, the population considerably lacks knowledge of the texts and policies in the land sector in Rwanda. According to a survey carried out by Duhamic in 2013³¹, 69.5% of respondents were unaware of the decisions and policies related to the recent land reforms. 52% of respondents said that they had not been consulted and therefore had not taken part in the decision-making process on land issues that they are directly concerned by.

Concerning land conflict management in Rwanda, the organic law of 16 July 2015 amending and completing the law No. 2/2010/OL of 9 June 2010 states in its Article 8 that the **conciliators' committee (Abunzi)** is competent for conflicts whose value does not exceed 5 million Rwandan francs. This committee may also take care of conflicts outside its substantive competence, provided that the parties formally express their wish to do so. It is important to note that these committees, whose members are elected for a seven-year term, operate on a voluntary basis, however for some time the government has provided them with health insurance for their families. According to the law, their decisions are binding if the parties do not appeal to the ordinary courts.

On the other hand, the execution of the Abunzi's decisions depends to a large extent on support from local structures such as notaries, bailiffs and the sectors' executive secretaries. The bailiffs' and notaries' services come with costs, whose amounts vary. The sectors' executive secretaries are not paid for this type of service, despite the fact that their availability to facilitate the execution of decisions is already limited due to their workload.

The Abunzi are also encouraged to resort to **mediation and conciliation** as conflict management techniques. Unfortunately, in the opinion of several observers who support the strengthening of this mediators' body, the latter always tend to act as actual judges, resulting in a winner and a loser. The Ministry of Justice recently remedied this situation, in collaboration with its technical and financial partners.

The project team thus supported the Ministry in strengthening the Abunzi's capacities and monitoring their mandate. Despite this vertical synergy, the role entrusted to the Abunzi still constitutes a five-year elected mandate, according to the law, unlike mediators from the neighbouring countries, such as Burundi and the DRC, where they come from different organisations (civil society, traditional structures, ad hoc commissions linked to state institutions). In the present case, any institutional and operational support must take into account the renewal of this conflict management component in Rwanda.

³¹ Duhamic ADRI, Qualitative Survey Report on Land Use and Consolidation, Kigali, Rwanda, 2013. Online source. Consulted on 3 May 2017 on: <http://www.Rwanda-land.org/partner-products/>.

Moreover, since the creation of this body in 2004 during the major legal and judicial reform process, the law has undergone several changes over a 10-year period. These revisions meant that continuous and regular reinforcement of the mediators' committee was necessary. With regards to institutional and legislative changes, a 2015 legislative amendment not only extended the substantive competence of the conciliators' committees, but also included gender in the new dispositions, imposing a representation of at least 30% of female members in the conciliators' committees. This had the positive effect of women's grievances now being taken into account in land conflicts related to inheritance and matrimony.

The land law was also amended in 2013, notably in order to **make land registration and district-level decentralisation of the registration of private individuals' land mandatory**. There is now, in all districts of Rwanda, a professional in charge of dealing with land tenure issues. In addition, in February 2017, the Rwandan agency in charge of natural resources management, which was competent for the management of national land policies since 2004, also underwent an institutional reform. As a result of this reform, the Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) was created. This agency is exclusively dedicated to land policy management in strict compliance with the 2013 land law.

At the national level, the project collaborated with other actors, notably in the development of tools for monitoring the capacity building of the mediators and/or conciliators' committees, as well as during coordination and exchange meetings under the umbrella of a USAID programme which ended its activities in Rwanda in 2016, the "Rwanda Land Project". Coordination was provided by the programme, which had the necessary means and adequate human resources for this type of actions. SFCG had been approached to follow up, but budgetary and staff constraints prevented SFCG from accepting a coordination role which is not part of its mandate and for which the programme had not foreseen the necessary funding or human resources. Since the closure of the Rwanda Land Project, which lasted for five years, the coordination actions have significantly diminished, or even stopped. Nevertheless, some non-governmental organisations, such as SFCG and the *Réseau Citoyen Network Justice et Démocratie* (RCN J&D), sometimes conducted advocacy actions to improve the peaceful management of land conflicts³².

When it comes to institutional anchoring, while the results are generally positive, the land structures such as the registrars have only expressed a mixed interest in getting more involved in the project's actions. The mobility and frequent changes in personnel, and therefore interlocutors, led to difficulties in maintaining a level of engagement. Several attempts to involve these crucial bodies in the preparation and implementation of joint actions received only a limited interest from the RNRA. However, the participation of the registrars and RNRA's executives in the "Ubutaka bwacu" radio programmes nuances this observation. Indeed, some registrars responded to the radio programmes' invitations, but their participation in other activities was very low.

³² See an internal feedback document written jointly by SFCG and RCN, addressed to the Ministry of Justice, to improve the functioning of the Abunzi mediators.

3.2 Effectiveness

At the beginning of this section, it is important to note that the project benefited from an extension (without additional funding) of one year, during which certain targets in relation to the number of activities were exceeded. A list of all the project activities is available in Annex 4. A table including all the objective-level indicators and their final values is available in Annex 5.

<i>Result 1: Mechanisms of citizen participation in decision-making on sensitive issues are created or strengthened</i>									
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline values</i>			<i>Targets (internal)</i>			<i>Final values</i>		
	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>
I1.1. Level of citizens' knowledge and access to information on land tenure issues and the way they can be resolved	72%	76%	54%	82%	86%	64%	79%	66%	81%
I1.2. Level of citizens' participation in radio programmes on prevention and resolution of land conflicts produced as part of the project	0			1,100 (40% of women)			Number of calls estimated at 1,152-1,536 ³³ for one programme only (about 32% of women)		
I1.3. Perception of the level of participation of civil society and traditional chiefs in political decision-making concerning the prevention and resolution of land conflicts	19%	29%	13%	29%	39%	23%	44%	14%	30%
I1.4. Perception of the level of the governments' transparency on policies and regulations implemented to resolve land conflicts	22%	27%	74%	32%	37%	84%	63%	19%	72%

Overall, based on the analysis of the above-mentioned indicators, it can be concluded that Result 1 was achieved in a satisfactory way. Indeed, in all the countries, the project has created or strengthened mechanisms of citizen participation in decision-making on sensitive issues. Almost all targets have been reached or even exceeded (see table above), with some exceptions which will be analysed below. This performance is due to the strengthening of radios in all three countries and the development of radio and video programmes by SFCG and community radio stations.

The **level of citizens' knowledge and access to information on land tenure issues and the way they can be resolved** has improved in Burundi and Rwanda (an improvement of respectively 7 and 27 percentage points), whereas in the DRC it has deteriorated by 10 percentage points. The changes observed in Burundi and Rwanda are mainly explained by awareness raising through the radio, the participation of citizens and other actors in radio programmes on land tenure issues, as well as by the activity of the mediators and micro-projects which are part of the project. In the DRC, contextual reasons, including population movement, insecurity and vulnerability, are among the factors which explain the decline in the final values for this indicator.

³³ The number of contributors (persons interviewed) in the programme "Mutu Sikilize Pia" varies between 12 and 16 persons per programme, according to the sample of production sheets. This number was multiplied by 96 programmes over the whole duration of the project.

The radio programmes initiated by SFCG were characterised by a **diversity of participants**. Indeed, in Burundi and the DRC, government staff (at different levels), customary or traditional leaders, civil society, mediators and ordinary citizens participated in the programmes. In Rwanda, high-level actors participated in the programmes, including representatives of the RNRA, Rwanda's Law Reform Commission, the Access to Justice Bureau (*Maison d'accès à la justice*, MAJ) at the district level, academics and independent lawyers, citizens, etc. These programmes were not only an opportunity for exchanging opinions, but they also attracted the attention of the listeners who were interested in the topics being discussed.

The final survey conducted as part of this evaluation found that the three programmes produced by SFCG were identified 35 times among the five programmes mentioned by each respondent³⁴, and the 10 programmes developed by community radios were identified 74 times³⁵. The evaluators would like to explain that some respondents did not know the titles of the programmes, or responded with a topic or the name of a radio station (since the question was open and the answers were not suggested). A study conducted by SFCG-Burundi³⁶ indicates that the "Icibare Cacu" programme is Studio Ijambo's programme most listened to³⁷, with a listenership rate of 42.65%³⁸. In focus group discussions conducted in Burundi citizens indicated that they knew the "Icibare Cacu" programme and that they were interested in it because of the relevance of the topics discussed (land tenure issues are a concern for a large number of persons), rather than because of its format.

In Rwanda, interviews with journalists and radio directors showed that the level of citizens' participation in the programmes depends on the topics being discussed and the angle chosen for examining them. Feedback received from SFCG emphasizes the popularity of the programme commonly known as "Ubutaka Bwacu" (produced as part of the project).

As for DRC (North and South Kivu), the number of calls received by the "Mutu Sikilize Pia" radio programme can be estimated at 1,152-1,536³⁹. Moreover, video projections of the documentary on land mediation produced as part of the project proved useful in targeting mediators and authorities, but their capacity to reach the general public was more limited. Radios, for their part, proved to be an effective tool for awareness-raising activities on conflict prevention, but less effective for the resolution of conflicts which are already ongoing.

³⁴ "Mutu Sikilize Pia" (DRC) was mentioned 16 times; "Icibare Cacu" (Burundi) – 12 times, "Ubutaka Bwacu" (Rwanda) – 7 times. There were several responses which mentioned a topic (for example, only 'Ubutaka') or a radio station, but these general responses could not be linked to one of the programmes produced as part of the project.

³⁵ Burundi: "Amatongo Azira Amatati" (Radio Umuco FM) was mentioned 33 times, "Tunganigwa Mw'itoino" (Radio Idjwi r'ymukenyezi) – 2 times, "Impore Mu Matongo" (Radio StarFM) – 0 ; DRC: "Utatuwaji wa Mizozo ya udongo" (Radio Muungano, South Kivu) was mentioned 26 times, "Sauti za wakaaji" (Radio Amani, North Kivu) – 7 times, "Tuepuke mizozo ya udongo" (Radio Vision Shala, South Kivu) – 3 times, "Tuishi pamoja" (RTNC Goma, North Kivu) – 1 time; Rwanda: "Ipfundu ry'Umuryango" meaning "*Le noeud de la famille*" / "The nod of the Family" (Radio Izuba) was mentioned 2 times, whereas the two other programmes were not mentioned ("Wisigarinyuma" from Radio Ishingiro and "Ducunge neza Ubutaka" from Radio Isangano).

³⁶ For the other two countries (Rwanda, RDC), the project did not conduct studies to determine the audience rates for the programmes they produced and broadcast.

³⁷ SFCG's production studio in Burundi.

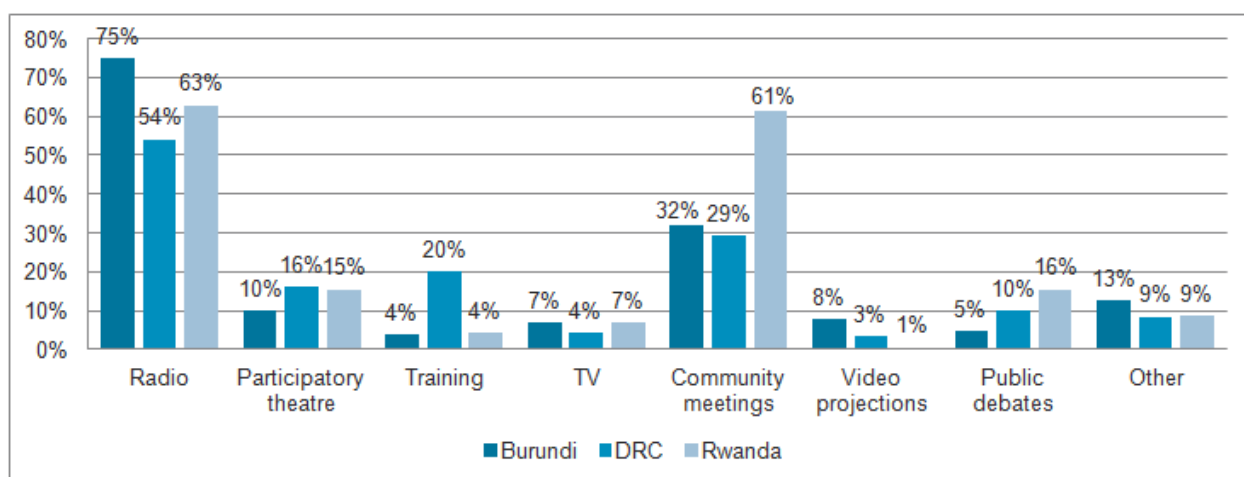
³⁸ SFCG, Monitoring Report of Studio Ijambo's productions (*Rapport de suivi des productions de Studio Ijambo*), February 2017.

³⁹ The number of contributors (persons interviewed) in the programme "Mutu Sikilize Pia" varies between 12 and 16 persons per programme, according to the sample of production sheets. This number was multiplied by 96 programmes over the whole duration of the project.

The evaluation examined the radio programmes success in terms of reaching the target audience, resonance, and response demonstrating a change in behaviour as a result of the message being internalised.

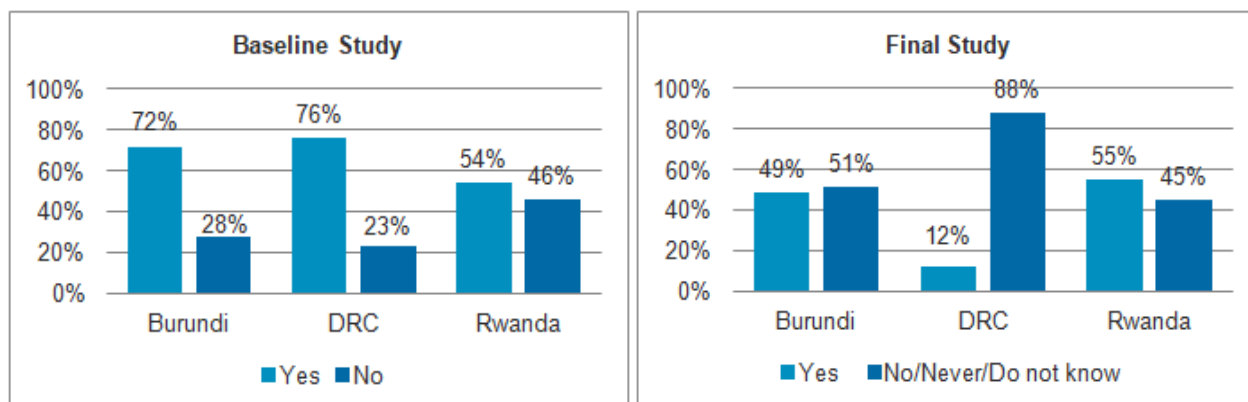
Reaching the audience: When it comes to radio programming, both the survey and focus group discussions showed that these programmes have reached the target audience in the areas of intervention. Indeed, according to the final survey results (Graph 2), the percentage of persons who said that they listen to the radio as the main source of information on land tenure issues remains important, compared to other sources of information. This rate rose from 54% to 75% in Burundi, decreased from 85% to 63% in Rwanda, and the DRC also saw a fall from 77% to 54%. The drop in Rwanda was compensated by community meetings, which represent a more interesting source of information in Rwanda than elsewhere. In the DRC, the decline is due to the fact that some of the inhabitants met during the final study came to settle in target communities during the past five years and were not able to obtain radio sets due to their vulnerability. Large communities in the DRC are being formed due to rural exodus caused by insecurity.

Graph 2: Information sources on land tenure issues and/or the appropriate mechanisms for resolving a land conflict (final survey)



The focus group discussions and survey showed that the target audience was able to access quality information about land tenure and this influenced their change of attitude. As shown in Graph 3, in Burundi data from the final evaluation show that almost half of the respondents (49%) said they had listened to a radio programme on land conflicts and related solutions. When compared to the situation at the beginning of the project, figures show a decline in the level of audience in Burundi (from 72% to 49%) and a slight increase in Rwanda (from 54% to 55%). The audience decline in Burundi could be linked to the closure of some private radio stations in 2015, and particularly those which used to broadcast programmes on land conflicts, such as Radio Isanganiro, Radio Rema FM, Radio Bonesha FM, Radiotélévision Renaissance, not to mention the most famous one, the Radio Publique Africaine (African Public Radio). It is important to note that the project contributed to the revival of the Isanganiro and Rema FM radio stations, whose support resulted in the re-coverage of areas which had been cut off following the destruction of these radios.

Graph 3: Division of respondents according to whether they listened to a radio programme on land tenure issues and possible solutions (disaggregated by country)



In the DRC, during the baseline study, 76% of the respondents confirmed that they had already listened to a radio programme on land conflicts and related solutions (compared to 12% in the final survey). In the final evaluation, 50% said that they had not listened to such a programme. The possible reasons for this decline were already mentioned above.

Resonate with their audiences: Regarding the message content, focus group discussions and interviews indicated that the broadcast of programmes on land tenure in general is adapted to the specific needs of the target audience, particularly taking into account the population's grievances and daily realities related to land conflicts. However, the listeners who participated in focus group discussions were not able to distinguish between SFCG's and community radio programmes. The programmes also targeted vulnerable populations and specific groups such as women and indigenous people, commonly known as the Batwa, in particular in Rwanda and Burundi.

Through the programmes produced with support of the project, it became clear that the radio, including both urban and local community radio stations, facilitated dialogue between the persons responsible for land tenure issues in the districts (in Rwanda) or communes (in Burundi) and the people who expressed their grievances. This created a desirable interaction which was one of the aims of project. However, in Burundi and the DRC, interlocutors would like to see changes in the format of the programmes on land tenure so that they become more interactive, for instance with question-answer games and the distribution of prizes for correct answers. They also mentioned the use of radio theatres, sketches and other techniques to increase the use of real-life situations about land tenure issues and stakes and maximise the internalisation of the message. Although the topics were deemed relevant, the participants suggested to improve their relevance to better take into account the land tenure realities of several locations.

For the DRC (where the audience rate dropped), according to interviews and focus group participants, discussion topics are not always satisfactory. They suggested to improve the relevance of the programme topics considering that some of them are not adapted to the local land tenure realities. Participants in focus group discussions and interviews suggested that the programmes should be organised in such a way as to allow interaction between the listeners and the broadcasters through debate. This could allow for the information to be better internalised by and more attractive to the audience. This suggestion is also valid for Burundi.

Internalization of the messages by the audience: Concrete examples of the radio programmes' influence on changes in attitude also illustrate behaviour changes in relation to the management of land tenure issues. For example:

In Burundi, an official of Radio Start FM pointed out that, after conducting an awareness-raising radio programme on the added value of peaceful management of land conflicts, he received the following feedback from the local administration: *“Batwa indigenous people no longer do justice themselves and now bring their complains to the administration, which was not done until September 2015; until then every time a conflict would appear they would resort to violence to do justice themselves”*⁴⁰ (man, interview, Gitega).

In Rwanda, focus group discussions highlighted the fact that negative prejudice towards girls when it comes to inheritance and succession tended to disappear thanks to radio outreach: *“I have five sisters who are married. They came to me to claim part of the family property (umunani). I was against it. I repeatedly drove them out with verbal abuse and threats. I told them to go back to their husbands. After I listened to the radio programmes organized by Radio Isangano, I became convinced by the message. I took the initiative to call my sisters and share the family land equally. Indeed, I understood that we came from the same womb”* (man, focus group discussion, Karongi).

In the DRC, a member of a local organisation which benefited from grants declared: *“Women used to be deprived from their inheritance rights due to customs which are against the law. Thanks to the radio programmes on land conflicts, men are starting to accept that women have rights over land inheritance”* (man, interview, Kitshimba, Territory of Rutchuru, North Kivu). In North Kivu, *“victims of land conflicts who used to resort to violence to claim their rights are starting to use alternative methods for peaceful resolution of land conflicts, such as community dialogue, thanks to the radio programmes”*, said women members of the collective of women associations (woman, interview, North Kivu in the area of Kisthanga). For instance, a displaced woman said the following: *“I was regularly fighting with my husband because of land inheritance and I contacted the mediators trained by SFCG for a peaceful resolution of the problem after listening to a programme of Radio Mutusikilize pia”* (woman, individual interview in Bashali, North Kivu).

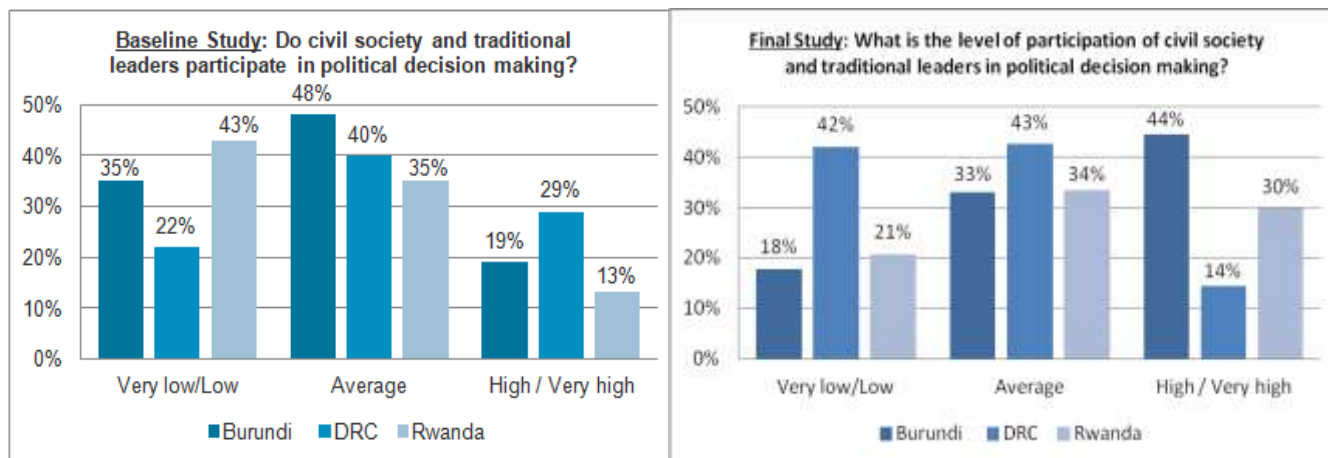
As a result of the project's media component, in two of the three countries (Burundi and Rwanda) it is possible to note an **improvement in the perception of the level of participation of civil society and traditional leaders in political decision-making** (see Graph 4⁴¹). When it comes to the DRC (North and South Kivu), the decline is mainly due to disagreement on the status of customary land⁴², which brings the state in opposition to civil society and customary chiefs. Nevertheless, the participation of civil society and traditional leaders in political decision-making is not questioned as a whole, as focus group discussion participants said they appreciate their advice and approach inciting them to more responsibility.

⁴⁰ Also reported in the *outcome monitoring* weekly journal – ANO 530 of SFCG.

⁴¹ The assessment used “Very frequently” and “Frequently” during the baseline study, and “Very high” and “High” in the final evaluation.

⁴² For customary authorities, this land must be managed in accordance with custom, whereas for political decision-makers (government) this land is part of the state domain according to the 1973 law. In the government's opinion, customary authorities are sometimes a source of conflict, in particular land conflicts, so the government takes responsibility for land tenure issues without looking for a compromise.

Graph 4: Division of the respondents according to whether they believe that civil society and local traditional leaders participate in political decision-making

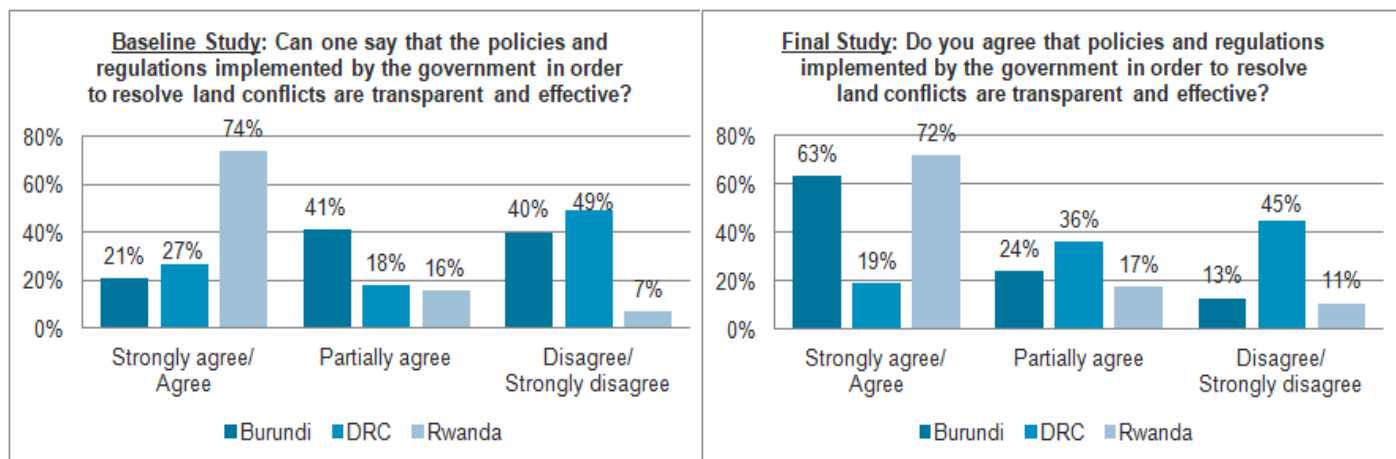


For Burundi, the improvement is the result of actions taken by both the project and the government on this matter. For some time, the Burundian government has established the trilogy principle at the grass-roots level, composed by the administration, population and the police, for a permanent consultation with the population’s representatives on the management of business on the hill. The government classifies land conflicts among the main causes of insecurity, hence the implementation of this trilogy.

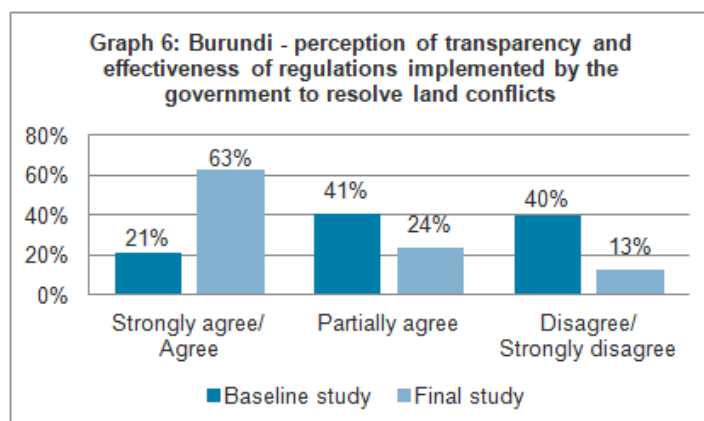
In Rwanda, the improvement in civil society engagement is probably due to the small grants offered to local associations and to various capacity-building actions they benefited from. These associations became more better to fulfil their role and mandate to support the population in land conflict resolution. These results corroborate what a CSO representative said at the advocacy workshop in Kigali: *“We play a role in helping the people to regain their land rights and we facilitate the resolution of conflicts through a good preparation of those who request our support”*. The strategy of an operational strengthening through grants creates the necessary incentives for technical capacity-building and it produced satisfactory results, reflected in the quantitative survey.

Looking at the last indicator under this result, quantitative data show that the **perception of transparency and effectiveness of the policies implemented by governments has generally deteriorated since the project started** (see Graph 5). Results vary across countries, and only Burundi shows an improvement. In Rwanda, the situation has not changed significantly, while the DRC registers a deterioration once again.

Graph 5: Division of respondents according to whether they believe that government policies and regulations for resolving land conflicts to be transparent and effective



In Burundi (Graph 6), the improvement can be explained by the project’s training of mediators who intervene in the different types of land conflicts, as well as by the current reform process (mainly by securing lands through the registration of rural lands which solves problems related to field boundaries).



<i>Result 2: Constructive engagement between civil society actors and local authorities on sensible issues is strengthened</i>									
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline values</i>			<i>Targets (internal)</i>			<i>Final values</i>		
	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>
I2.1: Level of stakeholders' participation, government authorities, civil society actors, traditional leaders, in the project's activities	0	0	0	180	270	180	171	170	61
Including: Officials							35	56	11
Mediators (traditional or civil society)							115	115	50
I.2.2: Perception of the number of initiatives taken by civil society to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts	44%	45%	21%	54%	55%	31%	45%	72%	69%

The second project result concerns the constructive engagement between civil society actors and local authorities on sensitive issues. The evaluation shows that this objective has largely been achieved when focusing on the local level. At the regional level, which required the commitment of national authorities, results are less visible. Targets for this first indicator related to Result 2 have been achieved 83% for Burundi, 63% for the DRC, and 34% for Rwanda (see progress for indicator 2.1 in the table above).

The added value of regional conferences for government representatives is that they have allowed the participants to learn about the realities of other countries. They provided an opportunity to draw a comparison of national practices at the regional level. For instance, interviews conducted in Burundi highlighted some of these lessons learned:

“The legislation constitutes an obstacle to any land reform: in the DRC, all the land belongs to the state according to the law, in contrast to Burundi where the right to property is recognised, and this situation can explain the slow speed of reform in the DRC”, explained a high civil servant of the National Land Commission (man, interview, Bujumbura).

“Land conflicts are not only the result of scarcity but also of land management. We could not imagine that in the DRC, such a large country, with such low population density, there could be landless farmers and land without farmers. Nevertheless, we have the cases of large landowners who stand in contrast to the multitude of landless persons”, said an executive of the National Cadastre of Burundi (man, interview, Bujumbura).

“The disaster compensation mechanism in Rwanda has resulted in the creation of new spaces for the landless (Nyungwe forests)”, said a CNTB executive (man, interview, Bujumbura).

The organization of regional conferences faced major challenges related to the political situation and tense diplomatic relationships in the sub-region during the implementation period, as well as to the lack of interest from Rwanda to learn from its neighbours' experience in terms of land tenure. Facing this deadlock, the project managers changed their strategy and decided to organise this activity on a bilateral basis, giving up on the trilateral option. In this context, Burundi exchanged with the DRC and DRC went to Rwanda for these discussions. The change of strategy proved effective, but the evaluation considers that this alternative came too late. Indeed, the last meeting took place in early 2017 in the DRC, towards the end of the project, whereas the political crisis between Burundi and Rwanda happened in 2015.

The evaluation noted that the regional conferences for government representatives have allowed for lessons to be drawn without, however, generating a significant change neither at the technical, nor at the political level. For instance, the lessons learned by Burundians in the DRC could not be transferred to the DRC due to very different legislative contexts.

It should also be emphasised that the Rwandan “Abunzi” mediators did not participate at all in these conferences. The Abunzi participated in the conferences in Rwanda, Nyanza-Lac (Burundi), Bujumbura, and not in those in Bukavu and Goma due to administrative constraints, according to the Ministry of Justice. The project staff believes that the reason for this situation is linked to security issues for Rwandans in the DRC.

Some interviews conducted in the different countries showed that, in Rwanda, the institutionalisation of the Abunzi constitutes a model which should inspire neighbouring countries, such as Burundi and its Bashingantahe, but that this requires political will. Talking about mediators, interlocutors in the DRC were impressed by these traditional dignitary structures observed in Burundi and Rwanda, which do not exist in the DRC where the royalty tends to predominate over custom. For instance, *“we are currently thinking about how to establish this same Bashingantahe and Abunzi system here rather than becoming [a dignitary] just by being born in a royal family”*, said a senior official of the Ministry of Land Affairs in South Kivu.

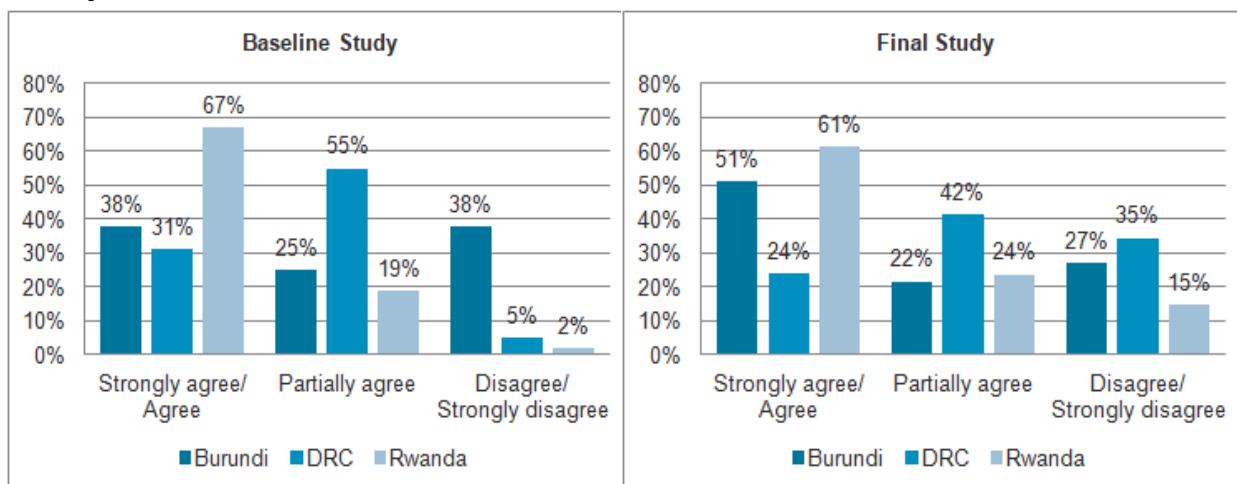
Interviews conducted with government representatives involved in the project show that their participation should not be limited to regional exchanges but that it would be better to establish a link between the mediators’ activities and the state’s decentralised technical services on the ground which are the responsibility of the ministries involved at the central level in the project. In Burundi, collaboration was much more oriented towards a mandated institution (the CNTB) without sufficient involvement of the line ministries. For instance, the Ministry of Land Use Planning and Environment would be interested in learning about the cases which failed during the mediation processes on land plots in order to follow-up if needed (in particular for conflicts that are not related to the different crises that Burundi has experienced).

Similarly, in Burundi the project created a unique opportunity for interaction and cooperation, but it did not result in a significant synergy between the work of civil society organisations, the NBC, and of the CNTB, in terms of peaceful conflict resolution (mediation). For instance, the CNTB may be required to validate the agreement resulting from the mediation process if both parties wish so, or to find inspiration in reports about mediation processes which failed and were submitted to its jurisdiction for appeal. This lack of synergy between the partners of the same project limited the collaboration and therefore the project’s impact when it comes to the mediation aspect. Reasons for that may be that the CNTB is a political instrument acting on the basis of the government’s orientation and that, thus, members of this commission are not as flexible in terms of approach to peaceful conflict resolution as civil society organisations.

The second indicator under this result concerns **the perception of the numbers of initiatives taken by civil society to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts**. The final evaluation examined data on the collaboration between different actors, as well as the mechanisms put in place by civil society actors to mediate and resolve land conflicts. When it comes to collaboration, the final evaluation shows a significant improvement in Burundi only (Graph 7). This progress testifies to the mutual trust that has been established between the parties involved in land conflict

prevention and resolution. This trust could not have been established without the awareness-raising and encounters supported by the project. For instance, a mediator said: *“Thanks to the training we received, the knowledge and experiences we acquired in terms of community mediation, and the appropriate techniques for the regulation land tenure issues, we collaborate closely with local elected representatives, traditional leaders and the CNTB”* (man, Rumonge, Burundi, focus group discussion).

Graph 7: Division of respondents according to whether they believe that members of the civil society, local authorities and the government cooperate to regulate land tenure issues in the environment where the respondents live



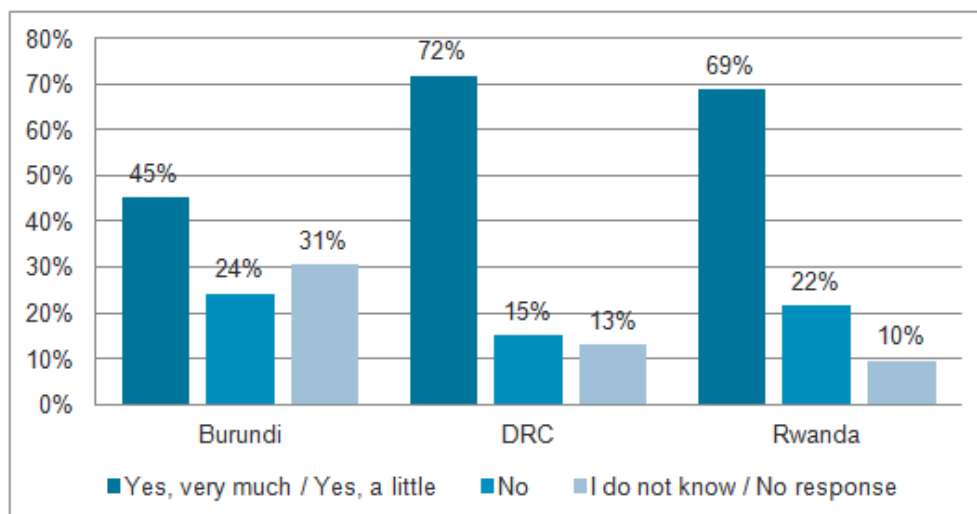
In the DRC, the data show a slight decrease of the perception of collaboration between key actors to regulate land tenure issues. The presence of armed groups in this part of the territory is a factor, external to the project, which prevented the land tenure actors (members of the CSOs, local authorities, and government) from coming together to settle land tenure issues. Nevertheless, the project brought together the local authorities and traditional/civil society mediators during its mediation trainings, which contributed to a better collaboration and mutual comprehension of the contribution of mediation to the resolution of land conflicts at the community level. For instance, during discussions conducted with mediators of the Forum of the Friends of the Earth (*Forum des Amis de la Terre, FAT*) and Save Communities in Conflict (SCC), they indicated that they resolved several individual land conflicts, in order to prevent violence.

In Rwanda, a decline can be observed, as at the beginning of the project 67% of respondents acknowledged the collaboration whereas only 61% did so during the final evaluation. These figures are confirmed by the interview and focus group discussion participants, who consider that there is no regular dialogue between these two types of actors. *“It seems that there is mistrust between the two”*, said a participant in a focus group discussion in Huye. The interviewees generally spoke of a climate of mistrust between the state and civil society, in particular in pre-election periods: a representative of an international NGO claimed that *“some of our activities could not start, because of a lack of approval from the Ministry of Justice although we have a cooperation agreement with it”*.

Civil society organisations, however, are active. The perception of the number of initiatives taken by the civil society to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts is significant (see Graph 8 and

the table at the beginning of the section). In Burundi, 45% of respondents confirmed that civil society is setting up mechanisms to mediate and resolve land conflicts. In the DRC, this percentage reaches 72% and 69% in Rwanda, an improvement compared to the starting point.

Graph 8: Division of respondents according to whether they believe that some mechanisms are established by civil society with the aim to arbitrate and solve land conflicts (final survey)



In order to identify partners for micro-projects in all three countries, SFCG issued a call for proposals for civil society organisations for implementing **innovative and rapid impact micro-projects for the peaceful resolution of community conflicts**. In Burundi, the partner selection process was described as transparent, especially because it involved other partners as well as provincial and administrative authorities in the selection process, which strengthened SFCG's credibility in front of the authorities. In Rwanda, the involvement of small associations also had an added value, as it led to the effective involvement of civil society, which was previously left out as "Abunzi" belong to the state apparatus and not the civil society. In the DRC (North and South Kivu), however, the identification of implementing partners was facilitated by other intermediary organisations from the civil society, namely CSOs, FAT/GL and Innovation and Training for Development and Peace (*Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix*, IFDP), selected after a call for proposals as well. The evaluation could not observe any added value in this overlap of partnerships and believed that the same approach could have been used at the regional level to shorten delays and minimise partnership costs.

<i>Result 3: The capacity of peacebuilding actors at the national levels is strengthened through their participation in the project (transversal result)</i>									
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline values</i>			<i>Targets (internal)</i>			<i>Final values</i>		
	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>DRC</i>	<i>RWD</i>
I3.1: Number of training participants who can demonstrate increased knowledge and skills after the training	0	0	0	75%	75%	75%	Realised, on the basis of a sample of trainings where a pre- and post-training test was administered ⁴³		
I3.2: Number of training participants who can demonstrate the practical use in their daily life of the skills they acquired	0	0	0	33%	33%	33%	See qualitative analysis		

The project successfully conducted a programme of various trainings in the three countries. Training beneficiaries included journalists, radio representatives, mediators from civil society, traditional and governmental structures, and local authorities. An effort was particularly made to follow-up on these trainings, making it possible to examine not only the quantitative data about the number of participants per country (see Annex 5) but also the results of their learning. SFCG administered pre- and post-training tests in a consistent manner, which showed an improvement of the participants' knowledge of the training topics⁴⁴ after finalizing the training/coaching process.

The interviews and focus group discussions also showed that the skills acquired during the trainings were very useful and responded to the participants' needs. For the Rwandan mediators, for instance, the techniques of listening to the conflict parties, advice on the behaviour to adopt (i.e. not behaving like a judge when conducting a mediation), as well as the technique to bring the conflict parties to find a solution themselves, are aspects which particularly attracted the participants' interest during these trainings and which responded to their needs.

The training effectiveness was strengthened by three factors:

- Adjusting the topics to the country context. With a particular attention to conflict analysis and resolution (and for journalists – reporting on conflict situations), topics related to mediation and land conflicts were also addressed (e.g. inheritance and matrimonial regimes, as well as behaviour change). In Rwanda, for instance, it seemed relevant to train mediators on the legal aspects of the new 2015 law. Moreover, the mandate of former mediators was coming to an end and new mediators needed to be trained to ensure the sustainability of the capacity-building. This type of adjustment made it possible to involve participants by making the training programme relevant for their work.
- The choice of facilitators, who were well equipped and facilitated the training sessions with professionalism, was appreciated by the participants.
- The diversity of participants coming from different organisations who did not share the same initial approaches to resolving land conflicts. In Burundi, for instance, local mediators participating in the discussions said that they felt self-esteem when they found themselves in front of mediators from state institutions such as the CNTB. In addition,

⁴³ See annual reports.

⁴⁴ Details are available in SFCG's annual reports.

they found that mediation constitutes an effective tool for reconciliation, with undeniable social benefits.

- The inclusion of women as mediators, whereas they were previously not heavily involved in land tenure issues.

For indicator 3.2., examples of practical use of the skills acquired by training participants are available in the next section (*Impact: Changes in Practices and Institutional Changes*).

However, some shortcomings were identified through interviews with CSO representatives and focus group discussions with trained mediators. These include the short duration of the trainings, the lack of post-training follow-up, the lack of capacity-building in monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as well as the lack of manuals to be distributed to participants at the end of the training, which was mentioned in Burundi in particular.

In Rwanda, mediators complained about the lack of attention to land law issues, particularly the use of land registration documents.

In the DRC, the mediators met during the evaluation appreciated conflict analysis but this training would have been more useful if the conflict analysis tool enabled them to take care of complex land conflicts that undermine the region. Interviews conducted with land authorities and mediators who participated in the training and exchange of experience sessions showed that the mediators' capacities remain limited to the resolution of small-scale conflicts and not of the major land tenure issues which destabilise North and South Kivu, such as the issues of customary fees, concessions, village clusters, abandoned fields, illegal occupation of protected areas, etc.

Moreover, in the DRC, some trained land mediators had received the same training content through other projects. Land actors, including those trained as part of the project, use consensual methods to manage land conflicts, combining them with other alternative methods to enhance mediation effects (for instance, negotiation, facilitation, legal support, participatory action-research and community dialogue). In focus group discussions, mediators expressed an interest in training on these other approaches.

The “in situ” trainings for the staff of community radio stations have the advantage of placing journalists in situations at their workplace, which helped to identify the challenges they face at work. In Burundi, interviews conducted with trained directors and journalists of partner radios confirmed the relevance of the trainings, which allowed for the learning of innovative notions including sensitive journalism, the choice of topics and sub-topics, the preparation of neutral programmes, the journalist's neutrality with participants during a programme on land conflicts, etc. In Rwanda, the trainings facilitated the adaptation to legislative changes in the land sector. In the DRC, journalists mentioned that they will remember lessons learned and have increased awareness the land topic, which remains a challenge when animating radio programmes.

The evaluation observed that the support provided was not only technical. Indeed, considering the 2015 crisis, which led to the destruction of some radios, the project also provided **material** (computers, mixers, etc.), not only to partner community radio stations but also to some broadcasting radio stations affected by the events of April 2015 (failed coup). Radio Isanganiro and Rema FM benefited from this support, which contributed to the resumption of their

programmes and of the coverage of the areas they used to cover (i.e. in case of Radio Isanganiro).

In addition, **coaching sessions** were appreciated by the radio stations because they were an opportunity to notice weaknesses and improve the preparation of programmes related to land conflicts. The use of pre- and post-test during the training sessions was also appreciated, because it enabled the participants to realise by themselves how they improved and acquired new knowledge during the trainings.

Coaching sessions were also held to accompany the practical use of the knowledge acquired through training. The only shortcoming is the limited preparation of these coaching sessions, without a preliminary needs assessment and without tools which could be disseminated and used for project closure. Nevertheless, the trainers adapted to the needs when arriving on the spot. In Burundi, journalists would also have welcomed the participation of an expert on land tenure issues to provide an additional training module which would complement the technical training.

However, the training of trainers approach was not part of the capacity development methodology, which would have produced a multiplier effect in terms of mediators' training. In the context of the mediators' lack of visibility, this approach could enable the coverage of a larger number of beneficiaries and increase the value added of the trainings.

3.3 Impact

Theory of Change

The evaluation observed that the theory of change chosen for this project came from a general framework rather than the intervention logic of this specific project. The project's overall objective was to *support the legitimate governments of the Great Lakes region so that they have the capacity to fulfil the essential state functions*, and three specific objectives had been defined to contribute to the realisation of the theory of change. However, the evaluation observed that the impact indicators were not defined at the overall objective level to better assess the level of realization of the theory of change.

The evaluation noticed that the theory of change was not part of the initial project proposal⁴⁵. In this context, the project implementation was guided by the logical framework which defined the intervention logic (in the absence of an appropriation of the theory of change), as well as by the context and needs analysis conducted at the beginning of the project.

When it comes to factors that favoured or hindered the realisation of this theory of change, the evaluation identified both internal and external factors. In terms of **internal factors**, the evaluation observed the lack of key stakeholders' involvement in the development of the theory of change during the design and development phase of the project. This situation led to low ownership of the theory of change by the stakeholders, including the state, a key actor, which reduced the scope of a strategic partnership which would be able to influence land policies and maximize the realization of the theory of change.

An **external factor** was also influential as it relates to the project's regional dimension and the three countries' geopolitics. While diplomatic relations between Burundi and the DRC seemed to be conducive to exchanges between government representatives, they were rather shy between the DRC and Rwanda and tense between Rwanda and Burundi since 2015 due to the reasons already explained above. This regional context was also an obstacle for the achievement to the regional activities' learning objective, hence limiting their impact.

Changes in practices and institutional changes

- **For community radio stations**

The training and coaching of partner community radios had an impact on their capacity to produce quality programmes on land tenure issues in the three countries. The project contributed to the professionalisation of community radio journalists, who in turn contributed to anchoring cooperation practices for the resolution of land conflicts in their communities. It is important to note that this empowerment strengthened community radio stations which do not always have access to partnership opportunities. By contrast, radios in urban areas have access to more opportunities for professional development and learning.

In relation to the professionalisation of journalists, a few illustrations from the three countries confirm the impact described above: *"SFCG gave us the opportunity to improve the quality of our programmes on land issues and I remain convinced that we will continue to inform the*

⁴⁵ This had not been requested by the donor at that time.

population and create a space for dialogue even after the end of the project and despite our very limited resources”, explained a journalist from Radio Isangano de Karongi (Rwanda).

“Before, we could get together and improvise a programme without preparing it enough, but now we make sure to have enough time and we also divide the tasks for the preparation of the programme between ourselves”, said a journalist from Radio Ijwi ry’abakenyezi in Giheta (Burundi).

“When reporting on land conflicts on plantations, in the past we used to only give a voice to victims of displacement and ignore the plantation owners. Thanks to the partnership with SFCG, voice is given equally to all conflict parties”, said trained journalists during an interview conducted at Radio Amani Lubaya in Minova (DRC).

The programmes also had a positive impact on the listeners and resulted in changes in practices and behaviour. There are abundant examples to illustrate these impacts and the evaluation particularly noted a few of them for the different countries. For instance, in Burundi, following the broadcasting of Radio Star FM programmes on the public interest in public land, particularly regarding the construction of infrastructure, the local administration (Gitega) said the following to this radio station: *“We registered a decrease of at least 10% in conflicts between the administration and those who take over public land: we had 20 conflict cases in September 2016 and only 18 in December 2016”.*

When it comes to the DRC, during a focus group discussion in Minova, displaced women confirmed the following: *“The radio programmes of the lokole centre [of SFCG] enabled a married woman, who was excluded from land inheritance left by her father, to access a 50m²-space. This practice constitutes a reference for other women in the area”.*

Some particularities concerning the impact in Burundi and the DRC deserve to be highlighted:

- The evaluation observed that the Burundi National Television Radio (*Radio Télévision Nationale Burundaise*, RTNB), a broadcasting partner of the project in Burundi, ended up producing its own programmes on land tenure issues, inspired by SFCG’s programme “Icibare Cacu” which was produced by its Studio Ijambo. According to the RTNB Director, the programme “Icibare Cacu”, broadcast through the RTNB, was better rated by the RTNB technical monitoring service internally, in terms of its professionalism, compared to the programmes produced by the other partners and broadcast by this radio. The new programmes created by the RTNB are “*Menya Amategeko akugenga*” (“*Ayez connaissance de vos droits*” / “*Know your rights*”) and “*Gira aho uba wubahwe*” (“*Ayez chez soi et soyez respecté*” / “*Have your place and be respected*”)⁴⁶. However, the other broadcasting radio partners in Burundi did not succeed in launching their own programmes on land issues due to a lack of resources and technical capacities, despite the commitment they made during an exchange for partner radios organised by SFCG Burundi⁴⁷.

⁴⁶ Meaning “Have your own piece of land where you live and be respected”.

⁴⁷ See Report of workshop of 7 September 2016 which gathered ten radios, including seven of national coverage and three of community coverage.

- In the DRC, the gap created by lack of radio coverage in some target areas, a factor that the project could not control, was filled by word-of-mouth, which constitutes an unexpected impact of the project. *“Some people received information on different programmes through others who had listened to the programmes because social relations make people talk about what happens elsewhere”*, said a resident of the Kisthimba group, Territory of Walikale, North Kivu. He went on to say that *“the person who gave him the information about the ways of resolving land conflict had followed a programme from the ‘lokole centre’”*.⁴⁸

Based on these illustrations, the evaluation confirms that the programmes, produced and broadcast professionally, resulted in changes both at the institutional level of partner radios and at individual level. A challenge remains with regards to the sustainability of these achievements, which will be addressed in the section related to this specific question below.

- ***For governmental and traditional land structures***

The impact of the project on governmental and traditional land structures varies depending on the institutional context of each country. Impact also differs depending on the nature of support granted to the various state land structures in the three countries. At the institutional level, the evaluation observed a certain anchoring triggered by the project, according to the specific context of each country. While in Rwanda and the DRC (North and South Kivu) the project had a partnership with key ministries, in Burundi it was connected to the CNTB, a mandated institution, without sufficiently involving the line ministries. In contrast with other countries where the partnership was made with perennial institutions, this factor weakened the prospects for sustainability of the project’s achievements in Burundi.

The evaluation revealed that institutional impact varied according to the context of each country. For instance, in the DRC, the project made it possible to establish important relations with the Ministry of Land Affairs in South Kivu, where the SFCG Bukavu office worked on the development of a new project in the Plaine de la Ruzizi. Funding was obtained from the Swiss government to continue working with this Ministry on promoting land reform, establishing local management committees and advocating for a provincial land management edict.

In Burundi, thanks to SFCG’s programmes, the project contributed to the decision to **set up a Special Court of Land and Other Property within the CNTB**, which is the only court competent to judge appeals against CNTB decisions in the first and second instance. Indeed, since September 2014, the CNTB has been endowed with a new legal instrument for decision-making in the resolution of land conflicts related to the various crises that shook the country.

As for Rwanda, thanks to the project, SFCG and other actors involved in the land sector were able to regularly provide feedback to improve the functioning of the conciliator committees, which helped the Ministry to strengthen the performance of the Abunzi committees. In addition, SFCG and the Ministry of Justice developed a harmonised work monitoring tool for the Abunzi, which should improve their performance. This coordination and synergy also created a common understanding of the improvements and challenges.

⁴⁸ Most of the Key Informants talked about the lokole centre instead of SFCG.

When it comes to the collaboration between the government structures, traditional structures and civil society organisations working on land tenure issues, it also varies between countries depending on the context (statistical data on this question are available in the effectiveness analysis – Result 2).

In the **DRC**, this collaboration remains weak in terms of the different actors' involvement in political decision-making, which limits the impact of their interaction. Indeed, customary chiefs and other civil society actors disagree on certain land management rules⁴⁹. While acknowledging the project's success, the Head of Division of the Masisi land district in North Kivu criticised the fact that some customary chiefs continue to override the land administration services despite the lessons learned during the various trainings, exchanges and the programmes broadcast as part of this project. The Head of Division of the Masisi District Land Registry stated that the chief of the Kamuronza group continues to grant customary cessions in the Matcha (Sake) allotment despite the presence of the land administration (land registry and real estate titles)⁵⁰.

In **Burundi**, the project created a collaboration framework for the CNTB – a state institution, the NBC – a traditional structure, and civil society organisations that provided mediators for training. However, according to the study⁵¹ on collaboration mechanisms and the role of land actors in Nyanza-Lac conducted by SFCG, the following observation was made: *“The degree of collaboration between the Bashingantahe and the CNTB varies depending on the status of the Bashingantahe, it is stronger if the latter are also hill elected representatives. However, the Bashingantahe who are not hill or neighbourhood elected representatives struggle to assert their mediation decisions or to be legitimately involved in mediation processes for conflicts related to crises deemed beyond their mandate”*. The same study concluded that, for the Nyanza-Lac case, effective collaboration mechanisms between the Bashingantahe and the institutions are limited to the hill level.

This conclusion of the study is confirmed by the various interviews and focus group discussions conducted in the field as part of this evaluation. For instance, the interview conducted with Mr. Fidèle Ntikarahera⁵², a Mushingantahe who is one of the five elected representatives on his hill, indicates that he easily collaborates with other actors in the resolution of land conflicts on the hill, including with members of the CNTB. However, he pointed out that: *“It is not always easy to collaborate with my counterparts (local elected representatives) who have not received the*

⁴⁹ It is particularly the case for the status of customary land. For customary authorities, this land must be managed in accordance with the custom, whereas for political decision-makers (government) this land is part of the state domain by the 1973 law. In the government's opinion, customary authorities are sometimes a source of conflicts, in particular land conflicts, therefore the government takes itself the responsibility regarding this land tenure issue without looking for a compromise.

⁵⁰ According to the law, only the real estate titles' custodian must sign deeds and issue the leases or registration certificates on land that has already been subdivided (allotments). An allotment is created by the governor of the province. When the allotment is created on customary land, the allocation of plots is the responsibility of the real estate titles' custodian and is not done according to custom. In the Matcha allotment, the chief of the Kamuronza group continues to sign deeds of assignment in the same way as the real estate titles' custodian.

⁵¹ SFCG, *Support the legitimate governments in the Great Lakes region so that they have the capacity to fulfil the essential state functions: Collaboration mechanisms and the role of land actors in Nyanza- Lac*, Burundi, July 2016.

⁵² From the Kaburantwa hill, area of Gasenyi, commune of Buganda, benefited from SFCG's training in peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of the community micro-project implemented by the Diocesan Development Bureau (*Bureau Diocésain de Développement*) of Bubanza. Interview conducted in Bubanza on 08 June 2017.

same training as I did, because they tend to keep their old practices for rendering judgment and change is gradual”.

According to the NBC report⁵³, in the Rumonge Province, the commune of Birimba, a land conflict between a resident named Louis Bakanimbona and a returnee named Jonas Ndabazaniye was mediated by the Mushingantahe Gaspard Kabondo. The agreement between the two parties was then submitted to the CNTB, which validated it. The report indicates that now the relationship between the two parties is perfect and that the mediation was so successful that sometime later, Jonas Ndabazaniye's son married one of Louis Bakanimbona's daughters.

However, in the field, the evaluation identified also another case of land conflict which had been settled by a civil society mediator (from an association supported by the project), but the case was then re-opened by the CNTB which changed the decision⁵⁴. Based on this example, the evaluation identified problems that weaken agreements which follow successful mediations. These include the lack of consideration of the initial efforts made by traditional or civil society mediators by the CNTB, the ignorance of peaceful conflict resolution approaches by some members of the CNTB, NBC and other civil society actors in terms of mediation, as well as the manipulation of third parties who push to challenge the agreements reached between two conflict parties following a successful mediation.

Generally speaking, in Burundi, the project strengthened the collaboration between government bodies, traditional structures and civil society associations, which can be observed at the grassroots level but not at the top. For instance, the lack of a *systematic* validation by the NBC of agreements resulting from mediation processes conducted by the NBC and other civil society actors weakens the impact of mediation activities carried out by these organisations.

In Rwanda, according to a registrar in Kigali, the radio programmes offered a platform to open the revision of the Law on Expropriations for Public Use and particularly review the preliminary allowances paid to those who are expropriated in a reasonable delay (previously 120 days). Sometimes, these delays were greatly exceeded when the expropriated person had nowhere to go to provide for his/her family. At the time of the evaluation, this law, which is currently being revised, was already in Parliament, according to information from the Ministry of Justice. The same is true of the high costs for transferring property for extremely poor social groups. The programmes made it possible to conduct advocacy on this topic and the costs are currently being decreased.

⁵³ NBC, Case of successful land mediation in the Rumonge Province, information related to the project.

⁵⁴ A land conflict opposing the family of 87-old Marthe (repatriated) and 78-year old Biribuze Michel (resident), who were parents, had been already settled amicably thanks to the facilitation of the ASENABU in collaboration with all the other actors including local elected representatives and the Bashingantahe. The following conclusions had been accepted by both parties: Ms. Marthe would take back a large part of her property (almost all of it) as it originally belonged to her; Biribuze Michel would keep his house, which he had built, and a small part of the land belonging to Ms. Marthe in reward for the efforts he had made to protect the property during the war period and above all because, considering his age, it would have been difficult for him to build himself a new house. However, despite the unanimous approval of these decisions by both parties, a month later M. Biribuze, under the pressure of his sons, changed his mind and decided to bring the case to the court of residence of Buyengero, which rejected the complaint which was then sent to the CNTB. The latter took the case and made the following decisions: M. Biribuze Michel must leave the property of Ms. Mather from that date and must destroy his house; Ms. Marthe must recover her entire property and the assets on it without any other form of condition. Thus, the family of Baribuze Michel lost everything because they wanted to win it all, which further fostered hatred between the two families.

With regards to the impact of regional conferences on government representatives, the evaluation concluded that these events made it possible to draw lessons from others, without, however, generating visible change at either the technical or political levels. For instance, due to the very different institutional contexts in Burundi and the DRC, lessons learned from regional exchanges with the DRC were not deemed applicable to the Burundian system⁵⁵. Moreover, exchanges expected to take place between Rwanda and Burundi were not held because of diplomatic tensions, as already mentioned above. Diplomatic tensions also limited the participation of Rwanda in the exchange of land mediators⁵⁶.

In order to enhance the impact of future interventions at the sub-regional level, the evaluation suggests that SFCG redirects this activity towards internal efforts on land reforms (for instance, the technical assistance to support consultation processes during the development of new laws/regulations, or by supporting state officials in analysis of good practices in this field). In addition, exchanges (even outside the Great Lakes region) could increase the value of land capital given the significant share of jobs in the agricultural sector in all three countries.

- ***For local associations***

At the level of local associations which benefited from the grants, the project had a different impact depending on the context of the three countries, but with some similarities. According to interviews with the heads of some associations, the impact of this partnership was two-fold: the first level of impact in the three countries was rather internal, including a sustainable improvement of their management systems and internal governance tools through the project (particularly in terms of fund management procedures, narrative and financial reporting). Moreover, for some, the partnership has been an opportunity to consolidate the achievements of activities implemented before this project. For instance, a partner⁵⁷ in Burundi indicated that the project enabled them to capitalise on the achievements of a past project called “*Identification des Terres à problèmes*”. The second level of impact was external as these micro-projects enabled the local associations to engage in important social dialogue and interaction with local authorities for the benefit of the people. This can be observed in all three countries as shown in the following examples:

In **Burundi**, according to an administrative officer from the commune of Vugizo (province of Makamba), mediators trained by the Twuzuzanye association have visited villages in close collaboration with local elected representatives, which is reflected in the reports produced by the hill chiefs during the weekly security meetings. This successful collaboration is due to the action of local authorities with civil society members. In addition, interviews with the local association Fajpaebu, a project partner in the commune of Mugina⁵⁸ (province of Cibitoke), showed that, despite the short duration of the micro-grant project, the rhythm of land registration accelerated, land conflict decreased in intensity, and the abuses of local services vanished after the population became aware of the legal provisions regarding the land sector. These positive effects of the project, highlighted by the implementation partner, were confirmed by a member of the Municipal Council and a Chief of Sector who had participated in some of the trainings and

⁵⁵ Same conclusion as in the *Collaboration mechanisms and the role of land actors in Nyanza- Lac, Burundi, July 2016*.

⁵⁶ The Ministry of Justice was in charge of the mediators' trainings.

⁵⁷ Case of BDDDB in Bubanza.

⁵⁸ The implementation partner is Fajpaebu.

awareness raising sessions.

In case of **Rwanda**, for instance, the Iriba SDA Programme Coordinator in Nyamagabe claimed that: *“Since obtaining the SFCG grant, not only does the population trust us and come to consult us, but we were also able to establish a framework for social dialogue with the local authorities to resolve the cases brought to us”*. The president of this association also said that *“the local authorities trust us now more than before”*. Another impact to mention is that the local authorities take these organisations seriously in land conflict management at the community level: *“Before, the mayor or the executive secretary would never call me for land policy initiatives, but now I have become an indispensable partner”*, declared a civil society organisation official (man, interview, Nyamagabe).

In the **DRC**, the chief of the Nyange village, in the territory of Masisi, confirmed the following during the interviews: *“My participation in a training organised by SCC in Kichanga was beneficial to people whose land conflicts are not resolved through the mediation structures. The cases of land conflicts in my village which do not find an answer in the structures that have benefited from the SCC training are referred directly for joint monitoring”*. This example illustrates the collaboration which exists between administrative staff (village chief) and civil society members in terms of mediation, following the project.

The project's partnership with local associations in the three countries made it possible to extend its coverage and reach target groups in the most remote areas. In Rwanda, the associations reported that micro-grants made it possible to involve civil society, which was previously ignored because the “Abunzi” mediators are not part of civil society.

However, some constraints negatively affected the impact of the project, in particular the temporary suspension of project financing at the end of 2015, which called into question the partnership with SFCG, and the short duration of the project, which did not allow for the consolidation of the project's achievements.

- ***For local mediators***

In Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC (North and South Kivu), the trainings provided to the various local mediators helped strengthen their capacities in peaceful conflict resolution techniques, which changed their *modus operandi* compared to before. The techniques they learned have been appropriate and are used during mediation at the invitation of the parties in all three countries. The mediators testified that the knowledge they acquired facilitated their integration and social valorisation in their environments.

However, testimonies vary depending on the context of each country. For instance, in **Burundi**, the evaluation noted that the trainings resulted in changes in the behaviour of some mediators themselves, who wish to serve as good examples, which gave them more credibility in the community: *“The experience gained from the SFCG training on land tenure issues enabled me to hand over all ill-gotten properties to repatriated owners and consequently I am perceived as a credible mediator in my community”*, said a mediator in the commune of Rumonge in a focus group discussion with men.

In the **DRC**, thanks to the mediators' capacities, the evaluation noted that SCC continues to train land mediators who did not participate in SFCG's trainings, as well as mediators from other

organisations working in the land sector. A beneficiary of the training organised by SCC at Kisthimba testified that land conflicts are resolved by the mediators in their area and that their structures register fewer land conflicts compared to the beginning of the project in 2013. Another mediator who participated in the training organised by SFCG and in regional exchanges said that he observed a decrease in tensions between breeders and farmers in the same rice field thanks to the mediation activities he conducts regularly, alone and/or with other mediators from the land conflict management structures trained by SFCG or SCC (woman, interview, Kitchanga).

Some particular constraints were also highlighted in the DRC. They include limitations of the techniques presented in trainings for peaceful resolution of complex land conflicts, as already highlighted in the context section, and the non-involvement of the concessionaires as project stakeholders. *“The concessionaires and other large landowners have not been involved in various activities such as trainings, etc.”*, declared Emmanuel Kamanzi, concessionaire (interview, Goma).

In **Rwanda**, testimonies concerning impact on the Abunzi local mediators showed a significant change of approach which is of lasting nature: *“Before, I considered myself a judge leading the debate, I was not listening to the parties and did not analyse the conflict presented to me very well, but since I followed the trainings, I understand the neutrality and impartiality which must characterize a mediator”*, said a trained mediator. A rather unexpected effect the evaluation also observed is the fact that the trainings allowed for a close cooperation between the MAJ and the Abunzi, who used to be in a hierarchical rather than horizontal position. The capacity-building sessions brought these two key actors of land and community conflict management closer together leading to a greater synergy. This impact is a key achievement of the project.

However, despite the impressive capacities of the mediators in Burundi and in the DRC (North and South Kivu), individual interviews conducted with local authorities and the people underlined that many community members remain unaware of the availability of resource persons among them. This situation requires a strong community awareness campaign on the existence and the role of the mediators, in order to increase their visibility from the beginning of their engagement and their efforts in the community.

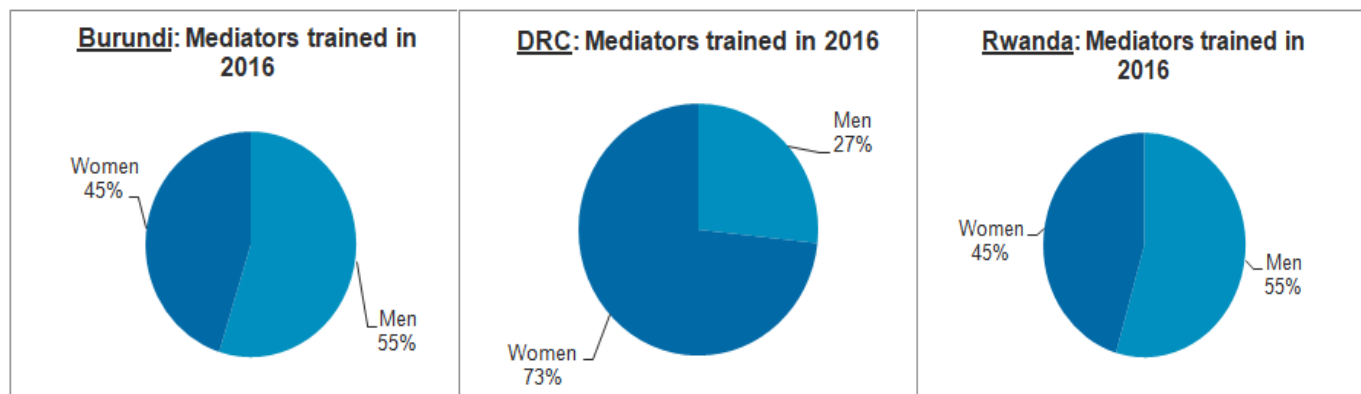
Concerning the impact of regional exchanges between mediators, the participants explained that these exchanges enabled them to learn about the experiences of neighbouring countries in terms of land conflict resolution. They were notably struck by the facilitation of property restitution to Rwandan Hutu repatriates and the search for state land for “landless” repatriates who cannot remember their origin. In addition, they noted the impact of the land registration programme on the decrease in land border conflicts, which is a great achievement in Rwanda. This motivated the other mediators to raise community awareness about the land registration process, particularly in Burundi where the project for the introduction of communal counters is ongoing.

Inclusion

Regarding gender, all of the project’s implementing partners, particularly when it comes to the mediator training component, confirmed that attention to **gender, ethnicity and vulnerable groups** was part of the SFCG guidelines. These aspects were taken into consideration in all three countries, in particular with regards to the identification of mediators to be trained and the choice of topics to be discussed on the radio, taking into account the local context.

As shown in Graphs 9-11, according to the project monitoring data, 45% of the trained mediators in Burundi and Rwanda were women, whereas in the DRC women represented 73% of the training beneficiaries (out of a total of 1,887 participants in all three countries). In focus group discussions conducted with trained women mediators, participants said they felt valued, inspired trust to conflict parties, found themselves useful to the community and kept a positive image of themselves. They were also considered less corrupt and more compassionate to the conflict parties, compared to men.

Graphs 9-11: Participants in mediators' trainings in 2016 disaggregated by gender



Apart from the fact that at the national level, in Burundi, the constitution reserves at least 30% of high positions in government for women, and that in Rwanda the law setting up mediator committees indicates that 30% of the mediators must be women, SFCG also commissioned case studies in 2015 (Burundi) and 2016 (North, South Kivu, and Rwanda). These studies converge towards a similar conclusion in all three countries: In the past, women had no place in land mediation, were not entitled to raise a voice, and were excluded from land conflict resolution as a result of discriminatory customs. Today, the same studies converge towards a conclusion similar to that observed in Burundi: *“The role and place of women in land mediation has improved thanks to the new knowledge and skills acquired through regional trainings and exchanges organised by SFCG. The female mediator has improved her dynamism and is increasingly trusted by the community for the resolution of their land conflicts. The female mediator has been able to overcome some obstacles over the past three years, and has been able to resolve land conflicts in communities, in particular family conflicts”*⁵⁹. SFCG’s inclusive approach contributed to this change, but the scale of the project’s impact on female mediators, in terms of the new appreciation they feel, is an unexpected result.

The inclusion of the ethnicity aspect seems stronger in Burundi and the DRC between the different communities, where ethnic sensitivity is stronger, compared to Rwanda where national policy prohibits differentiating between ethnic groups under threat of penal sanctions.

In Burundi, taking into account the context of high ethnic sensitivity, the diversity of training beneficiaries’ coming from different organisations made it possible to bring together people of different ethnicities and thus contribute to social cohesion, according to testimonies expressed during exchanges. For instance, Mr. Athanase Masumbuko, from the commune of Rumonge,

⁵⁹ SFCG, Study on Land Mediation in the Great Lakes Region: the Role and Place of Women in Land Mediation in Burundi: Case of the Rumonge province, September 2015.

said: *“Without the SFCG trainings on peaceful resolution of land conflicts in our environment, I could not have imagined or hoped that one day I could sit together with a former occupier of our land to discuss land tenure issues, and even more importantly with someone who is not of my ethnicity (Tutsi). But today, thanks to these trainings, I became a pioneer for the other returnees and even married a Tutsi woman, who is not of my ethnic group”*, which shows a change of behaviour as a result of the SFCG trainings.

Similarly, in the DRC, interviews revealed that FAT land mediators, local authorities and the CSOs previously did not integrate the “community (ethnic group)” aspect in their approach to the mediation process. Thanks to the trainings provided by the project, these mediators acquired new strategies for addressing land conflicts. This involves taking a mediator in a community, for example Hunde, who will be responsible for the land mediation process between two parties from communities (ethnic groups) different from his own ethnic group. This strategy ensures that the other communities (ethnic groups), who were hostile to the Hunde community, positively appreciate the role that this community plays in peacebuilding.

The inclusion of indigenous groups, known as Abatwa, was taken into consideration both in Burundi and Rwanda in the production of the radio programmes. However, SFCG partners claimed that their involvement was much more difficult in Rwanda due to their lifestyle, whereas in Burundi they succeeded in changing some practices, in particular the uncontrolled sale of land, thanks to the radio programmes on these issues. In Rwanda, awareness raising among community leaders through an association dedicated to the well-being of the Rwandan indigenous people, Caurwa, could have overcome the latter’s reluctance to get involved in awareness raising actions on land conflicts.

3.4 Sustainability

In general, community radio stations, mediators and grant beneficiaries demonstrate ownership of the capacities developed during project implementation. They also testify to an increased sensitivity on land tenure issues, an achievement which will have a lasting effect.

- **Internalization of information on land tenure issues by local actors**

According to several concordant sources⁶⁰, community radios, mediators and grant beneficiaries have internalised information on land tenure issues. Most of the interviewees indicated that even after the SFCG project ends, they will continue to support the population in need, but on a smaller scale depending on resources. They reported to be looking for new funding partnerships which would enable them to continue the activities they started.

For local mediators, the sustainability of the project's achievements varies depending on the country. In Rwanda, the "Abunzi" mediators have become institutionalised because they were an integral part of the Ministry of Justice. They are therefore sustainable and can easily benefit from the support from the State and government partners thanks to this institutional anchoring. After the closure of the project, they will continue working, even if the law changes often and if new elections are organised at the end of their mandate. The newly elected mediators will need to be trained however. The most successful collaboration concerns the partnership between the MAJ, Abunzi and SFCG, who worked in synergy and complementarity taking into consideration the comparative advantages and the added value of each actor involved.

In Burundi, the continuation of the mediation actions seems only guaranteed for the CNTB, thanks to the government support it benefits from. Unfortunately, other actors (community radios, traditional structures and civil society organisations) do not have the same financial means to ensure the continuous supervision of mediators in the field in order to consolidate the project's achievements. The situation is the same in the DRC, because the mediators also mainly come from the civil society. Thus, despite the ownership of land tenure issues, the weak financial capacities of the civil society partners and the traditional structures constitute an obstacle to the sustainability of the mediators' actions.

- **Strengthening of the local associations' contribution**

The evaluation observed that despite the short duration of the micro-projects (3-4 months) and limited funding (around 6,000 dollars), the strengthening of the local associations' capacities made it possible to realise several rapid impact activities through awareness raising, training, conducting mediation sessions on the ground, and facilitating social dialogue around land issues. For instance, in Burundi, an administrative officer acknowledged the contribution of the Twuzuzanye association to the peaceful resolution of conflicts⁶¹. In addition, Mr. Frederic Toyi

⁶⁰ Different examples already mentioned in the impact analysis testify to it.

⁶¹ "I noticed that from 2014 until today, land conflicts have arisen in a large scale. This period corresponds to the beginning of the systematic land registration on some hills. It is then that all latent, neglected or forgotten conflicts come back to the surface because the conflict parties know that once the certificate is issued, it will be definitive and they will not be able to come back on it. However, it is preferable that latent land conflicts break out to be resolved once for all, to avoid a ticking bomb for future generations. It is in this period that we need Twuzuzanye for its contribution, consideration what it did in our commune in terms of mediation, but unfortunately we have been told that the project is going to close soon", said a municipal councillor in the commune of Vugizo during an interview.

and Mr. Nestor Bitatagara, two parties in a land conflict, explained how the Twuzuzanye association reconciled them⁶². In Rwanda, the SDA Director confirmed the following: *“The capacity-building enabled us to establish a social dialogue between the population and the land authorities to resolve the citizens’ land conflicts. With limited resources, we will continue this facilitation which allows the population to benefit from land services”*⁶³.

In interviews in the DRC, traditional mediators trained in Goma (FAT and SCC) confirmed that: *“After our participation in the trainings in land conflict management organised by SFCG, we in turn trained other mediators in Kithanga”*⁶⁴. In addition, a land mediation beneficiary met in Kithanga said the following: *“I received my field in Kibarizo thanks to SCC’s mediation”*.

In this context, it seems that project support has increased the mediators’ visibility and credibility following the interaction with the authorities and parties in conflict. However, these associations face a lack of financial resources which prevent them from continuing their activities. In addition, the weaknesses in terms of monitoring and evaluation resulted in a lower level of accountability on their part.

- **Quality of the programmes and professionalisation of the community radios**

Based on the testimonies already mentioned in the impact section, the quality of the programmes and the professionalisation of community radios are undeniable. According to interviews with community radio representatives, the evaluation observed a willingness to keep producing the same programmes.

For example, in Burundi, during an interview with a journalist from Star FM radio in Gitega, the following was expressed: *“Thanks to knowledge acquired through the project, the programmes will continue with the same quality, but the frequency will not be the same as during the project due to the lack of resources. Even now, we are producing the programmes ourselves and Search’s funds come as reimbursement. However, the departure of some of the trained journalists and the reluctance of some court officials to give information on legal issues related to the land sector may affect the quality of our programmes”*.

In Rwanda, during an individual interview in Gicumbi, a journalist from the Radio Ishingiro claimed the following: *“The trainings and coaching sessions gave us the tools to address land tenure issues. This is an achievement which will be reproduced in future programmes and we*

⁶² “We were real friends, our wives too, we were helping each other, but since Nestor took over our common plot of land, our families do not even greet each other. I complained to the local elected representations but I did not win because Nestor had corrupted them. I met a friend who suggested to go see a mediation association, Twuzuzanye. I went to see them, they listened to us one after the other, asked us if we were real Christians, and then they gathered us together at the end. Finally, Nestor recognised that the plot of land belonged to all of us. Now, we are close friends again, and our wives too”, said Mr. Frederic, in presence of Nestor. Nestor added that: “I was expecting him to complain to the court after he lost at the level of the local elected representatives, and I had already prepared witnesses to continue with my false testimonies. In addition, I had already made the necessary arrangements to corrupt the judges, but then he brought me to Twuzuzanye, which I did not even know. I am thankful to this association for helping me to leave the wrong path, because not only was I about to waste my resources but God was also going to punish me because he could see that I was living a lie. Now, we have become inseparable”, said Mr. Nestor, in presence of Frederic, during an interview.

⁶³ SDA Iriba, individual interview, Nyamagabe, District, Southern Province.

⁶⁴ SCC Coordinator met in Goma during an interview.

will train our colleagues for animation on land tenure issues. For a community radio, this strengthened our capacities to produce a programme adapted to the land realities in Gicumbi”.

In the DRC, a concessionaire from Kahe de Masisi involved in a land conflict confirmed in an interview organised in Masisi that *“Radio Rubaya Amani does not produce its programmes the way it did in the past any more. For land conflict cases, the journalists are sometimes obliged to go to the field to collect data from the two conflict parties. In the past, they used to broadcast information on land tenure issues based on the declarations the parties had given; whereas now they listen to both parties to produce and broadcast neutral programmes”.*

In all the three countries, the evaluation confirmed the professionalisation and improved quality of the programmes with both, journalists and listeners. However, factors such as the lack of financial resources, the departure of journalists and the absence of resource persons in communities where the radio stations are located will negatively affect the continuation of quality programmes.

- **The establishment of new collaboration systems**

Through mixed training events, the project has enabled collaboration between various land actors. However, as far as ensuring the sustainability of the project's achievements is concerned, the evaluation could not observe the establishment of new collaboration systems with a longer-term perspective which could create synergies between the different actors.

At the institutional level, in the different countries, the evaluation noted that the coordination systems in the land sector are not a priority due to the State's passive position regarding this topic. In future interventions, SFCG could also direct its actions towards supporting these national coordination mechanisms in order to provide a framework for dialogue and continuous exchange between all the actors involved in the land sector, whether during or after the project implementation.

Concerning the sustainability of the mediators' actions, particularly in Burundi and the DRC, based on interviews with project managers, the mediators expressed the desire to be organised in associations⁶⁵, and this idea was supported by SFCG representatives. However, this request was expressed in the last months of the project, which did not allow for a positive response. This approach could have strengthened the collaboration mechanisms in the mediation sector at the grassroots level and constitutes an idea for future interventions.

Once the mediators form associations, the second step would be to connect them with the State's local services through joint actions at the grassroots level, which would also improve the population's knowledge of their initiatives. In Burundi, the connection would be made through the courts that have local jurisdiction, the communal land tenure offices, the hill recognition committees, etc. As for the DRC, the mediators' associations could also be connected with the peace courts, the Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (*Comités Locaux Permanents de Conciliation*, CLPC), and the land conflict management structures at the local level in order to establish an inventory of mediation cases which failed at the mediators' level.

⁶⁵ In Burundi, some have already started to create associations (case of Rumonge), but they are lacking the resources for an effective start.

At the regional level, in order to capitalise on regional exchanges between mediators, the evaluators believe that the continuation of collaboration also requires an appropriate strategy, such as the facilitation of exchanges between the mediators' associations (if they are established) in the different countries in order to create a regional platform. This network would include mediators trained in peaceful conflict resolution and continue to exchange experiences, even electronically.

4. Conclusion

At the regional level, the existence of land conflicts remained a reality throughout the duration of the project. The sources of conflicts evolved, since field boundaries, access to land and conflicts between farmers and breeders⁶⁶ are generally less present than before, whereas inheritance conflicts have become more frequent in two of the three countries (the DRC and Rwanda). The project evolved in country-specific contexts which also presented some similarities when it comes to land tenure issues. In Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC, common phenomena can be observed. These include the land pressure due to high population growth, as well as population movements which have detrimental repercussions on the land tenure issues. In addition to these common phenomena, in the DRC complex land conflicts are particularly due to the overlap between the custom and written law in terms of access to land, and their resolution goes beyond the intervention framework of SFCG's project.

Effectiveness

- When it comes to the level of knowledge and access to information on land tenure issues, evaluation results indicate an improvement in all three countries. This improvement is due to the use of the radio as the primary source of information on land tenure issues, as confirmed by 63% of survey respondents in Rwanda, 75% in Burundi and 54% in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- The project has achieved its objective of **creating and strengthening mechanisms of citizen participation in decision-making on sensitive issues**. In Burundi and Rwanda, the evaluation noted a gradual trend when it comes to the level of knowledge and citizens' access to information on land tenure issues and the way they can be resolved. In these two countries, there was also an improvement of the perception of the level of participation of civil society and traditional leaders in political decision-making. The survey results show an improvement of 25 and 17 percentage points for Burundi and Rwanda respectively, in particular thanks to the interaction between the different actors promoted as part of the project. As for the DRC, the decrease of 15 percentage points is mainly due to the disagreement on the status of customary land, which brings the State in opposition to civil society and customary chiefs.
- Despite the project's success in raising awareness on land issues and strengthening participation mechanisms, the perception of transparency and effectiveness of government policies generally deteriorated during the course of the project. An improvement is visible only in Burundi with the final rate of positive opinion of 63% (an improvement of 41 percentage points in comparison to the initial value), in comparison to the other two countries which registered a decrease of 2-8 percentage points for contextual reasons.
- The project has strengthened **constructive engagement between civil society actors and local authorities on sensitive issues**. Thanks to the quality and involvement of different land actors in the effective training of mediators, their regional exchanges and the grants for CSOs' initiatives, the results are more visible at the local level than at the national or regional levels. Therefore, a positive perception of initiatives taken by the civil society to mediate and resolve conflicts registered significant rates, namely 45% for Burundi, 72% for the DRC, and 69% for Rwanda, which represents an improvement for the three countries when compared to the starting point.

⁶⁶ Except in Rwanda.

- The regional component of the project faced major challenges, namely diplomatic tensions and the lack of interest of some government representatives in Rwanda in exchange of experiences on land management. This reduced most of the exchanges from trilateral to bilateral interactions, a decision taken in the last year of the project. Concerning the positive perception of collaboration between the different actors, the survey results show a considerable improvement only in Burundi – with a rate of 51% (compared to 38% at the beginning), whereas in the DRC this perception has gone from 31% to 24% and in Rwanda from 67% to 61%. For Burundi, it is important to note the project's contribution to the successful restoration of trust between the different actors at grassroots level (Bashingantahe, local elected representatives representing the CNTB in villages, civil society and the local administration). As for Rwanda and the DRC, there is still mistrust between the civil society and the state for various contextual reasons.
- The implementation of community micro-projects was a success, despite some operational constraints. The project supported innovative and rapid impact micro-projects for the peaceful resolution of community conflicts. Overall, the partners were able to carry out the planned activities in a short period of time with relatively limited budgets.
- The project also **strengthened the capacity of peacebuilding actors at the national level through their participation in the project**. A programme of diverse trainings was successfully implemented in all three countries. The training beneficiaries included a variety of participants: radio journalists, civil society mediators, traditional structures and local authorities.

Impact

- The theory of change did not serve as a guide for the implementation of activities. The project team relied on the logical framework to define the change to be achieved through project activities rather than on a theory of change, as the latter was only developed at the SFCG headquarters.
- The project boosted the professionalism of community radios by training their journalists. They in turn helped to promote community-based resolution of land conflicts through radio programmes whose quality improved as a result of the project intervention. The radio programmes also had a positive impact on the listeners and the testimonies confirmed changes in practices and behaviour.
- At the institutional level, the evaluation noted that the project triggered a certain anchoring. The latter was characterised by the close collaboration of SFCG with the key ministries in charge of land issues in Rwanda and the DRC. There was a particular situation in Burundi, where the collaboration was much more oriented towards a mandated institution (CNTB), without sufficiently involving the line ministries.
- In the three countries, the project supported innovative and rapid impact micro-projects for the peaceful resolution of community conflicts. This support to local associations enabled them to engage in important social dialogue and interaction with local authorities to the benefit of the members of the community in conflict.
- The trained mediators explained that knowledge they acquired through the trainings facilitated their integration and social valorisation in their communities. Although men and women mediators were trained together, the impact was even more significant among women, whose involvement in land tenure issues was previously very limited.

Sustainability

- Community radios, trained mediators and micro-project recipients demonstrate an ownership of the capacity-building actions, as well as an increased empowerment in the handling of community problems by members of the community themselves. They also reported increased sensitivity on land tenure issues which represents a lasting benefit. However, the partners' limited financial resources cannot guarantee the continuity of the project's achievements, to different extents depending on the contexts of the target countries.
- The project provided a framework for collaboration among the relevant actors in the land sector, without, however, creating new mechanisms for long-term collaboration. In the three countries, the necessity to contribute to the strengthening of their coordination framework in the land sector requires a close, long-term collaboration with the responsible state institutions.

5. Recommendations

Based on the analysis and conclusions presented above, the evaluation team would like to provide the following recommendations to SFCG, in order to guide the development and the implementation of similar interventions in the future.

General strategic recommendations

1. Always involve all stakeholders in the design of the theory of change to generate ownership from the beginning of the project.
2. Continue to use the radio to bring key actors to the same table, from the grassroots level to the top, to discuss and inform the population, and to generate an exchange on critical land tenure issues.
3. Support the creation of formal collaboration mechanisms that will enable the CSOs and other local stakeholders to participate in the development of government laws and regulations – for example, by preparing these actors and offering them the opportunity to gather during occasional events to share their knowledge and ideas as soon as a critical case of land dispute or a new land policy emerges.
4. Conduct a dynamic analysis of actors in each country and define the stakeholder engagement strategy accordingly. In the evolving context of land reform, new actors appear and relationships may change at any moment, and the project must adapt quickly.
5. Develop a risk management matrix to minimise potential effects during the project implementation, such as diplomatic tensions and changes in context, involving key stakeholders.

Thematic recommendations

- For SFCG's and community radios' programmes:
 6. Diversify the format of the "Icibare Cacu" (Burundi) and "Mutu Sikiliza Pia" (DRC) programmes by making them more interactive, particularly including question-and-answer sessions or games, or introducing more illustrations (theatres).
 7. Encourage partner radio stations to assign trainees to the trained journalists for on-the-job learning in order to ensure continuity if one of the trained journalists was to leave.
 8. Create a pool of journalists specialised in land tenure issues by strengthening not only their technical capacities but also their knowledge of land tenure laws (already done in Rwanda).
- For the mediators' continuous training and development:
 9. Support the creation of mediators' associations and support their initial activities (in Burundi and the DRC).
 10. Incorporate the Training of Trainers into SFCG's capacity development approach to achieve a multiplier effect with the training of mediators.
 11. Support the establishment of a regional platform formed by the associations of mediators trained in each country (national platforms) to promote the exchange of experience, both in-person and electronically.

- For strengthening the partner national associations involved in the implementation of the community micro-projects:
12. Conduct a strong community awareness campaign on the existence and role of mediators in order to increase their visibility at the local level (except in Rwanda).
 13. Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacities of the partners involved in implementation of community micro-projects.

Recommendations specific to SFCG in Burundi:

14. Involve the ministries in charge of land tenure issues in the project, in addition to the CNTB.
15. Train the members of the hill recognition committees and the land tenure offices on methods of peaceful conflict resolution and establish a focal point for collaboration between them and the mediators trained in the first phase. Combined trainings will strengthen a collaborative relationship with these two local actors who have important prerogatives in the settlement of land conflicts in villages.
16. Encourage mediation parties to register the plots with the communal land tenure offices after the mediation process (where the offices are located), which will give a definitive character to the agreement resulting from mediation between the two parties.
17. Systematically make the CNTB validate agreements resulting from mediation conducted by civil society or the NBC.

Recommendations specific to SFCG in the DRC:

18. In order to facilitate cooperation, put in contact the trained mediators and the collectives of women associations working on land conflict management, as well as with the youth structures, so that they develop a culture of peaceful conflict resolution.
19. Put in contact, so that they collaborate, the trained mediators with the district courts and the Permanent Local Conciliation Committees (*Comités Locaux Permanent de Conciliation*, CLPC) to create an inventory of failed mediation cases.
20. Enrich the training modules with more diverse conflict resolution techniques for addressing complex conflicts, including negotiation skills, facilitation, legal support, participatory action-research, community dialogue, etc.

Recommendations specific to SFCG in Rwanda:

21. Contribute to the training of new mediators, considering that they have a mandate for a specific period.

6. Annexes

Annexe 1: Outils - Questionnaires pour les entretiens, les groupes de discussion et l'enquête quantitative

Introduction pour tous les questionnaires

Bonjour,

je m'appelle _____. J'ai été engagé par Search for Common Ground pour effectuer l'évaluation du projet « Terre d'Entente ». Votre opinion est importante pour comprendre le contexte, l'efficacité, l'impact et la viabilité de ce projet. Cette évaluation nous permettra de tirer des leçons pour d'autres projets similaires. Les résultats de cette discussion seront confidentiels.

Questionnaire pour le gestionnaire du projet, équipe de terrain du projet, les partenaires nationaux et les autres organisations (externes) travaillant dans le même domaine

(entretien individuel ou groupe réduit)

Date d'entretien :	Nom du répondant:
Localité :	Fonction et organisation:
Facilitateur :	Tel:
Traduction : 1...Oui 2...Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Langue :

Contexte

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours du projet : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques ?
2. Quelle est la stratégie de gestion des risques de ce projet ? Est-ce qu'une description des risques est disponible ? Qui est responsable pour la mettre à jour périodiquement ?
3. Comment le projet s'intègre-t-il dans les mécanismes de coordination existants à tous les niveaux (zonal, territoriale et provinciale) ?
 - a. Sous-question : est-ce que vous avez des réunions ou d'autres échanges avec les autres organisations travaillant sur ce projet ou travaillant dans le même domaine ?
 - b. Sous-question : est-ce que vous avez participé dans les échanges au niveau régional dans le cadre de ce projet ? Si oui, lesquels ?
 - c. Sous question : Est-ce que les sujets traités /abordés étaient toujours pertinents par rapport à la question foncière ?
 - d. Sous question : Avez-vous remarqué une valeur ajoutée du projet/SFCG au niveau de ces échanges par rapport aux autres échanges auxquels vous avez participé dans le même domaine ?

Efficacité

4. Quels progrès vers les résultats attendus le projet a-t-il atteint dans les pays dans lesquels vous travaillez ?
5. Les programmations radio dans votre pays ont-elles réussi à (RRR):
 - a. Atteindre l'audience ciblée ? [Reach]
 - b. Résonner auprès de leurs audiences (ont-elles compris les messages, considèrent-elles les thèmes et les messages abordés comme pertinents) ? [Resonance]
 - c. Arriver à ce que leur audience internalise l'information ou les messages abordés ? Quel effet sur leurs connaissances, attitudes et/ou comportement par rapport à la gestion des problématiques foncières ? SVP donnez des exemples de changement d'attitudes/comportement que vous avez observé, si possible. [Response]
6. Les activités régionales et les subventions à des projets communautaires ont-elles eu une valeur ajoutée pour la résolution des conflits fonciers au niveau communautaire ?
 - a. Sous question : Quelles sont les principales faiblesses que vous avez relevées au cours de la mise en œuvre de ce projet qui ont affecté le niveau d'atteinte des résultats attendus – Citez au moins deux ?
7. Avez-vous noté l'existence d'un mécanisme de capitalisation des leçons apprises au cours de la mise en œuvre du projet, lequel mécanisme aurait abouti au changement/réaménagement du cadre logique pour s'adapter au contexte ?
8. Que recommanderiez-vous pour remédier aux défis rencontrés dans l'avenir dans l'optique de la maximisation du degré d'atteinte des résultats attendus du projet ?

Impact

9. Quelle est votre compréhension du changement visé par le projet ?
10. Est-ce que vous pensez que le programme a atteint ce changement ? Si oui, comment ?
11. Est-ce que des facteurs externes ont compromis ou contribué positivement à la réalisation de la théorie du changement ?
12. Quels ont été les résultats (au niveau des changements des pratiques et au niveau institutionnel) attendus et inattendus (positifs et négatifs) du programme ?
 - a. Pour les partenaires radio ?
 - b. Pour les structures foncières gouvernementales et traditionnelles ?
 - c. Pour les associations locales ?
 - d. Pour les médiateurs locaux ?
13. Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.

Durabilité

14. Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
15. Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
16. Le projet a-t-il eu un effet sur la qualité des programmes radios sur les questions foncières, et sur la professionnalisation des radios communautaires partenaires dans le projet ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
17. Le projet a-t-il permis la mise en place de nouveaux systèmes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
18. Quelles sont les contraintes éventuelles qui pourraient affecter la continuité des acquis du projet après le retrait du bailleur d'après vous (en termes techniques, financiers ou autres) ?

Questionnaire pour le l'entretien individuel avec le bailleur de fonds

Date d'entretien :	Nom du répondant:
Localité :	Fonction et organisation:
Facilitateur :	Tel:
Traduction : 1...Oui 2...Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Langue :

Contexte

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier dans la région des Grands Lacs en Afrique au cours du projet ?
2. Comment le projet s'intègre-t-il dans les mécanismes de coordination existants à tous les niveaux (zonal, territoriale et provinciale) ?
 - a. Sous-question : est-ce que vous avez participé dans les échanges ou à la coordination avec d'autres bailleurs de fonds au niveau régional ou national ?
3. Quels sont les risques principaux pour ce type de projet ?

Efficacité

4. Quels progrès vers les résultats attendus le projet a-t-il atteint ?
5. Est-ce que vous avez visité les sites où ce projet a travaillé ? Si oui, avec quelle périodicité ?
6. Selon vous, les programmations radio sont-elles un mode efficace pour influencer les attitudes et/ou comportement par rapport à la gestion des problématiques foncières ? SVP donnez des exemples de changement d'attitudes/comportement que vous avez observé, si possible.
7. Les activités régionales et les subventions à des projets communautaires ont-elles eu une valeur ajoutée pour la résolution des conflits fonciers au niveau communautaire ?
 - a. Sous question : comment ce type de subvention /activité régionale s'accorde-t-il avec les formations et les activités plus typiques dans ce domaine ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
8. Comment les données sur le suivi du programme ont été réunies ? Est-ce que vous êtes satisfaits avec la qualité des données ? Comment le cadre logique a été utilisé par l'équipe du projet ?
 - a. Sous question : Quelles sont les principales faiblesses que vous avez relevées au cours de la mise en œuvre dans la mise en œuvre ce projet qui ont affecté le niveau d'atteinte des résultats attendus – Citez au moins deux ?
9. Avez-vous noté l'existence d'un mécanisme de capitalisation des leçons apprises au cours de la mise en œuvre du projet, lequel mécanisme aurait abouti au changement/réaménagement du cadre logique pour s'adapter au contexte ?
10. Que recommanderiez-vous pour remédier aux défis rencontrés dans l'avenir dans l'optique de la maximisation du degré d'atteinte des résultats attendus du projet ?

Impact

11. Quelle est votre compréhension de la théorie du changement de ce projet ? Qu'est-ce que le projet vise à faire et comment ?
12. Dans quelle mesure le programme a-t-il réalisé sa théorie du changement ? Est-ce que des facteurs externes ont compromis ou contribué positivement à la réalisation de la théorie du changement ?
13. Quels ont été les résultats (au niveau des changements des pratiques et au niveau institutionnel) attendus et inattendus (positifs et négatifs) du programme ?
 - a. Pour les partenaires radio ?
 - b. Pour les structures foncières gouvernementales et traditionnelles ?

- c. Pour les associations locales ?
 - d. Pour les médiateurs locaux ?
14. Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.

Durabilité

15. Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
16. Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
17. Le projet a-t-il eu un effet sur la qualité des programmes radios sur les questions foncières, et sur la professionnalisation des radios communautaires partenaires dans le projet ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
18. Le projet a-t-il permis la mise en place des nouveaux systèmes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers ? SVP Donnez un exemple que vous avez observé.
19. Quelles sont les contraintes éventuelles qui pourraient affecter la continuité des acquis du projet après le retrait du financement d'après-vous (en termes techniques, financiers ou autres) ?

Questionnaire pour les partenaires nationaux et les autres organisations (externes) travaillant dans le même domaine

Contexte et coordination

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours de dernières 5 années : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques ?
2. SVP donnez-nous une courte description de votre intervention. Quel sont les points commun avec le projet de SFCG ? Dans quelles régions votre projet est-il mise en œuvre et pourquoi vous les avez choisis ?
3. Comment coordonnez-vous avec le projet de SFCG ? Est-ce que vous avez mis en œuvre certaines activités ensemble ?
 - a. Sous-question : et avec d'autres organisations travaillant dans le domaine des conflits fonciers ?
4. Comment jugez-vous mécanismes de coordination existants à tous les niveaux (zonal, territorial, provincial et national) ?
5. Avez-vous remarqué une valeur ajoutée du projet de SFCG par rapport aux autres projets que vous avez observé dans le même domaine ?

Questionnaire pour le l'entretien individuel avec les représentants des OSC qui ont bénéficié des subventions

Date d'entretien :	Nom du répondant:
Localité :	Fonction et organisation:
Facilitateur :	Tel:
Traduction : 1...Oui 2...Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Langue :

Contexte

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours du projet : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques ?
2. Comment le projet s'intègre-t-il dans les mécanismes de coordination existants à tous les niveaux (zonal, territoriale et provinciale) ?
 - a. Sous-question : est-ce que vous avez des réunions ou d'autres échanges avec les autres organisations travaillant sur ce projet ou travaillant dans le même domaine ?
 - b. Sous-question : est-ce que vous avez participé dans les échanges au niveau régional dans le cadre de ce projet ? Si oui, lesquels ?
 - c. Sous question : Est-ce que les sujets traités /abordés jour étaient toujours pertinents par rapport à la question foncière ?
 - d. Sous question : Avez-vous remarqué une valeur ajoutée du projet/SFCG au niveau de ces échanges par rapport aux autres échanges auxquels vous avez participé dans le même domaine ?

Efficacité

3. Quels progrès vers les résultats attendus le projet a-t-il atteint dans le pays dans lequel vous travaillez ? Est-ce que vous avez observé des résultats inattendus ?
4. Quelles activités avez-vous organisé à l'aide de subvention reçu ? Est-ce que ces activités ont réussi à améliorer les connaissances des bénéficiaires sur la gestion foncière ? Combien des personnes ont bénéficié directement de ces activités ?
5. Quelles sont les défis majeurs qui affectent négativement l'efficacité de vos activités ? Comment y remédier ?
6. Comment collectez-vous les données sur les bénéficiaires directs des activités que votre organisation a mis en œuvre dans le cadre de ce projet ?
7. Les subventions aux projets communautaires ont-elles eu une valeur ajoutée pour la résolution des conflits fonciers au niveau communautaire ?
 - a. Sous question : comment vos activités – dans le cadre de cette subvention – ont-t-elles complété les activités dans ce domaine dans votre communauté ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
 - b. Quel type d'appui avez-vous reçu de SFCG au cours de la mise en œuvre de votre projet?
 - c. Voyez-vous une différence dans la manière dont les communautés perçoivent le travail de votre organisation, avant et après la mise en oeuvre du projet subventionné par SFCG ?
 - d. Quelles sont les défis majeurs relevés dans la mise en œuvre de votre projet ?
 - e. Que recommanderiez-vous dans l'avenir dans le sens de la maximisation du degré d'atteinte des résultats attendus ?

Impact

8. Qu'est-ce que le projet vise à faire et comment ?
9. Dans quelle mesure le programme a-t-il réalisé l'impact désiré ? Est-ce que des facteurs externes ont compromis ou contribué positivement à la réalisation de l'impact ?
10. Est-ce que vous avez observé des changements de comportement ou d'attitudes suite aux activités subventionnés ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.
11. Quels sont les nouveaux mécanismes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers établis avec l'aide du projet ? Est-ce que votre organisation a participé dans ce mécanisme ? Si oui, quelle était votre expérience, est-ce que vous pensez que ce type de collaboration a donné des résultats ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.
12. Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
13. D'une manière générale, qu'est-ce qui a changé dans votre façon d'agir ou de faire devant un conflit foncier (en comparant avant et après le projet) ? Est-ce que vous attribuez ce changement observé aux effets du projet ?

Durabilité

14. Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
15. Est-ce que vous allez continuer de rencontrer les autres acteurs fonciers dans le cadre de mécanismes établis avec l'aide de ce projet ? Est-ce que les autres acteurs ont la volonté de continuer cette collaboration et coordination ?
16. Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
17. Quels sont les contraintes éventuelles qui pourraient affecter la continuité des acquis du projet après le retrait du bailleur d'après-vous ?

Questionnaire pour l'entretien individuel avec les représentants des radios

Date d'entretien :	Nom du répondant:
Localité :	Fonction et organisation:
Facilitateur :	Tel:
Traduction : 1...Oui 2...Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Langue :

Contexte

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours du projet : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques ?
2. Comment le projet s'intègre-t-il dans les mécanismes de coordination existants à tous les niveaux (zonal, territoriale et provinciale) ?

Efficacité

3. Qui sont les participants et/ou invités dans vos programmes (par SMS, appels téléphoniques ou sur le web)? Cette participation a-t-elle évolué au cours des cinq dernières années? Avez-vous des statistiques périodiques pour démontrer l'évolution de la participation ?
4. Les programmations radio dans votre pays ont-elles réussi à (RRR):
 - a. Atteindre l'audience ciblée ? [Reach] – Donnez un exemple concret
Sous question : Si oui, quel a été le facteur de succès ?
Sous question : Si non, quel a été le facteur d'échec ?
Sous question : Combien de personnes estimez-vous ont écouté les émissions produites avec l'appui du projet ?
 - b. Résonner auprès de leurs audiences (ont-elles compris les messages, considèrent-elles les thèmes et les messages abordés comme pertinents) ? [Resonance] : Donnez un exemple concret
Sous question : Si oui, quel a été le facteur de succès ?
Sous question : Si non, quel a été le facteur d'échec ?
 - c. Arriver à ce que leur audience internalise l'information ou les messages abordés ? [Response]
Sous question : Si oui, quel a été le facteur de succès ?
Sous question : Si non, quel a été le facteur d'échec ?
 - d. Quel effet sur leurs connaissances, attitudes et/ou comportement par rapport à la gestion des problématiques foncières ? SVP donnez des exemples de changement d'attitudes/comportement que vous avez observé, si possible. [Response]
5. Comment appréciez-vous les formations « in situ » bénéficiés par les journalistes de votre radio (la qualité du contenu des modules, les formateurs et leurs méthodologies de formation) ?
6. Est-ce que le but de ces formations a été atteint au niveau de votre radio ?
7. Avez-vous constaté une valeur ajoutée de ces formations au sujet de résolution des conflits fonciers au niveau communautaire ? – Donnez un exemple.
 - a. Sous question : Comment les formations reçues s'accordent-t-elles avec les besoins existants dans le domaine de gestion des conflits fonciers ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
8. Est-ce que le choix de l'usage des radios a été, selon vous, un choix judicieux dans le cadre de la résolution des conflits ? SVP justifiez votre réponse.
9. Quelles sont les faiblesses relevées dans la mise en œuvre du projet ?
10. Que recommanderiez-vous dans l'avenir dans le sens de la maximisation du degré d'atteinte des résultats attendus ?

Impact

11. Est-ce que vous avez observé des changements de comportement ou d'attitudes suite aux émissions radio ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.
12. Est-ce que vous avez observé l'établissement des nouveaux mécanismes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers dans votre communauté avec l'aide du projet ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.
13. Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
14. D'une manière générale qu'est-ce qui a changé dans la performance de votre personnel et que vous imputez d'une manière ou d'une autre à l'intervention de SFCG dans le cadre de votre partenariat ?

Durabilité

15. Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
16. Est-ce que vous allez continuer de rencontrer les autres acteurs fonciers dans le cadre de mécanismes établis avec l'aide de ce projet ? Est-ce que les autres acteurs ont la volonté de continuer cette collaboration et coordination ?
17. Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
18. Le projet a-t-il eu un effet sur la qualité des programmes radios sur les questions foncières, et sur la professionnalisation des radios communautaires partenaires dans le projet ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
19. Quelles sont les contraintes éventuelles qui pourraient affecter la continuité des acquis du projet après le retrait du bailleur d'après-vous (en termes techniques, financiers ou autres) ?

Questionnaire pour les groupes de discussion avec les bénéficiaires des formations ou des séances d'échanges d'expériences (médiateurs, journalistes, sociétés civiles et représentants du Gouvernement)

Date d'entretien :	Nom du répondant:
Localité :	Fonction et organisation:
Facilitateur :	Tel:
Traduction : 1...Oui 2...Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Langue :

Contexte

1. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours du projet : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques ?
2. Est-ce que les sujets traités/abordés étaient toujours pertinents ?

Efficacité

3. A quelle formation ou séance d'échange d'expérience avez-vous participé ?
4. Comment avez-vous été sélectionné pour cette activité ?
5. Comment appréciez-vous la qualité de ces formations (contenu des modules, formateur, méthodologie utilisée, etc.) ?
6. Quels sont les faiblesses relevées au niveau de la mise en œuvre des activités de formations/échanges d'expérience ?
7. Que recommanderiez-vous dans l'avenir dans le sens de la maximisation du degré d'atteinte des résultats attendus ?

Impact

8. Est-ce que les formations reçues et les expériences partagées par les participants lors des échanges locaux et régionaux vous ont été utiles pour la suite dans votre travail ? Si oui en quoi, sinon pourquoi ?
9. Est-ce que vous avez observé des changements de comportement ou d'attitudes suite aux formations reçues ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.

10. Et vous personnellement, qu'est-ce que vous avez changé dans votre façon de faire /d'agir dans votre travail de facilitation de résolution des conflits fonciers ? SVP donnez un exemple d'une situation concrète, si possible.
11. Quel sont les nouveaux mécanismes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers établis avec l'aide du projet ? Est-ce que vous avez participé dans ce mécanisme ? Si oui, quelle était votre expérience, est-ce que vous pensez que ce type de collaboration a donné des résultats escompté ? SVP donnez un exemple, si possible.
12. Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, veuves, handicapés etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.

Durabilité

13. Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible.
14. Est-ce que vous allez continuer de rencontrer les autres acteurs fonciers dans le cadre de mécanismes établis avec l'aide de ce projet ? Est-ce que les autres acteurs ont la volonté de continuer cette collaboration et coordination ?
15. Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ? SVP donnez un exemple que vous avez observé, si possible
16. Quelles sont les contraintes éventuelles qui pourraient affecter la continuité des acquis du projet après le retrait du bailleur d'après-vous (en termes techniques, financiers ou autres) ?

Questionnaire pour les groupes de discussion avec les bénéficiaires indirects de la médiation, des programmes radio et des projets subventionnés (membres des communautés locales, hommes et femmes séparément)

NB : les réponses à ce questionnaire seront utilisées premièrement pour trianguler avec les résultats de l'enquête quantitative. Les questions sont donc tirées de ce questionnaire.

1. Existe-t-il des conflits fonciers au sein de votre communauté?
2. Quelles sont les principales causes de ces conflits aujourd'hui ?
3. Quel est selon vous, le niveau de la participation de la société civile et des chefs traditionnels dans la prise des décisions politiques en matière foncière ?
4. Les membres de la société civile, les autorités locales ainsi que les membres du gouvernement, collaborent-ils ensemble pour régler les questions foncières dans votre milieu ?
 - a. Sous-question : Les membres de la société civile de votre milieu, organisent-ils des rencontres pour traiter les questions liées aux conflits fonciers ?
5. La médiation a-t-elle pris de l'ampleur comme méthode de résolution des conflits fonciers dans votre communauté au cours des cinq dernières années ?
 - a. Si oui, comment ? En avez-vous bénéficié ?
 - b. Votre conflit a-t-il été résolu ?
 - c. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans l'approche par rapport à avant ? Avez-vous des exemples/histoires personnelles à partager ?
6. Avez-vous déjà écouté une émission radio ou un documentaire vidéo sur les conflits fonciers ainsi que les solutions y afférentes ?
 - a. Si certains participants répondent oui : Pensez-vous que les moyens de résolution des conflits proposés dans ces programmes permettent l'entente et la consolidation de la paix ?
7. Quelles sont vos émissions radio préférées ? Pourquoi ?

Instruction : Si les émissions de Search ne sont pas citées, il faudra les citer et demander pourquoi les gens ne les écoutent pas.

Questionnaire pour les groupes de discussion avec les médiateurs non-formés

1. Quels conflits existe-il dans votre communauté locale?
2. Quelle est votre approche de la médiation des conflits ? Veuillez donner des exemples.
3. Quel est le nombre de conflits pour lesquels vous avez fait de la médiation dans les derniers 12 mois ?
4. De quel appui avez-vous besoin pour votre travail de médiation ?
5. Avez-vous bénéficié d'une formation à médiation ?
6. Avez-vous entendu parler des formations que SFCG offre pour les médiateurs ?
7. Pensez-vous que vous êtes perçu comme un médiateur crédible dans votre communauté locale ? Veuillez expliquer pourquoi.

QUESTIONNAIRE POUR L'ENQUÊTE QUANTITATIVE

CONFIDENTIALITE

Les informations fournies au moyen du présent questionnaire restent confidentielles. En conséquence, elles ne peuvent en aucune manière être communiquées à une administration fiscale, de contrôle économique ou judiciaire.

PRÉSENTATION ET CONSENTEMENT APRÈS INFORMATION

Bonjour. Je m'appelle _____. Je travaille pour Conflict Management Consulting. Nous effectuons une enquête nationale sur *la participation citoyenne autour des problématiques foncières sensibles pour la prévention des conflits dans la Région des Grands Lacs* (Burundi / Rwanda / RDC). Les informations que nous collectons peuvent inspirer les politiques publiques. De plus, les partenaires techniques et financiers de la Région pourront identifier aisément les secteurs nécessitant leur soutien.

Vous avez été sélectionné pour cette enquête. Nous voudrions vous poser quelques questions sur cette étude que nous sommes en train de mener. Les questions prennent habituellement entre 15 et 20 minutes. Toutes les informations que vous nous donnerez sont strictement confidentielles et ne seront transmises à personne d'autres que les membres de l'équipe d'enquête.

Vous n'êtes pas obligé de participer à cette enquête, mais nous espérons que vous accepterez d'y participer car votre opinion est très importante. S'il arrivait que je pose une question à laquelle vous ne voulez pas répondre, dites-le moi et je passerai à la question suivante ; vous pouvez également interrompre l'interview à n'importe quel moment.

Si vous souhaitez plus d'informations sur l'enquête, vous pouvez contacter les personnes figurant sur cette fiche.

L'ENQUÊTÉ ACCEPTE DE RÉPONDRE = 1 L'ENQUÊTÉ REFUSE DE RÉPONDRE = 2 FIN

Avez-vous des questions à me poser ? Si non, puis-je commencer l'interview maintenant ?

Signature de l'enquêteur/: _____

Date: _____

II: LOCALISATION ET IDENTIFICATION

Province		<input type="text"/>
Commune/District		<input type="text"/>
Colline/Secteur		<input type="text"/>
Sous-colline/Cellule/Village		<input type="text"/>
Nom de l'enquêteur	
Date d'enquête:	Jour/mois/année	___/___/___
Nom du superviseur	

Coordonnées GPS	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
 m

II: CARACTÉRISTIQUES SOCIODÉMOGRAPHIQUES DES ENQUÊTÉS

I1. Numéro d'Identification de l'Enquêté (ID) :	Entrez le code ou la valeur des données dans cette colonne	<input type="text"/>
I2. Nom et prénom de l'enquêté :		
I3. Sexe	1. Masculin 2. Féminin	<input type="text"/>
I4. Statut dans le ménage	1. Chef de ménage 2. Conjoint du chef de ménage 3. Enfant du chef de ménage 4. Parenté du chef de ménage 5. Sans lien de parenté	<input type="text"/>
I5. Etat civil	1. Marié(e) 2. Célibataire 3. Veuf (ve) 4. Union libre / Concubinage 5. Divorcé(e) Séparé(e)	<input type="text"/>

I6. Age		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
I7. Niveau d'instruction	1. Sans instruction 2. Primaire/Fondamentq11 3. Secondaire Cycle1/Fondam 2 4. Secondaire Cycle2/Fondam3 5. Université	<input type="checkbox"/>
I8. Profession	Voir Code	<input type="checkbox"/>

Codes des activités structurées

01. Agriculture, Elevage et Pêche 02. Activités extractives 03 Activités de fabrication artisanale et industrielle 04. Construction 05. Commerce 06. Education 07 Santé et Action sociale 08. Transport, Entreposage et Communications 09. Administration Publique et Défense 10. Réparation véhicules/motos ou appareils domestiques 11. Autres activités de services collectifs

Codes des activités non structurées

12. Petit commerce/Ambulant 13. Vendre de la bière locale 14. Maçonnerie 15. Menuiserie 16. Charpentier 17. Potier 18. Vannier 19. Meunier

III. INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES SUR LES CONFLITS FONCIERS

Q1. Lesquels conflits fonciers existent au sein de votre communauté? (<i>Plusieurs réponses possibles - l'enquêteur ne doit pas nommer les sources</i>)	0. Aucun conflit foncier rapporté 1. Limite des champs 2. Accès à la terre 3. Conflit d'héritage 4. Conflits entre agriculteurs et éleveurs 5. Autres conflits foncier à préciser :	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Q2. Quelles sont les principales causes de ces conflits aujourd'hui ? (<i>Plusieurs réponses possibles - l'enquêteur ne doit pas nommer les sources</i>)	1. Insuffisance des terres 2. Intérêt économique 3. Intérêt politique 4. Absence mécanismes de protection 5. Pauvreté 6. Manque de communication 7. Sentiment de supériorité d'une communauté par rapport aux autres 8. Absence de la justice/ Injustice 9. Autres à préciser :	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

IV. ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION SUR LES CONFLITS FONCIERS ET PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE AUX DÉCISIONS POLITIQUES

Q3. Avez-vous accès aux informations sur les problèmes fonciers et/ou sur les mécanismes appropriés pour résoudre un conflit foncier ?	1. Totalement d'accord 2. D'accord 3. Moyennement 4. Pas d'accord 5. Pas du tout d'accord	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q4. Par quelles sources avez-vous accès à ces informations? (<i>Plusieurs réponses possibles - l'enquêteur ne doit pas nommer les sources</i>)	1. Radio 2. Théâtre Participatif 3. Formation 4. TV 5. Réunion communautaire de sensibilisation 6. Projections Vidéos 7. Tribune d'Expression Populaire 8. Autres (à préciser :)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q5. L'information reçue vous aide-t-elle à	1. Oui 2. Non	

aborder les questions foncières de manière pacifique ?	98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q6. Avez-vous déjà participé aux programmes radio traitant des questions foncières dans votre milieu?	1. Oui 2. Non 98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. COLLABORATION ENTRE ACTEURS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE ET LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES DANS LES QUESTIONS SENSIBLES (PROBLÈMES FONCIERS)

Q7. Quel est selon vous, le niveau de la participation de la société civile et des chefs traditionnels dans la prise des décisions politiques en rapport avec les questions foncières?	1. Très faible 2. Bas 3. Moyen 4. Haut 5. Très haut 98. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q8. Quel est selon vous, le niveau de participation de la société civile et des chefs traditionnels par rapport aux questions foncières ?	1. Très faible 2. Bas 3. Moyen 4. Haut 5. Très haut 98. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q9. A votre avis, peut-on dire que les politiques et les réglementations mise en œuvre par le gouvernement pour résoudre les conflits fonciers, sont transparentes et efficaces ?	1. Totalement d'accord 2. D'accord 3. Moyennement 4. Pas d'accord 5. Pas du tout d'accord	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q10. Les membres de la société civile, les autorités locales ainsi que les membres du gouvernement, collaborent-ils ensemble pour régler les questions foncières dans votre milieu ?	1. Totalement d'accord 2. D'accord 3. Moyennement 4. Pas d'accord 5. Pas du tout d'accord	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q11. Les membres de la société civile de votre milieu, organisent-ils des rencontres pour traiter les questions liées aux conflits fonciers ?	1. Totalement d'accord 2. D'accord 3. Moyennement 4. Pas d'accord 5. Pas du tout d'accord 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q12. Existe-t-il des mécanismes mis en place par la société civile dans le sens d'arbitrer et résoudre les conflits fonciers? (Si non, NSP ou pas de réponse, passer à la 15)	1. Oui beaucoup 2. Oui un peu 3. Non 98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q13. Si oui, ces mécanismes consisteraient en... ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles - l'enquêteur ne doit pas nommer les sources)	1. Dialogue direct entre les parties en conflits 2. Conseils de famille 3. Recours à la police 4. Recours aux officiers de l'armée 5. Médiateurs communautaires ou traditionnels 6. ONG impliquée dans les questions foncière 7. Recours à la justice / tribunaux	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	8. Résignation	
Q14. La médiation a-t-elle pris de l'ampleur comme méthode de résolution des conflits fonciers dans votre communauté au cours des cinq dernières années ?	1. Oui 2. Non 98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	
Q15. Quelles sont les 3 principales limites des acteurs locaux impliqués dans la prévention et la résolution des conflits fonciers ? <i>(Plusieurs réponses possibles - l'enquêteur ne doit pas nommer les sources)</i>	1. Manque de capacité à bien gérer les conflits fonciers (Incompétence) 2. Partialité (ils sont juges et parties) 3. Procédures trop longues et chères 4. Corruption 5. Les acteurs de résolution sont trop éloignés de chez moi 6. Ne connaissent pas la loi en matière foncière 7. Ne priorisent le règlement pacifique des conflits 8. Leurs jugements alimentent d'autres conflits 9. Autres (à préciser.....)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

VI : EMISSION SUR LES CONFLITS FONCIERS DANS LES RADIOS ET AUTRES

Q16. Quels sont vos 5 programmes radio préférés (que vous écoutez régulièrement) ?	Listez les noms de 5 programmes radios : 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
Q17. Avez-vous déjà écouté une émission radio sur les conflits fonciers ainsi que les solutions y afférentes ? <i>(Si Jamais et si NSP allez a la question 19)</i>	1. Oui 2. Non 3. Jamais 98. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q18. Si oui, citez au moins une émission radio ?	Précisez au moins une émission radio :	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q19. Avez-vous déjà suivi un documentaire vidéo sur les problèmes fonciers?	1. Oui 2. Non 98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q20. Pensez-vous que les moyens de résolution des conflits proposés dans ces programmes permettent l'entente et la consolidation de la paix ? <i>(A poser si l'enquêté a déjà écouté le programme radio)</i>	1. Oui 2. Non 98. NSP 99. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>

Annexe 2: Informateurs clés

Burundi

Nom et prénom	Fonction	Organisation
Floride Ahitungiye	Directrice	SFCG -Burundi
Jerôme	Point Focal Projet d'Entente	SFCG -Burundi
Janvier Ndagijimana	DME Assistant	SFCG -Burundi
Annonciate Nizigiyimana	Conseiller DGRS	MDPHASG
Cyprien Ndayizamba	Vice-Président	ASENABU
Célestin Ndayitakiye	Journaliste	Radio Ijwi Ry'umukenyezi
Athanase Bizimana	Conseiller Juridique P.F	CNTB
Joseph Bizimana	membre	CNTB
Elysée Niyubahwe	Directeur	Radio UMUCO FM
Onesphore Niyungeko	Directeur	Radio STAR FM
Innocent Kabura	Président	Association Twuzuzanye
Juvéna Ndayisaba	Conseiller	Direction des Titres fonciers
Narcisse Ntihakose	Représentant Légal	Faj Pacebu
Denys Nzohabonimana	Secrétaire Exécutif	Conseil National des Bashingantahe
Jean Paul Nicondindiriye	Ex-point focal du projet	SFCG-Burundi
Jérôme Niyonzima	Coordonateur	Studio Ijambo-SFCG
Ernest Ndikumana	Directeur	Cadastre National
Omer Niyonkuru	Directeur Général	Aménagement du territoire et PPF
Damien Macumi	Secrétaire Permanent	Commission foncière Nationale
Mitterand Ndayegamiye	Directeur	Ijwi r'y'Umukenyenzi
Léonard Nduwayo Juma	Directeur Général ai	RTNB
Samson Maniradukunda	Directeur	Radio Isanganiro
Annonciate Twagirayezu	Chef de Projet-adjoint	Projet-PGGF
Marie Goreth Bwoyero	Représentante locale de l'Asso. DUSHIREHAMWE	Association Dushirehamwe
Elie Bisakumbwa	Secrétaire Permanent	CDJP (Commission Diocésain Justice et Paix)-Bubanza

Rwanda

Nom et prénom	Fonction	Organisation
Narcisse Kalisa	Directeur National, Rwanda	SFCG Rwanda
Théogène Mugisha	Responsable du suivi et évaluation.	SFCG Rwanda
Jean Paul Ntezimana	Point Focal du Projet	SFCG Rwanda
Théodosie Harerimana	Coordinateur des programmes	SDA Iriba
Callixte Gatsimbanyi	Directeur et Président	SDA Iriba
Alexis Habimana	Gestionnaire des programmes	Commission Justice et Paix-Rwanda
Martine Urujeni	Directrice du Département Accès à la justice	Ministère de la Justice-Rwanda
Christine Kayirangwa	Responsable des MAJ à Huye	Ministère de la Justice Rwanda
Béatrice Nyirabizimana	Responsable des MAJ à Ruhango	Ministère de la Justice Rwanda
Providence Umurungi	Directrice du département de la coopération internationale et des droits de l'Homme	Ministère de la Justice Rwanda
Pierre Claver Rutayisire	Journaliste	Radio Ishingiro-Gicumbi-Rwanda.
Idéphonse Sinabubabariraga I	Directeur de Radio Ishingiro	Radio Ishingiro-Gicumbi-Rwanda
Jean Lambert Gatara	Directeur des Programmes	Radio Sango Star; Kigali, Rwanda
Marie Régine Gacinya	Journaliste	Radio Izuba Rwanda.
Hugo Jombwe	Chef de Mission	RCN-Justice et Démocratie.
Pontien Muvala	Registraire	Registraire des terres au Rwanda, Province du Sud
Sylvain Muyombano	Responsable des politiques foncières	RLMUA, ex- RNRA-Rwanda
Anastase Nabahire	Ex coordinateur du secrétariat des comités des médiateurs(Abunzi).	Ministère de la Justice.
Dr Fidèle Masengo	Ex-directeur adjoint du projet Rwanda Land Project-USAID et actuellement directeur de Kigali International Arbitration center.	KIAC Rwanda.
Jean Bosco Nzabilinda		Mission of Hope Rwanda

RDC

Nom et prénom	Fonction	Organisation
Jeannot MUSINGILWA	Gestionnaire du Projet Terre d'entente en RDC	SFCG/Bukavu
Emmanuel RUHUNE	Assistant Chargé de Suivi et Evaluation de SFCG	SFCG/Bukavu
Dupond JERERWA	Chargé du département Média	SFCG/Bukavu
Dieudonné KAMBALE	Assistant chargé de Suivi et Evaluation SFCG/Nord Kivu	SFCG/Goma
YVES POLEPOLE	Assistant chargé de média au Nord Kivu	SFCG/Goma
LEO IRENGE	Chargé de formations	SFCG/Bukavu
Dieudonné MUBANDA	Directeur de Cabinet	Ministère Provincial des affaires foncières et agriculture du Sud Kivu
HANGI TEMBO	Directeur de Cabinet	Ministère Provincial des affaires foncières du Nord Kivu
BUSHU BUKAVU	Conseiller du ministre	Ministère Provincial des affaires foncières du Nord Kivu
JERIS KAJIBWAMI	Directeur de Cabinet	Ministère provincial de l'administration du Territoire du Nord Kivu
ZUS KAHINDIRO	Expert du ministère	Ministère provincial des affaires coutumières
MAESTRO	Expert du ministère	Ministère provincial des affaires intérieur
TITO	Conseille du ministre	Ministère provincial de l'administration du Territoire du Nord Kivu
Pascal MUNGANGA	Coordinateur provincial UN HABITAT province du Sud Kivu	UNHABITAT
Justin KAMWIRA	Coordinateur UN HABITAT province du Nord Kivu	UNHABITAT
Daniel AHULA	Chargé des affaires humanitaires	OCHA/RDC
ALAIN	CLA (Chargé de Liaison Communautaire)	MONUSCO/Affaires civiles/COB Nyanzale
Pontien SERUGENDO	Animateur SATERC au Nord Kivu	STAREC
ERIC MURAIRI	Chargé de terrain	FAT/GL
Jean Batiste SAFARI	Coordinateur	IFDP
Rubin MUHIMA	Coordinateur	SCC
JACQUES	Animateur Terrain	SCC
ISAAC	Chef d'Antenne	AAP
Emmanuel KAMANZI	Membre et conseiller	AFCOD
	Président	CAGEL
FREDERIC NZARAMBA	Concessionnaire	Notable
OBEDI KARAFULU	Président du comité des anciens ouvriers SICIA	Comité des ouvriers SICIA
BENX KATONJI	Chargé des commerciales	RTNC
Primo BAUMA	Chef de groupement	Groupement

	Président du CLPC/KAMURONZA	CLPC
KAND	Chef de village	Village
Laurent NYANGE	Journaliste	RTNC
Egide RUBERANGIZA	Chef de Division de la circonscription foncière de Masisi et auparavant pour Walikale et Masisi	Cadatre
CTHOMBE	Conservateur des Titres immobiliers de la circonscription foncière de Masisi et auparavant pour Goma et Nyiragongo	Titres Immobiliers
AMANI	Membre du Radio club	Radio Rubaya
INNOCENT	Animateur Terrain CNR	CNR
BAENI	Gardien de coutume	Collectivité
MATEENE	Chef de village Nyange	Village
Primo BAUMA	Chef de groupement KAMURONZA	Groupement
	Président du CLPC Kamuronza	CLPC
	Chef de village Kingi	Village
AUGUSTIN	Président	JCOM
Jolie MUNGIKO KASHAVU	Conseillère	CAFPDI
KAHINDO BAHATI	Membre	CAFPDI
FAIDA NDOOLE	Conseillère	CAFPDI
NOELA BUNYERE	Membre	CAFPDI
Innocente BHOZE	Membre	CAFPDI
Eugénie MASIKA		
KIBANJA SHANDWE	Conseillère	CAFPDI
Etienne MUTEMBE	Président de la CJP	CJP/CATHOLIQUE
	Curée de la Paroisse Catholique	Eglise catholique
BAHATI MALAKI	Secrétaire Admiratif	Poste d'État
KASEMBE KAMUNDALA	Chef de Poste	ANR
Laurent	Secrétaire administratif	Groupement BUZI
BISHANDO	Concessionnaire	Notable/Masisi
Jacques	Propriétaire terrien	Notable/Walikale
KAMBALE	Propriétaire terrien	Notable/Lubero
	Exploitant agricole	Notable/Rusthuru
KAPEKA Justin-Marius	Journaliste	SFCG
CHIZUNGU NZIGIRE Déodatte	Chef de bureau technique	Cadastre BKV
TSHIBAMBE Olga	Technicien	Cadastre BKV
KILONGA Baudouin	Chef de Division	
MANGO AZONI Thierry	Secrétaire	ASPDE
MUHAMBIKWA Luc	Chargé des programmes et mises en œuvre	ASPD
RUHUNE Emmanuel	Ass.DME	SFCG
Me MUTALISI Yves	Conseiller	Ministère Provincial des Affaires Foncières
KARIO ERAZI Dieu-merci	RSS	SFCG

KEEKA KEENGEZA David-Olivier	DME Média	SFCG
IRENGE Léon	Coordonateur chargé d'analyse des conflits	SFCG
MATABARO Jocelyne	Chef de Programme	IFDP
SAFARI Jean-Baptiste	IFDP	Coordinateur

Annexe 3: Documents utilisés

Le cadre logique

Les notes sur la planification régionale

La description narrative du projet

Rapports narratifs

L'étude de base

L'évaluation de mi-parcours

Études de cas (par pays)

Plans d'action annuels transmis au bailleur de fonds

Les vidéos produits par le projet

Journal de Outcome Mapping

Rapport de suivi des productions de studio Ijambo, Février 2017

Annexe 4: Termes de référence

English Summary: Search for Common Ground is looking for a consultant/team of consultants to conduct the final evaluation of the Terre d'Entente Great Lakes regional project taking place in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. The project aims to support government actors in the region through better citizen engagement, opportunities for collaboration between civil society and local authorities, and supporting capacities of actors working for the consolidation of peace at the national level. In addition to having evaluation experience, the ideal team will have experience with land mediation and land conflict programming, as well as in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. French and English are both necessary.

1) Contexte

A propos de Search for Common Ground

Fondée en 1982, Search for Common Ground vise à transformer la manière dont le monde gère les conflits, pour s'éloigner des approches de confrontation et rechercher des solutions à travers la collaboration. Nous utilisons une approche à plusieurs facettes, utilisant le dialogue et les médias, et en travaillant avec les communautés, le gouvernement local et la société civile, pour trouver des moyens appropriés de renforcer les capacités de la société à gérer les conflits de manière constructive: de comprendre les différences et agir sur les points communs.

Le projet "Terre d'Entente"

Le projet « Terre d'Entente » est mis en œuvre par SFCG, avec le soutien du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas, et en collaboration avec trois partenaires gouvernementaux, trois partenaires de la société civile ou associations de leaders traditionnels, et 16 stations radio communautaires. Ce projet du Juillet 2012 – Juillet 2017 a pour objectif global d'appuyer les gouvernements légitimes de la région des Grands Lacs, pour qu'ils aient les capacités d'honorer les fonctions essentielles de l'Etat.

Spécifiquement, le projet cherche à atteindre trois résultats:

- Des mécanismes de participation citoyenne aux prises de décisions concernant les problématiques sensibles sont créés ou renforcés ;
- L'engagement constructif entre les acteurs de la société civile et les autorités locales autour des problématiques sensibles est renforcé ;
- La capacité des acteurs de la consolidation de la paix aux niveaux nationaux est renforcée à travers leur participation au projet (résultat transversal).

Le projet est mis en œuvre dans trois pays : le Burundi, le Rwanda et la République Démocratique du Congo (Nord et Sud Kivu).

Pour atteindre ces résultats, l'approche de SFCG consiste en une combinaison d'activités régionales suscitant un échange d'expérience entre les acteurs fonciers clés à différents niveaux, autour des politiques et meilleures pratiques de gestion foncière ; avec des activités de renforcement des capacités et des activités medias mises en œuvre au niveau de chaque pays.

Les partenaires du projet sont les suivants :

3 structures gouvernementales responsables de la gestion des questions foncières :

- Au Burundi : la Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens (CNTB);
- Au Rwanda : Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA);
- En RDC : le Ministère des Affaires Foncières;

3 structures traditionnelles et organisations de la société civile :

- Au Burundi : le Conseil National des Bashingantahe;
- Au Rwanda : le Secrétariat des Abunzi dans le Ministre de la Justice;
- En RDC : les ONG Innovation et Formation pour la Paix (IFDP) et Forum des Amis de la Terre/Grands Lacs (FAT/GL).

16 stations radio communautaire :

- Au Burundi : Umuco FM (Ngozi); Star FM (Makamba); Ijwiry-Umukenyezi (Gitega) ;
- Au Rwanda : Radio Izuba (Est); Radio Isangano (Ouest); and Radio Ishingiro (Nord) ;
- En RDC : Radio Baraka (Baraka), Radio Apide (Kamituga), Radio Tuungane (Minembwe), Radio Bubandano (Minova), Vision Shala TV et Radio FM, Messenger du Peuple (Uvira), Radio Mulangane (Walungu), Radio Debout Bunyakiri (Bunyakiri), Radio Communautaire de Kalonge (Kalonge), Radio Muungano (Fizi).

Les principales activités du projet sont :

Résultat 1:

- 160 épisodes du magazine radio « Icibare Cacu » produit et diffusé au Burundi ;
- 120 épisodes du magazine radio « Ubutaka Bwacu » produit et diffusé ;
- 96 épisodes d'un feuilleton radio sur les conflits fonciers produit et diffusés ;
- 3 programmes radio sur les conflits fonciers (100 épisodes chacun) sont produits localement par les radios partenaires (2 radio partenaires dans chaque pays) et diffusés ;
- 6 études de cas (écrites) sur des médiations de conflits fonciers ayant réussies sont produites;
- 3 vidéo-documentaires de 5-10 minutes documentant les succès du projet – 1 par pays – sont produits ;
- 6 projections de ces vidéo-documentaires – 2 par pays – sont organisées pour les autorités locales, les acteurs de la société civile et les membres de la communauté internationale.

Résultat 2:

- 3 conférences régionales d'échange d'expérience sont organisées pour un total de 90 représentants des structures gouvernementales responsables de la gestion des questions foncières ;
- 6 conférences régionales d'échange d'expérience sont organisées pour un total de 300 médiateurs traditionnels et acteurs de la société civile ;
- Au moins 9 projets communautaires – 3 par pays – sont mis en œuvre par des organisations de la société civile locales.

Résultat 3:

- 22 formations sont organisées pour 600 médiateurs traditionnels (6 formations au Rwanda, 6 au Burundi, et 10 en RDC) ;
- 12 formations « in situ » sont organisées pour le personnel de 6 stations radio communautaires (2 par pays).

2) Objectifs de l'évaluation finale

L'objectif global de cette évaluation est de capturer le changement apporté par le projet sur la transformation des conflits fonciers dans les zones ciblées, d'identifier les leçons apprises et de formuler des recommandations concrètes pour informer les futures interventions dans le domaine de la transformation des conflits fonciers dans la région des Grands Lacs. Plus précisément, l'évaluation aura les objectifs suivants:

- Identifier, à travers une revue de la littérature existante, des changements dans le contexte foncier pouvant être en lien avec les activités du projet ;
- Analyser les critères d'évaluation suivant : efficacité (analysant les indicateurs du projet), impact et durabilité des activités dans les trois pays ;
- Tirer des leçons et recommandations de ce projet pour informer l'approche d'intervention pour des programmes focalisés sur la collaboration entre les citoyens, la société civile, et la gouvernance, en particulier dans le contexte des conflits fonciers.

Les résultats de cette évaluation sont destinés avant tout au staff du projet « Terre d'Entente », mais aussi à tous les acteurs œuvrant dans le domaine foncier dans la sous-région des Grands Lacs et au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas. Dans chaque pays de mise en œuvre, SFCG organisera une réunion de partage et réflexion autour des résultats de l'évaluation pour le staff et les partenaires du projet. SFCG partagera également les documents suivants avec le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas : les rapports d'évaluation détaillés pour chaque pays, un résumé exécutif des résultats et recommandations clés au niveau régional.

Lignes d'enquête

L'évaluation finale devra apporter des informations et une analyse sur les éléments suivants:

Analyse contextuelle et revue de la littérature

Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le contexte foncier au cours du projet : de la médiation, des conflits, et des politiques foncières, et en termes du dialogue/transparence au tour de ces politiques?

Efficacité

Quels progrès vers les résultats attendus le projet a-t-il atteint dans chaque pays ?

Les programmations radio dans les trois pays ont-elles réussi à (RRR):

Atteindre l'audience ciblée ? [Reach]

Résonner auprès de leurs audiences (ont-elles compris les messages, considèrent-elles les thèmes et les messages abordés comme pertinents) ? [Resonance]

Arriver à ce que leur audience internalise l'information ou les messages abordés ? Quel effet sur leurs connaissances, attitudes et/ou comportement par rapport à la gestion des problématiques foncières ? [Response]

Les activités régionales et les subventions à des projets communautaires ont-elles eu une valeur ajoutée pour la résolution des conflits fonciers au niveau communautaire ?

Impact

Dans quelle mesure le programme a-t-il réalisé sa théorie du changement? Est-ce que des facteurs externes ont compromis ou contribué positivement à la réalisation de la théorie du changement?

Quels ont été les résultats (au niveau des changements des pratiques et au niveau institutionnel) attendus et inattendus (positifs et négatifs) du programme ?

Pour les partenaires radio?

Pour les structures foncières gouvernementales et traditionnelles ?

Pour les associations locales ?

Pour les médiateurs locaux ?

Le projet a-t-il encouragé l'inclusion (du genre, des ethnies, etc.) dans les processus de médiation sur les questions foncières ?

Durabilité

Le projet a-t-il permis une appropriation des informations sur les questions foncières et/ou des techniques de médiation par les acteurs locaux ?

Le projet a-t-il permis de renforcer la contribution des associations locales à la résolution pacifique des conflits fonciers dans leurs communautés ?

Le projet a-t-il eu un effet sur la qualité des programmes radios sur les questions foncières, et sur la professionnalisation des radios communautaires partenaires dans le projet?

Le projet a-t-il permis la mise en place de nouveaux systèmes de collaboration des acteurs fonciers ?

Méthodologie

Le consultant sera responsable de concevoir la méthodologie de l'évaluation finale et de développer les outils appropriés en lien avec la méthodologie utilisée pour l'étude de base et l'évaluation à mi-parcours.

La méthodologie utilisée lors de l'évaluation à mi-parcours était une méthodologie qualitative, mais pour confirmer les résultats à la fin du projet, la préférence est une approche quantitative et qualitative et s'inscrit dans une approche participative, impliquant les bénéficiaires et les non-bénéficiaires dans les communautés ciblées. La perspective du genre sera prise en considération de manière transversale.

La méthodologie de l'évaluation sera proposée par le consultant et finalisée avec le soutien de SFCG. Un guide méthodologique sera développé, détaillant les objectifs, les personnes à interroger, la méthodologie précise à adopter, les limitations et les outils adaptés à chacun des groupes ciblés par l'étude.

Livrables

SFCG attend du consultant qu'il fournisse les livrables suivants:

- Plan détaillé de l'évaluation finale, incluant la méthodologie, le planning et les outils de collectes des données qui seront validés par SFCG;
- La formation des enquêteurs ;

- La supervision de la collecte de données au Burundi, en RDC (Nord et Sud Kivu), et au Rwanda ainsi que sa participation active dans la collecte sur le terrain ;
- La supervision de l'encodage des données ;
- L'analyse des données et la production d'un premier rapport final en français pour la revue de SFCG ;
- La production d'un rapport final en français (50 pages maximum avec les annexes) comprenant les sections suivantes:
- Un résumé exécutif reprenant les résultats clés, et les recommandations;
- Une table des matières;
- La méthodologie et les limites de l'évaluation;
- L'analyse des résultats de l'évaluation (structuré autour des objectifs de l'évaluation et des indicateurs principaux du projet);
- Les conclusions de l'évaluation;
- Les recommandations pour de futures actions;
- Les annexes, y compris les outils de recherche, la liste des informateurs clés et des groupes de discussion, les termes de référence de l'évaluateur et une brève biographie de ce dernier
- Traduction du rapport en anglais ;
- Une présentation Powerpoint du rapport ;
- La remise de la base de données à SFCG dans les deux semaines suivant la fin de la saisie des données.

Support Logistique

SFCG appuiera le consultant avec des recommandations pour les aspects logistiques pour la collecte des données dans les trois pays, mais le consultant est responsable à organiser les logistiques.

Par ailleurs, SFCG partagera, la proposition et le cadre logique du projet, l'étude de base, le plan de suivi et évaluation du projet, les rapports d'évaluation des phases précédentes du projet, l'évaluation mi-parcours et tous autres documents de projet requis par le consultant externe.

Budget

Le budget de cette évaluation est 40,000 EUR, incluant les couts des logistiques et les salaires des énumérateurs et des consultants.

Calendrier

La collecte des données devra être conduite en mai 2017. Un premier draft du rapport devra être remis à SFCG le 5 juin 2017. SFCG apportera ses commentaires pour le 14 juin et la version finale du rapport est attendue de la part du consultant pour le 30 juin 2017.

Annexe 5: Tableau récapitulatif du niveau actuel des indicateurs de base

Indicateur	Valeur de référence	Cible (cadre logique)	Valeur finale
OBJECTIF GLOBAL (IMPACT): Appuyer les gouvernements de la région des Grands Lacs à avoir des capacités d'honorer les fonctions essentielles de l'Etat			
OBJECTIF SPECIFIQUE 1: Créer et renforcer des mécanismes de participation des citoyens dans l'élaboration des politiques sur les questions sociales essentielles relatives aux conflits fonciers			
I1.1. Le niveau de connaissance et d'accès des citoyens à l'information sur les questions foncières et la façon dont ils peuvent être résolus	Burundi: 72% Rwanda: 54% RDC: 76%	Burundi: 82% Rwanda: 64% RDC: 86%	Burundi: 79% Rwanda: 81% RDC: 66%
I1.2. Le niveau de participation des citoyens dans les programmes radio de prévention et résolution de conflits fonciers produit dans le cadre du projet	N/A	1,100 participants aux programmes radios (y compris 40% de femmes)	Estimé à 1,152-1,536 ⁶⁷ juste dans une émission (environ 32% des femmes)
I1.3. La perception du niveau de participation de la société civile et des chefs traditionnels aux prises de décisions politiques en ce qui concerne la prévention et la résolution des conflits fonciers	Burundi: 19% Rwanda: 13% RDC: 29%	Burundi: 29% Rwanda: 23% RDC: 39%	Burundi: 44% Rwanda: 30% RDC: 14%
I1.4. La perception du niveau de transparence des gouvernements sur les politiques et les réglementations mises en œuvre pour résoudre des questions foncières	Burundi: 22% Rwanda: 74% RDC: 27%	Burundi: 32% Rwanda: 84% RDC: 37%	Burundi: 63% Rwanda: 72% RDC: 19%
OBJECTIF SPECIFIQUE 2: Renforcer l'engagement constructif parmi et entre la société civile et les autorités locales sur les questions sociales essentielles (conflits fonciers)			
I2.1: Niveau de participation des parties prenantes: autorités gouvernementales, acteurs de la société civiles, leaders traditionnels dans les activités du projet	Burundi: 0 Rwanda: 0 RDC: 0	Burundi: 180 Rwanda: 180 RDC: 270	Burundi: 171 Rwanda: 61 RDC: 170 (y compris les officiers et les médiateurs)
I2.2: La perception du nombre d'initiatives prises par la société civile pour prévenir, arbitrer et résoudre les conflits	Burundi: 44% Rwanda: 21% RDC: 45%	Burundi: 54% Rwanda: 31% RDC: 55%	Burundi: 45% Rwanda: 69% RDC: 72%
OBJECTIF SPECIFIQUE 3: Renforcer la capacité des acteurs de consolidation de la paix existant au niveau national sur la question de la gestion des conflits fonciers à travers leur participation au projet			
I3.1: Le nombre de participants aux formations qui peuvent démontrer des connaissances et des compétences accrues après la formation	N/A	75% des participants aux formations	Réalisé, sur la base d'un échantillon des formations où un test pré- et post-formation a été administré
I3.2: Le nombre de participants aux formations qui peuvent démontrer l'utilisation pratique des compétences acquises dans leur vie quotidienne.	N/A	33% des participants aux formations	Réalisé (évaluation qualitative)

⁶⁷ Le nombre de contributeurs (personnes interviewées) dans l'émission « Mutu Sikilize Pia » varie entre 12 et 16 personnes par émission, selon l'échantillon de fiches de production. Ce nombre a été multiplié par 96 émissions sur toute la durée du projet.