"On Est Ensemble": Supporting Reconciliation and National Unity in Guinea

"Rebuilding Together": Community-Driven Reconciliation and Enhanced Communication in Guinea Forestière &

"Votons pour la paix": Supporting Participative, Transparent, Credible and Peaceful Elections in Guinea

EXTERNAL FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Acronyms

CBO   Community Based Organisation
CC   Code of Conduct
CEPI   Commission Electorale Prefectorale Independante
CESPI   Commission Electorale Sous-Prefectorale Independante
CSO   Civil Society Organization
FGD   Focus Group Discussion
GUI   Guinea
KII   Key Informant Interview
NGO   Non-Governmental Organization
SFCG   Search for Common Ground

Contents

Executive summary

Background

Since the Constitution was changed and multiparty democracy was instituted in the Republic of Guinea, every local and national election is marked by violence with deadly consequences. The violence during elections is widely believed to be caused by the divisive rhetoric from the political elite which too often promotes on ethnocentrism in order to win votes. These practices have been threatening the sociopolitical stability of the country and causing unnecessary fracture on national cohesion. One of the consequences of the contentious practices of the political leaders has been the deeply seated hatred between people from different ethnic groups throughout the country.

It is in this context that in September 2012, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) Guinea initiated the project **"On est ensemble": *Supporting Reconciliation and National Unity in Guinea*** to strengthen the capacity of key actors to facilitate reconciliation and social peace in nationwide Guinea.[1]

As in the Forest region of Guinea, intercommunity violence increased, such as violence between the Koniankes and the Guerzes that caused the death of more than one hundred people after fierce clashes in 2013, and the effects of those clashes are still being felt throughout the Forest region of the country. In September 2014, SFCG entered into a modified agreement to expand its programming activities with particular focus on Guinea's Forestière Region, in order to respond to the emerging risks of inter communal violence in the region[2]. The extension, running from September 2014 to March 2017 aims at fostering reconciliation, conflict resolution, and social peace in Guinea, and is entitled ***"Rebuilding Together: Community-Driven Reconciliation and Enhanced Communication in Forestière Guinea."*** The project was implemented in six Prefectures of the Forest region, namely Guekedou, Macenta, Nzerekore, Lola, Beyla and Yomou.

In September 2015, as presidential and local elections were approaching, there were raising tensions and community violence, SFCG obtained a 12-month extension of the project, named ***"Votons pour la paix": Supporting Participative, Transparent, Credible and Peaceful Elections in Guinea"*** aiming at supporting participative, transparent, credible and peaceful elections in Guinea[3] on a nationwide scale.

The overall project has been completed and SFCG undertook the present evaluation in order to assess their achievements, in particular of "Rebuilding Together" and "Votons pour la Paix"[4]. The evaluation separates the results of the two sub-projects, but the assessment done simultaneously, and with the same overarching goal. The external evaluation was carried out by the consulting firm Group Strategies and Leadership (GSL) which is located in Dakar, Senegal.

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[1] This corresponds to project objectives 1 – 3.
[2] This corresponds to project objectives 4 – 6.
[3] This corresponds to project objectives 7 – 9.
[4] A final evaluation of the first phase of the project was carried out, with the annexed relevant narrative reports, in May 2015. It focuses on the second phase of the project, implemented from September 2014 until March 2017.

Objectives of the evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to measure the following for the two sub-projects:

a) **The relevance**: the extent to which the projects are tailored to resolve conflicts, to the priorities of the targeted groups and beneficiaries?

b) **The effectiveness**: the extent to which the planned activities of the projects have been carried out? The extent to which the implementation of the projects has had effects on the communities in terms of changing attitudes and/or behaviors with respect to the management of conflicts and the maintenance of social cohesion?

c) **The sustainability**: the extent to which the results of the projects are likely to continue after the end of the projects?

Methodology

The methodology was based on the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data which were collected from every one of the Prefectures where the two sub-projects were implemented. A desk review based on the projects' documents such as the logical frameworks, the narrative report and the projects' proposals preceded the field data collection which lasted two weeks with three senior consultants who supervised six enumerators each.

For the qualitative data collection, one-on-one interviews were used with key informant while focus group discussions were used men and women who were involved in the projects. For the project "Votons pour la Paix", 32 Key Informant Interviews and 17 FGDs were conducted while for "Rebuilding Peace" 21 Key Informant Interviews and 13 FGDs were conducted. FGDs and KII guides were used for the data collection.

For "Votons pour la Paix", in all 1500 respondents were targeted for the quantitative data collection with 120 respondents for the big cities and 60 respondents for the small towns while for "Rebuilding Peace", 540 respondents were targeted for the survey.

Key findings

The overall project was implemented in partnership with local Civil Society Organizations and Community Based Organizations in all the targeted areas.

The collected quantitative data show that politicians' rhetoric is considered by 65% of the respondents as being the main factor that explains interethnic violence during the election process.

Among the respondents from all the communities involved in the project, 67.5% were able to name three behaviours that they adopted in order to promote peaceful elections, among those, refraining from participating to violent actions, refraining from attenting rallies where violence is likely to occur and voting peacefully were the main actions that they undertook.

Overall, more than 67% of the respondents claimed to have been well informed about the electoral process.

When asked about the sources of information that enabled them to know about the electoral process, 87% cited the media. Among those who named the media as their sources of

information, 92% could remember the slogans "Votons pour la Paix" (Votons pour la Paix) created by SFCG.

The media are capacitated by SFCG in the framework of the project in two ways, first of all, through the partnership, programs are created together and broadcast on the channels for which SFCG pays fees therefore contributing to the funding of the channels and then through the capacitation of the media professionals in order to produce quality programs that promote peace and justice for the citizens.

Sensitization through radio programming has been central to the project. In every Prefecture where it has been implemented, SFCG has initiated partnership with radio stations in order to sensitize the citizens about importance of peaceful elections. "Terrain d'entente", "Taboule", "Wontanara", "Barada" and Sissi Aminata are among the programs which organized debates centered on peace building and national reconciliation. These programs were broadcast through three national television stations which cover the whole country and through rural radios in order to reach as many citizens as possible.

The creation of the media synergy has contributed to reducing variations in the information provided to the public and the suspicions generated from conflicting reports. The information provided by the platform is generated by media professional and centralized before being disseminated to the different information outlets, consequently, the public is provided information that comes from reliable sources.

Overall, the intervention of SFCG in the pre-election context has been deemed beneficial for the communities. The participants to the FGDs argue for the most that SFCG contributes to ease pre-election tensions and to the promotion of peaceful actions.

The quantitative data has shown that the Income Generating Associations created in Beyla have been the main factor cited as a contributing to peace building. As a matter of fact, 58% of the female respondents named them as having contributed to making them set aside their animosity towards their neighbors while 27% cited the door to door sensitization and 11% of the respondents named the radio programs as the main factor.

The Nimba program was created by the SFCG Studios in order to directly reach the inhabitants of the Forest region in their local languages. It sensitizes and advocates for peaceful solutions to conflicts. The program was named by 67% of the respondents who claimed to know SFCG as an organization which operates in the field of peace building.

As for the behavior changes generated by the media productions, opinions differ according to the areas of the project's implementation. Overall, 72% of the respondents say that the media productions have made a notable change on the behavior of populations. However, while in Beyla 87% of the respondents think that there has been a great deal of improvement in the relationship between the communities, in Lola, only 19% of the respondents think so.

Conclusions

"Votons pour la Paix" has made a difference in the communities where it was being implemented. The citizens' knowledge about the sources of violence and its consequences and above all the ways in which violence can be avoided has increased and they have learned to talk about their

differences through dialogue sessions. Throughout the communities where the project was being implemented, there has been reduction in the level of violence between the communities.

The intense leveraging of the media programs in the project has been very effective for reaching the citizens. More media professionals have been capacitated to provide neutral and unbiased information to the public. The creation of a Platform composed of media professionals and Civil Society Organizations has made it possible for the information provided to the public to be more accurate and less prone to ignite violence while effectively countering the divisive rhetoric of the political elite which thought to leverage ethnocentrism to win elections.

"Rebuilding Peace in Forest Guinea" has also benefitted from the effects of "Votons pour la Paix". In all the communities targeted for the project "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea", there has been an improvement in the cohabitation between the different communities aside from Lola where animosity between belligerents around the mosque's management is still present although there has not been any outburst of violence recently. This has been made possible by the same factors that contributed to the success of "Votons pour la Paix". However, for the project "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea", the creation and support for Income Generating Associations has been deemed by women above all as the main factor that led to better communication between people who saw themselves as enemies before the project started.

Recommendations

Towards the media

➢ Maintain the Media Synergy and transform it as a permanent Table of concertation and Exchange dedicated to improving the electoral process in Guinea, as a Watchdog for the media to identify and expose the main factors that contribute to enflame the political process throughout the country. Create Media synergys at National as well as Regional levels throughout the country.

➢ The Media Synergy should also be a forum for the media professional to also improve their capacities to deliver accurate information throughout the country.

Towards Search for Common Ground

➢ **With regards to the media**

✦ SFCG should assist in the creation and the capacity building of the Media Table of Concertation for the next two years in order to help them give content to their mission and in order to identify obstacles and help remove them.

✦ The programs provided by SFCG to the media have so far made a great deal of a difference not only on the citizens but also on the capacities of the radio and Television stations, Talking Drum Studio should diversify more the programs in order to produce more programs aimed at communities in the rural areas where the education level is still low and where people are more vulnerable political vitriol.

- The social media needs to be more leveraged in the context of changing technologies. Internet on Mobile devices is relatively cheap in Guinea and more and more young people are using their mobile telephones as a way to get informed. SFCG needs to anticipate on the changes and leverage the new technologies to reach out to the maximum of young people in the country. Youtube and Facebook are currently being used by SFCG, but there is still a need to connect more to the youths so that they are informed about those SFCG channels along with other social media such as Whatsapp which is used to exchange videos faster.

➢ **With regards to the Civil Society Organizations**

A permanent platform of CSOs aimed at monitoring the effects of the political elite's discourse on the citizens' propensity to resort to violence should be set up. It will monitor and report all the excess of language noticed during the electoral process in order to ensure that elections are conducted peacefully. The monitoring platforms must be established from national to local levels with the involvement of all the many organizations operating in Guinea.

➢ **With regards to political leaders**

There has not been much involvement of political leaders in the projects. It is important to provide capacity building for the young aspiring politicians in the rural communities and small towns above all to prepare them to be understanding of the political processes and be mindful of the dangers of using ethnicity as a political instrument.

➢ **Youth organizations**

SFCG must start organizing the youths in communities that are vulnerable to violence (such as Lola) in order to prevent violence. Youth associations involving young people from different ethnic groups and sensitivities must be organized and trained on violence prevention and peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue.

➢ **Income Generating Activities**

IGA activities promotion has not been an important item in SFCG activities. However, in poverty ridden communities, the lack of jobs, idleness and poverty can be the root causes of people's vulnerability to ethnocentrism and hatred. When people are busy working and are mindful of the consequences of violence on their property, they often refrain from igniting hatred towards others. The support for women in generating income in "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" has proved it. For the projects implemented in the rural areas, it would be advisable to dedicate some resources to helping divided communities engage in IGAs together," contributing to long-term peacebuilding.

Part I: Introduction and Methodology

The present evaluation pertains to the overall project "On est ensemble", in particular the sub-projects: "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" and "Votons pour la Paix" implemented in the Republic of Guinea. The two sub-projects are closely interlinked and the work was initiated with "Rebuilding Peace in Forest Guinea" with the aim to promote reconciliation, conflict resolution and the social peace in Guinea.

In 2015, "Votons pour la Paix" was built as an extension to the project, with the purpose to contribute to participatory, transparent, credible and peaceful local and the presidential elections. The evaluation separates the results of the projects, but the assessment of the two sub-projects was conducted simultaneously, and with the same overarching goal.

Figure 1: Regional map of the Republic of Guinea

1. Introduction

1.1. Context of the evaluation

Although the Republic of Guinea has never been ravaged by a civil war or a war with its neighbors aside from some spill-over effects from the Mano River War, it presents all the characteristics of a country that has been afflicted by a protracted war: weak institutions, widespread poverty despite abundant natural resources, a history of authoritarian regimes, and ethnocentrism. Moreover, the widespread social instability throughout the country makes it prone to violent, atrocious conflict outbreaks with very deadly consequences. Among the factors that contribute to the prevailing instability are the challenges faced by the Guinean people to build strong nationalism; the constant mistrust between the different ethnic groups which compose it; the mistrust towards the different governments which have led the country since it became independent and its geographic position with its neighbors.

The Republic of Guinea is a multicultural and multiethnic nation with the four major geographic regions largely corresponding to the areas inhabited by the major linguistic groups. In Lower Guinea the major language of the Susu is a lingua franca for most of the coastal population, in the Fouta Djallon the major language is Pulaar, while in Upper Guinea the Malinke (Maninkakan) language is the most widespread. The Forest Region is home to several ethnic groups, from east to west, of Kpelle (Guerzé), Loma (Toma), and Kisi. Aside from these major ethnic groups, there are more than 20 other smaller groups throughout the country. In addition to the diversity in its ethnic composition, the population is also divided on religious basis with more than four-fifths of the population being Muslim, predominantly Sunni. Less than one-tenth of Guineans are Christian, mostly Roman Catholic and a minority still following local traditional religious practices.

One of the weaknesses of the Guinean political elite is the too often overt leaning on their respective ethnic groups when they seek to gain political positions. This situation has led to ethnic and local loyalties, becoming a restraint to the creation of national unity.

After the military coup in December 2008 and two years of regime of exception, Guinea has recently experienced democratic advances, illustrated in particular by the adoption of a new constitution and two presidential elections. But several years of instability have eroded the national capacities in many key sectors of development management. There is a certain atomicity in the centers of decision, which leads to a lack of legibility of coordination mechanisms. The presidential elections have revealed deep fractures within the Guinean society, requiring a real program of national reconciliation in order to avoid a total loss of confidence between communities and a more serious situation of instability which would erode the social cohesion and the foundations of the Guinean nation. This fragility of the socio-political climate, the persistence of insecurity and the deep differences between the political actors can have serious consequences on social cohesion and stability in the country. One of the manifestations of the fragility of the socio-political climate in Guinea continues to be the persistent ethnic divisions, the strong propensity of some politicians to want to use their ethnicity as a tool of power conquest, which often leads to more ethnic fragmentation.

The sources of tension have multiplied in the region in recent years. The Forest Region of Guinea, located at the border of the Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Liberia, has been faced for

several decades with political instability coming from its neighboring countries. It regularly hosts displaced populations fleeing the fighting from these countries, and the region often represents a rear base for mercenaries. Over the years, the social fabric has been weakened.

There has not been any major violence outbreak between the different communities living in the Forest Region of Guinea until 1993 during first local elections organized in the country and the situation has never stopped worsening since then thanks to the weakness of the administrators in conflict management and especially the selflessness of intellectuals who are from the region. The situation has worsened to such an extent that deep seated hatred and suspicion has settled in between neighboring communities to such an extent that a conflict between two individuals can lead to extreme violence outbreak between communities from different ethnic groups as it happened in 2013 between the Guerze and Konianke communities. The Konianke people are primarily Muslims, and the Guerzes are people who come from the surrounding forests, and are generally Christian or animists. News of the fighting which started in Koule between two individuals spread quickly to nearby N'Zerekore, Guinea's second largest city. Gangs from both the Konianke and Guerze communities came out onto the streets. They were armed with machetes, sticks, knives and some with weapons. Petrol stations were burnt down; churches, and mosques were set on fire. People from both ethnic groups were savagely hacked to death, some were beheaded, and others were shot dead. Guinea's Government says at least 100 people were killed.

Access to land has become confrontational, the population is impoverished and the environment is degraded. This context promotes the development of conflict within and between communities: between farmers and cattle herders, inside the families around issues of inheritance and of marriages, suspicion toward the displaced… The political context of Guinea, which tends to play on the community divisions, aggravates this already tense situation. Each electoral consultation is mired into clashes between political formations and rapidly transforms into clashes between ethnic groups. From year to year, the political climate continues to deteriorate because of the "*ethnicization*" of power. Ethnocentrism has been pushed to the extreme and the magnitude of the inequalities in the distribution of government positions are such that it threatens the social cohesion and causes a risk of a real socio-political crisis.

Whereas the need for a greater awareness of citizens in general and constituents in particular on their civic duties for peaceful elections in order to prevent and mitigate the electoral violence.

1.2. Objectives of the projects

It is in this context that Search for Common Ground Guinea has carried out two interlinked projects:

"Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" with the aim to help promote reconciliation, conflict resolution and the social peace in Guinea. The implementation extends over the period from September 2014 to March 2017

"Votons pour la Paix - support peaceful, credible, transparent and participatory elections in Guinea" which extends over a period ranging from September 2015 to March 2017 and with the purpose to contribute to participatory, transparent, credible and peaceful local and the presidential elections.

These two interlaced projects have been implemented through a participatory approach which has involved the mobilization of all key actors in the activities of the project; training of religious leaders and the leaders of Youths and Women's Associations, who in turn were invited once they return to their communities to organize sessions of dialog and participatory theaters to promote an increase of knowledge and a change of attitudes at community level.

1.3. Objectives of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to measure the following points for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" and "Votons pour la Paix":

a) **The relevance**: the extent to which the projects are tailored to resolve conflicts, to the priorities of the targeted groups and beneficiaries?

b) **The effectiveness**: the extent to which the planned activities of the projects have been carried out? The extent to which the implementation of the projects has had effects on the communities in terms of changing attitudes and/or behaviors with respect to the management of conflicts and the maintenance of social cohesion?

c) **The sustainability**: the extent to which the results of the projects are likely to continue after the end of the projects?

2. Methodology

The methodology used for the purpose of the present evaluation was agreed on between the consultant and the SFCG Guinea Programme Coordinator and its Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator after the submission of an inception report and the subsequent meeting held at the SFCG office.

The project **"Votons pour la Paix"** was implemented in **all four regions of Guinea** while the project **"Rebuilding Peace"** was implemented in **Forest Region specifically.**

The methodology adopted consists of a documentary review and a field study combining quantitative and qualitative data collection in all the four regions of Guinea. The data collection for the two sub-projects was conducted simultaneously in all the regions by three senior consultants with a team of six enumerators for each of them. For the qualitative data collection, two sets of KII and FGD guides were used (one for each project) and two sets of survey questionnaires were used for the quantitative data collection.

2.1. Documentary review

The literature review consisted of the project documents, more specifically the projects' proposals and logical frameworks, the monitoring reports and quarterly narrative reports. The projects' narrative reports were also studied to help in assessing the effectiveness with which the project was conducted. The indicators in the logical framework served as a yard stick for the comparison between the expectations from the project and what was actually achieved. In addition to those documents, other documents related to the state of intercommunity violence prevailing in the Forest Region of Guinea as well as the reoccurring violence outbreak during national and local elections in the country[5]. Documents related to the political history of the

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[5] See the bibliography section on the annexes

country and reports from sociological[6] work done about it were also exploited to better contextualise the project.

Other documents such as the post-election assessment conducted by SFCG in November 2015 (to the account for the project "Votons pour la Paix"), the mid-term evaluation conducted in July 2016 (for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea"), were studied as well as the interviews and videos made by the media team of SFCG during the implementation of the projects' activities.

2.2. Field data collection

The field data collection was conducted between May 29th and June 12th 2017. The quantitative data collection was conducted with men and women from the communities while the qualitative data collection consisted of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders including CSO partners, traditional leaders, youth group representatives, radio station managers, women's association leaders and religious leaders. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with men and women from the communities as well as members of youth and women's associations.

2.2.1. Geographic scope

The two sub-projects were evaluated simultaneously by three senior consultants using different data collection tools. While "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" was implemented in the Forest Region of Guinea, "Votons pour la Paix" was implemented in all regions of the country with both of them being implemented at Prefecture level. Two sets of questionnaires and interview and FGD guides were used for the purpose of the data collection which was conducted in Guéckédou, Macenta, N'zérékoré, Lola, Yomou et Beyla for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" and in Basse Guinée: Conakry-Boké-Kindia; Moyenne Guinée: Mamou-Labé; Haute Guinée: Faranah-Kankan; Guinée forestière: N'zérékoré for "Votons pour la Paix".

2.2.2. Quantitative data collection

The quantitative data collection was conducted with both men and women on the basis of two questionnaire (one for each project). The questionnaires – available in annex section – sought to assess the perception, attitudinal and knowledge changes that occurred as a result of the project implementation. In all for "Votons pour la Paix", 1500 respondents were targeted for the quantitative data collection with 120 respondents for the big cities and 60 respondents for the small towns while for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea", a total of 540 respondents were targeted.

Projects	Regions	Prefectures	Respondents for GUI023	Respondents for GUI026
"Rebuilding Peace in Forest Guinea"	Guinée Forestière	Guéckédou,	120	120
		Macenta	120	120
		N'zérékoré	120	120
		Lola	60	60
		Yomou	60	60
		Beyla	60	60

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[6] http://africasacountry.com/2013/09/elections-and-ethnicity-in-guinea/

			540	
"Votons pour la Paix"	Basse Guinée	Conakry		120
		Boke		120
		Kindia		120
	Moyenne Guinée	Mamou		120
		Labe		120
	Haute Guinée	Faranah		120
		Kankan		120
	Guinée forestière	N'zérékoré.		120
Total			**540**	**1500**

2.2.3. Qualitative data collection

The qualitative data collection consisted of **21 one-on-one interviews** (KIIs) and **13 focus group discussions** (FGDs) for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea", and for "Votons pour la Paix", 32 KII and 17 FGDs were conducted.

KII and FGD guides were used for the data collection. For the sake of better triangulation, the respondents to the quantitative data collection were not interviewed for the qualitative data collection. The respondents to the qualitative data collection included local CSOs who engaged in the project; women community beneficiaries; men community beneficiaries; traditional and religious leaders, and representatives of the local governments. The FGDs with the communities were divided by gender in order to enable participants to express themselves freely, given the sensitive nature of the topics addressed. In addition to the FGDs and the KIIs with the stakeholders of the project, KIIs were conducted with the partners to the projects' implementation and stakeholders involved in the promotion of peaceful conflict resolution.

Interview and FGD guides were tailored to each of the respondents below.

- The staff of SFCG directly involved in the implementation of projects (the responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of projects, the coordinators of projects);

- The partners in implementation of the projects at the community level;
- The producers of media programs for communication;
- Managers of radio stations partners;
- Religious leaders, traditional and policies at community level;
- The associations of young people and women;
- The members of the groups or local associations which have benefitted from financial support from SFCG;
- Youth radio listener and/or viewer of media programs;
- Participants to at least one of the activities of the project (members of the platforms, leaders of associations of young/women)

2.3. Ethical considerations

The evaluation was designed to comply with the standards of research globally recognized. It aimed to define strict ethical standards that promote trust between the evaluation team and the people interviewed, allowing the latter to respond to the questions honestly and in a manner conducive to the accuracy of the collected data.

Fair selection of interviewees. It was necessary to strive to identify and include among the persons interviewed those who are by nature difficult to locate. To this end, the team responsible for the evaluation has developed guidelines for the clear identification in order to ensure that the interviewees represent various socio-economic statutes, including vulnerability factors explicitly defined and, when this is appropriate, various religious factors, ethnic and social. In addition, the selection of the sites of the analysis has included in various sites, and not only those easily accessible to the team responsible for the research.

Informed consent. The respondents must make their own choices as to whether they want to participate in the evaluation or not, and to do this, the team provided them with adequate information on the evaluation and they understood its purpose and to what end results will be used. They were informed that they can withdraw from the research at any time and that the confidentiality will be guaranteed. None of the project documents will contain information that will enable to know that they are the ones who provided the information.

Part II: Analysis of the findings

Although the two sub-projects are related and in the Forest Region of Guinea, both of them were implemented, their logical frameworks are different and the scopes are also different, therefore, their analysis will be done in two subsections.

3. Analysis of the findings for "Votons pour la Paix"

The findings are generated from the analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data. They focus on assessing the three evaluation criteria which were indicated by the Terms of Reference: relevance, effectiveness and sustainability. "Votons pour la Paix - support peaceful, credible, transparent and participatory elections in Guinea") whose purpose is to contribute to participatory, transparent, credible and peaceful local and the presidential elections was implemented in Basse Guinea: Conakry-Boké-Kindia; Moyenne Guinée: Mamou-Labé; Haute Guinée: Faranah-Kankan; Guinée forestière: N'zérékoré.

3.1. Sociodemographic characteristics

The analysis of the sociodemographic of the populations in the target areas is critical for the understanding of their attitudes, knowledge and leanings in relation to community cohabitation and violence between neighbors from different ethnic groups and also their attitudes towards politicians leveraging the ethnic groups to which they belong to win elections. The people's openness to dialog is to a certain extent explained by their levels of knowledge and education.

The consultant strived to have a gender balance among the respondents in all the communities where the data were collected. Overall, 52% of the respondents were men and the average age of the male respondent is 32 years while that of the female is 47.

The education level has an impact on the responses that are given by the respondents about their opinions on the intercommunity violence and the extent to which ethnicity should play a role in politics, their ability to defend their rights, as well as their perceptions and attitudes towards the projects implemented by SFCG in their communities. Among the girls who are less than 21 years old in the rural parts of the country, 78% have completed primary school while 88% of the boys in the same age bracket have done. In the urban areas, 84% of the girls aged below 21 years have at least attended high school while 91% of the boys have done so. Overall, the percentage of the respondents who have attended university is less than 5% with none of the respondents in the rural areas having attended university.

Figure 2: The respondents' education level

Education level of the respodents

	Beyal	Boke	Conakry	Faranah	Guekedou	Kankan	Kindia	Kissidougou	Labe	Lola	Macenta	Manou	Nzerekore	Yomou
■ Has never been to school	9%	12%	4%	9%	8%	7%	9%	6%	11%	13%	14%	12%	9%	13%
■ Has completed primary school	13%	14%	9%	9%	8%	11%	12%	7%	11%	8%	7%	12%	11%	13%
▥ Has not finished secondary school	47%	39%	62%	49%	47%	46%	46%	46%	43%	47%	43%	46%	62%	48%
■ Has completed secondary school	30%	30%	23%	30%	33%	36%	33%	40%	34%	32%	36%	30%	18%	26%
■ Has been to university	1%	5%	2%	3%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

3.2. Relevance of the project

The project's relevance relates to the extent to which it responds to the needs of the communities where it was being implemented; how it adapts to conflicts and to the priorities of the targets and the beneficiaries. The analysis of the socio-political situation encompasses several aspects. It relates first of all to the context of the relationship between the communities, the intervention of politicians, the socio-political situation and the reasons for political tensions to heighten during election as well as their manifestations. Secondly, it seeks to analyze the opinions of the various target groups on the impact of this situation on the social relationships between the communities and the ways in which conflicts are resolved.

3.2.1. Cohabitation between communities

In general, according to men, women, as well as the youths from the targeted communities, the relationship between the communities used to be fairly cordial and in good term as the noted by a young woman from Labé: "*The 'Sanankouya' which means pleasantries between communities was highly developed in the country; It means that a Malinke can tease a Peul and the Peul can do the same to him and they would just laugh. People from different ethnic groups used to live in harmony and have cordial relationships and tease each other. These pleasantries between people from different ethnic groups were seen as a way for building cordial cohabitation between people. They would go to each other's social events such as wedding and baptism and exchange gifts*".

All the respondents agreed that that before elections started to be regularly organized in their communities, they lived in harmony but it is the involvement of politicians that has tarnished the relationship. They tend to be more divisive than assembling people. "*Politicians do not have a specific program. They claim to be working for the people but advocate divisiveness and benefit from the illiteracy of the population*" said a woman from Mamou. In Kindia, the young people went further when indexing the politicians: "*they convey of ethnocentric messages which fan the flames of hatred*".

The recruitment of their members is done according to ethnicity and not on ideological ground, especially for the parties whose electoral weight is low. Nevertheless, in Kindia, the men who participated to the FGD believe that the main reasons for violence outbreaks can also be related to government officials' unfulfilled promises.

The negative intervention of politicians in the communities when elections approach creates socio-political tension. This has led the intercommunity tensions to become palpable even in the daily lives of citizens. A woman who participated to the FGD in Mamou stated: "*even at the market, there are different price for each ethnic group. As a Malinké when I buy products from a Peulh, he would ask for a higher price than he would if I were a Peulh, this is one of the reasons why there are suspicions and why we refuse to buy from them*".

It is clear that ethnocentrism has had a negative impact on the social relationship between the communities. Whether it is in traditional ceremonies, in the workplace, at school or even within neighborhoods. The links are dislocated as testified by a woman from Mamou: "*In my village there are now the Peulhs on one side and Malinkes on the other side, we only interact when we have to do so, whereas previously we lived in peace and harmony.*"

3.2.2. Conflict resolution between communities

Traditionally, all the communities are led by chiefs and "Committees of the Wise" which are often composed of men who inherit their positions from their fathers, or in some communities, men with religious knowledge are selected to act in the committees. Their role is to manage the affairs of their communities and to resolve conflicts between their members as well as intercommunity conflicts. Whenever there is conflict of any kind, they normally meet to decide on what needs to be done to avoid violence, when they cannot solve the problems, these are escalate to the formal justice system. However, with the advent of multiparty system in Guinea and the subsequence organizing of regular local and national elections, politicians who have been elected have more influence than the traditional leaders and they use their new powers to influence, please and compensate people who have contributed to their election to public office and since they often win elections thanks to the votes received from people from their ethnic groups, when they offer jobs in public offices, they tend to favors those who voted for them. This

ends up creating a vicious circle of nepotism and ethnocentrism and eventually grudge, hatred and violence. A traditional community leaders in Beyla stated *"when traditions and customs used to regulate interethnic and community cohabitation, simple cola nuts could appease people. If someone has done you wrong we get together and discuss the matter and we apologize to each other and things get back to normal, but with politicians, it is different, they create lasting hatred between people"*.

Table 1: What are the main causes of violence outbreak during elections?

	Results of the elections are rigged	Politicians rhetoric	Government does not fulfil its promises	Lack of jobs	Land ownership	Inter ethnic hatred	Traditional practices
Beyla	6%	4%	0%	11%	39%	59%	11%
Boke	29%	33%	3%	4%	8%	29%	4%
Conakry	42%	46%	3%	12%	0%	17%	0%
Faranah	31%	37%	2%	3%	0%	23%	4%
Guekedou	19%	17%	7%	0%	9%	42%	6%
Kankan	22%	37%	23%	5%	16%	34%	2%
Kindia	39%	23%	9%	5%	11%	25%	1%
Kissidougou	19%	16%	5%	3%	7%	47%	3%
Labe	37%	20%	4%	7%	0%	29%	3%
Lola	7%	8%	3%	6%	54%	3%	19%
Macenta	5%	9%	3%	8%	23%	43%	9%
Manou	43%	11%	9%	4%	0%	32%	1%
Nzerekore	17%	6%	0%	3%	19%	48%	7%
Yomou	8%	12%	3%	11%	16%	49%	11%

Source: Collected data from the field

The collected quantitative data show that while in the Forest region (Nzerekore, Lola, Beyla, Yomou, Macenta and Guekedou) interethnic hatred and traditional practices are considered to be the main factors that drive violence with more than 45% of the respondents in those Prefectures citing it, in the other parts of the country, the political discourse and processes are considered to be the main causes of violence.

As for the resolution of the conflicts generated by the pre-electoral tensions, overall it has so far been done by the Wise Men from the different communities. However, it differs slightly from one locality to another. In Kindia, for example, the influence of religious leaders is noted in conflict resolution: "*The respect for the other is advocated in our sermons and we invite the population to engage in dialogue to defuse tensions and resolve disputes*" said a religious during a FGD.

The discussions with the populations in Nzerekore have shown the distrust that the populations have for the formal justice system as noted by a woman from Lola: "*People sometimes file complaints. However, the justice system works in a partisan manner and ethnicity plays a role in it. If you are a Guerze complaining about what a Konianke has done to you, if the policeman is a Guerze, your case will never be heard, you might even end up being arrested"*. The settlement of conflicts by justice system is very poorly perceived by all people encountered during the data collection. The actions of the formal justice system, regardless of the outcome, do not contribute to social appeasement

between the belligerents. A young woman from Beyla confirms this in these terms: "*There is a proverb that says justice separates but does not reconcile".*

3.2.3. "Votons pour la Paix" and Citizen expectations

Among those who responded that the politicians' rhetoric is the main cause for violence outbreak during local and national elections, ignorance and the lack of education have been cited among the main reasons for people to follow politicians to the point of taking harmful actions.

Figure 3: Politicians' influence on violence during elections

The reasons for following the politicians

	Lack of education	People identify to their ethnic groups	People are not well informed about the elections	People think that the politicians will give them jobs	Not enough educated people who can warn people about the dangers	Not enough sensitisation from the media
■ Série1	57.50%	9.50%	6.50%	8.50%	9.50%	8.50%
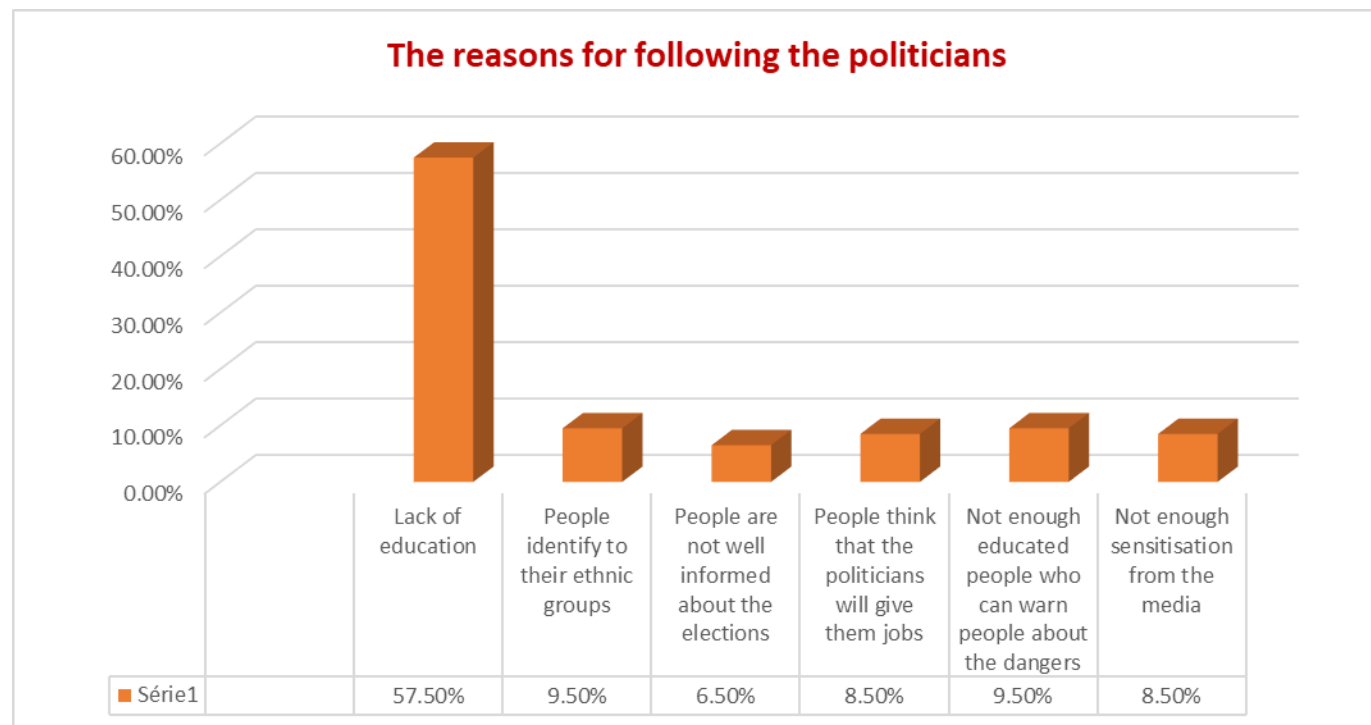
The project's implementation was done through a participatory and inclusive approach based on the mobilization and involvement of Civil Society Organizations working for social cohesion in Guinea. This approach builds on activities to improve citizens' civic education through radio programming on the electoral process and the importance of peaceful elections. The CSOs involved in the project were organized on platforms and trained on how to identify potential sources of violence in order to take rapid actions to forestall the violence before it starts.

Sensitization through radio programming has been central to the project. In every Prefecture where it has been implemented, SFCG has initiated partnership with radio stations in order to sensitize the citizens about importance of peaceful elections. "Terrain d'entente", "Taboule", "Wontanara", "Barada" and Sissi Aminata are among the programs which organized debates centered on peace building and national reconciliation. These programs were broadcast through three national television stations which cover the whole country and through rural radios in order to reach as many citizens as possible. With regard to the television stations, a representative of the Group Evasion Radio and TV stated that: "*There are three broadcasts and three repeats per week for the three programs of 30mns from SFCG: Taboule, Terrain d'entente and Guinea Forum and we broadcast every day from 9PM*".

The project was being implemented at a time when Ebola virus was devastating communities throughout the country, which is why all the programs mentioned above also contributed to sensitization about hygiene and behavior change to fight the disease.

For the villages that could not be reached by radio waves, SFCG animators went with prerecorded programs and organized public listening followed by discussions about inclusive dialog and peaceful conflict resolution. Participative theatre has also been an instrument used to promote peace in the rural communities.

The main objective of the radio programs and the participative theatres was to sensitize the citizens and disseminate credible and accurate information about the electoral process and subsequently reduce the risks for violence within the country.

Partial conclusion

With the change of the Guinean Constitution and the advent of political openness to multiparty system, the country has been faced with the situation of persistent crises which is exacerbated by the weakness of the administrators in conflict management and weakening of the endogenous ways of solving conflict between neighboring communities. The politicians' too often call on members of the ethnic groups to which they belong for votes at the expense of other candidates has contributed to creating suspicion between neighbors and subsequently violence against each other. That suspicion has led to the erosion of the trust that the ordinary citizens should have for their political leaders and for their government to the extent that even when some citizens feel that their rights are violated, they are reluctant to seek justice from the formal tribunals. Moreover, in the context of widespread illiteracy and the erosion of the role of traditional leaders, there is a need for the promotion of the citizens' civic education on their rights, obligations. Moreover, the situation also calls ways and means for the tracking and the denunciation of corruption, while restoring confidence between the political actors and the citizens as well as the commitment to accurate reporting on the electoral process through the training and the mobilization of the leaders of opinions.

These are the main focus of "Votons pour la Paix", whereas it relevance in terms of filling the void through awareness raising about electoral process, the dissemination of credible information before, during and after the elections.

3.3 Effectiveness of the project

The effectiveness of the project relates to how the set objectives and expected results were achieved, namely how it strengthened the main civil society partners' organizational structures and visibility and enabled them to innovate in their activities to support the promotion of peaceful conflict resolution in the Forest Region and for peaceful elections.

SFCG has conducted various activities in the framework of the project "Votons pour la Paix". To measure the impact of its activities, the beneficiaries and the different actors have given their assessment on the actions of the NGO in the context pre-electoral, on the media productions produced by SFCG as well as on the possible changes of behavior induced by the media production. The intercommunity cohabitation has also been the subject of the assessment.

3.3.1 Citizens' willingness to participate to pacific and inclusive electoral process

SFCG has audio and television broadcasts in collaboration with its partners:

Table 2: Television and radio programs

Radio stations	Content
Sissi Aminata	Which is a broadcast targeting women because of the role that SFCG believes they can play in a peaceful society.
Barada	Which means "around the teapot". Barada has for main target the youth throughout the country, produced in Conakry Talking Drum studio including voice from communities in the field through field reportages.
Djembe	A radio series that speaks about people's everyday life addressing sensitive topics with humor,
Nimba	In Nzérékoré, SFCG has a radio show called Nimba which was created with the project "Building peace in Guinea forest" and aims at highlighting the ancestral covenants sealed between different ethnic groups, the pacts of peace which existed between the communities since time immemorial and which today are forgotten by the new generations who are in forest region and therefore, Nimba is here to remind the various communities that they do not need to fight because their ancestors had come to an agreement in that region. The magazines also addressed election processes at local level, including challenges, and voter education messages. Therefore, its main purpose is to raise the awareness of the population of the Forest Guinea to be in peace.
Wontanara	A radio soap opera meaning "We are together" that tackles sensitive issues, such as ethnocentrism during election times, how to choose for a good candidate. It is a radio broadcast interpreted by actors in the studio with different theater groups with whom SFCG has a contract. The episodes are produced in French and translated in 6 languages.
Television programs	**Content**
Terrain d'Entente	Where the production team invites people who are really involved in political life to speak of the news especially at the approach of the elections to sensitize and talk about the electoral process and how the elections must take place in the country; While mostly produced in Conakry TVTalking Drum studio, several magazines were produced in the local communities in the Forest Region for this project.

SFCG has also produced a song called **'Votons pour la Paix'**, which is broadcast on the airwaves of four radio stations during the election period. Elsewhere, at Kania Zik FM: "*The song is broadcast each morning before the start of the programs during election periods. It has become some kind of our national anthem,*" says the director of the radio. The creation of the media synergy has contributed to reducing variations in the information provided to the public and the suspicions generated from conflicting reports. The information provided by the platform is generated by

media professional and centralized before being disseminated to the different information outlets, consequently, the public is provided information that comes from reliable sources. In addition, SFCG production team creates regularly spots, which pertain to the news; the spots seek to raise awareness on peace, the electoral process etc. as well as documentaries.

In summary, there were 5 radios and 1 TV program produced for this project.

As for the **behavior changes** generated by the media productions, opinions differ according to the areas of intervention of the project. In some of the areas, the respondents say that the media productions have made notable changes on the behavior of the populations. As it has been the case in Labé where one of the participants to the FGD with the youths said: "*If there has been a positive evolution towards peaceful electoral process, it is thanks to the involvement of NGOs such as SFCG which has done a lot through the radio to raise the awareness and promote the culture of peace. The youths are becoming more and more aware through the accurate information and awareness raising. The kind of messages that were being broadcast such as "Votons pour la Paix" have contrasted and constitutes a stone wall against the calls for violence from the other sides*".

Nonetheless, in Boké and Mamou, the opinion of women and young people is somewhat different from those of Labé. In fact, SFCG programs are listened to by a great deal of people, however, the desired effect is not completely achieved even if the behaviors evolve slowly depending on the respondents. "*the media programs from SFCG such as Sissi Aminata and Wontanara are listened to and very well appreciated but during meetings involving people from different ethnic groups for example, people tend to sit according to their ethnicity. It is still difficult to change people's perceptions about those who are from the other ethnic groups*" recounts a woman from Mamou.

A young participant of the FGD stated: "*however, in a situation where jobs are granted on the basis of ethnicity and there is widespread unemployment and the electoral process is always biased, it is difficult for people to not resist*".

Figure 4 shows the percentages of the respondents to the quantitative data collection who claim to have refrained from participating to violent street protest.

Among the respondents from all the communities involved in the project, 67.5% were able to name 3 behaviours that they adopted in order to promote peaceful elections, among those, refraining from participating to violent actions, refraining from attenting rallies where violence is likely to occur and voting peacefully were the main actions that they undertook.

**Figure 4: Respondents who opted for promoting pacific elections**
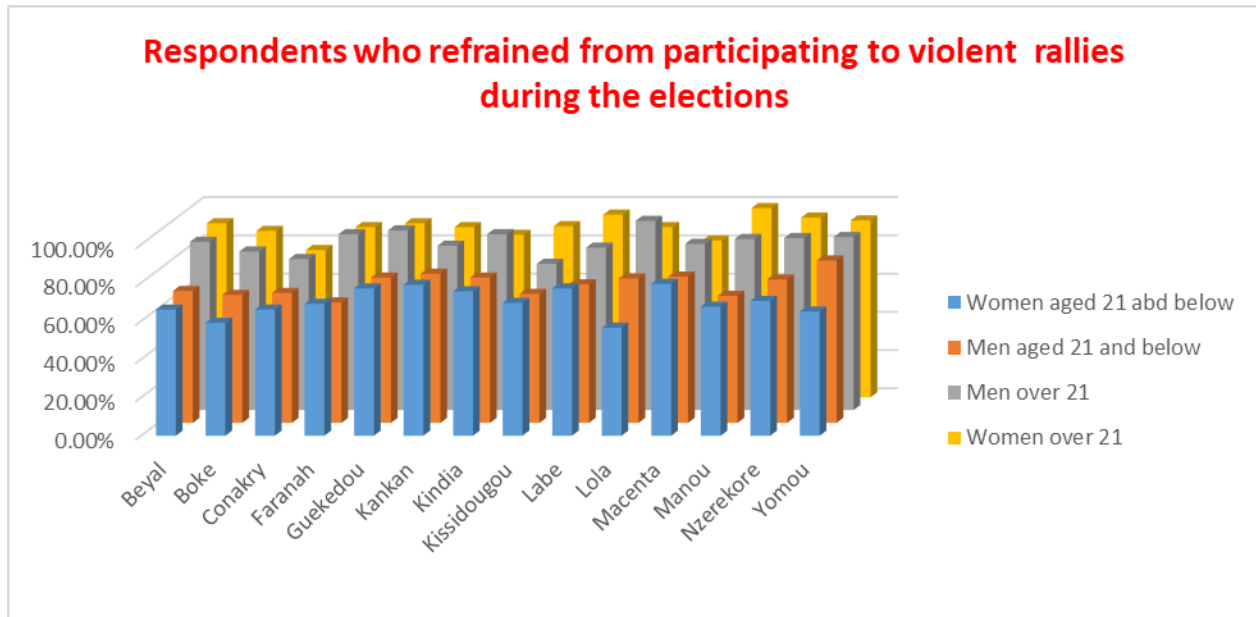
3.3.2 Citizens are informed about the electoral process and the roles of the elected officials

During the FGDs, young people, women as well as men magnified the media productions of SFCG. For them, the broadcast educates people in pre-election context when tension generally is high. "*The media productions have positively influenced the population. The programs are very much listened to because they educate the citizens*" said a man from Kindia. The programs that were most listened to in Labé are 'Barada' and 'Sissi Aminata' which educate young people and women who are often exposed to harmful ethnocentric speeches from politicians. In addition, SFCG's media productions are considered as a tool to raise awareness on the importance of appeased elections as noted by a woman from Mamou: "*These programs enables citizens and political parties to change their attitude during the elections*".

The humor through theater which was used as a means of awareness raising is highly appreciated by the young people of Boké: "*The media productions mainly via the humor are good and have an excellent impact on the population.*"

Overall more than 67% of the respondents claimed to have been well informed about the electoral process with 59% of men under the age of 21 years and 63% of girls in the same age bracket having said to have been well informed about it.

Figure 5: Respondents level of information about the electoral process
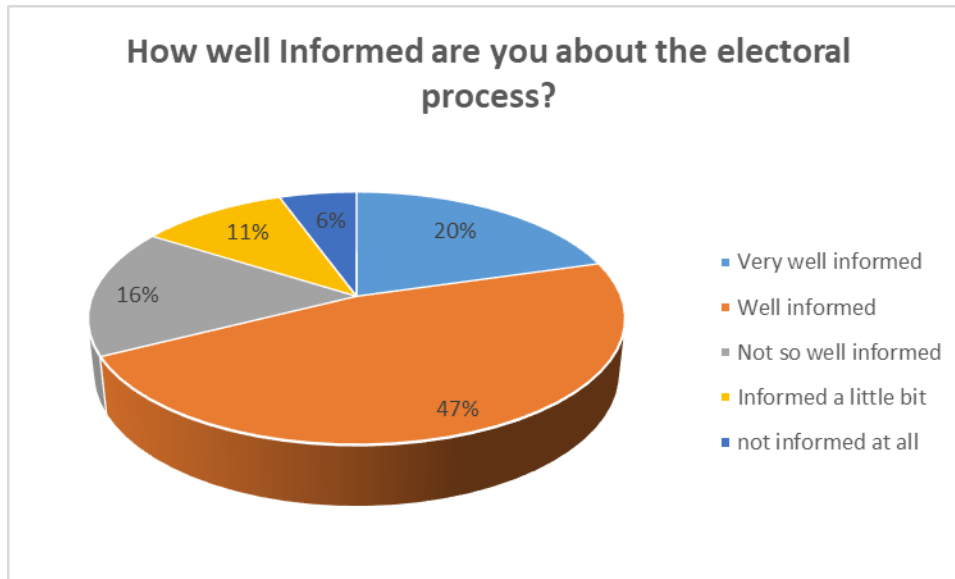
When asked about the sources of information that enabled them to know about the electoral process, 87% cited the media. Among those who named the media as their sources of information, 92% could remember the slogans "Votons pour la Paix" (Votons pour la Paix) created by SFCG.

Although the knowledge about the political process has been enhanced a great deal thanks to the radio programs, the respondents argue that the citizens know little about the role of elected officials. As stated by the Director of the radio FM Bolivar: "*elected officials, chosen by the communities, now reside in the capital Conakry and come back home only once in per year to the base to give an account to the populations and a few citizens are invited to these meetings. They do not take a personal commitment to account for the different ongoing sessions at the National Assembly to the Populations*".

3.3.3 Journalists are capacitated to produce objective and informative programs

The partnership between SFCG and the media has been central to the project. One of the representatives of the radio stations interviewed for the present evaluation stated: "*We disseminate programs already made by SFCG but sometimes, they give us the thematic, terms of reference and we define the dissemination plans with SFCG's collaboration, we take the resource people to create programs; for example, most recently, they have asked us to produce programs on the electoral code, the Code of conduct and there, they gave us the strategies and few resources people , we tried to find two other people to produce the program and after that, we recorded the programs on CDs which we gave to SFCG for dissemination*".

The media are capacitated by SFCG in the framework of the project in two ways, first of all, through the partnership, programs are created together and broadcast on the channels for which SFCG pays fees therefore contributing to the funding of the channels and then through the capacitation of the media professionals in order to produce quality programs that promote peace and justice for the citizens.

SFCG cooperates with media partners involved in the televisions and radios in the framework of the project "Votons pour la Paix", including with the Free Union of National Broadcasting and Television of Guinea (UTERGUI).

SFCG works with 3 TV stations: 2 state TVs and one private station and 24 radio stations among which 2 are state owned and 5 private radio stations in Conakry as well as 17 private radio stations in the other regions of the country and rural radios.

SFCG has already initiated training sessions for the media in order to support them in strengthening their capabilities. For instance, the Editor in Chief of one of the radio stations stated: "*two years ago, SFCG had organized a week of training with a consultant in communication. The capacity building seminar aimed at strengthening our editorial skills, the choice of subjects etc. This training was very useful for us, it made a great deal of difference for us even outside of the programs developed with SFCG.* "

In addition, SFCG collaborates with the Free Union of National Broadcasting and Television of Guinea (UTERGUI). It is usually during the organization of major elections that SFCG collaborates with the union. Thus, according to its president: "*since 1990, when the first multi-party consultations took place in Guinea that SFCG has started accompanying the Union in the context of the deployment of journalists on the ground, the synergy that we organize was to establish a Central platform with the different reporters in the large agglomerations of the country. That platform covers the elections, before, during and after votes; the advantage is that the information is not truncated and all radios give the same information at the same time, to reach the whole of the auditors at the same time. Therefore, it is a program that we disseminate in the framework of the elections' coverage of 2010 presidential elections, 2013 legislative elections and the presidential elections of 2015.* "

Since the 01 August 2015, according to the President of the UTERGUI the Union covers more than 90% of the Guinean territory with 47 private radio stations and 6 private Television stations that are represented in the 8 administrative regions of Guinea.

Several programs have been created by SFCG in partnership with the radio and Television stations.

For the sake of accompanying the radio stations in their mission, SFCG has initiated training workshops on two essential points:
• On the Code of Conduct
The leaders of various radios assert that a training workshop on the Code of Conduct has been organized by SFCG for a day. The assessment of the training is excellent according to the respondents.
• On sensitive information concerning conflicts.

The workshop on the Code of Conduct took into account the question concerning the ways to process sensitive information in times of conflict.

3.3.4   Citizens can access to credible information

Radio programs are produced to sensitize the population on the elections, the respect of the results and non-violence with the participation of CSOs and religious leaders concerning the electoral process. Overall, the radio stations organize debates on the electoral process. The debates are organized in Mamou by the NGO Synergy, the Center for Civic Education of Electors

and the Union of Free Radios and Televisions of Guinea. At Sabou FM, three categories of political debates are produced and disseminated: "free opinion", the "morning for the auditors", a program in Soussou, Malinke and Pular moderated by journalists who exchange between them and in the evening the "language of truth".

Table 3: The influence of the media synergy on the electors' choices

	Do you think that the information that you received from the media was reliable			Did the information that you received from the media synergy guide your decisions		
	Yes	**No**	**I do not know**	**Yes**	**No**	**I do not know**
Beyla	66.00%	24.00%	10%	63%	34%	3%
Boke	59.00%	36.00%	5%	54%	39%	7%
Conakry	66.00%	26.00%	8%	62%	35%	3%
Faranah	69.00%	22.00%	9%	67%	29%	4%
Guekedou	77.00%	20.00%	3%	75%	17%	8%
Kankan	79.00%	14.00%	7%	74%	20%	6%
Kindia	75.50%	13.50%	11%	71%	24%	5%
Kissidougou	69.50%	16.50%	14%	72%	25%	3%
Labe	77.00%	14.00%	9.00%	73.00%	21%	6%
Lola	56.50%	31.50%	12%	52.00%	47%	1%
Macenta	79.50%	2.50%	18%	68.00%	25%	7%
Manou	67.50%	25.50%	7.00%	67%	26%	7%
Nzerekore	70.50%	26.50%	3.00%	70%	22%	8%
Yomou	65.00%	34.00%	1%	64.00%	34%	2%

The radio programs have been determinant in the citizens' behaviors change and in making choices during the elections as shown by Table 3. In every one of the districts where the quantitative data was collected, more than 60% of the respondents have claimed to have received reliable information from the media and voting decision made by the citizens as shown by figure 6.

Figure 6: How the information from the media influenced voting decisions

Correlation between information received and citizens's votes
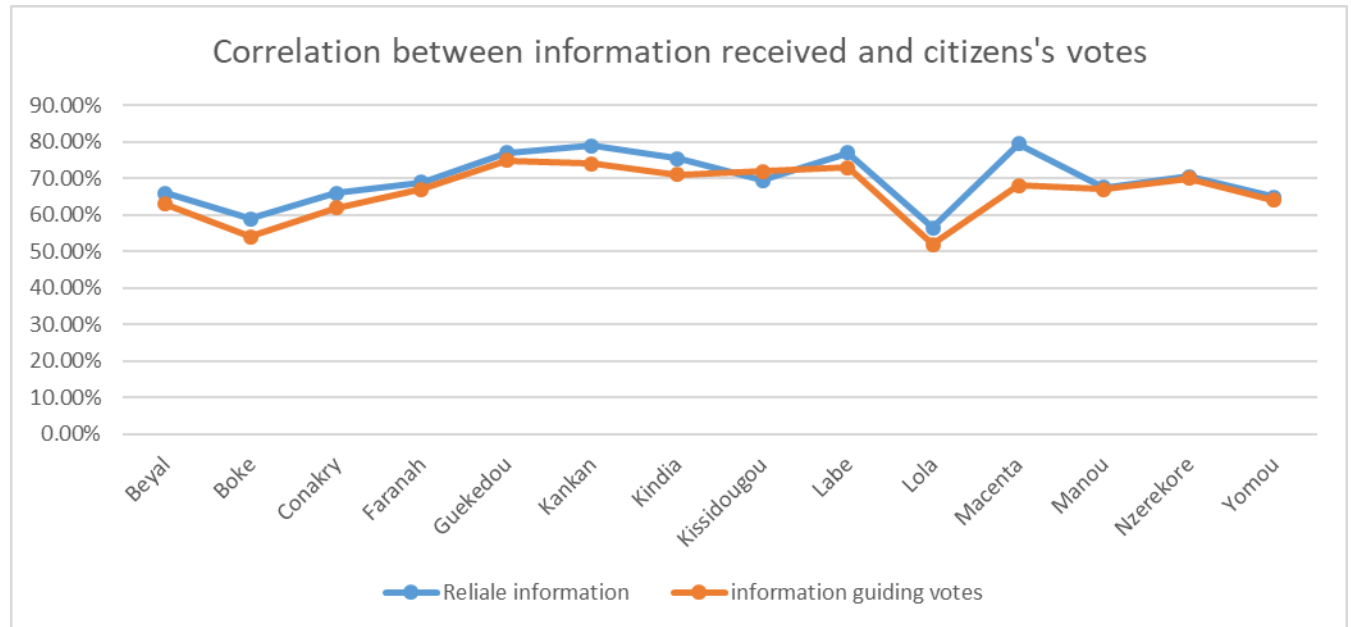
The synergy of radios for the monitoring of the electoral process is salutary according to the members of CSOs interviewed during the qualitative data collection. According to them, debates are organized where members of civil society participate and respond to the questions from the citizens on the electoral process. In addition, Civil Society Organizations assist the radio stations and are directly involved in calling the populations and the political leaders for calm. According to a representative of a CSO interviewed for the qualitative data collection, this was the case in Kindia where: "*An anomaly had been detected and declared through a radio station causing a Bureau to not start the votes because of faulty equipment until 10 AM. The Independent Electoral Commission and the authorities of Kindia reacted immediately to correct this anomaly.*"

Overall, the intervention of SFCG in the pre-election context has been deemed beneficial for the communities. The participants to the FGDs argue for the most that SFCG contributes to ease pre-election tensions and to the promotion of peaceful actions.

3.3.5 Community stakeholders can detect and anticipate electoral violence and debate it

SFCG has forged a partnership with CSOs in order to facilitate the implementation of the project's activities. In general, the major part of Civil Society Organizations are apolitical and not for profit. They evolve in the areas of health, rural development, youth, etc. The areas of activities are multiple but raising awareness remains the main activity and the training received with regards to peace and on the issue of the electoral process is leveraged within the population: respect for human rights, citizens' duties, and the code of conduct during elections.

The CSOs are present at the Platforms, and operate at prefectural, regional and national levels. Their members attest that their relationship with SFCG and the project 'Votons pour la Paix' is excellent. For them, SFCG is a technical and financial partner in their mission as evidenced by the accompaniment of SFCG in the organization of awareness raising activities via the round tables on

the electoral process where associations of young people, women, etc. are invited on the basis of two members per entity at Boké for example.

The CSOs interviewed say that they have participated in the appeasement of the social context. Their participation is summarized in the organization of group discussions, educational talks, debates and door-to-doors in order to raise the awareness especially in the neighborhoods where tension was high.

More specifically, in Mamou, CSOs, in addition to raising the awareness, contribute to solve conflict: "*The young people of the RPG (in power) and of the UFDG (Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea, the main opposition party) had been involved in violent conflicts during the elections. It is the intervention of CSOs that calmed the tension*" said a member of the civil society.

The situation is the same in Kindia where CSOs are grouped within a Council for Guidance and Consolidation of Peace at the regional level in partnership with the State's services such as justice, the police, etc. in each neighborhood a local committee for peace is installed by the Council. Thus, "*This consortium manages conflict by bringing the belligerents together and doing mediation for amicable settlement*" said a member of a CSO who was interviewed during the qualitative data collection.

It should be noted that the participation of CSOs in the appeasement of the social context is supported by SFCG through the 'Synergies for Development' and 'Intelligent Bayonet' In Labé.

The CSOs assert that they have participated actively in the electoral process, in order to ease tensions, to settle conflicts, start dialog between the political parties and to raising the awareness of populations. CSOs are present at prefectural level and regional level through the Prefectural Independent Electoral Commission (CEPI) and the Independent Electoral Commission at the Sous-Préfectorale (CESPI).

CSOs have initiated a dynamic to prevent violence. For example, at Boké, with the Center for Civic Education, they organized training on awareness raising for the population.

Moreover, SFCG organized a training session facilitated by its staff and an external consultant to enhance the capacity of young leaders in the areas of "Axe le Prince" in order to shift the negative role that youth might play during the coming local elections. The training modules were organized around the following themes:

- The Common Ground Approach to Conflict Resolution Techniques & Rumor Management;
- Associations Management; and
- Communication skills for behavior change.

The youth leaders then trained other community youth in this area prone to violence, contributing to shift attitudes and behaviors.

Partial Conclusion

Overall, people appreciate positively the activities of SFCG in the framework of the project 'Votons pour la Paix. According to them, the activities of the NGO have had a significant impact on Civil Society Organizations, associations of young people, radio stations and on the citizens. In all project's intervention areas, the decline in cases of violence during the electoral period reflects a change of behavior and the maturity of the citizens.

The synergy of radio stations for the appeased elections has boosted the media space generally monopolized by the public sector. Journalists are trained on many themes concerning peace.

3.4 Sustainability of the results

In general, it is clear from the focus group discussions that the participants appreciate the actions of SFCG in their community. Which they claim have initiated positive changes in all the fringes of society especially during the election period. In addition, the activities that SFCG has carried out, especially the area of the training, have triggered associative dynamics among young people in order to ensure the sustainability of the actions of the NGOs. Thanks to the training received, young people have created an additional alert and rapid response to continue working on preventing electoral violence in Labe.

The members of CSOs appreciate the intervention of SFCG within the communities. According to them, the easing of tensions during electoral periods is due in part to SFCG's awareness raising activities, talks and radio programs. In addition, they consider that SFCG boosted an associative dynamics to the point that the structures are created and become enterprises. SFCG has transformed the clans working separately in suspicion of each other into associations seeking collaboration from those they used to consider as enemies. A member of the Civil Society Organisation in Kindia stated "*The more illustrative example is the radio Kania Zik FM created at the base by persons from different ideologies. The change of mentality initiated by SFCG has made that possible. These people are grouped in association and have subsequently created the radio with the accompaniment of Search*".

The Intercommunity relationship has evolved considerably after the elections. This finding is almost unanimous. The failure of some politicians to incite violence and the involvement of NGOs are the main causes. In Labé, the young people who participated to the FGD believe that from 2010 to 2015, the cohabitation between the communities from different ethnic groups has changed. According to one of them: "*Before 2015, people were not acting as political adversaries but rather as the enemies*". Another young of the same locality concurs: "*By comparing 2010 and 2017, there is a net improvement in the socio-political situation and the relationship between the communities. The activists of the various political parties are found and discuss now peacefully. The political leaders are beginning to show their limits*".

In Kindia, the involvement of the religious leaders has contributed to a peaceful intercommunity cohabitation. Trained by SFCG, under the first phase of the project "On est ensemble" (2012 - 2014) the religious leaders continue to urge the population to live in harmony, showing respect to all the communities and non-violence during election periods. "We have received a training

from SFCG to raise the awareness of the population on the importance of appeased elections. We do not cease to preach peace, tolerance and non-violence before, during and after the elections" said a woman from Kindia.

4. Analysis of the findings for "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea"

The project "Rebuilding Together" was only implemented in the Forest Region of Guinea with among other specific objectives, civic education through radio programming on the electoral process and the importance of pacific elections; the dissemination of credible information about the electoral process before, during and after the elections through their monitoring and coordination and the prevention and attenuation of electoral violence through early warning and rapid reaction. "Votons pour la Paix" is an extension of "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea".

"Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" was initiated in order to address the serious social tension which occurred during the 2010 presidential elections and the recurring atrocities in Forest region of Guinea. The project aims to support national reconciliation, to restore confidence between the communities. The project's areas of intervention are Guéckédou, Macenta, N'zérékoré, Lola, Yomou and Beyla.

The analysis of the findings will seek to measure the relevance of the project, the effectiveness and the sustainability of the interventions.
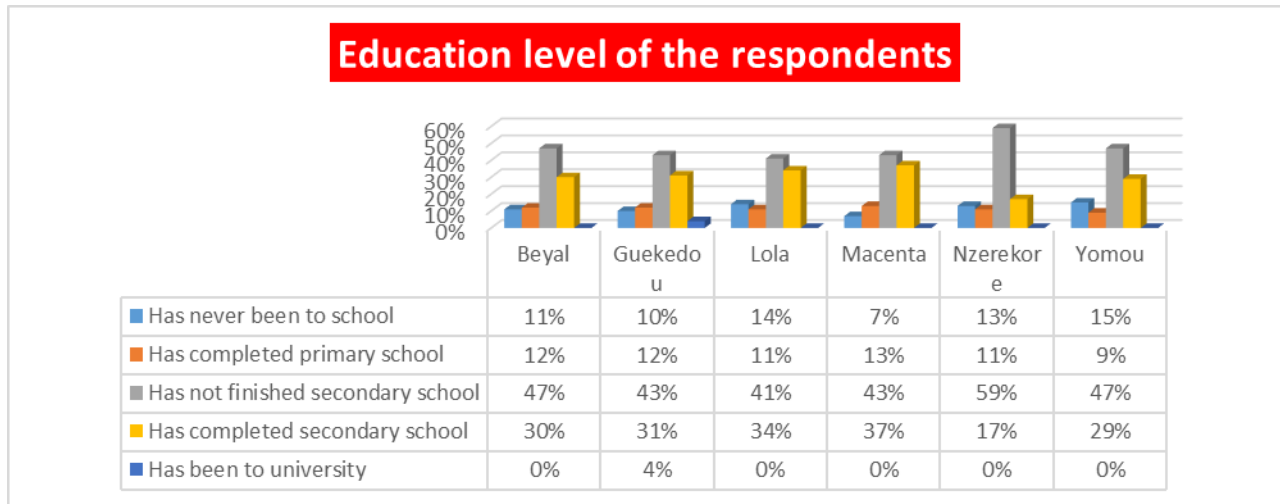
4.1 Sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents

The consultant strived to have a gender balance among the respondents in all the communities where the data were collected. Overall, 49% of the respondents are men and the average age of the male respondent is 37 years while that of the female is 39.

The education level has an impact on the responses that are given by the respondents about their opinions on the intercommunity violence and the extent to which ethnicity should play a role in politics, their ability to defend their rights, as well as their perceptions and attitudes towards the project implemented by SFCG in their communities.

Among the girls who are less than 21 years old in the rural parts of the country, 73% have completed primary school while 77% of the boys in the same age bracket have done. In the urban areas, 88% of the girls aged below 21 years have at least attended high school while 93% of the boys have done so. Overall, the percentage of the respondents who have attended university is less than 5% with none of the respondents in the rural areas (Yomou, Beyla and Lola) having attended university.

Figure 7: Respondents' education level

Education level of the respondents

	Beyal	Guekedou	Lola	Macenta	Nzerekore	Yomou
■ Has never been to school	11%	10%	14%	7%	13%	15%
■ Has completed primary school	12%	12%	11%	13%	11%	9%
■ Has not finished secondary school	47%	43%	41%	43%	59%	47%
■ Has completed secondary school	30%	31%	34%	37%	17%	29%
■ Has been to university	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%

4.2 Relevance of the project

The analysis of the project' relevance will seek to examine the following questions:
- The extent to which the project is suitable to conflict management in the Forest Region
- Does the project meet to the expectations of the beneficiaries and target groups, and the need of the territory?
- Do the objectives envisaged by the project meet properly the identified problems and needs?

4.2.1. Relevance of the project with regards to its suitability to conflict management in the Forest Region

The Forest Region of Guinea has been a restive place for several years with conflicts opposing the Konianke and the Guerze who are among the largest ethnic groups living in the region. The Konianke people are primarily Muslims, and the Guerze are people who come from the surrounding forests, and are generally Christians or animists. The escalation of animosity between the members of the two ethnic groups culminated in 2013 with outbreak of violence which took everybody by surprise. The region was the site of an attack on July 14, members of the Guerze community lynched a young Konianke man accused of stealing gas from a petrol station. The young man's boss, a car mechanic, heard about the killing, and decided to take matters into his own hands, gathering members of the Konianke community and attacking the petrol station. The fight rapidly became a fight between Guerze and Konianke and the members of those ethnic groups who witnesses the fight started calling their relatives who live in faraway villages telling them that they were being massacred because of their ethnicity. That is when the mayhem started in the villages throughout the region, Guerzes started attacking innocent Koniankes and Koniankes started doing the same to Guerzes. The mayhem ended up with the death of more than one hundred people.

However, in the Forest Region, the intercommunity animosity are not always and solely ethnic based, in many cases, the violent outbreaks which often end with the loss of tens of human lives

are the result of conflicts between people from the same ethnic groups living in the same villages as it was the case in Lola where a conflict opposing two groups of worshipers over the management of a mosque had degenerated and divided the community into two bitterly and violently opposing sides and eventually to recurring fights which ended with the death of several people.
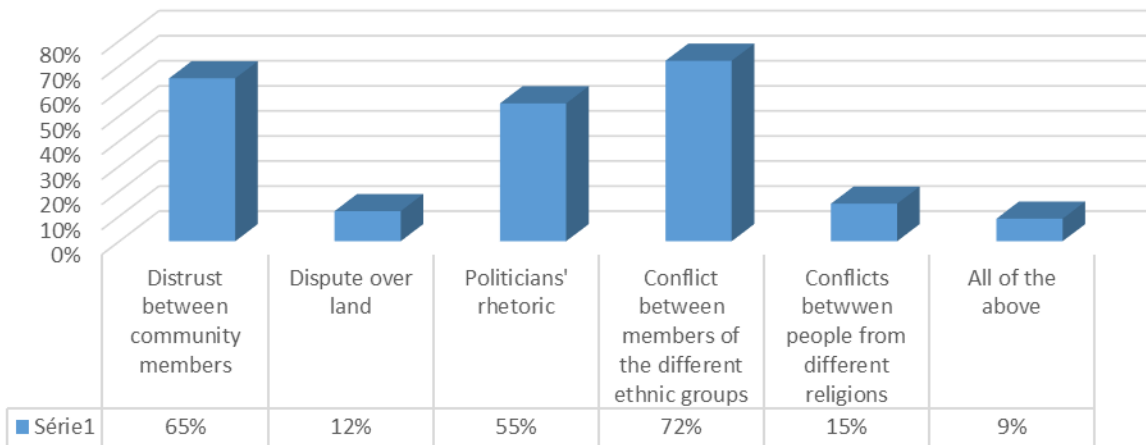
In Beyla, a similar situation occurred between people from the same Konianke community. A conflict over who should lead the community's Council of the Wise Men severely divided the town to the extent that it led the youths from the two opposing villages to burn each other's markets and kill dozens of innocent people. In Guekedou, a dispute between members of the Union of the City's housekeepers over wages degenerated into a violence that left several people dead. In Mali, following instructions of their commander, a group of soldiers beat a truck driver who delayed its convoy in traffic. This arbitrary act revolted the population of Mali against the military and their families, which resulted to destruction of properties, looting of shops, and many injured. To calm down the population the commander was replaced.

The situation in Lola and Nzerekore demonstrate the complexity and the various facets of conflict dynamics in the Forest region and its political ramifications within and far from the region. When it comes to Nzerekore, any minor incident can ignite violence between Konian and Kpele as the "animosity" between the two social groups is very profound and still prevalent. In addition, some influential local actors want by all cost to plunge the region into crisis for their own political interests. By all analysis, the situation illustrates poor governance at all level characterized by interference of the administration in the justice system, and the absence of strong and structured civil society groups to pressure authorities to stay in line with basic good governance principles

Under other circumstances, these conflicts could have been considered as localized and limited to the communities involved in them, however, in the context of the Forest Region of Guinea, a minor dispute between two individuals can escalate and end into intercommunity violence with the loss of human lives. Whereas the need for a great deal of sensitization about peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue.

Figure 8: Main causes for violence outbreak in the Forest Region

What are the main causes for violence in your community?

	Distrust between community members	Dispute over land	Politicians' rhetoric	Conflict between members of the different ethnic groups	Conflicts betwwen people from different religions	All of the above
■ Série1	65%	12%	55%	72%	15%	9%

Among the respondents to the quantitative data collection, while 72% named "conflict between members of different ethnic groups" a 65% also named "Distrust between community members" as a source of violence.

The distrust for public officials and security services has also contributed to making the citizens to often wanting to take matters in their own hands when they feel that they are victims of offenses as it was said by a participant to a FGD with the youth in Lola:

"one of the major problems that we are facing is the distrust for the security services and the representatives of the Government in our community. We have a dispute over the management of the mosque and the politicians got involved and took sides and the Sous-Prefet did the same and they all sided with the current Imam of the mosque and they even went further by denying the former Iman and his partisans the right to build their own mosque and every time that they are victims of bullying and they go to the security services to complain, they are rebuked. They were even denied the right to pray in an open field on the day of Eid, had it not been for the intervention of a Christian pastor who assisted them, they would have been obliged to go outside the town to pray. This is the kind of attitude that discredits the public services."

Although there are Civil Society Organisation in the region, their weakness in terms of institutional and organizational capacities limits their ability to effectively address the intercommunity conflicts in their region as stated by a representative of **"Foundation pour la Paix et la Reconciliation"** in Guekedou who was interviewed for the present evaluation:

"We do want to work with the actors of the communities and help prevent violent conflicts but we just do not have the means to do so. Consequently no one has been doing anything to appease the situation and the government and its representatives are not trusted and they only rely on repression to solve the problem. For instance, the distrust for the Government is the main reason why the Ebola outbreak took the proportions that it took, when people were told not to be moving from town to town and remain quarantined, they refused and attacked the police, the military and rescue workers, which is why so many people lost their lives to the disease. The same applies to the conflict between communities."

Therefore, there is a void in terms of a legitimate and credible authority which can be listened to by the citizens from the afflicted communities and develop a peaceful approach to conflict resolution. With the project "Rebuilding Together" SFCG has been capacitating local CSOs to undertake the needed awareness raising in the communities about the necessity to prevent and peacefully resolve conflicts. The project also goes directly to the main actors of the communities such as government representatives, traditional leaders and women and youths associations along with local CSOs to identify with the sources of the conflicts and find solutions through dialogue without resorting to violence.

4.2.2. Relevance of the project with regards to the beneficiaries' and target groups expectations

One of the ways used by SFCG to reduce tension between people from the same communities who are confronted with hatred and suspicion has been to conduct house to house visits. SFCG and its implementing partners started by identifying the main stakeholders in the communities and people who can influence others such as traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth and women's association leaders and rural radio station operators and then inviting them to sensitization sessions on the need to resolve the ongoing conflicts peacefully. People from different communities who have recently been involved in deadly violence in their communities are thus gathered in the same room as their "enemies" in order to debate about the root causes of the animosity and how the deadly violence has affected communities' livelihood and what needs to be done to avoid violence. Then the same actors are invited to participate to actual training on peaceful conflict resolution. At the end of the session, the participants are paired with two people from two ethnic groups or communities in conflict being paired in order to conduct house to house sensitization. That approach has been very effective at appeasing the communities' members who were in conflict.

According to a youth association leader in Beyla:

"In Beyla, all the people involved in the violent and deadly conflict are from the same ethnic group, the Konianke. The conflict is more between the inhabitants of the two villages of Beyla and Diakolidou who fight over who are the first settlers on the territory and therefore the owners of the land. Beyla is profoundly religious (Islamic) while Diakolidou is more liberal. Given that the two villages are side by side, the community leaders of Beyla believe that the chief of the two villages should come from them and this has led to deadly physical confrontation and the destruction of innocent people's homes and livelihood. With the coming of SFCG, we have found understanding between the residents of the two communities.

The main factor that contributed to appeasing the populations has been the Income Generating Activities which were created by the project. These activities brought together women who were bitter enemies to work side by side in the same income generating associations; this has eased tension because all the associations' members have vested interest in making sure that the interest of the associations come first, as a consequence, they now get along fine".

The quantitative data has shown that the Income Generating Associations created in Beyla have been the main factor cited as a contributing to peace building. As a matter of fact, 58% of the female respondents named them as having contributed to making them set aside their animosity towards their neighbors while 27% cited the door to door sensitization and 11% of the respondents named the radio programs as the main factor.

Nzerekore was particularly devastated by the 2013 violence outbreak between the Guerzes and the Koniankes. The SFCG office in that city initiated sensitization activities throughout its neighborhoods with local political and traditional leaders as well as radio broadcasting of the Nimba program through local radio stations. It organized listening sessions which gathered participants from all the ethnic groups which are present in the city in order to discuss issues pertaining to the causes of violence and how to prevent it.

The Nimba program was created by the SFCG Studios in order to directly reach the inhabitants of the Forest region in their local languages. It sensitizes and advocates for peaceful solutions to conflicts. The program was named by 67% of the respondents who claimed to know SFCG as an organization which operates in the field of peace building.

4.2.3. Relevance with regards to the identified problems and needs

The project is designed to analyze and address the grievances at play in intercommunity conflict in the region, promote inclusive dialogue to heal trauma, and empower people to mitigate conflict, reduce tension, and seek justice for past abuses in the region. SFCG leaned on its local partner organizations, a network of civil society organizations, the consultation committees and platforms, as well as a network of twenty - six radio and four television stations partners across the country to implement the project and maintain peace, promote dialogue, non-violence, and peaceful resolution of conflicts between communities.

The approach used by SFCG to identify the problems faced by the communities is based on dialogue sessions during which members of communities which have faced conflicts and animosity are called on to exchange and discuss their grievances in order to bridge the gap and safeguard peace in the city of Nzerekore, through the dissemination of values emphasizing social cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution.

To reach its objectives, SFCG trained 154 community leaders (including 60 from 30 partner associations of youth and women as initially targeted) to conduct step-down trainings for their pairs on the Common Ground Approach in conflict resolution. The training was a combination of concepts followed by practical examples conducted by participants themselves. Leaders of district were targeted because of the preponderant leadership roles that they play in maintaining peace in the town. Participants to the training gained conflict resolution and mediation skills that they were tasked with passing on to their community members through community exchange sessions.

These sessions have also provided an important platform for communities in conflict to express their concerns, voice their grievances, as well as interact with one another to share their views and interests. They have been instrumental in helping communities find solutions for peaceful cohabitation and coexistence. One example of the positive impact community exchange sessions have had during the quarter have been seen in Nzerekore and Lola. In both places, SFCG trained partner organizations and community members prevented tensions to ignite or escalade.

Partial Conclusion

The causes of tensions are three levels: the lack of training of the members of political parties who are often illiterate, ethnocentrism advocated by the politicians and the non-transparency of the electoral process.

The project has proved to be relevant because in fact it has filled a void left by the absence of trust in the public security services and the CSOs engaged in peace building are unable to effectively conduct sensitization about peaceful conflict prevention and conflict resolution due to their limited resources. The violence prevailing in the Forest region is to a certain extent explained by the ignorance which led to suspicions and animosity towards each other and to the politicians' meddling and the divisions that they create between people from different ethnic groups.

4.3   Effectiveness of the project

The measure of the project's effectiveness pertains to the extent to which the specific objectives were met. This part of the analysis will be done on the basis of the indicators contained in the logical framework. It consists of four points: the project's implementation achievement compared to the preset objectives; the knowledge and competences that resulted from the activities; the conflict resolution strategies used at local and national levels that resulted from the project's implementation and the extent to which the project has enabled to reduce violence in the areas where it was implemented.

4.3.1 Achievements of the project

The project's implementation was done through two approaches:

- The leveraging of media campaign awareness raising for intercommunity tolerance and dialogue;

- direct intervention within the communities with their main stakeholders such as local religious and traditional leaders, youth and women's associations, political leaders, representatives of the government and members of the security forces

4.3.1.1   Media programming

The project sought to establish regional radio network programming within the Forest region. Within its offices in Nzerekore, the Talking Drum Studios developed a media campaign through the production and the broadcasting of entertaining radio programs, emphasizing the shared history of all citizens of the region to ensure widespread outreach of a common narrative. This media campaign lasted over the entire implementation period of the project.

- "Nimba" Radio Magazines: SFCG produced Nimba radio magazines which mixed interviews, field reporting and man-on-the street interviews to capture the various perspectives of ordinary citizens in the Forest region. The programs are recorded in the local language of the recording location, and then translated into French and other local languages of the Forest region: Kpèlè, Konian, Loma, and Kissi. In total, 82 magazineswere produced and aired on our network of 10 radio partners. Nimba's content are designed to educate younger generations about the nonaggression and peaceful cohabitation pacts that currently exist between communities, while charting ways to seek non-violent solutions to conflict, promote and consolidate peace, and social cohesion. The programs are produced with the assistance of elders and key informants from various communities of the region.

- Taboulé TV Show: a TV show, produced in the communities, inquiring on citizens' concerns and creating a space of discussion between citizens and authorities, using reportages, interviews and participatory theatre leading citizens and authorities to find collaborative solutions. These productions focused on strengthening peace and social cohesion, promoting reconciliations, and linking local authorities and their communities. During the project, SFCG produced 9 Taboulé shows, broadcasted on up to 4 TV.

In addition to these two programs given the fact that political interventions at times of elections is often a source of violence outbreak, the radio partners also broadcast programs created by the Talking Drum Studios in Conakry and nationally broadcast. Among those programs are Sissi Aminata, Barada and Djembé with themes focusing peacebuilding and social cohesion, including in times of elections. In addition, SFCG produces the TV magazine "Terrain d'Entente" in its TV studio in Conakry and sometimes in the field, with reportages voicing communities concerns on peacebuilding, reconciliation and elections.

According to the one of the representatives of Association des Jeunes Filles pour l'Epanouissement des Jeunes who is a member of the Radio Listeners Group hired to monitor the broadcasting of the programs in Guekedou: *"the programs have had a great deal of impact on the communities because, in most rural areas, the rural radios do not have the means to afford day long broadcasting, they are open for a few hours and then they become silent for the rest of the day. With the many programs proposed by Talking Drum Studios, not only are the radios open longer, but there is also more variety in the programming. This has created visibility for SFCG throughout Guekedou".*

4.3.1.2   Direct intervention within the communities

SFCG's intervention within the communities was done in partnership with the local SCOs and Community Based Organizations which benefitted from the capacity building provided by the project through the training provided on SFCG's approach on conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution. These organizations closely participated to the multi-stakeholder consultation platforms composed of representatives of local authorities and main social groups, religious leaders, political party representatives, media actors, youth and women associations, civil society and security actors in order to prevent and mitigate election violence through early detection and early response mechanisms in Nzerekore, Lola, and Beyla.

SFCG organized a training session facilitated by its staff and an external consultant to enhance the capacity of young leaders in the areas of "Axe le Prince" in order to shift the negative role that youth might play during the coming local elections. The training modules were organized around the following themes:

- The Common Ground Approach to Conflict Resolution Techniques & Rumor Management;

- Associations Management; and

- Communication skills for behavior change.

In order to order to promote reconciliation between members of different communities who were involved in violent conflict, Community Exchange Sessions were organized with the participation of people with opposing views in the communities. At the end of the sessions, the

participants are expected to replicate what they learned among their pairs. Door to door awareness raising was also organized in those communities. According to a member of Union des Femmes Konian in Beyla: *"in our community, there has been bitter clashes between the inhabitants of Beyla and those from Diakolidou which resulted in the death of several people and the burning of people's homes and the market. I am from Diakolidou, so when I was asked to go with a woman from Beyla to do door to door sensitization, at first, I hesitated because I did not know how I would be received in Beyla where everyone knows who I am. But thank God, it all worked out well we were well received by our former enemies with whom we have reconciled now."*

Moreover, SFCG's multi-ethnic community troop, known under Zaly Theatry, which is composed of 12 actors (4 women and 8 men), carried out participatory theater performances throughout the areas afflicted by violence. These events provided an important platform for youth to express their concerns, voice their grievances, as well as interact with one another to share their views about the simulated scenes presented in the performances. The events provided also opportunities to community, youth, elders, and local leaders to pass messages conducive to peace and non-violence in French as well as local languages: Kpèlè, Konian, Manon, Soussou, Kissi, Toma, and Konon. All the messages focused on abiding to the rule of law, strengthening peace, social cohesion, accepting each other despite social or political differences.
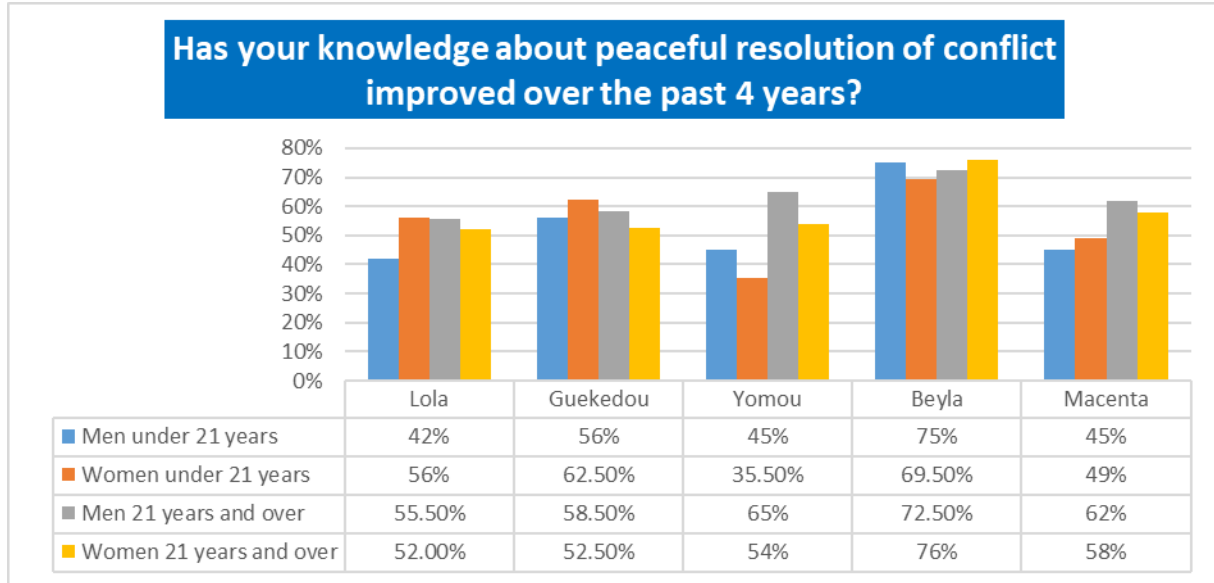
4.3.2 Knowledge and competences that resulted from the activities

The main objectives of the capacity building provided to the CSOs and CBOs was to enhance their knowledge and abilities to effectively contribute to the prevention and reduction of violence within their communities. The media programming also aimed to directly reach out to the public in order to promote behavior change and dialogue between communities.

The qualitative data shows that all the members of the CBOs who participated to the FGDs have acknowledged that their knowledge about conflict prevention and conflict resolution has been improved thanks to the project. According to a member of Antenne de la Coalition Nationale pour la Defense des Droits de la Citoyennete et de la Femme (CONAG-DCF): *"the project came at a time when we were facing financial difficulties and could not organize capacity building for our members to address the social conflicts prevailing in our communities. Through our partnership with Search, we were able to participate to all the training sessions organized on issues that are part of our mission and we all learned a lot from the training. We have also been afforded by our partnership with Search the opportunity to test our knowledge through the active participation in the activities in the communities".*

Figure 9 shows the how the knowledge about conflict resolution has evolved over the past 4 years.

Figure 9: Improvement of knowledge about peaceful conflict resolution

Has your knowledge about peaceful resolution of conflict improved over the past 4 years?

	Lola	Guekedou	Yomou	Beyla	Macenta
■ Men under 21 years	42%	56%	45%	75%	45%
■ Women under 21 years	56%	62.50%	35.50%	69.50%	49%
■ Men 21 years and over	55.50%	58.50%	65%	72.50%	62%
■ Women 21 years and over	52.00%	52.50%	54%	76%	58%

The CBOs have leverage the knowledge that they acquired through the training received in order to conduct sensitisation for peaceful cohabitation within their communities. SFCG with the assistance of youth associations, members of civil society, and local authorities organized a solidarity event in Yomou to celebrate the progress made towards reconciliation, social cohesion as well as consolidate the peaceful environment that has been prevailing since the organization of the presidential election. The event was largely covered by the local radio station in order to reach a broader audience beyond the limit of Yomou. The activities of the event centered on:

- A caravan led by youth and local authorities throughout the main streets of the town
- Organization of a sensitization meeting
- 4 Participatory theatre performances
- 3 Mobile Cinema sessions
- 1 Soccer competition

During two and half hours, local authorities, representatives of political parties, youth, and members of civil society led a dense crowd of approximately 1,200 people through a caravan walking in the main streets of the town. As the caravan moved, it observed pauses at some strategic locations to allow local high raking figures participating in the caravan to send messages of peace in the various local languages, and invite people to participate and own the solidarity event. A Young woman who participated to the FGD with women in Yomou stated: *"it has always been difficult for me to understand the reasons why we just could not get along and respect each other within our community. We have all been living together in peace until these politicians started dividing us and reminding us about our ethnic and religious differences and land ownership and we blindly followed them. With the radio programs from Search, and their coming to get us to talk to each other, we have learned a lot and we are waking up".*

1.3.1. Positive attitudes are reinforced towards constructive conflict engagement and common identity

In order to reinforce positive attitudes towards constructive engagement and common identity, several activities were implemented to facilitate constructive engagement between different social, political and ethnic groups, and mitigate the risk of conflict in the Forestière region. Among them, influential local women leaders coming from each of the 22 neighborhood of Nzerekore were trained valuable conflict resolution, mediation techniques, and rumor management skills with the aim to have them replicate what they learnt within their communities. SFCG targeted women leaders because of the prominent roles that they play in their respective communities and neighborhoods. In an effort to ensure inclusivity and community buy-in, members from each of the numerous social groups living in Nzerekore (Konianké, Guerzé, Konon, and Manon) participated in the training.

A neighborhood chief from Nzerekore the restitutions that the women who participated to the Training of the Trainers sessions did were very moving because through the meeting that they organized among their neighbors, people who used to look at each other with suspicion were gathered to talk openly about their feelings for each other and discuss about what they perceived to be the sources of dissensions between them. At the end of the community exchange sessions, people would realize that the suspicions that they had for each other were unfounded and that there is always a place for dialogue between them. According to one of the women who participated to the exchange sessions, *"what I liked the most about the discussions that we had was to learn about how to avoid unfounded rumors and gossip. The main sources of conflicts within and between our communities come from there. You hear false information about someone and you start characterizing him without verifying the sources of the information, you hate the person and wait for the smallest opportunity to attack him. I learned how to avoid it. This was the best that I took from the sessions"*.

1.3.2. An economic-for-peace strategy is available, including strategic engagement between community and private sector actors

Idleness and lack of job opportunities have been identified as being sources of conflict and SFCG deemed that when the people from the poor rural communities are busy working and trying to sell their goods, they are more unlikely to refrain from initiating violence at least because they would want to preserve their goods. By making sure that the IGAs were multi ethnic, SFCG sought to avoid sectarianism, reinforce dialogue and relations between several ethnic groups working together in a common interest (their IGA and peace), and thus increase social cohesion. Granting the associations a strong socioeconomic stake lessens the likelihood that their members become involved in inter-ethnic conflict or violence and encourage members to promote ethic solidarity, social cohesion, and economic cooperation.

That is one of the reasons why the economic for peace strategy was started in order to form multi ethnic small groups working together to produce goods that they would sell together to earn a living. SFCG completed the distribution of in-kind donations to selected women or youth led multi ethnic small scale businesses involved in income generating activities such as soap making, gardening, rice parboiling, buy and sell of palm oil, and dye. The donations vary according to the domain of specialization of each group. The Peace-based Community Economic Initiatives a total of 15 associations received in-kind donations worth approximately $ 68,000 to boost their activities.

A member of Nouvel Elan de Macenta, an association which benefitted from the economic-for-peace strategy described her experience: *"what we received may not be a lot but what we can and expect to achieve from it is immense because we have learned skills that we did not have before and that we will never lose. We work together with people whom we used to prefer to avoid be very suspicious of. There some people with whom I am working closely now, I would have never believed that I would even buy something from them not long ago and today we are friends."*

1.3.3. Public awareness is increased about the EGS and have an opportunity to provide input to the EGS

During the project's implementation, the Ebola Disease outbreak started ravaging communities in Guinea Forestiere. The rapid spread of the disease was partly due to miscommunication and lack of knowledge about its causes and symptoms and people's lack of trust for public officials made them reluctant to obey orders for quarantine which aggravated the spread of the disease. The project "Rebuilding Together" was also affected by the situation caused by the Ebola Outbreak, that is why it involved a component on the promotion of an inclusive and participatory dialogue on health issues as well as support to the Etats Généraux de la Santé (EGS) to provide an opportunity for citizens to participate in the design on the new National Health Strategy for the next ten years in order to anticipate and forestall problems such as those caused by the Ebola virus outbreak.

Thus, SFCG integrated preventative methods and psychological support themes into all of its training modules. This approach aims to keep up raising awareness of the spread and nature of the disease, but also to counter destructive rumors about the virus. Through its action, SFCG has continued to help build the capacity of participants to effectively equip communities with the necessary skills to stop the Ebola outbreak. The module's curriculum also emphasized the socially harmful effects of stigmatizing and discriminating against Ebola survivors and treatment personnel, raising awareness of the dangers and urging participants to act against such social trends.

4.3.3 Violence reduction in the project's areas

As for the behavior changes generated by the media productions, opinions differ according to the areas of the project's implementation. Overall, 72% of the respondents say that the media productions have made a notable change on the behavior of populations. However, while in Beyla 87% of the respondents think that there has been a great deal of improvement in the relationship between the communities, in Lola, only 19% of the respondents think so. Lola is particular because, despite the project's intervention, the rift caused by the conflict over the mosque's management is still dividing the community. As a matter of fact, the situation has worsened with local politicians taking sides in the conflict. When the consultant for the present evaluation went to the local radio station to interview its manager, he was told that the station had been closed for more than a year now. According to one of its technicians: *"A group of youths who are supporting a young politician who is associated to the current Imam of the mosque were angry at the radio station because they claimed that the radio is supportive of another politician who has sided with the former Iman. So they came and destroyed the radio station and beat the employees who were not killed only because of the intervention of the neighbors. Up to today, nothing happened to the perpetrators and everyone in the community knows who they are. We see them every day and they still keep coming here to harass us."*

In Beyla on the contrary, a Council of Wise Men was created with the participation of members of the two communities who have made it a priority to contribute to eliminating the sources of conflict between them and promoting peace and reconciliation among their members.

In Nzerekore, a young participant to a FGD stated: *"If there has been an evolution it is thanks to the involvement of NGOs such as SFCG who has done much through the radio for raising awareness and promoting the culture of peace. The youth in Nzerekore have learned to become more tolerant towards each other and I think that the program Nimba has contributed to that. It teachers us that we have a lot more in common than we think"*.

Partial conclusion

The project has made a difference in the communities where it was being implemented. The citizens' knowledge about the sources of violence and its consequences and above all the ways in which violence can be avoided has increased and they have learned to talk about their differences through dialogue sessions. Throughout the communities where the project was being implemented, there has been reduction in the level of violence between the communities aside from Lola where animosity between belligerents around the mosque's management is still present although there has not been any outburst of violence recently.

Finally, an overview of the project's effectiveness in terms of activity implementation over the project life :

Activities	Target	Reached	% accomplished
Objective 4: To forge a common identity to facilitate constructive conflict engagement and prevent atrocities in N'zerekore and the surrounding areas.			
Outcome 4.1: Positive attitudes are reinforced towards constructive conflict engagement and a common identity			
Activity 4.1.1 Participatory stakeholder mapping	One mapping identifying 30 key partner organizations	One mapping identifying 30 key partner organizations	**100%**
Activity 4.1.2. Training of Trainers (ToT)	60 leaders	154 leaders trained	**257%**
	1640 participants (F: 869; M: 771), that is 53% of women	900 association members initially planned.	**257%**
Activity 4.1.3. Community exchange sessions	300 community exchange sessions	404 community exchange sessions	**257%**

	at least 12,000 participants	11,519 community members (M: 6,336, F: 5183, that is 45% of women)	96%
Activity 4.1.4. Multilevel Peace Consultation Platform On November 26th, 2014 a Consultative Committee (CC) comprised	12 meetings	23 meetings	192%
	8 activities proposed by the Platform	8 community exchange sessions	100%
Outcome 4.2: Positive attitudes are reinforced towards constructive conflict engagement and a common identity			
Activity 4.2.1. Develop Media Programming Campaign for Intercultural Tolerance	366 media programs (120 radio programs, 4 TV programs, 2 spot campaigns and 240 call-in shows)	512 (252 radio programs, 2 radio and 2 TV spot campaigns, 18 TV programs and 238 call-in shows)	140%
Activity 4.2.2. Solidarity Events and Theatre Tours	8 solidarity events	10 solidarity events	140%
	6 tours	16 tours	140%
Activity 4.2.3. Building Media Capacity	32 media personnel trained	58 media personnel trained	140%
	Support and training to Yomou radio station partner	Support and training to Yomou radio station partner	100%
Objective 5: Use peace building dialogue to promote community solidarity centered on potential economic gains related to the extractive industry and other economic opportunities in Nzérékoré			
Outcome 5.1: An economic-for-peace strategy is available, including strategic engagement between community and private sector actors			
Activity 5.1.1: Developing an Economics-for-Peace Strategy	One economics-for-peace strategy developed	One economics-for-peace strategy developed	100%
Activity 5.1.2 Strategic Engagement with Private Sector Actors	Economics-for-peace strategy presented to key private sector actors	Economics-for-peace strategy presented to key private sector actors	100%
Outcome 5.2: Interethnic relationships are strengthened through economic activities			
Activity 5.2.1 Support to Interethnic Entrepreneurship Relationships	6 entrepreneurship networking meetings	7 meetings	117%
Activity 5.2.2 Peace-based Community Economic Initiatives	10 small grants	15 small grants	150%

Objective 6: Contribute to national unity by using media to promote an inclusive and participatory dialogue on health issues as well as support to the Etats Généraux de la Santé to provide an opportunity for citizens to participate in the design on the new National Health Strategy for the next ten years.			
Outcome 6.1: Public awareness is increased about the EGS			
Activity 6.1.1 Spot campaigns to Raise Public Awareness and Information about the Etats Généraux de la Santé	4 radio spots produced and broadcast	2 radio spots produced and broadcast on television and radio	**50%**
	5 interactive media programs broadcast in synergy across 24 radio stations; 4 interactive media programs broadcast on private radios; 5 interactive radio programs	One radio synergy broadcasted on 10 private radios, broadcasting more than 5 interactive media programs; 4 interactive media programs broadcast on private radios; 5 interactive radio programs	**100%**
Objective 7: To enhance civic and voter education through radio programs focusing on the electoral processes and the importance of peaceful elections			
Outcome 7.1: Citizens are more inclined towards peaceful and inclusive participation in the election process			
Activity 7.1.1 Stakeholder Meeting to Develop Peace Campaign	1 workshop, 30 participantss, 1 slogan and 5 themes identified	series of meetings with civil society groups reaching 10 people, contributing to develop one slogan and 2 themes for the peace campaign Votons pour la paix,	**70%**
Activity 7.1.2. Production and airing of radio and television spots on inclusive and peaceful electoral processes	6 radio spots produced in French, translated in 6 local languages and aired on 25 radio stations; 4 TV spots on 3 TVs	6 radio spots produced in French, translated in 6 local languages and aired on 25 radio stations; 4 TV spots on 3 TVs	**100%**
Activity 7.1.3 Production and airing of a song and music video promoting peaceful elections	1 song and 1 video produced and broadcasted	1 song and 1 video produced and broadcasted	**100%**
Outcome 7.2: Citizens are informed of the election process and the role of elected officials			

Activity 7.2.1: Production and broadcast of radio and television public service announcements on electoral processes	6 radio spots produced in French, translated in 6 local languages and aired on 25 radio stations; 4 TV spots on 3 TVs	6 radio spots produced in French, translated in 6 local languages and aired on 25 radio stations; 4 TV spots on 3 TVs	**100%**
Activity 7.2.2: Production and broadcast of radio and television talk show programs on the electoral process	36 radio and television talks show program	22 radio talkshows and 83 SFCG programs	**292%**
Activity 7.2.3. Mobile Radio & Localized Voter & Education Sessions	240 listening sessions conducted and Program Nimba broadcasted on 24 partner radios	244 listening sessions conducted and Program Nimba broadcasted on 25 partner radios	**102%**
	14,400 participants in total, including 50% female	8,709 participants, including 37% of women	**60%**
Objective 8: To distribute credible information about the election process before, during and after Election Day through monitoring and coordination by radio journalists			
Outcome 8.1: Journalists are equipped and committed to produce objective and informative election programming.			
Activity 8.1.1. Workshop to develop code of conduct for Media coverage of the elections	1 workshop with 30 media represented; code of conduct written	1 workshop attended by 28 media professionals; code of conduct revised	**100%**
Activity 8.1.2. Training on Conflict-Sensitive Election Programming	150 journalists trained	130 journalists trained	**87%**
Outcome 8.2: Citizens have access to credible information about the conduct of the election before, during and after the election			
Activity 8.2.1. A radio synergy to monitor the election process	100 journalists trained and deployed all over the country	91 journalists trained and deployed all over the country	**91%**
	At least 10 synergy news bulletins broadcasted on 42 radio stations	At least 10 synergy news bulletins	**100%**
	One news room active for four days	One news room active for five days	**100%**
Activity 8.2.2. Production and broadcast of magazine style radio programming in the pre- and post-election periods	20 magazines broadcasted on 5 radio stations	42 radio magazines produced and broadcasted by 21 radio partners	**200%**

Activity 8.2.3. Support to Civil Society "Situation Room"	Support to the creation of a civil society "Situation Room"; Radio Synergy covers three civil society "Situation Room" press conference or statements.	Support to the creation of a civil society "Situation Room"; Radio Synergy covers three civil society "Situation Room" press conference or statements.	100%
Objective 9: To prevent and mitigate election violence through early detection and early response			
Outcome 9.1: Election and community stakeholders have an increased capacity to detect and discuss early warning signs of violence.			
Activity 9.1.1. Support to the Office of the National Mediator to prevent & mitigate election	5 activities organized	5 activities organized	100%
Activity 9.1.2. Building and expanding local consultation platforms	12 local consultation meetings	37 local consultation meetings, in cofounding with the US Department of State	308%
Outcome 9.2: Election and community stakeholders respond to early warning signs to prevent election violence			
Activity 9.2.1. Support to Violence Prevention Rapid Response Actions identified by Local consultation platforms	10 response actions	12 response actions	120%
Activity 9.2.2. Localized peace caravan and Community Exchange Sessions Targeting Youth along "Axe le Prince"	70 community exchange sessions	70 community exchange sessions	100%
	4,200 community members (50% of women)	3,521 community members (22% women)	84%
	1 peace caravan	0 peace caravan	0%
	1 common ground training	2 common ground trainings	200%
	35 youth leaders trained	94 youth leaders trained	269%

4.4. Sustainability of the project's achievements

The sustainability of the project refers to the durability of its gains and to how long they will last and the possibility for the communities which have witnessed changes to revert back to the situation in which they were living prior to the beginning of the project. It also refers to how the capacities built into the CSOs will empower them to operate more effectively and in a collaborative manner' after the project has been completed.

In other words, the analysis of the sustainability of the project seeks to determine how the project allowed for greater collaboration and the creation of synergies in the long term between different radio stations, the CSOs and other actors active in promoting peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue and if the project enabled to sustainably transform target beneficiaries' attitudes towards an increased support for peace between the communities.

4.4.1. The sustainability of the radio programming

All the radio stations managers who were interviewed have stressed the importance of their partnership with SFCG and magnified the technical assistance provided by the NGO to enable them to become more engaged in the field of conflict resolution and peace building. However, they also emphasized on the need to continue the collaboration because they are still faced with financial difficulties to operate without any external support. The cost of producing magazines such as Nimba are costly and they would not be able to afford it. If SFCG stops the partnership, it is very much likely that the broadcasting of programs geared towards peace building will stop on their stations. Although the rural radios in general stressed they will still dedicate small portions of their programming to local peace building.

4.4.2. Sustainability of the synergies between CSOs and CBOs

When asked what would happen to their collaboration once the project is over, the participating CSOs stated that they will continue to collaborate afterwards and that the project reinforced their knowledge of each other and capacities to partner with each other in order to undertake actions in synergy. The project has contributed to capacitate not only the platforms in the different communities but also the individual CSOs themselves as well as their members.

The representative of Reseau des Femmes du Fleuve Mano pour la Paix stated: *"I personally have to thank SFCG because through the project, I have acquired a lot of experience that enables me to work with others in partnership for the promotion of peace. I have had the opportunity to work with other similar minded organizations and we have exchanged a lot on our knowledge about conflict resolution and hopefully, we will continue to collaborate after the project has ended."*

According to a member of the Union des Femmes Konian, one achievement of the project which is likely to last for many years is the creation of Income Generating Activities making women who used to be enemies not long ago work together to generate money for themselves: *"the sheer fact that we are busy learning how to make more money together keeps us away from the usual gossip and bad thoughts. We work side by side and share our earnings. This is something that none of us would want to lose"*.

4.4.3 Sustainability of the transformed attitudes, perceptions and behaviors of the direct beneficiaries

Among the six Prefectures where the project was being implemented in the Forest region of Guinea (Guéckédou, Macenta, N'zérékoré, Lola, Yomou and Beyla), it was only in Lola where positive changes in attitudes were not noted, in all the other areas, the quantitative data as well as the qualitative ones showed that evident behavior changes have taken place with the main community stakeholders including the traditional and religious leaders whose attitude can drive or inhibit change. A girl who participated to a FGD with young women in Beyla summarized it best: *"the big house behind us belongs to a politician who only comes here during elections and he always brings a lot of money when he comes. He distributes the money among his supporters and incites them to*

verbally attack and intimidate his adversaries. Now, even his own partisans understand that they must refrain from violence against other people. They even now consider that they hurt themselves while they help him get to office, make money at their own expenses".

Partial Conclusion

The data collected from the six prefectures has shown that in general the project has had a positive impact upon the beneficiaries, whether they are institutional partners such as the radio stations, the CSOs or CBOs or ordinary citizens who have been involved in conflicts between communities. Aside from populations in Lola where deep differences still persist between the different protagonists around the new mosque's management, in all the other areas, the changes brought about by the project's activities. The strategy used to implement the project has been effective because the activities were conducted simultaneously combining sensitization through the media, participative theatre, capacity building for the CSOs and CBOs, door to door sensitization with the financial support granted to women's association to start income generating activities.

The sustainability of the income generating activities is assured and is likely to have an impact on not only empowering women within their households but also in preventing them from engaging in activities that are likely to jeopardize their livelihood and vested interest. For that reason, they are likely to maintain their activities and promote peace within their communities. The local CBOs and CSOs have been very active in the project and have all been capacitated to promote dialogue in order to prevent violent conflicts.

5. Conclusions

For "*Rebuilding Peace in Forest Guinea*", the project was implemented in areas that were afflicted by widespread violence and suspicion between people who have been living very closely together for centuries. The physical proximity of the communities where they live and the hatred that was brewing in their environment in a context of the ongoing civil war in the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast were concomitant factors that were full of danger of explosion in the Forest region of Guinea. Moreover, the political context characterized by the unfortunate divisive discourse of the political elite which forcefully and sometimes openly advocate ethnocentrism during elections was also likely to increase the potential for violence outbreak with unknown consequences in terms of human lives.

The citizens of that region's distrust for the justice system was also such that they prefer to take matters in their own hands rather than file complaints, which is why public lynching of suspected thieves is very common and generally condoned throughout the country because the distrust for the justice system is such that too many people believe that the Justice works in a partisan manner and ethnic. The belief is that the actions of the justice, regardless of the outcome, does not contribute to social appeasement between the belligerents.

The absence of well trained and capacitated CSOs capable of conducting effective sensitization and advocacy campaigns throughout the region left a void among a population in need of dialogue

and communication in order to avoid facing the situation that prevailed in its neighboring countries. The project relied on both the media and the CSOs and direction intervention within the communities for educating and opening up dialogue spaces for the populations about reconciliation and the need for peaceful cohabitation and peaceful elections. The organization of the media professionals in framework of the platform created by the SFCG and the capacity building provided to the media professionals have contributed to improving the content of the communications provided by the media both before, during and after elections. Moreover, SFCG has provided programs to the media outlets in order to enable them to address directly the public with content that educated about peace and reconciliation.

The citizens have been directly involved in the project through the reconciliation and dialogue sessions and the door to door sensitization conducted in the targeted communities. These sessions have contributed to bring together people who not long ago considered themselves bitter enemies to the extent that they were willing to engage in violent actions for retribution.

SFCG also provided financial support to organize and train the citizens in IGA so that they can be occupied with productive activities and stay away from violence. This was done for multi-ethnic associations to reinforce collaboration, change perceptions and attitudes towards one another, contributing to prevent inter/intra community conflicts.

All these factors have contributed to a substantive reduction in violence within the project's intervention areas and to the promotion of non-violent conflict resolution. The knowledge about peaceful conflict resolution has been improved with more than 50% of the respondents stating that they know more about peaceful conflict resolution. Overall, 72% of the respondents say that the media productions have made a notable change on the behavior of populations.

The add on sub-project "*Votons pour la Paix*" was also implement under similar circumstance as "*Rebuilding Peace in Forest Guinea*". The situation within the country was characterized by pre-electoral violence throughout the country. The political elite was not in general promoting reconciliation but rather often almost openly advocating for ethnocentrism in a volatile context. The private media above all throughout the country did not have the capacities to effectively counter the vitriolic political discourse and was not well organized to provide accurate and unbiased information to better inform the public about the electoral process. The actions named above regarding SFCG assistance to the media was actually done in the framework of both projects.

Throughout the prefectures where the project "*Votons pour la Paix*" was implemented, more than 60% of the respondents have claimed to have received reliable information from the media and overall more than 67% of the respondents claimed to have been well informed about the electoral process with 59% of men under the age of 21 years and 63% of girls in the same age bracket having said to have been well informed about it.

Overall the projects have reached their objectives although there is still more work to be done in order to sustain the gains. Guinea remains a volatile country with a political leadership in need of more sensitization and advocacy to stop using ethnicity as a means to win elections. The CSOs' and the media can greatly contribute to that with more capacity building.

6. Recommendations

Towards the media

- Maintain the Media synergy and transform it as a permanent Table of concertation and Exchange dedicated to improving the electoral process in Guinea, as a Watchdog for the media to identify and expose the main factors that contribute to enflame the political process throughout the country. Create Media synergys at National as well as Regional levels throughout the country.

- The Media synergy should also be a forum for the media professional to also improve their capacities to deliver accurate information throughout the country.

Towards Search for Common Ground

- **With regards to the media**

  - SFCG should assist in the creation and the capacity building of the Media Table of Concertation for the next two years in order to help them give content to their mission and in order to identify obstacles and help remove them.

  - The programs provided by SFCG to the media have so far made a great deal of a difference not only on the citizens but also on the capacities of the radio and Television stations, Talking Drum Studio should diversify more the programs in order to produce more programs aimed at communities in the rural areas where the education level is still low and where people are more vulnerable political vitriol.

  - The social media needs to be more leveraged in the context of changing technologies. Internet on Mobile devices is relatively cheap in Guinea and more and more young people are using their mobile telephones as a way to get informed. SFCG needs to anticipate on the changes and leverage the new technologies to reach out to the maximum of young people in the country. Youtube and Facebook are currently being used by SFCG, but there is still a need to connect more to the youths so that they are informed about those SFCG channels along with other social media such as Whatsapp which is used to exchange videos faster.

- **With regards to the Civil Society Organizations**

A permanent platform of CSOs aimed at monitoring the effects of the political elite's discourse on the citizens' propensity to resort to violence should be set up. It will monitor and report all the excess of language noticed during the electoral process in order to ensure that elections are conducted peacefully. The monitoring platforms must be established from national to local levels with the involvement of all the many organizations operating in Guinea.

- **With regards to political leaders**

There has not been much involvement of political leaders in the projects. It is important to provide capacity building for the young aspiring politicians in the rural communities and small

towns above all to prepare them to be understanding of the political processes and be mindful of the dangers of using ethnicity as a political instrument.

> **Youth organizations**

SFCG must start organizing the youths in communities that are vulnerable to violence (such as Lola) in order to prevent violence. Youth associations involving young people from different ethnic groups and sensitivities must be organized and trained on violence prevention and peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue.

> **Income Generating Activities**

IGA activities promotion has not been an important item in SFCG activities. However, in poverty ridden communities, the lack of jobs, idleness and poverty can be the root causes of people's vulnerability to ethnocentrism and hatred. When people are busy working and are mindful of the consequences of violence on their property, they often refrain from igniting hatred towards others. The support for women in generating income in "Rebuilding Peace in the Forest Guinea" project proved it. For the projects implemented in the rural areas, it would be advisable to dedicate some resources to helping divided communities engage in IGAs together," contributing to long-term peacebuilding.

7. Annexes

Terms of Reference

Description

A propos de Search for Common Ground

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) est un organisme international à but non lucratif qui promeut la résolution pacifique des conflits. Ayant un siège à Washington DC et à Bruxelles, SFCG a pour mission de transformer la façon dont les individus, les organisations et les gouvernements traitent les conflits, sans utiliser des approches contradictoires mais plutôt des solutions coopératives. SFCG cherche à aider les parties en conflit à comprendre leurs différences et à agir sur leurs points communs. Avec un effectif d'environ 800 personnes dans le monde, SFCG réalise des projets dans 49 pays, avec des bureaux permanents dans plus de 35 pays, notamment en Asie, en Europe, au Moyen-Orient, aux États-Unis et en Afrique.

A propos des projets

But et objectifs

Deux projets sont concernés par cette évaluation. Ces projets sont : "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière" (code: GUI023) et "Votons Pour la Paix - Soutenir des élections pacifiques, crédibles, transparentes et participatives en Guinée" (code : GUI026).

Parallèlement, une étude sur l'audience des émissions de SFCG sera réalisée. Cette étude s'appuiera sur l'approche des 3R (The Reach, The Reasonance, The Result). Elle prendra donc en compte le taux d'écoute des émissions de SFCG, la perception des populations sur les thèmes et programmes de SFCG ainsi que les différences et similitudes qui existent entre les zones de l'étude en termes de réceptivité des émissions de SFCG et d'appréciation des thèmes traités dans ces émissions. Toutefois, les résultats de cette étude ne seront pas représentatifs au niveau national compte tenu du budget disponible et de l'étendue de la couverture des programmes médias de SFCG. Par ailleurs, des zones géographiques seront sélectionnées selon des critères bien définis afin de s'assurer que les résultats obtenus soient représentatifs pour ces zones. (Plus de détails de la page 6 à 10).

Le but du projet GUI023 est d'aider à promouvoir la réconciliation, la résolution des conflits et la paix sociale en Guinée. La mise en oeuvre du projet s'étend sur la période allant de Août 2012 à Mars 2017. De façon spécifique, le projet vise à :

- **Objectif spécifique 1 :** *Soutenir le Bureau du Médiateur national dans ses efforts pour favoriser la réconciliation nationale et la résolution des conflits ;*
- **Objectif spécifique 2 :** *Augmenter la connaissance des réseaux des jeunes et des femmes dans les techniques de gestion des conflits, les droits humains et leurs responsabilités civiques ;*
- **Objectif spécifique 3 :** *Promouvoir les attitudes du public en faveur de la tolérance, la réconciliation et la résolution non violente des conflits ;*
- **Objectif spécifique 4 :** *Forger une identité commune pour faciliter l'engagement constructif dans la gestion des conflits et prévenir les atrocités à N'zérékoré et dans les zones environnantes ;*
- **Objectif spécifique 5 :** *Utilisez le dialogue de consolidation de la paix afin de promouvoir la solidarité communautaire centrée sur les gains économiques potentiels liés à l'industrie extractive et d'autres débouchés économiques à N'zérékoré ;*

Ce projet est construit pour répondre à la grave tension sociale survenue lors de la tenue des élections présidentielles de 2010 et aux atrocités récurrentes en Guinée Forestière. Le projet vise à soutenir la réconciliation nationale, à restaurer la confiance entre les communautés.

Sa mise en œuvre s'appuie sur une approche participative et inclusive basée sur la mobilisation et l'implication de tous les acteurs clés du projet dans la mise en œuvre des activités. Cette approche comporte les activités suivantes :

- La formation des leaders religieux et des leaders d'association de jeunes/femmes, qui à leur tour étaient amenés à faire des restitution dans leurs communautés
- L'organisation des sessions de dialogue et de théâtres participatifs pour favoriser une augmentation de connaissance et un changement d'attitudes au niveau des communautés.

En outre, toutes les activités communautaires sont soutenues par des séries d'activités média dont les thèmes sont axés particulièrement sur la consolidation de la paix, la réconciliation nationale.

Le projet développe également des stratégies pour accroître l'apprentissage et renforcer les capacités des partenaires engagés dans le projet.

Sur la base du but principal du projet GUI023 "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière", et dans le soucis de soutenir des élections pacifiques, crédibles, transparentes et participatives en Guinée, trois objectifs spécifiques ont été ajoutés, faisant ainsi le projet GUI026 "Votons Pour la Paix - Soutenir des élections pacifiques, crédibles, transparentes et participatives en Guinée". Ce projet s'étend sur une période allant de Septembre 2015 à Mars 2017. Son but est de contribuer à des élections locales et présidentielle participatives, transparentes, crédibles et pacifiques. Les objectifs spécifiques sont :

- *Objectif spécifique 7 : Améliorer l'éducation civique et des électeurs à travers des programmations radio portant sur les processus électoraux et l'importance d'élections pacifiques*
- *Objectif spécifique 8 : Disséminer des informations crédibles concernant le processus électoral avant, pendant et après le jour de l'élection grâce à la surveillance de celui-ci par les journalistes radio et la coordination de ces derniers*
- *Objectif spécifique 9 : Prévenir et atténuer la violence électorale à travers une alerte précoce et une réaction rapide.*

Ce projet est construit sur la base des constats suivants : Si les élections sont bel et bien une opportunité, les enjeux au niveau du pays sont très élevés. Les risques de violence électorale en Guinée sont significatifs et, en comparaison avec les élections précédentes, peu de mécanismes sont actuellement en place afin d'y faire face.

Le projet s'appuie sur une approche participative et inclusive basée sur la mobilisation et l'implication de toutes les associations de la société civile œuvrant pour le maintien de la cohésion sociale en Guinée. Cette approche s'appuie sur des activités visant à améliorer l'éducation civique de la population à travers des programmations radio portant sur les processus électoraux et l'importance d'élections pacifiques. Le projet développe également une stratégie d'alertes précoces et de réponses rapides en vue d'identifier les conflits émergents et de trouver des solutions appropriées.

2. L´évaluation

L'évaluation finale

SFCG conduit ses évaluations conformément aux principes directeurs définis : être participatif, sensible aux différences culturelles, sensible au genre et valoriser les connaissances et approches locales. Au terme de la mise en œuvre des projets "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière" et "Votons pour la paix - soutenir des élections pacifiques, crédibles, transparentes et participatives en Guinée", SFCG désire que les évaluations finales des deux projets soit menée, en conformité avec les standards de mise en œuvre d'action de consolidation de la paix. SFCG souhaite que ces évaluations soient menées par un consultant avec un appui de l'équipe de Suivi et Evaluation SFCG Guinée. Chaque projet a des objectifs d'évaluation, des localités d'intervention et des cibles différentes. Cependant, en ce qui concerne la période d'évaluation (plus l'étude du taux d'audimat des émissions de SFCG); les différentes phases seront regroupées dans un seul tableau. (voir tableau page 7).

Localités d'intervention

GUI023 "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière"
Les préfectures de la région Forestière : Guéckédou, Macenta, N'zérékoré, Lola, Yomou et Beyla

GUI026 "Votons pour la paix"
Localités des régions administratives : Basse Guinée : Conakry-Boké-Kindia ; Moyenne Guinée : Mamou-Labé ; Haute Guinée : Faranah-Kankan ; Guinée forestière : N'zérékoré.

Cible de l'évaluation

GUI023 "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière"
- Les personnes des localités qui ont enregistré des conflits et / ou des violences ;
- Les personnes qui ont participé à au moins une des activités du projet ;
- Les leaders d'associations de jeunes / femmes qui ont réalisé des activités SFCG ;
- Les responsables des stations radio qui ont assuré la diffusion des émissions de SFCG ;
- Les autorités locales ont facilité la réalisation des activités de SFCG ;
- Les leaders religieux qui ont réalisé des activités de SFCG ;
- Les membres de la troupe de théâtre "Zali théatri" qui ont réalisé des activités de SFCG ;
- Les membres des groupes ou associations locaux qui ont été identifiés et/ou matériellement et financièrement soutenus par SFCG

GUI026 "Votons pour la paix"
- Les responsables de l'organisation de la synergie (RTG, URTELGUI, USAID, HAC) ;
- Les journalistes ;
- Les autorités en charge de la gestion des élections en Guinée (CENI, Cour Constitutionnelle ;
- Le Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation (MATD) ;
- Le Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civique : Unité de Sécurisation des Elections Présidentielles (USEP;
- Les Organisations de la Société Civile ;
- La population auditrice et/ou téléspectatrice de programmes médias ;
- Les personnes qui ont participé à au moins une des activités du projet (membres des plateformes, responsables d'associations de jeunes/femmes)

Objectif de l'évaluation

Cette évaluation permettra de mesurer les points suivants (au niveau des projets GUI023&GUI026):
> a. **La pertinence** des projets : Dans quelle mesure les projets sont adaptés au conflit, aux priorités des groupes cible, et des bénéficiaires ?
> b. **L'efficacité** des projets :
- Dans quelle mesure les activités prévues des projets ont-elles été réalisées ?
- Dans quelle mesure la mise en œuvre des projets a eu des effets sur les communautés en termes de changement d'attitudes et/ou de comportements quant à la gestion des conflits et au maintien de la cohésion sociale ?
> c. **La durabilité** des projets : Dans quelle mesure les résultats du projet sont-ils susceptibles de perdurer après la fin du projet ?

En outre, l'évaluateur s'appuiera sur les informations collectées dans la région forestière pour faire **une mise à jour des conflits** existants dans la zone.
Les **questions spécifiques** à chaque projet sont les suivantes.

GUI023 "Construire la paix en Guinée Forestière"
  a. **La pertinence**
- Dans quelle mesure le projet est-il adapté à la gestion des conflits en région forestière?
- Ce projet correspond t-il aux attentes des bénéficiaires et des groupes cible, et au besoin du territoire ?
- Les objectifs envisagés par le projet répondent-ils correctement aux problèmes identifiés et aux besoins?

b.   L'efficacité

NB *: Quelques indicateurs ont été cités à titre d'exemple ; par ailleurs le consultant qui sera retenu devra parcourir le tableau des résultats et/ou cadre logique afin de recueillir et de mesurer tous les indicateurs de produits, de résultats et de but)*

1.   Quel est le taux de réalisation des activités par rapport à celles prévues ?
- Quel est le pourcentage d'auditeurs et téléspectateurs touchés par les émissions radio et TV (désagrégé par localités, ethnie, genre et tranche d'âge) ? Dans quelle mesure les populations touchées correspondent aux bénéficiaires cibles du projet ?
- Existe-t-il des différences d'efficacité du projet selon les localités ?
- Dans quelle mesure le projet a permis de renforcer les capacités des médias et des associations locales ?
- Comment ce projet a-t-il été perçu par les auditeurs et les bénéficiaires cibles (autorités locales, communautés locales, associations de jeunes et de femmes...etc.) du projet ?

Quelques expériences du projet :
- Quels sont les avantages ou points forts qui ont aidé à ce que les activités prévues du projet soient réalisées ?
- Quels sont les contraintes qui ont freiné/empêché l'atteinte des résultats du projet ?
- Quelles sont les recommandations des acteurs clés de mise en œuvre du projet en termes de stratégie à adopter pour la mise en œuvre des futurs projets ?

2.   Quelles connaissances et compétences en termes de gestion des conflits, les associations locales (jeunes et femmes), les leaders locaux et les populations ont-ils acquises à travers les activités de SFCG (formations et les émissions radio et TV de SFCG) ? (Mesure de R1 et R3)

3.   Quelle stratégie de résolution des conflits et de réconciliation nationale les associations locales et les leaders locaux clés utilisent - ils désormais suite à la réalisation des activités de SFCG (sessions de formation, dialogue, causeries éducatives) ? (Mesure des R1, R4 et R6) ***(cette question permet aussi de mesurer au préalable les effets inattendus du projet ainsi que sa durabilité)***

4.   Dans quelle mesure la mise en œuvre du projet a permis de réduire les conflits et/ou violences dans la région forestière ?
- Quelles sont les relations qui existent désormais entre les communautés suite à la réalisation des activités de SFCG et/ou la création de certaines activités économiques ? (Mesure du R 9)
- Quelles sont les attitudes nouvelles en terme de cohésion sociale observées chez les communautés ?
- Quels sont les facteurs qui ont convaincu les bénéficiaires cibles, au point de changer leurs attitudes en matière de cohésion sociale et de réconciliation nationale ?
- Quelles sont les relations qui existent désormais entre les communautés et les autorités administratives suite à la réalisation des activités de SFCG ?
- La stratégie économique mise en place par les acteurs des associations locales pour réduire/éradiquer les violences et les conflits au sein des communautés est-elle opérationnelle ?
- Quel est le changement observé par la mise en place de cette stratégie au niveau des communautés et/ou le secteur privé en termes de réduction des cas de violences et/ou de conflits dans la région ?

Mesurer le progrès vers l'atteinte des indicateurs de fin de projet - Indicateurs de but :
- **% % of conflict-affected survey respondents who note a reduction in tensions between 2 or more groups in conflict over the past 2 years because of SFCG's programming**

GUI026 "Votons pour la paix"
a.   La pertinence
- Dans quelle mesure le projet est-il adapté à la réduction de la violence en période électorale ?

- Ce projet correspond t-il aux attentes des bénéficiaires et des groupes cible, et au besoin du territoire ?
- Les objectifs envisagés par le projet répondent-ils correctement aux problèmes identifiés et aux besoins?

b.   L'efficacité de la programmation médias de SFCG avant, pendant et après les élections :
1. Dans quelle mesure les activités du projet ont-elles été réalisées par rapport à celles prévues initialement ?
   - Les cibles de ces activités ont-elles été atteintes ? : Mesurer le taux d'atteinte des bénéficiaires dont auditeurs des radios, les téléspectateurs des TV et les utilisateurs des médias sociaux, afin de rendre compte des indicateurs suivants :
- Pourcentage d'auditeurs radio et téléspectateurs touchés par les annonces radio et TV pour un processus inclusif et pacifique (indicateur du produit 7.1.2)
- Nombre d'individus recevant une éducation civique ou électorale à travers des programmes de l'USG (indicateur du résultat 7.2)
- Pourcentage d'auditeurs radio et téléspectateurs atteints par les annonces radio et TV de service public sur les processus électoraux (indicateur du produit 7.2.1)
- Pourcentage d'auditeurs radio et téléspectateurs atteints par les débats radio et TV sur les processus électoraux (indicateur du produit 7.1.2)
- Pourcentage de citoyens touchés par la synergie des radios (indicateur du produit 8.2.1)
- Quels sont les facteurs qui ont favorisé la réalisation de ces activités et l'atteinte des cibles de ces activités ?
- Quels sont les facteurs ont empêché la réalisation de ces activités et l'atteinte des cibles de ces activités ?
- Dans quelle mesure SFCG a réussi à surmonter ces facteurs pour réaliser les activités ?
- Quels sont les succès à relever au niveau de la synergie des radios qui pourraient être répliqués pour les prochaines échéances électorales ? Et quelles sont les faiblesses à prendre en compte lors des prochaines synergies pour améliorer leur qualité ?

Mesurer les premiers effets de la stratégie médias de SFCG en termes d'atteinte des résultats du projet :
2.   Les annonces radio et TV de service public et les débats radio et TV du projet ont-ils permis aux populations, en particulier les auditeurs et/ou les téléspectateurs d'avoir des connaissances nouvelles sur le processus électoral : notamment sur comment voter ? pourquoi voter ? Et pour qui voter ?

   - Ces connaissances ont-elles permis aux populations, en particulier les auditeurs et/ou téléspectateurs de se mobiliser pacifiquement pour voter ? Les auditeurs de la synergie des radios pensent-ils que cette dernière les a aidés à obtenir plus d'informations crédibles sur la conduite de l'élection ?

3. Les capacités des journalistes ont-elles été accrues pour communiquer des informations crédibles autour des élections ?

4.   Les informations données par les radios avant, pendant et après le scrutin ont-elles provoqué une prise de conscience chez les populations pour favoriser la paix ?

5.   Les parties prenantes, notamment les OSC sont-elles satisfaites ou très satisfaites du soutien de SFCG à l'observation du processus électoral ?

6.   Les parties prenantes communautaires et de l'élection ont-elles une capacité accrue à détecter et débattre des signes précoces de violence liée à l'élection ? Les parties prenantes communautaires et électorales réagissent-elles aux alertes précoces pour prévenir la violence électorale ? *(cette question permet aussi de mesurer au préalable les effets inattendus du projet ainsi que sa durabilité)*

Mesurer le progrès vers l'atteinte des indicateurs de fin de projet - Indicateurs de but :

- % d'auditeurs des programmes radio et de téléspectateurs des programmes TV de SFCG qui pensent que ceux-ci ont contribué à des élections présidentielles plus transparentes et crédibles (cible : 60%).
- Quantité d'histoires de succès montrant comment les citoyens, les acteurs de la société civile et les journalistes bénéficiant du projet ont contribué à des élections présidentielles pacifiques en Guinée (cible : 4).

Méthodologie

La méthodologie exacte de l'évaluation sera proposée par le Consultant et son équipe, en tenant compte du budget et des contraintes de temps. Toutefois, cette méthodologie devra nécessairement intégrer les activités suivantes :

a. **Une revue documentaire** : revue du post election assessment mené par SFCG en Novembre 2015 (au compte du projet GUI026), de la mid-term evaluation menée en Juillet 2016 (au compte du projet GUI023), des rapports de missions de suivi des deux projets, des rapports mensuels et d'activités déjà réalisées par SFCG, des interviews et vidéos réalisées par l'équipe média de SFCG lors de la réalisation des activités des projets ;

b. **La méthode d'étude devra être mixte** (qualitative et quantitative). Parmi les méthodes de collecte d'informations, le consultant pourrait par exemple proposer :

- Des entrevues d'informateurs clés (interviews individuelles des bénéficiaires directs et indirects, partenaires opérationnels et institutionnels de mise en œuvre et gestionnaires du projet) ;
- Des groupes de discussions ;
- L'enquête quantitative (bénéficiaires directs et indirects)

A propos de l'étude d'audience des émissions de SFCG

Contexte de l'étude d'audience

Concernant la diversification du paysage médiatique, SFCG collabore avec une trentaine de radios privés et 28 radios communautaires et la RTG pour la diffusion de ces programmes produits dans ces studios (Talking Drum Studio) à Conakry et à N'zérékoré.

La pluralité des médias ne permet d'avoir une idée plus ou moins précise de l'audimat d'un média, encore moins des programmes que SFCG fait diffuser par le biais de ces médias, si aucune étude préalable n'est faite. Il devient impératif et crucial de faire une étude pour se prononcer sur le taux d'audimat réel des émissions de SFCG. Car les chiffres, que l'on peut trouver sont souvent des estimations faites par les médias eux-mêmes. Cela est d'autant plus important qu'il permettrait à SFCG dans un premier temps, de pouvoir justifier le choix de certains médias au détriment des autres pour faire diffuser ses programmes ; et dans un deuxième temps, de mieux orienter ses productions pour une meilleure sensibilisation et éducation des populations. Cette logique a donc motivé la présente étude d'audience auprès des populations vivant aussi bien en milieu rural qu'urbains dans des zones couvertes par SFCG.

Objet de l'étude

Cette étude servira à mesurer le taux d'écoute des programmes de SFCG (désagrégé par programme, localité, genre, âge et catégorie sociale : Jeunes, hommes et femmes).

De façon spécifique, il s'agira de :
- Identifier les programmes qui intéressent le plus les populations. (Désagrégé par médias, localité, genre, âge et catégorie sociale : Jeunes, hommes et femmes) ;
- Identifier les types de format (radiophoniques et télévisuels) qui plaisent le plus aux femmes et aux jeunes ;
- Identifier les types de thèmes que les femmes et les jeunes voudraient voir traiter par les médias et dans les programmes de SFCG ;
- Identifier les raisons du choix de tel ou tel programme, de tel ou tel format, et de tel ou tel thème.
- Identifier la fréquence d'écoute des programmes de SFCG ;

- Identifier les moments favorables à l'écoute des programmes (les jours de la semaine et les heures)
- Comprendre pourquoi certaines émissions ont un taux d'audimat faible dans certaines localités qui seront couvertes par l'étude (Par exemple : à cause de la portée des émissions, à cause de la pertinence des émissions ou par manque de poste radio et/ou TV)

Le rapport de cette étude sera principalement destiné à SFCG afin de lui permettre de réorienter ces productions de façon à satisfaire un plus grand nombre de personnes et de faire un choix raisonné des partenaires médias dans le cadre de la diffusion de ses programmes.

Cible de l'étude :

Les cibles de cette étude sont : les acteurs des médias, les autorités, les leaders communautaires et religieux, les femmes, les jeunes, la population en générale

Méthodologie

La méthodologie exacte de l'évaluation sera proposée par le Consultant, en tenant compte du budget et des contraintes de temps. Toutefois, cette méthodologie devra nécessairement intégrer les activités suivantes :

a. **Une revue documentaire** :
- Les textes qui légifèrent la pratique du métier de journaliste en Guinée et de l'installation des entreprises dans le domaine des médias en Guinée ;
- Les études déjà existantes sur les médias en Guinée ;
- Les documents sur des études similaires dans d'autres pays, et ;
- Tout autre document qui permette de tirer des enseignements utiles à cette étude d'audience.

b. **La méthode d'étude devra être mixte** (qualitative et quantitative). Parmi les méthodes de collecte d'informations, le consultant pourrait par exemple proposer :
- Des entrevues d'informateurs clés (interviews individuelles des bénéficiaires directs et indirects, Directeurs ou chefs des programmes pour les radios et télés, Directeurs de publication pour la presse écrite et la presse en ligne) ;
- Des groupes de discussions ;
- Le sondage d'opinion par questionnaire

Lieu de l'enquête

L'enquête couvrira les localités des régions administratives suivantes :
- Région de Conakry : Matam et Matoto ;
- Région de N'zérékoré : Zone urbaine : N'zérékoré ville et Beyla centre ville ; Zone rurale : Samoé et Nionsomoridou ;

Le fait de choisir :
- N'zérékoré et Beyla qui sont des zones urbaines et Samoe et Nionsomoridou qui sont des zones rurales,
- Matoto qui est l'une des communes les plus peuplées de Conakry et Matam qui est l'une des communes les moins peuplées

s'explique par la volonté de comparer les données et de définir des stratégies pour pouvoir atteindre les populations qui ne sont souvent pas couvertes par les médias (Radios et Télés) d'une part et d'identifier les programmes, les thèmes qui intéressent le plus les populations, les thèmes que les femmes et jeunes aimeraient voir traiter dans les programmes de SFCG ainsi que les raisons de leur choix d'autre part.

Ainsi, cette étude permettra de définir les types d'activités que SFCG pourraient entreprendre pour combler ce manque d'informations et satisfaire aux besoins des populations surtout en ce qui concerne les thèmes traités dans ses différents programmes. **L'échantillon sera constitué sur la base de la population existante dans chaque ville, de la marge d'erreur et de l'intervalle de confiance définis par le consultant.**

L'échantillonnage total devra être compris entre 2200 et 2400 personnes.

Par ailleurs, les zones choisies pour cette étude concordent avec certaines zones d'évaluation du projet GUI026. Les personnes enquêtées au compte du GUI026 peuvent être les mêmes qui répondront aux questions de l'étude d'audience. Cette approche est juste une proposition. Le consultant est libre de définir l'approche qui lui semble la mieux adaptée.

3. Termes et Conditions, Livrables

Période de l'évaluation

L'évaluation ainsi que l'étude du taux d'audimat des émissions de SFCG s'étendront sur une période de 3 mois et 06 jours, allant du 01 Février au 31 Mai 2016. Cette période inclut différentes phases : la préparation (la revue documentaire, la rédaction du rapport préliminaire, l'élaboration de la matrice évaluative et des outils de collecte), la collecte des données, l'analyse des données, la présentation du premier draft du rapport et la présentation du rapport final de l'évaluation. SFCG propose le calendrier suivant pour chaque étape de l'étude :

Types d'activités	Début	Fin	Jours
Phase de préparation	1 Février	20 Février	21
Phase de collecte de données	21 Février	05 Avril	45
Phase de saisie des données	06 Avril	19 Avril	14
Phase d'analyse des données	20 Avril	09 Mai	14
Présentation 1er draft du rapport	21 Mai	21 Mai	01
Présentation du rapport final	31 Mai	31 Mai	01

La collecte des données ne commencera qu'après la validation de tous les documents de la phase de préparation par l'équipe de Suivi et Evaluation de SFCG Guinée.

Logistique

SFCG fournira au consultant ce qui suit :
- Tous les documents nécessaires sur les projets (narratif des projets, étude de base, rapports d'activité, rapports de missions de suivi, rapports mensuels) ; l'équipe DME et chargés de projet se rendront également disponibles durant la phase de préparation pour renseigner le consultant de toute information utile ;
- Tout support et produit des projets ;
- Des lettres d'introduction pour faciliter la prise de rendez-vous avec les partenaires et bénéficiaires des projets ;
- La liste des médias et structures partenaires, ainsi que les contacts de leurs responsables ;
- Une liste d'enquêteurs, traducteurs et assistants de recherche sur lesquels le Consultant pourra s'appuyer s'il le désire ;
- Les bureaux de SFCG pour y organiser des rencontres ou la formation de l'équipe de recherche à Conakry et N'Zérékoré ;
- Une liste de contacts pour la location de véhicule, réservation d'hôtels, etc. si le Consultant le souhaite.

Le Consultant est responsable de toutes les autres questions logistiques liées à la conduite de cette enquête, notamment la prise de rendez-vous, ou les déplacements sur le terrain. Le programme de Guinée se réserve le droit de procéder à un contrôle de qualité lors des travaux sur le terrain sans interférer avec le travail de l'équipe consultante.

Profil recherché chez le Consultant (ou l'équipe de Consultants) :

Expérience :

- Minimum 5 ans d'expérience dans les domaines liés à la recherche et les évaluations ;
- Expérience des méthodes qualitatives et quantitatives ;
- Expérience de l'élaboration de méthodologie, outils d'étude et analyse de données (avec les logiciels SPSS, STATA) ;
- Expérience préférable dans la conception et l'évaluation de projets de construction de la paix, de projets médias ;
- Expérience préférable dans l'évaluation / recherche liée à des projets financés par l'USAID ;
- Excellentes capacités rédactionnelles et de communication en Français et en Anglais

Qualités recherchées et exigences de SFCG :

Le consultant doit être doté d'une grande capacité d'analyse, avoir une probité morale irréprochable, être indépendant et impartial dans l'interprétation des résultats de l'évaluation.
Les évaluateurs doivent répondre aux exigences suivantes :

- Enquête complète et systématique : Le consultant doit tirer le meilleur parti de l'information existante et toutes les parties prenantes disponibles au moment de l'enquête. Le consultant doit systématiquement se baser sur les données des enquêtes. Il devra communiquer ses méthodes et approches avec précision et de façon suffisamment détaillée pour permettre aux autres de comprendre, d'interpréter et de critiquer son travail. Il doit préciser clairement les limites de l'enquête et de ses résultats.
- Compétence : le consultant doit posséder les aptitudes, les compétences et l'expérience appropriées pour effectuer les tâches proposées et devrait pratiquer dans les limites de sa formation professionnelle et sa compétence.
- Honnêteté et intégrité : le consultant doit faire preuve de transparence avec le programme de la Guinée sur: tout conflit d'intérêt, tout changement apporté au plan de projet négocié et les raisons pour lesquelles ces changements ont été effectués, et s'assurer qu'aucun risque dans les procédures ou activités ne produisent des informations trompeuses évaluatives.
- Respect des personnes : le respect par le consultant de la sécurité, la dignité et l'estime de soi des personnes interrogées, les participants au programme. L'évaluateur a la responsabilité d'être sensible aux différences et au respect entre les participants dans la culture, la religion, le sexe, le handicap, l'âge et l'origine ethnique.

Résultats attendus :

- Produire un rapport et faire deux restitutions des résultats (préliminaires et finaux) qui répondent à chacun des objectifs spécifiques de cette évaluation ;
- Le rapport à soumettre doit être en Anglais ;
- Au moins deux histoire de réussite témoignant des effets des projets ;
- Faire des recommandations à SFCG et ses partenaires pour la suite du projet ou pour de futurs projets.

NB : Le consultant devra soumettre un seul rapport d'évaluation (en anglais) qui regroupe les objectifs spécifiques d'évaluation de chaque projet (GUI023&GUI026)

Livrables

Lors de sa consultance, les principaux documents à remettre à SFCG sont les suivants :

- Un rapport préliminaire (inception report) comportant : la méthodologie détaillée, une matrice d'évaluation, les outils et le calendrier détaillé de l'étude ;
- Un rapport final en version hard copy et électronique, de maximum 60 pages (sans les annexes) ;
- Un document résumant le rapport d'étude, de 15-20 pages maximales ;
- Une copie des tableaux ayant servi à l'analyse ;
- Un CD de la base des données

How To Apply

Critère de sélection des offres

Les offres seront étudiées selon les critères suivants :
- Qualité de l'offre méthodologique : pertinence de la méthodologie proposée par rapport aux attentes de SFCG détaillée ci-haut, qualité des outils proposés conçus à partir de la matrice d'évaluation, respect du calendrier, respect des zones géographiques, pertinence des cibles proposées
- Qualité de l'offre financière : réalisme des coûts proposés, adéquation entre le budget et l'offre méthodologique
- Profil du consultant sur base des critères détaillés ci-dessus (section « profil recherché »)
- Qualité des rapports proposés par le consultant comme échantillon : les candidats devront fournir un résumé ou rapport d'évaluation ou les liens vers 2 études similaires réalisées en tant que chercheur principal au cours des 3 dernières années par un ou des membres de l'équipe d'évaluation proposée.
- Autre : la qualité de la rédaction de l'offre sera également évaluée

Offre technique et financière

Les postulants devront envoyer leurs offres technique et financière sur le site : **https://sfcg.bamboohr.com/jobs/** (link is external)au plus tard le **22 Janvier 2017 à minuit, heure de Guinée.**
a) L'offre technique de 12 pages maximum (sans les annexes) inclura :
- Une méthodologie détaillée
- Composition de l'équipe

Si certaines exigences ou des objectifs de l'étude telles que définies par la présente ne peuvent être satisfaites, le consultant doit justifier sa décision dans l'offre technique. Les CV des membres de l'équipe devront être annexés à l'offre technique.

b) L'offre financière : le budget détaillé de l'offre devra être présenté sous format Excel avec une indication des rubriques suivantes : honoraires, frais de déplacement, frais de logement, frais d'évaluation, autres.

Biography of the evaluator

The evaluation was conducted by Yssa Oumar Basse, the Managing Director of the Group Strategies and Leadership consulting firm. Yssa has implemented several major projects directly for major International NGOs including Plan WARO and the Plan COs in West Africa and for that NGO through other structures including the ACPF (African Child Policy Forum) and Partners-Senegal as well as World Vision, Care, Oxfam Intermon and ChildHope UK. He has conducted research and evaluation in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia several times on behalf of Plan International and World Vision. Yssa is a Senegalese native who speaks fluently French, English and Fullah which the main language spoken in Guinea and one of the languages spoken in Sierra Leone.