

## **Combined Report:**

# **Tuyage and United for Peace Conflict Scan and Mid-Term Progress Report**

---

Search for Common Ground | Burundi

**August 2022**

Prepared by: Bjorn Whitmore

# Contents

Executive Summary	2
Combined Report methodology	2
Limitations	2
Key findings	3
Recommendations	4
1. 6	
1.1 6	
1.2 8	
1.3 10	
2. 10	
2.1 10	
2.2 11	
2.3 16	
3. 18	
3.1. 18	
3.2. 24	
3.3. 29	
3.4. 31	
3.5. 33	
3.6. 34	
3.7. 35	
3.8. 37	
4. 39	
4.1 40	
Appendices	46
Appendix A: Women’s survey questionnaire	46
Appendix B: Men’s survey questionnaire	52
Appendix C: Media professionals survey questionnaire	56
Appendix D : Local authorities survey questionnaire	59
Appendix E: Women’s focus groups guide	61
Appendix F: Men’s focus group guide	64
Appendix G: Media professionals interview guide	66
Appendix H: Local authorities interview guide	68
Appendix I: Summary of survey respondents	70
Appendix J: Summary of interviews and focus groups	72

## 1.

## 2. Executive Summary

In July 2018, Search for Common Ground (Search) Burundi launched the “Tuyage (“Let’s Talk”): Information Access and Economic Discourse Strengthening” project, in partnership with Freedom House and with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The overall goal for the Tuyage project is to foster an enriched information landscape and culture of open discussion on concerns that directly affect Burundians in their daily lives. In July 2020, based on the recognition that Burundian women encounter unique needs and obstacles to meaningful participation in all areas of decision-making, Search and USAID/Burundi proposed to add a third component to the Tuyage project, focused on reducing the social norms and cultural barriers to women’s economic empowerment in Burundi.

The third component (Component 3), entitled “Enabling Environment for Economic Empowerment of Women in Burundi,” established the new objective: *To reduce the social norms and cultural barriers limiting women’s access to economic opportunities in Burundi.* In 2022, Search entered into an agreement with the Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) to launch a new project, *United for Peace: Increasing the socio-economic role of women in Burundi, and supporting their economic empowerment*, that would extend the impact and objectives of the Tuyage project Component 3 in Burundi. United for Peace seeks to: *Develop an enabling environment for improved inclusion and increased socio-economic participation of women—particularly young women*, by advancing two intended results:

- Result 1: Social norms limiting the socio-economic participation of women—in particular young women—evolve positively and cultural barriers are reduced.
- Result 2: Women’s potential for economic empowerment—in particular young women—is improved in target communities.

In spring 2022, Search launched a study to collect data on changes in behavior and cultural norms related to women’s economic empowerment in Burundi, evaluate the level of attainment of Tuyage practice activities and objectives, and evaluate baseline values for the United for Peace (UFP) project. The following report, referred to as the Combined Report, details the study’s findings in three parts:

1. Conflict scan focused on the cultural barriers and social norms relevant to the promotion of women’s economic empowerment.
2. Mid-term evaluation of Tuyage project Component 3 to assess effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of project activities and impact.
3. Baseline study for United for Peace project to establish baseline values for project indicators and draw lessons on best practices and recommendations for project activities.

### *Combined Report methodology*

This study used quantitative survey data from 482 respondents (300 women, 120 men, 32 media professionals, and 30 local leaders) and qualitative data from focus groups and interviews with women, men, local leaders, and media professionals to inform findings for all three parts of the study. Survey respondents and interviewees were distributed across a subset of Tuyage project intervention zones in six provinces, combining rural and urban areas. Survey questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups were conducted in Kirundi by trained researchers and translated to French for analysis.

### *Limitations*

Survey respondents consisted primarily of individuals who has some level of participation in Tuyage project activities. This complicated the study’s ability to effectively assess baselines for UFP indicators, which will engage individuals who have not participated in Tuyage project, and may have created a positivity bias within the conflict scan results. Further, due to logistical constraints, interviews with media professionals and local leaders left out several key perspectives, including some of Burundi’s

largest media organizations and key local positions such as village chiefs. These voices may have provided important insight into the effectiveness and relevance of project activities, and elucidated nuanced community-level dynamics that are otherwise difficult to perceive in study data.

### *Key findings*

#### Community attitudes towards women's economic inclusion are moving in a positive direction

Study data show that community members and leaders observe positive trends in women's economic inclusion, and feel positively about women's involvement in social and economic affairs in their communities. Over 95% of men surveyed expressed support for women's economic inclusion, and interviewees consistently noted women's engagement in savings and loans associations and income-generating activities, and their resultant ability to contribute to their households and communities.

#### There is a gap between economic inclusion and economic empowerment and equality

A gap persists between women's participation in economic activities and the socio-cultural change that would create greater gender equality and open broader avenues of economic advancement. Men and local leaders who expressed support for women's economic inclusion were nevertheless reticent towards women changing their position within the community's social hierarchy or moving away from traditional household duties. Men often mentioned that women should not "achieve the same status as men" and women regularly remarked that men obstruct their economic advancement when they feel threatened by women's empowerment.

#### Women in all positions expressed greater support for women's economic empowerment

Across community members, local leaders, and media professionals, women consistently expressed clear support for women's economic inclusion. Although women were aware of men's concerns about their empowerment, they did not share these views. Instead, community members spoke about their ambition to take on further economic activity and help change men's mindsets. Female media professionals, meanwhile, were highly confident in their ability to cover topics related to women's empowerment and to transform norms through their work.

#### Tuyage project activities had an important positive impact on women's economic inclusion

Participation in Tuyage project activities was correlated with a clear improvement in economic outcomes for women, including increased revenue and increased feelings of economic empowerment. Savings and loans associations were a particularly important factor in supporting women's economic activity, while media programs featuring stories of successful women and social support through activities such as joint listening groups were also valuable.

#### Media professionals gained skills through Tuyage activities but require maintained support

All media professionals who participated Tuyage project activities felt that they had gained a degree of skills in covering issues related to discriminatory social norms and women's economic empowerment. However, the vast majority also cited the need to build further skills through further trainings, and portrayed a dependence on Tuyage's financial and technical support to continue producing quality radio content related to women's economic inclusion. Importantly, whereas national media organizations based in urban areas felt more confident in their ability to produce quality programming that engaged listeners in debate on discriminatory norms and women's economic inclusion, community-based media organizations felt more confident in their ability to reach women experiencing these issues and produce content relevant to their listeners.

#### Tuyage project activities have yet to show significant impact towards transforming social norms

Although media programs and trainings related to gender issues were appreciated by community members, they did not lead to a clear change in social barriers and cultural norms around exclusion of women. Further, women's feelings of agency in their household and community were far lower than their feelings of economic inclusion, pointing to a potential divide between women's increased economic activity and actual change in social norms, equality, and rights.

### Associations are a powerful tool for economic empowerment and social messaging

Village savings and loans associations and similar community associations and cooperatives were consistently cited as the most important factor in women's economic inclusion—by men, women, and local leaders. Membership in such organizations was also associated with greater engagement in media programming related to women's economic empowerment and gender issues, and interviewees indicated that these groups provided a venue for women to discuss social matters that might otherwise not exist.

### Urban and rural communities draw different value from project activities

Tuyage participants from rural communities showed higher rates of increased income compared to urban communities, where economic opportunities may have been more present prior to project interventions. Women in urban areas also expressed greater levels of economic empowerment, indicating the importance of economic inclusion in rural areas.

### Women develop empowerment through a variety economic and community activities

Economic activity was not the sole source of empowerment for women respondents. Many cited their role in community associations—and the opportunities for public speaking and leadership they present—as an important source of empowerment, along with active participation in conflict resolution and engagement in positive dialogue with their spouses and community members.

## **Recommendations**

### Search for Common Ground United for Peace program team

1. Increase access to financial resources and find new ways to support women's entrepreneurship, including engagement with formal financial institutions and private companies (*e.g.*, in the coffee sector) and greater support to collaborative economic activities.
2. Bridge the gap between women's economic inclusion and transformation of social norms and cultural barriers to socio-economic empowerment by increasing engagement with social topics in existing community organizations, directly addressing the difference between economic inclusion and empowerment, and encouraging men and local leaders to be accountable for taking action towards women's empowerment.
3. Augment support networks among project participants and increase engagement with female leaders across all project activities
4. Leverage the strengths of media organizations to build capacity and increase quality of programming, for instance by increasing experience exchanges between national and community-based media organizations, tracking quality of media programming and providing targeted support, and requiring inclusion of female journalists.

### Media organizations and professionals

5. Increase the participation of female journalists within media organizations through efforts such as dedicated internships and staff positions and outreach to women in student and young professional groups.
6. Proactively address media organizations' sustainability concerns through collaborative financial planning and internal strategies for capacity building (*e.g.*, Train the Trainer models).

### Local leadership

7. Establish an active role in supporting women's access to economic resources.
8. Foster transparency in local government interests and concerns.

Search for Common Ground Design Monitoring & Evaluation team

9. Refine and reaffirm Tuyage and UFP project indicator values and measurement tools to address gaps in baseline indicator data, incorporate perspectives from local authorities, and include metrics related to sustainability.
10. Conduct further research into key program design and impact areas, including connections between economic and socio-political empowerment and how to adapt project activities to rural and urban settings.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project context and objectives

### *Tuyage project background*

In July 2018, Search for Common Ground (Search) Burundi launched the “Tuyage (“Let’s Talk”): Information Access and Economic Discourse Strengthening” project, in partnership with Freedom House and with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Initially, the project was designed for 36 months with the overall goal of fostering an enriched information landscape and culture of open discussion on concerns that directly affect Burundians in their daily lives. The Tuyage project focuses on shared economics concerns and opportunities that will serve as a means of expanding civic engagement, increasing dialogue across divides, and building social cohesion. The project combined two components - Information Access and Economic Discourse - to achieve the following two objectives:

1. To expand the cadre of professional journalists throughout Burundi - from the smallest rural communities to the largest urban centers - capable of producing high-quality, ethical and non-politicized news and information, especially on economic issues, using information delivery modalities which will engage youth and encourage interest in business and economic issues related to their daily lives.
2. To promote networking among young, successful economic actors from across social divides, into dialogue and discussion on issues of reconciliation, entrepreneurship, and right-based approaches to economic issues.

Project activities target both urban and rural areas across Burundi, combining media activities – including technical support to Burundian media outlets, opportunities for media professionals to interact among themselves and with key actors from the media and economy sectors within Burundi and the East Africa region, and media programming produced both by Search’s Studio Ijambo and partner media outlets – with activities engaging economic actors and communities at the local level, and creating opportunities for citizens to share their economic concerns with decision-makers are also created through town hall forums and community events.

### Component 3: *Enabling Environment for Economic Empowerment of Women in Burundi*

In July 2020, based on the recognition that Burundian women encounter unique needs and obstacles to meaningful participation in all areas of decision-making, Search and USAID/Burundi proposed to add a third component to the Tuyage project, focused on reducing the social norms and cultural barriers to women’s economic empowerment in Burundi.

The third component (Component 3), entitled “Enabling Environment for Economic Empowerment of Women in Burundi,” comprises two objectives that are intended to be interlinked and complementary in achieving systematic change and shifting social norms related to expanding women’s participation in the economy and increasing their empowerment:

1. Addressing the social norms and cultural barriers limiting Burundian women’s rights in economic participation through a series of gender-relational and behavioral change communications activities that will seek to transform perceptions, attitudes and behaviors towards women’s rights and participation;
2. Contributing toward improving entrepreneurship skills training and access to markets, money, and mentorship for women by strengthening and expanding the number of women’s producer associations in the coffee value chain.

### *Tuyage Component 3: Theory of Change and project objectives*

Based on the addition of Component 3 to the Tuyage project, Search revised the project's theory of change to reflect the focus on women's economic inclusion and rights (added portions have been underlined below:

*“If* Burundians across political, geographic, and ethnic divides are provided with the opportunities to build trust and to meaningfully participate in inclusive dialogue on the economy, livelihoods, and entrepreneurship through platforms such as media and entrepreneur networks; and *If* these platforms (of media, economic actors, entrepreneurs) are equipped to conduct vibrant dialogue, fact-based/statistic driven analysis, and constructive debate on the economy that elevate awareness, literacy, and discussion of economic issues among citizens; and *If* social norms and cultural barriers that limit women's access to economic opportunities are reduced, *Then* discussion about the economy will infuse politics and political culture, with greater calls by citizens for accountability on and gender inclusion in the economy; and lead to a more substantive and technical political discussion that better recognizes and responds to women's rights and needs.”

In line with this theory of change, a new objective and intended results (IR) were added to the project's impact framework under Objective 3: *To reduce the social norms and cultural barriers limiting women's access to economic opportunities in Burundi.*

- **IR3.1:** Media professionals have increased capacity to produce content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women.
- **IR3.2** Attitudes towards Burundian women's rights and participation in the economy and GBV are positively transformed.
- **IR3.3.** Women's entrepreneurship skills, leadership and other related skills are improved.
- **IR3.4.** Women's access to markets, funding and mentorship is improved.

### Tuyage project extension: United for Peace

The Tuyage project's initial duration (2018-2021) was extended by 24 months to account for the introduction of Component 3. In 2022, Search entered into an agreement with the Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) to launch a new project, *United for Peace: Increasing the socio-economic role of women in Burundi, and supporting their economic empowerment*, that would extend the impact and objectives of the Tuyage project Component 3 in Burundi. United for Peace seeks to *Develop an enabling environment for improved inclusion and increased socio-economic participation of women—particularly young women*, by advancing two intended results:

- Result 1: Social norms limiting the socio-economic participation of women—in particular young women—evolve positively and cultural barriers are reduced.
- Result 2: Women's potential for economic empowerment—in particular young women—is improved in target communities.

### *Combined Report context and objectives*

In spring 2022, Search launched a study to collect data on changes in behavior and cultural norms related to women's economic empowerment in Burundi, evaluate the level of attainment of Tuyage practice activities and objectives, and evaluate baseline values for the United for Peace (UFP) project. The following report, referred to as the Combined Report, details the study's findings in three parts, each with specific objectives (Table 1):

1. Conflict scan focused on the cultural barriers and social norms relevant to the promotion of women's economic empowerment
2. Mid-term evaluation of the progress of Tuyage project Component 3
3. Baseline study for the new United for Peace project

Table 1. Combined Report objectives

<b>Conflict scan</b>	<b>Tuyage mid-term evaluation</b>	<b>United for Peace baseline study</b>
<p><i>General objective</i> Measure the evolution of changes in perceptions on the cultural barriers and social normal in the area of women’s economic empowerment</p>	<p><i>General objective</i> Evaluate the level of attainment of project activities and sustainable changes for Tuyage project Component 3</p>	<p><i>General objective</i> Evaluate baseline values for the project indicators</p>
<p><i>Specific objectives</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the perceptions of target populations on women’s economic empowerment in Burundian communities</li> <li>2. Identify behavioral changes related to the rights and participation of women</li> <li>3. Identify recommendations for improving the quality of the program</li> </ol>	<p><i>Specific objectives</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Measure the attainment of project results and determine the values of relevant indicators</li> <li>4. Evaluate the effectiveness, pertinence, and sustainability of Search interventions</li> <li>5. Draw lessons learned and recommendations for improving the quality of project implementation and sustainability</li> </ol>	<p><i>Specific objectives</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine the baseline values for the indicators for the new project</li> <li>2. Propose recommendations for ensuring the new project works in synergy with Tuyage</li> <li>3. Propose recommendations so that the new project can capitalize on the gains of the Tuyage project</li> </ol>

## 1.2 Methodological approach

Given the theoretical and applied continuity between the Tuyage and United for Peace projects, study objectives concern similar data related to women’s economic inclusion and empowerment in Tuyage project zones. As such, this study proposed a unified methodology to gather and assess data for all parts. Research for this study was structured in four main parts: 1) Document review; 2) Qualitative data collection; 3) Quantitative data collection; and 4) Data analysis and report drafting.

### Document review

As background for the study, researchers reviewed a variety of internal documentation relevant to the Tuyage and United for Peace (UFP) projects. These included the baseline study for the Tuyage project, a 2020 conflict scan on access to information and economic discourse in Burundi, regular Tuyage project monitoring reports, Search Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning documents related to Tuyage project, and initial planning documents for the United for Peace project. To complement internal documentation, a literature review—including prior research on topics related to women’s economic inclusion and description of related initiatives in Burundi—and regular media monitoring was conducted to enrich data collection tools and inform analysis.

### Quantitative data collection

Quantitative data collection was structured around a survey carried out in Tuyage project intervention zones. The survey used a range of demographic identifiers and limited response questions focused on Tuyage project indicators and United for Peace baseline indicators. Two main survey questionnaires were designed, one targeted to women respondents and one to men respondents. In addition, two smaller surveys were conducted with media professionals and local authorities. For all survey questionnaires, see Appendix A-D.

The survey sample size was set at 420 individuals, intended to cover both current Tuyage project beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries of the new UFP project. The sample size was calculated using

a representative sample size calculation based on the total number of project beneficiaries, with a margin of error defined at .05. The sample size was subsequently divided amongst 12 communes within the project's six provinces (see Figure 1). Within each commune, 25 women and 10 men were surveyed, distributed across 4 communities, for a total of 300 female (F) respondents, 120 male (M) respondents, 32 local authorities (LA), and 30 media professionals (MP).

*Table 2. Distribution of quantitative survey respondents*

<i>Province</i>	<i>Communes</i>	<i># communities</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>LA</i>	<i>MP</i>
Bujumbura Mairie	Muha, Mukaza	4	50	19	5	20
Muyinga	Muyinga, Gashoho	4	50	19	7	0
Ngozi	Ngozi, Tangara	4	50	21	8	3
Gitega	Gitega, Mutaho	4	50	21	8	3
Makamba	Makamba, Kayogoro	4	50	20	2	4
Cibitoke	Buganda, Rugombo	4	50	20	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>

Survey respondents were identified through a stratified selection process, with a reasoned selection of provinces and communes to target, based on: Intensity of economic activity and existence of coffee production (linked to a main focus of Component 3); communes included in the Tuyage project baseline study; and two communes per province, with one commune being the province capital.

From this selection of communes, communities where the survey should be conducted and respondents were selected at random. For an overview of survey respondents, see Appendix I.

Data collection was carried out using tablets using the Open Data Kit program, which incorporates built-in quality and coherence control mechanisms. Surveys were conducted in Kirundi and translated to French by a team of trained Burundian researchers with bachelor's degrees in social sciences, rural economy, and/or community development.

### Qualitative data collection

To complement quantitative survey data, the study sought to conduct in-depth interviews with key informants and focus groups with men and women in communities (two per community) included in the survey research. Specifically, in-depth interviews sought to target the following local authorities for each community included in the survey (including elected leaders and advisors on community development and social affairs); representatives from national and community-based media organizations; public institutions such as the Burundi Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Communication; Tuyage implementation partners (Catholic Relief Services and Kahawatu); and organizations active in the coffee sector. Due to practical constraints, including transportation challenges related to national gasoline shortages during the time when research was conducted, only a subset of intended interviews and focus groups were conducted. For a full list of interviews and focus groups see Appendix J; interview guides can be found in Appendix E-H.

### Data analysis and report drafting

Data analysis was conducted using a mixed methodology to integrate quantitative and qualitative findings. Quantitative data analysis on the survey data were used to assess progress towards Tuyage component 3 indicators, inform the conflict scan, and inform baseline values for United for Peace project indicators. Analyses were primarily conducted in Excel. Analyses included disaggregation by geography (province and commune), gender, age, income bracket at outset of project, marital status of head of household, and education level. For clarity, disaggregated analyses were only included in the report narrative when they pointed to notable findings; disaggregation analyses that did not show pertinent results are typically not mentioned. Where relevant, survey data were also analyzed by filtering for participation in Tuyage project activities and CSO membership.

Analysis of focus group and in-depth interview data was used to bring further understanding to quantitative findings on Tuyage Component 3 indicators, develop the conflict scan findings, support proposed United for Peace baseline indicator values, and identify lessons learned and recommendations for future project activities and synergies between Tuyage and United for Peace. Qualitative analyses were conducted primarily through a deductive approach, in order directly assess project outcomes and changes in key conflict scan and Tuyage indicators. However, inductive approaches were also incorporated to identify lessons learned, limitations, and recommendations

### **1.3 Study limitations**

#### Research sample composition

The research survey comprised with 420 total respondents (300 female, 120 male) distributed across six Tuyage project provinces. The majority of female respondents (214 of 300, or 72%) were Tuyage project participants while 108 of 120 (or 90%) male respondents were familiar with Tuyage project activities. These figures ensure that data for Tuyage project results are reliable based on sample size calculations cited above but may have created a positivity bias in the conflict scan. If we assume—as the data from this study show us—that Tuyage project participants have a more positive overall view towards women’s economic inclusion, this may have skewed the understanding of overall community perspectives towards positive views on economic inclusion.

Focus group and interview numbers were also limited, largely due to country-wide gasoline shortages during the time the study was executed, which created difficulties with accessing rural communities. As a result, only 20 of the planned 36 focus groups were carried out and documented, and only 20 interviews were conducted. In particular, only one village leader (Chef de Colline) was interviewed, no Technical Advisors for Development, one woman leader, and no national stakeholders were interviewed. Although focus group and interview data were still rich, further participation—particularly from local authorities, community-based media, and non-project participants—would have assisted in deepening data analysis and identifying lessons learned for upcoming United for Peace project activities.

#### Combined Study structure

The structure of the Combined Study placed limitations on identifying project baselines for the United for Peace project, given that the study took place in Tuyage project intervention zones, rather than the planned UFP intervention zones, or a representative sample of Burundian communities. Without a reliable control group, the baselines metrics for the United for Peace project relied on extrapolations from combinations of Tuyage participant data and available non-participant data.

## **2. Conflict scan: Women and community perceptions of women’s economic empowerment**

### **2.1 Conflict scan overview**

Search for Common Ground's Tuyage project Component 3 and upcoming United for Peace project seek to address the significant cultural, social, and structural barriers to women's economic engagement in Burundi. To gain a closer understanding of these issues in target communities, Search conducted conflict scan research in spring 2022 to assess changes in perceptions of the cultural barriers and social norms related to women's economic empowerment. The specific objectives of the conflict scan are to:

1. Understand the perceptions of the Tuyage and United for Peace target populations on women's economic empowerment and women in Burundian society;
2. Identify changes in behavior related to the rights and participation of women; and
3. Identify recommendations for improving program quality.

The following section will discuss overall conflict scan findings, with further details incorporated into subsequent report sections focused on women's perspectives and program recommendations.

### Cultural norms and economic opportunities for women in Burundi

Cultural norms in Burundi perpetuate discriminatory views of women's role in the community and the household. Men and women alike often perceive a woman's primarily role to be one of subservience to the male head of household, and her primarily responsibilities to be childcare and household duties—while exercising little to no decision-making power on these same issues.<sup>1</sup> Whereas these dynamics vary among individuals and households, their general prevalence leads to discrimination against women and exclusion from economic activities. Such activities are perceived as taking away from women's ability to accomplish childcare and household duties, and as a potential path towards contesting male dominance in the household. Prior research indicates that over 80% of community members believe women should not work outside the home without their husband's consent.<sup>2</sup>

These views lead to exclusionary practices that limit women's participation in community and economic activities. Women face difficulty obtaining loans or other capital to launch entrepreneurial activities and are often prohibited from traveling to conduct trade or other business. Those who do take on entrepreneurial activities may face stigmatization and perceptions of impropriety. These norms and practices are compounded by discriminatory laws such as the 1986 Land Code, which prohibits women from inheriting and owning land.

Notwithstanding the significant barriers to women's economic inclusion, several dynamics open the economic space for women. Women are seen as important contributors to agricultural work, which is the main economic activity among Burundi's majority rural population. Women are also accepted in part-time economic activity such as shopkeeping and trading in markets. In fact, women in many rural areas show more participation in income-generating activities (IGAs) than those in urban areas.<sup>3</sup> Further, government programs and non-profit organizations have encouraged women's participation in Village Savings and Loans Associations, economic cooperatives, and similar community-level groups, which create a dual opportunity for women's inclusion in economic activities and community dialogues. The conflict scan identified several positive evolutions towards women's economic inclusion and rights, while still reflecting many persistent socio-cultural dynamics.

## **2.2 Women's economic inclusion, empowerment, and agency**

Women expressed measured views on their economic empowerment and agency, with important variation across geography and age groups. **A majority of women surveyed felt positively about their economic empowerment and showed gains in economic resources and opportunities, but expressed less confidence in their ability to take power in decision-making and control of resources.** Men and local authorities in target communities also perceived an increase in women's

---

<sup>1</sup> Search for Common Ground. February 2021. *Analysis of cultural barriers to women's economic empowerment in Burundi*. (hereafter: WEE 2021)

<sup>2</sup> WEE 2021

<sup>3</sup> WEE 2021

access to economic opportunities and resources (particularly among Tuyage project participants). These increases in economic activity inherently challenge discriminatory socio-cultural norms that inhibit women’s inclusion in economic and community affairs, and are driven by women’s participation in economic associations, access to support networks, and new access to resources.

### Perceptions of women’s economic empowerment

Study participants expressed generally positive views on women’s economic inclusion. **Among the 300 women surveyed, 50% responded that they “Agree” with the statement “I feel economically empowered,” while only 26% did not agree.**<sup>4</sup> Several key figures point to the important role of Tuyage project activities in promoting this sentiment and advancing women’s tangible economic gains:

- 59% of women surveyed said they “Agree” or “Completely agree” that they feel economically empowered, compared with 38% percent of women who had not participated in Tuyage project activities;
- 44% of women project participants said they frequently participate in socio-economic activities in their community, compared with 28% of non-project participants; and
- 59% of women surveyed said their income had increased after engaging with Tuyage project activities.

Women felt most positive about their economic empowerment in Bujumbura Mairie, Ngozi, and Gitega provinces, with 62%, 78%, and 70% of respondents respectively saying they “Agree” or “Fully agree.”<sup>5</sup> Women were more likely to agree as their age group increased, until they reached the ages over 50 when feelings of economic empowerment decreased significantly (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). Notably, however, women younger than 30 years expressed the highest level of “Fully” agreeing with feeling economically empowered (at 22% compared to less than 10% in the older age groups), highlighting the energy and potential of younger women.

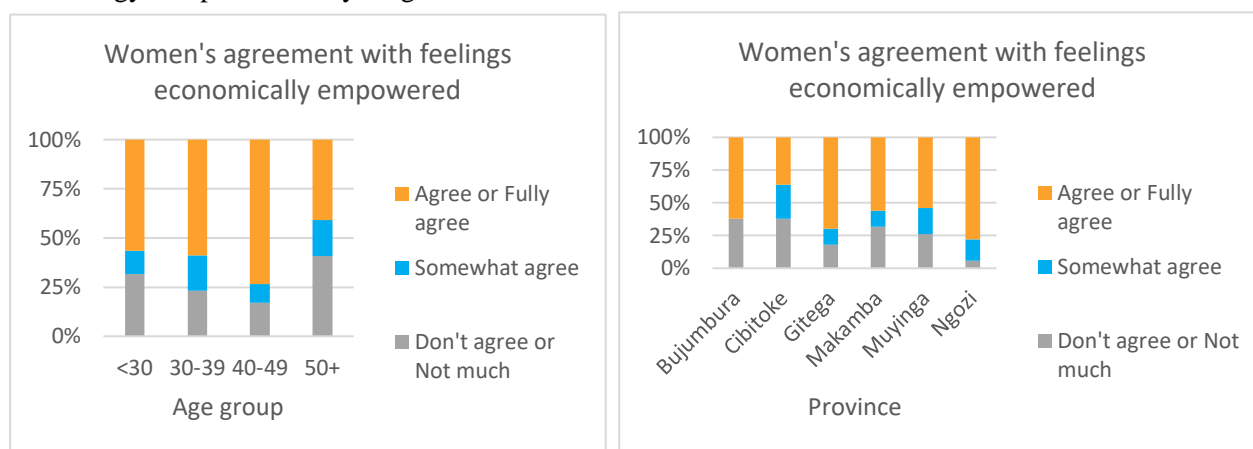


Figure 2.1 and 2.2. Women’s feelings of economic empowerment by age and province

Notably, **men appeared to have even higher perceptions of women’s economic empowerment in their community.** Among survey respondents:

- 65% of all respondents and 68% Tuyage participants stated that they “Agree” or “Strongly agree” that women feel economically empowered in their community; and
- 97% of all male respondents felt that women’s economic inclusion in their community’s economic life was “Important” or “Very important,” with Tuyage participants far more likely to respond “Very important” (70%) compared to non-participants (17%).

<sup>4</sup> ‘Do not agree’ includes responses of “Do not agree very much” or “Do not agree at all”

<sup>5</sup> Of the 50 women surveyed in each province, Bujumubra and Ngozi both had the highest rate of project participants among respondents (80% and 88% respectively), compared to only 52% in Cibitoke, which had the lowest rate.

These findings were borne out in focus groups. Among women, all focus groups expressed support for women's economic inclusion and noted women's progress towards these ends. In one focus group, women even went as far as to argue, "*women don't have worries anymore*" (FG-W-18). Men's focus groups also noted the changes in their communities: "*we see women who are becoming richer and richer, and who have enough money to contribute to cover household expenses and support their own needs...they are more and more active in the community and have income generating activities that are prospering*" (FG-M-12). Key factors in creating this change include growth in women's participation in economic associations and cooperatives and the presence of supportive networks and resources in the community.

### Role of cooperatives and associations

In focus groups, women spoke most frequently about gaining access to capital (loans and savings) as important to helping fight poverty, developing their own small businesses, and supporting their families. A participant explained, "*We work together to save and give loans in order to fight against poverty, in this way women are continuing to finance their families themselves.*" Another noted, "*we organize ourselves in VSLAs (Village Savings and Loans Associations) to find money to meet our needs and launch other projects.*"

The most cited change in women's access to economic opportunities is the increased presence of economic groups, such as savings and loans associations and cooperatives working on IGAs. **Among women surveyed, 70% shared that they had joined a local economic group as part of Tuyage project activities.** Across men, women, and local authorities, interviewees remarked that these associations were a positive contributor to women's economic empowerment, fostering both new perspectives on women's abilities in business and leadership and access to resources and opportunities. A male focus group noted, "*Women are becoming more and more active...credit unions and community savings and loans associations make women start to think about their development,*" (FG-M-8). Women agreed with these views, and highlighted how associations provide women with a platform to take action in creating their own economic opportunities. One focus group participant noted, "*we organize ourselves in VSLAs to find money to meet our needs and launch other projects*" (FG-W-20).

**Such groups also present the opportunity for women to take on leadership roles in the community, thus helping to break down discriminatory gender dynamics.** "*Yes, they take more responsibility than before,*" one man noted, "*If we take our cooperative, for example, the treasurer is a woman and this is thanks to a change in mentality*" (FG-M-5). A women's focus group argued that women's engagement with associations has granted them more respect: "*if you're the member of an association, your mind is open and women members of associations are respected by men in society*" (FG-W-18).

### Support networks and informational resources

Study participants also describe a major change in the access to non-financial resources (*e.g.*, informational resources, social capital, and support networks) for women's economic empowerment in their communities. **Radio programs, which remain a uniquely effective means of reaching communities across Burundi,<sup>6</sup> delivered a range of positive social and economic information to communities.** According to one local authority, "*Radio programs have a big importance because they raise awareness of economic empowerment through the creation of [income generating activities]*" (I-LA-11). Both women and men appreciated the messages around peaceful conflict resolution and fostering positive relationships within the household: "*we must promote dialogue between spouses to support good understanding and cohesion within couples,*" explained one men's focus group (FG-M-1). Further, this programming allows women to hear the testimonies of women who have successfully

---

<sup>6</sup> "The media in Burundi (especially radio) has a long culture and practice of raising social awareness and lending support to the community, especially in the field of gender equality (Saiget, 2016). The media are potentially influencing actors, with internal education and gender sensitisation skills." (WEE 2021, p. 30)

overcome social and cultural barriers and—through listening groups—come together with other women to engage with these topics in their communities.

Women also indicated how important collaborative action and social capital are to achieving their goals. As one woman explained, “*We organize awareness raising sessions to show women that they have to contribute to economic development in their home. There are men who don’t support their wives, but we give them advice*” (FG-W-13). Another noted that women “*support each other with savings and loans...only if we work together can we go far*” (FG-W-18). Explaining how supportive relationships and spaces had increased their self-confidence, a participant noted, “*many women have become more open and aren’t scared to express themselves publicly*” (FG-W-9).

### Community support and government programs

Research also indicated that, to a degree, men have begun to identify their role in actively supporting women’s economic development. Men in the rural Mukaza community remarked that “*Our role, as men, consists of encouraging them and giving them large responsibilities,*” such as leadership positions in associations (FG-M-5). Local authorities emphasized their role in facilitating participation in Tuyage activities (e.g., organizing listening sessions on issues related to socio-cultural barriers, or encouraging community members to join savings and loans groups) and connecting women to government support programs. Several authorities mentioned programs offering low-interest loans and grants to women and associations to support their IGAs, which responds to the oft-cited need for easier access to credit for women. A local authority in Makamba Province described how this functions: “*when we see that an association or a cooperative is advancing well, we accord them a sum of 2,000,000 FBU to encourage them...at the level of the commune, we encourage women to join cooperatives, and the CDFC [Advisor for Community and Family Development] gives them loans for a period of 8 months at a 2% rate*” (I-LA-12). Authorities also mentioned Sangwe cooperative program, a national initiative implemented by the National Communal Investment Fund (FONIC), which creates cooperatives in localities across the country with the aim to help decentralize development funds.

This emphasis on government-run programs reflects findings of earlier studies on women’s economic empowerment, in which government officials encouraged civil society and external funders to invest in government programs as a means for strengthening women’s socio-economic inclusion.<sup>7</sup> While such programs may offer further avenues for women’s participation in socio-economic affairs, they also present a risk of reducing the space for open dialogue, excluding community members with diverging viewpoints, or creating gatekeepers for women’s access to spaces for economic inclusion. Sangwe cooperatives, for example, are sometimes seen as being open only to members of certain political parties and as reducing the space for independent associations and cooperatives in communities.<sup>8</sup>

### Agency and decision-making

Women’s views on their agency in socio-economic matters, as defined by decision-making power or ability to control resource use in their communities, indicate that this level of social and economic power is less prominent than economic empowerment more broadly. Overall, 32% of female survey respondents shared a belief that women had “Sufficient” or “Enough” decision-making power or ability to control resource use in their communities. These views varied along geographic lines, with 62% of women in Bujumbura, the most urban and economically active region of the country, responding “Sufficient” or “Enough”, compared to only 4% in Makamba Province and 18% in Gitega. When looking more specifically at the commune level, however, these positive response rates were practically identical between urban communes (31%) and rural communes (32%), indicating that **regional differences may have a larger impact than rural/urban distinctions on real or perceived decision-**

---

<sup>7</sup> WEE 2021

<sup>8</sup> Manishatse, L. April 2022. *The (surprisingly political) cost of a goat in Burundi*. African Arguments. <https://africanarguments.org/2022/04/the-surprisingly-political-cost-of-a-goat-in-burundi/>

**making power for women.** In line with findings on economic empowerment, men had a generally higher perception of women's decision-making power than women.<sup>9</sup> While potentially indicating a positive development in male cultural norms, this finding may equally point to the enhanced feelings of competition and threat to their socio-economic position and identity that men expressed when women began to gain economic power.

**Not all women saw economic contributions as essential to gaining respect and power in their community.** Some noted that non-remunerated skills such as conflict resolution were well respected and important contributions. As one focus group commented, *"We are respected in the community because we participate in the peaceful resolution of conflicts, which supports social cohesion"* (FG-W-11). Several focus groups also noted that even roles that are categorized as traditional can be a source of agency in socio-economic life: *"Women have had an important place in socio-economic life, because they take care of work in the fields, of preparing food, of cleaning, and of the education of children"* (FG-W-7). In focus groups, women also mentioned an increased ability to speak up in meetings, but these sources of empowerment did not necessarily translate to influence or control over economic issues, which was rarely cited in focus groups. For their part, male respondents and local authorities regularly invoked the need for women to remain secondary to men in matters related to household management and decision-making.

### *Women's leadership in economic activities*

Research indicates that despite some positive changes, cultural norms and practices of exclusion that inhibit women's economic empowerment are still prevalent in the communities surveyed.

#### Appreciation of women's changing roles and leadership

Women in focus groups explained that changing conceptions of their roles are necessary today: *"In the current context, with an expensive cost of living, women must work to contribute to the household...without always counting on their husbands"* (FG-W-7). For some, this is an altogether logical change. After all, one woman noted, *"women and young women participate in socio-economic development because they pay taxes and fees like men. They also hold positions in the administration and in other socio-economic institutions in the country"* (FG-W-6).

**Male focus group respondents also felt that women are more capable of contributing to their households and becoming community leaders** (FG-M-4). One group described: *"I know a man who needed to buy a plot of land but lacked the 50 thousand [BIF]. When he spoke to his wife about this, she responded that she recently received some money from her savings and loans association and she gave him the money that he lacked for the plot."* (FG-M-15). Over 95% of men surveyed said that women's inclusion was "Important" or "Very important" for the community's economic development, and 94% of men said that women leaders in economic development "should be encouraged / are examples" for the community. Local authorities expressed a similar appreciation of women's leadership: *"Women's leadership is developing because they can organize a meeting to themselves alone"* (I-LA-8). Women observed how these changes have been appreciated by men, instance sharing that: *"For a long time, women have had an important place in socio-economic life, because they take care of work in the fields, of preparing food, of cleaning, and of the education of children...But, unfortunately, society doesn't value their work enough. It's very important for women to have income-generating activities because men value the money women earn a lot"* (FG-W-7). Within this comment, however, is an indication of the ways in which women's economic inclusion continues to be predicated on adaptation to male-dominated systems. Women recognize that they are reframing and shifting their labor so that it resembles and is valued in the same way men's work is valued.

---

<sup>9</sup> Of men surveyed, 44% believed that women had "sufficient" or "enough" decision-making power or control of resource use, and this figure reached as high as 100% in Bujumbura. Rates were again lowest in Makamba (15%) and Gitega (20%) provinces.

## Limits to support for inclusion and equality

When considering women's economic inclusion, men and local authorities expressed support for women's engagement in associations and income-generating activities and highlighted their own actions to contribute to these efforts. **However, men were also quick to note the limits of their support for inclusion, particularly when it might jeopardize women's ability to fulfill traditional household roles or represent a threat to their social position.** Highlighting the contingent relationship between women's inclusion and fulfillment of household duties, a male focus group in Bujumbura emphasized that, *"Even if the woman has a job or a business, she has to continue to maintain the family because it's not the man's job to run after children and prepare meals"* (FG-M-8). Another focus group was adamant that *"Women must finish all the tasks that await them in the household before going to participate in meetings organized by groups they are members of"* (FG-M-5).

Even when a focus group expressed appreciation of women's economic development *"because it allowed women to contribute to the household and lightened the burden of costs that weigh on men,"* they included that, *"nevertheless, even when a woman contributes, it's important that she keeps her status of submissive woman in the household and doesn't try to act like a man"* (FG-M-4). **One focus group, for instance, framed empowerment as a societal threat:** *"Don't seek to revolt the woman against the man, otherwise society will divide...have to understand that the man is still always the head of the household"* (FG-M-12). **Some local authorities shared similar views,** commenting, for example: *"Still, in the context of increased levels of economic leadership among women, you have to understand that they cannot take the status of men as the head of household"* (I-LA-12); and, *"[Women's financial empowerment] is weak, but that's a good thing because when they attain an elevated level of empowerment, they violate social norms"* (I-LA-13). Although potentially incongruous with survey results highlighting men's significant support for women's economic activity and inclusion in their communities, these results may point to a gap between women's economic inclusion and more deep-seeded transformation of social norms and roles in community and household life.

For their part, women appeared aware of men's preoccupations, commenting that, *"There are men who are reticent about the financial empowerment of their wives because they think they will lose the status of head of household"* (FG-W-3). Women's focus groups regularly observed that men *"serve as barriers to their wives' economic development"* (FG-W-13) due both to status concerns and household obligations. **While acknowledging these views, women did not claim that discriminatory social hierarchies were valid or raise concerns about their ability to take on economic activities while still maintaining their household.** Rather, women's concerns they raised, rather, were focused on helping men change their mindsets and building access to capital and loans. These two factors are closely intertwined: *"access to resources that are managed by men"* was a key barrier for one focus group (FG-W-11), while another explained that, *"When a woman manages to obtain a little capital to start a small business, her husband makes no effort to encourage her by giving her money to augment her capital"* (FG-W-3).

### **2.3 Barriers and enablers for women's economic empowerment**

This conflict scan sheds light on contextual and operational factors that facilitate or create barriers for women's economic empowerment in their communities and households. The most salient themes from the analysis are summarized below.

#### ***Barriers to women's economic empowerment***

Access to financial support and start-up capital: Despite increased opportunities, women and girls continue to encounter practical barriers to accessing economic opportunities and resources. All groups shared that access to loans and capital remain minimal, particularly at formal financial institutions, and that women have limited sources of financial support for their economic initiatives. Lack of capital

remains intertwined with cultural barriers. Men often have power over that capital and access to formal financial tools (e.g., loans from banks) is a challenge for all rural residents and women in particular. A local authority commented on this situation by observing that “[women] *aren’t independent yet, because they have low capital, but little by little the bird makes its nest*” (I-LA-11).

Demands of traditional household roles: Regardless of their economic contributions to the household, women typically remain solely responsible for household duties, including childcare and cooking, which consume large amounts of time. These responsibilities often interfere with women’s ability to take on ambitious economic projects. “[Women] *run into problems with lack of capital and lack of time because they have to take care of educating and watching the children when they are still very young,*” a male focus group observed (FG-M-5).

Men and local leadership as enforcers of discriminatory norms: Research consistently found that men and, to a lesser extent, local authorities, endorsed traditional social and cultural norms that maintain women in a marginalized economic position in the community and household. These mindsets lead to active obstruction of women’s empowerment—examples included men preventing their spouses from attending VSLA meetings and listening groups, and stealing radios to prevent women from listening to Tuyage radio programs—and create narratives around the risk of women’s advancement.

Lack of support from men and local authorities: These oppositional perspectives not only discourage women’s economic inclusion, but also reduce the likelihood of women receiving support from men in economic activity. Beyond just economic activity, male respondents in this study gave no mention of their responsibility or role in changing the broader discriminatory social norms that lead to exclusionary practices. In this sense, men in roles of authority in the household and community act as gatekeepers to women’s economic empowerment.

### *Enablers for women’s economic inclusion*

Dialogue within households and communities: Male and female respondents repeatedly emphasized the role of dialogue as a pathway to overcoming challenges within households and communities—including challenges related to discordant views over women’s economic empowerment. This approach appears essential to building a common vision for women’s economic inclusion. Given the differences in feelings of economic empowerment across age and social groups, dialogue that reaches across such categories may also play a valuable role.

Economic associations and social support networks: VSLAs and similar economically-centered groups were the main example women cited of coming together to increase their access to economic support and take concerted action towards economic advancement. Women frequently identified the valuable social function these groups—and others, such as radio listening groups—played in their lives by providing the support, or social capital, necessary to overcome barriers to economic inclusion and entrepreneurship.

Social empowerment: Building on the social value of economic associations and other groups, women often cited non-economic factors as being essential to their empowerment—for example, through participation in community works, conflict resolution, and expression in public meetings. Study findings indicate that social empowerment is an important source of women’s perceived agency and power, which might also contribute to feelings of economic empowerment.

Leadership and role models: Women consistently agreed with the sentiment that “...*examples of those who have succeeded already and those who tell us about their path and that encourages us to develop better*” (FG-W-18) and, for both men and women, seeing women in leadership roles help them identify the value of women’s participation in a community’s social and economic affairs. Exposure to positive female role models and women leaders, therefore, appear to be a reliable path towards breaking down barriers to economic inclusion and greater overall social empowerment.

## *Conclusion*

This study finds that women have made tangible advancements in their real and perceived economic empowerment in target communities, and that men and local authorities generally support women in new economic roles.

In as much as men see women's economic empowerment as a threat to their social status and identity, or an imposition on their ability to fulfill expected domestic duties, it will remain difficult for communities to fully embrace women's economic inclusion and equality. In fact, under such conditions several men suggested that activities promoting women's economic inclusion might create discord and conflict. Even as men and local authorities support women's economic participation, a gap persists between women's participation in economic activities and the socio-cultural change that would create greater gender equality and open broader avenues of economic advancement.

This study's findings indicate that women's leadership in community economic development, similar to women's economic inclusion, is perceived positively but still a flashpoint for discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers. Subsequent sections of this study will further examine the lessons learned and nuances that might inform how Search activities can catalyze cohesive community action to improve the economic standing of women while also breaking down the structural barriers to accepting women in new positions of economic empowerment and social equality.

## **3. Evaluation of project results**

Tuyage project's Component 3 was designed to respond to women's exclusion from economic and social life discussed in the above conflict scan, and to advance women's economic prosperity and transform social norms and cultural barriers that lead to discrimination in households and communities. This section will assess the effectiveness of Tuyage project activities under Component 3 at the mid-point of their implementation along three dimensions: effectiveness of project activities in creating impact, relevance of activities to target audiences and communities, and sustainability of activities.

The evaluation uses a combination of quantitative analysis based on survey data and qualitative data from focus groups and interviews to assess women's perspectives on their economic empowerment, the perspectives and capacity of media professionals, the role of civil society organizations, and the perspectives and behaviors of local authorities and community members with regards to women's economic empowerment. Results are primarily assessed by progress against Tuyage project indicators and to establish baseline values for the United for Peace project indicators which—as an extension of Tuyage Component 3—align closely with Tuyage indicators. The evaluation concludes with a summary of key lessons learned and implications for future project activities.

### **3.1. Women's economic empowerment, income, and access to support networks**

Study results indicate that Tuyage project activities focused on women's economic empowerment and inclusion, which included support for VSLAs, IGAs, and coffee production, had a positive impact on women's economic empowerment. In particular, women felt their economic empowerment had increased, that they had gained skills, and that their incomes had increased. Women in rural areas appeared to draw particularly strong economic benefits from Tuyage activities. However, findings indicate that further work is needed to build stronger support networks, build women's agency, and transform social norms around women's economic empowerment.

#### *Women's economic empowerment*

According to survey data, perceived economic empowerment was significantly increased among those who participated in Tuyage project activities. Whereas 73% of project participants<sup>10</sup> either “Strongly agree” or “Agree” that they felt economically empowered, only 43% of those who never participated in project activities felt the same way (Figure 3.1). Qualitative data from focus groups also indicate that economic activity leads to increased feelings of empowerment in their household and community: “Thanks to these projects, some of us have dared to be entrepreneurs, others now do work that was reserved for men before, such as helping with masonry” (FG-W-13).

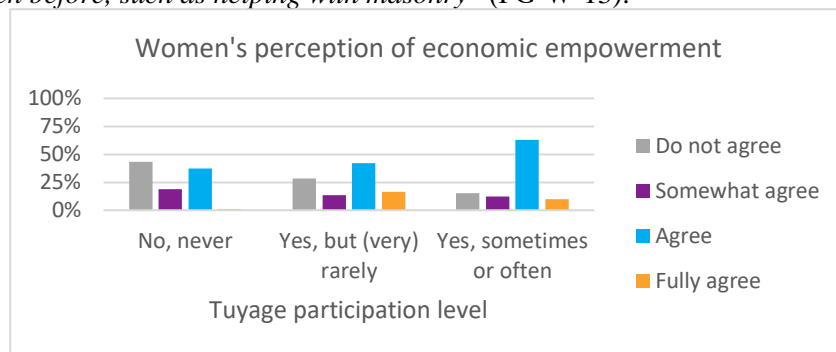
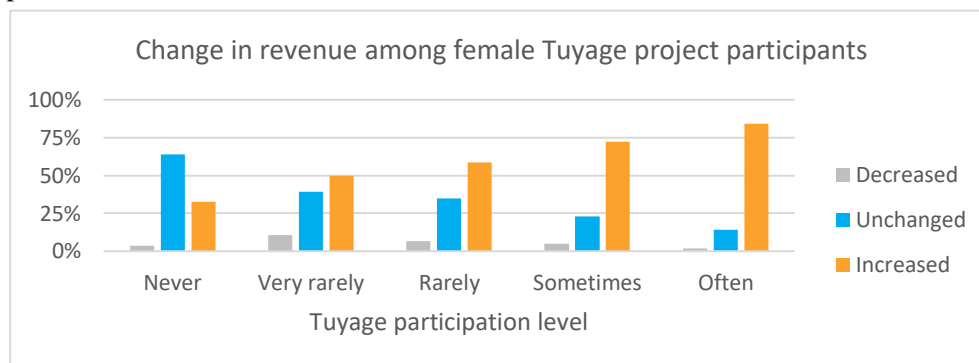


Figure 3.1. Women’s perception of their economic empowerment by rate of project participation

#### Tuyage evaluation Indicator 3.4.1: Increased revenue

Study data indicate that 70% of women who participated in project activities report increased monthly revenues, compared to 33% of non-participants. Revenue increases correlated with increased rates of project participation (Figure 3.2). **Women participants in all provinces reported income increases, but rural communities saw a greater increase in revenue than urban communities**, with 74% of respondents reporting increased income in rural communities compared to 66% in urban communities. Over 90% of women in Ngozi and Gitega reported an increase in income compared to less than 65% of respondents in all other regions (Figure 3.3). These results may be impacted by the higher pre-existing levels of economic activity in urban areas,<sup>11</sup> but nonetheless point to strong economic growth potential in rural areas and particularly in coffee-growing communities such as those in Ngozi province.

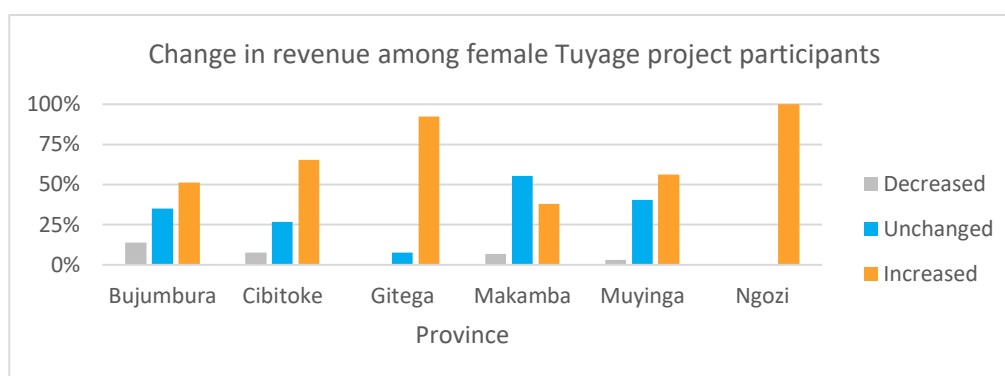


<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, “project participants” refers to all survey respondents who indicated they participated in Tuyage project activities “very rarely,” “rarely,” “sometimes,” or “often.”

<sup>11</sup> WEE 2021

Figure 3.2. Change in monthly revenue, based on level of Tuyage project participation  
 Figure 3.3. Change in monthly revenue among women in the Tuyage project by province

In focus groups, **many women reported that they had taken on new economic activities thanks to Tuyage trainings, awareness raising on income generating activities, and networking activities. Many project.** However, women’s responses indicated that network building activities could be further developed, as they still lacked strong support networks and reliable connections to other women to support their entrepreneurship. Even women who participated in exchange visits spoke positively about the experience but did not give specific indications of how the visits supported their economic advancement. Further, women rarely discussed how or why income levels have increased as a result of project participation or how increased income impacted their livelihoods. Better understanding how economic activity can successfully increase incomes and, ultimately, improve livelihoods, may help to



ensure future project activities are tailored for effectiveness and sustained impact.

**Tuyage Indicator 3.3.2: Improved ability to mitigate economic risks**

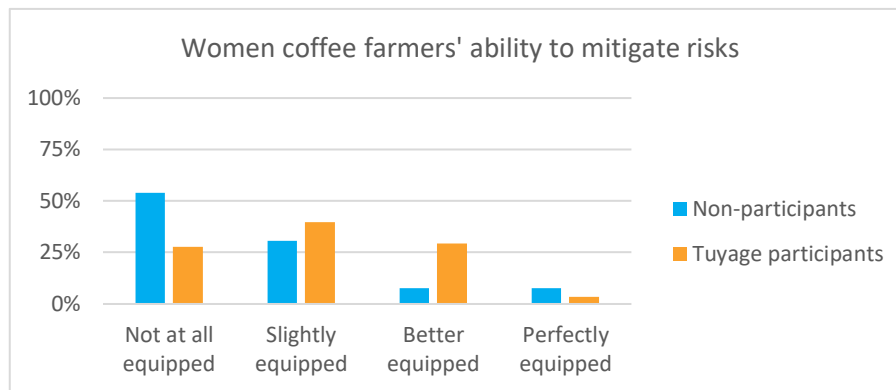
Tuyage project’s support to women working in coffee production—one of Burundi’s most profitable economic sectors—seek to improve revenue and improve women’s leadership in coffee cooperatives. These activities are carried out in partnership with the Kahawatu Foundation, and have been primarily focused on women in Ngozi province in the first year of the Tuyage project’s implementation of Component 3. The Tuyage project measures impact in this area through indicator 3.3.2: *% of woman coffee farmers who believe they are better equipped to mitigate economic risks as a result of the project.*

Survey results indicate that these activities have had a positive impact on woman coffee farmers’ ability to mitigate economic risks. **Among coffee farmers in Ngozi who participated in Tuyage project activities, 51% felt “Lightly equipped” to mitigate economic risks as a result of project activities, and 25% felt “Better equipped.”** In contrast, only 8% of those who did not participate in project activities felt “Better equipped” (Figure 3.4).

Trainings on agricultural techniques also received significant positive responses from women working in the coffee sector—**90% of the women who applied the new techniques learned through Tuyage**

**trainings reported increased revenues**, compared to none of the women who do not apply the techniques.

Figure 3.4. Woman coffee farmers' ability to mitigate risk based on project participation



### United for Peace Baseline Indicators 2.2 and 2.3

As part of United for Peace’s intended outcomes under the project’s Intended Result 2: *Women’s potential for economic empowerment—in particular young women—is improved in target communities*, the project will continue and build on Tuyage project’s efforts to build support networks for women’s economic empowerment. Impact in these areas will be measure with two key indicators:

- UFP indicator 2.2. Percentage of women entrepreneurs supported by the project who show significantly higher incomes/savings at the end of the project.

The overall percentage of women participants reporting higher incomes, based on survey data, is 59%. Broken down by project participation, 33% of non-participants and 70% of regular participants reported higher revenues. The UFP indicator is comparable to the Tuyage project indicator 3.4.1 and the data from the current study can be used as a starting point for setting the UFP project baseline.

United for Peace project activities will overlap with Tuyage project activities in roughly on quarter (25%) of the project’s total geographic zones, including Ngozi province. Thus, taking into account rates for both prior participants (p=.7) and new participants (n=.33), the baseline can be calculated at  $B = .25p + .75n$ , or  $(.25 \times .7) + (.75 \times .33) = .42$ , or roughly **45% of women entrepreneurs** who show significantly higher incomes.

- UFP indicator 2.3. Percentage women entrepreneurs targeted by the project who report having a better support network to increase their empowerment as a result of their participation in the project.

Although the Tuyage project did not specifically measure the impact of support networks within its impact framework, support networks were described in this study as important contributors to their economic empowerment, allowing them to build confidence, knowledge, and support for their economic endeavors. Survey data indicate that 33% of Tuyage participants felt they had a “much better” support network, compared to only 2% of the women who did not participate.<sup>12</sup>

Therefore, with the assumption that roughly a quarter of United for Peace project participants will have had at least some interaction with Tuyage project activities, the baseline for the United for Peace

<sup>12</sup>The fact that 40% survey respondents who did *not* report participation in Tuyage project activities still responded that they had a better support network “due to participating in project activities” indicates a degree of interference in the question response data; future data collection for Tuyage project should verify response accuracy for questions relating to project participation and network support related to Indicator 2.3.

indicator 2.3 can be calculated at  $(.33 \times .25) + (.02 \times .75) = .098$ , or roughly **10% of women** entrepreneurs who have a better support network.

### Increased personal agency among women

Personal agency, defined by Search as the belief in one’s ability to make a positive difference in their neighborhood and taking action to influence the things they care about, is a central component of Search’s global work to transform the way the world deals with conflict and work towards cooperative solutions. As such, it is one of Search’s global indicators for impact and success. Within the context of the Tuyage and United for Peace projects, personal agency works synergistically with economic inclusion: greater personal agency for women empowers them to take action towards increasing their economic activity, and empowers women to supersede the socio-cultural barriers that might prevent such inclusion.

#### Tuyage Indicator 3.3.1: Ability to make a positive difference in household economic outcomes

Participation in Tuyage project activities may have made a small positive difference in women’s personal agency as it relates to household economic outcomes. When asked “*Do you think you can make a positive difference in the economic outcomes of your household,*” 61% Tuyage participants responded that they “Agree” or “Totally agree” compared to 55% of non-participants. However, the positive correlation between participation and positive responses is limited to Bujumbura, Cibitoke, and Gitega provinces (Figure 3.5). These provinces are home to urban and cross-border markets, which create economic opportunities for women, which may have contributed to these higher feelings of contribution to household outcomes.

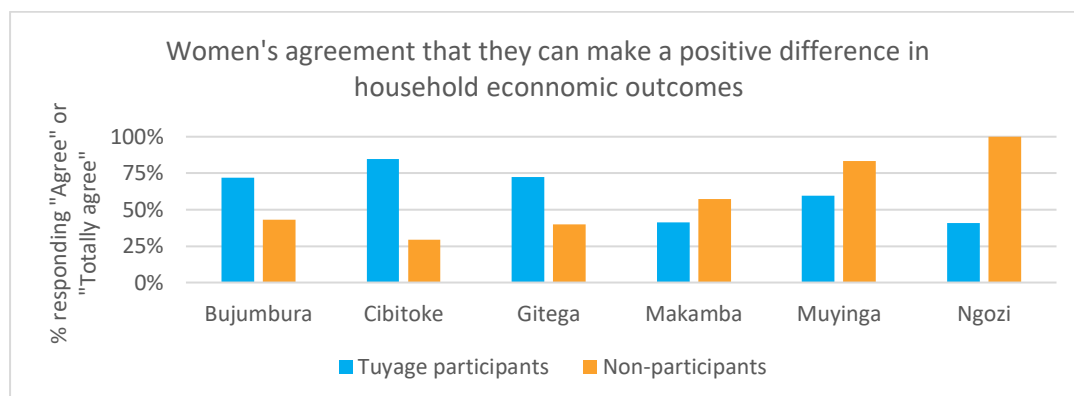


Figure 3.5. Women’s agreement with their ability to make a positive difference in household economic outcomes, by province

Looking deeper into the question of agency in the household, women were also asked “*Does your economic activity contribute to an increase in investment and profitability for your household,*” 92% percent of participants responded “Yes” compared to 65% of non-participants. In focus groups, women articulated positive sentiments regarding their contributions to their households. Discussing their entrepreneurship and contributions to the household, focus groups mentioned that, “*Thanks to [Search] activities, women have income generating activities and have changed their mentality and feel capable, because before some of us couldn’t even stand before a meeting and express ourselves*” (FG-W-6). The discrepancy between these positive results and women’s lower estimations of their ability to make a difference in their household’s economic outcomes, decision-making power, and use of resources may indicate that **Tuyage project activities were able to make an important difference in women’s income growth and feelings of empowerment, but had a smaller effect on women’s feelings of personal agency.**

Results indicate that when women make economic contributions to their household or community, this does not necessarily create full feelings of agency or break down the social norms and cultural barriers that limit their inclusion in socio-economic life.<sup>13</sup> **Although women in rural areas had greater overall increases in revenue, they expressed lower feelings of economic agency compared to women in urban zones.** Similarly, although women age 30-49 showed the highest rate of increased revenue and greater confidence in their ability to confront risks and challenges in their economic activities, women under 30 expressed the greatest overall feelings of economic empowerment.

#### United for Peace Baseline Indicators 1, 2, and 2.1

As part of the United for Peace project, Search will measure the following indicators to understand impact towards personal agency:

- UFP Indicator 1: Percentage of women in targeted communities who take initiatives to influence the things that are important to them.

Among survey respondents, 73% of all women indicate taking initiatives to influence the things that are important to them at least “sometimes,” and this percentage is significantly higher among those who participated in Tuyage project activities (85%) compared to those who never participated (44%). Using the established calculation to adjust for Tuyage project participation, the baseline can be estimated at  $(.25 \times .85) + (.75 \times .44) = .543$ , or **50% of women** in targeted communities take initiatives to influence the things that are important to them.

- UFP Indicator 2: Percentage increase in women in targeted communities who report actively participating in the socio-economic life of their community.

Among women surveyed who had not participated in the Tuyage project, 79% of Tuyage project participants and 54% of non-participants reported actively participating in socio-economic activities in their communities “sometimes” or “often.” Thus, these data suggest that the baseline for UFP indicator 2 can be estimated at  $(.25 \times .79) + (.75 \times .54) = .603$ , or roughly **60% of women** in targeted communities who report actively participating in the socio-economic life of their community.

- UFP Indicator 2.1: Percentage increase in targeted women who say they contribute positively to the economic performance of their household

This UFP indicator is slightly adapted from the Tuyage project indicator 3.3.1., which measures the percentage of women who “believe they can make a positive difference in their household’s economic *outcomes*.” Responding to this survey question, 61% of Tuyage participants and 55% of non-participants “Agreed” or “Totally agreed.” Based on these figures, the baseline for UFP indicator 2.1 can be calculated at  $(.25 \times .61) + (.75 \times .55) = .565$ , or **55%** of targeted women say they contribute positively to the economic performance of their household.

#### **Conclusion: Women’s economic empowerment results**

Tuyage project activities showed a positive impact on women’s economic inclusion across a majority of indicators. Women expressed a high estimation of their capacity to engage in their community’s economic and social affairs. Participation in Tuyage project activities not only increased this perception, but was also associated with an increase in the rate at which women reported increased revenues and taking initiative to influence matters that are important to them. These latter indicators around income and personal agency were most improved in Ngozi, Gitega, and Muyinga provinces, where the highest number of Component 3 activities took place, including activities related to coffee production—an important source of revenue and access to capital. However, positive movement in economic indicators

---

<sup>13</sup> See Section 1 for further discussion of enduring social and cultural limits on women’s economic inclusion.

did not always align with increased agency in household and community affairs. These results point to a need to go further in bridging the gap between economic activities, transforming social norms, and building personal agency in future project activities.

### 3.2. Media programming and perspectives

Increasing the capacity of media professionals, including journalists and organizational leadership at community-level and national media organizations, is a central part of the Tuyage project's Theory of Change. Under Tuyage project Component 3, a key objective is that "*Media professionals have increased capacity to produce content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women*" (IR 3.1).

Overall, research found that **media professionals who had participated in Tuyage project activities felt better equipped to produce content supporting women's economic empowerment and to create positive transformation on cultural norms and social barriers.** Media professionals also felt they had greater access to information on these topics, but face financial and technical constraints when trying to produce quality programming—particularly national organizations based in urban areas. Media professionals noted that their audience was becoming more receptive to these messages, but noted that it is early on in this work and that male perspectives, in particular, remain anchored in discriminatory assumptions. Importantly, **women and community-based media professionals felt more confident in their ability to change these perspectives compared to their other peers.**

#### *Media professional perspectives*

##### Tuyage indicator 3.1.1. Increased skills and capacities among media professionals

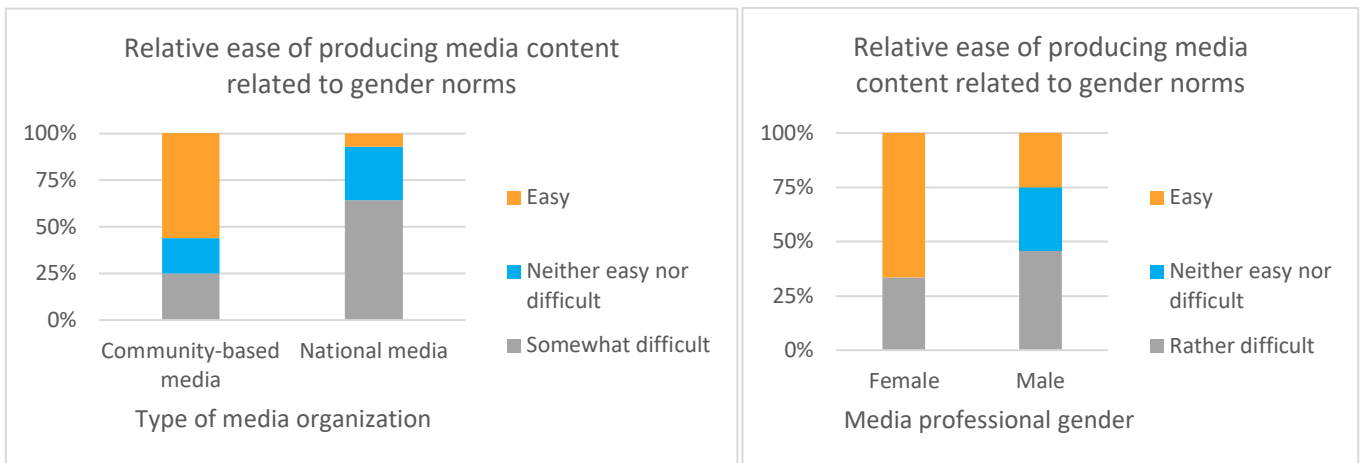
When asked about their skills in producing content that addresses discriminatory norms, 100% of media professionals surveyed felt that their skills had "Increased a bit," with none responding that their skills had "Increased a lot" nor that their skills had "Stayed the same." Although these survey results are somewhat inconclusive, as respondents may have interpreted "a bit" versus "a lot" in different ways, interviews point to an important growth in media professional capacities due to Tuyage project activities. Nearly all interviewees attested to changing their way of covering them. One respondent felt that "*Before [the Tuyage project], we covered them without any particular direction, but now we produce the programs in a clear way*" (I-MP-5). Based on these findings, it is reasonable to estimate **that roughly 50% of media professionals demonstrated increased skills** in producing content to transform discriminatory norms, with the understanding that there is further progress to be made to substantially augment these skills.

**The most valuable learning, for the majority of media professionals interviewed, was the value of highlighting women's stories and participatory programming** to produce quality content on issues related to women's economic empowerment and inclusion.<sup>14</sup> Several interviewees shared that media programs featuring examples of women who have broken barriers have a strong effect and should be increased (I-MP-2, 3, 4, 6). This type of reporting may also impact their own perspectives on women's economic potential: "*for example, there is a girl who works in a slaughterhouse that I visited to have information on her job [because] many people think it's only a job for men but I saw that even women are capable*" (I-MP-7).

---

<sup>14</sup> This finding shows that Tuyage project activities responded effectively to findings in the mid-term evaluation of the Tuyage project, which found that project participants felt that media lacked credibility because they did not create sufficient space for rural communities to voice their experience and concerns. (Search for Common Ground. November 2020. *Mid-term monitoring report. Tuyage: Information Access and Economic Discourse Strengthening to Foster Social Cohesion in Burundi*).

Study results also indicate that **female and community-based media professionals may have an advantage in effectively covering these topics**. Among survey respondents, 67% of female



respondents (n=4) found it relatively “Easy” to produce content that supports the transformation of discriminatory gender norms, compared to only 25% (n=6) male respondents (Figure 3.6). Nearly 60% of community-based media respondents found this type of content production relatively easy, compared to under 10% of national media organizations (Figure 3.7).<sup>15,16</sup> Respondents from Burundi’s larger media organizations reported the most difficulties with producing such content, pointing particularly to cost of transport. However, **100% of media professionals from national organizations felt confident that their content had generated debate among their listeners, compared to just 56% among community-based organizations**. This figure was strong among women media professionals as well, 100% of whom felt confident compared to 75% of men.

*Figures 3.6 and 3.7. Relative ease of producing content to transform discriminatory norms by type of media organization and gender of media professional*

### Tuyage Indicator 3.1.2. Increased personal agency among media professionals

Looking more closely at the effectiveness of media programming, survey results show that media professionals who participated in Tuyage project activities generally had high levels of confidence in the impact of their work. Across, all groups, **57% of media professionals reported feeling “Completely” confident in their ability to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers through their individual work**. This impressive result is even higher among women respondents, 100% of whom felt either “Completely” or “Sufficiently” confident in this regard (Figure 3.8).

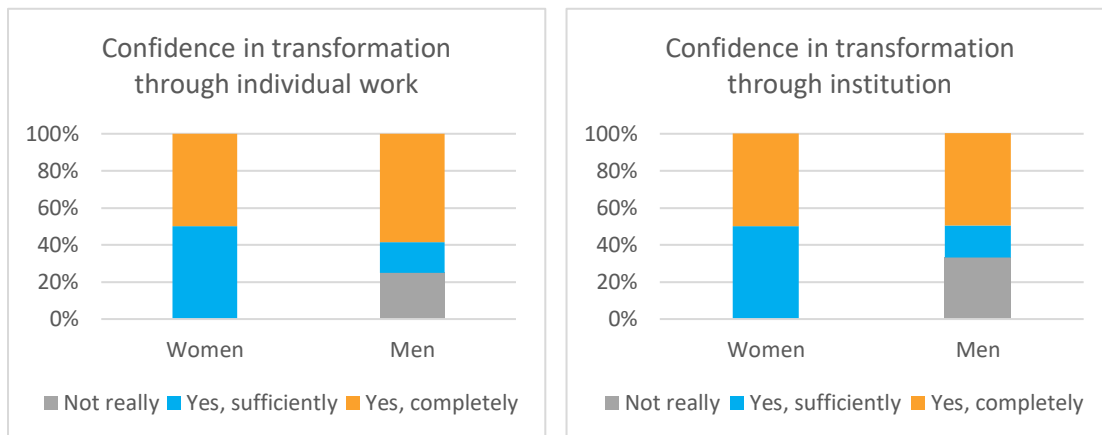
Views of potential for transformation at the institutional level were slightly less optimistic, with 50% of total respondents expressing complete confidence in their ability to transform norms through their

<sup>15</sup> National media organizations included in the survey are: Radio Isanganiro, Journal Iwacu, Journal Burundi Eco, Rema FM, Bonesha FM, Radio Nderagakura, and Radio Culture. Community-based media organizations included in the survey are: Radio Colombe FM, Eagle Sport FM, Humuriza TV, Izere FM, Radio de la Comibu, Radio Umuco FM, Radio Voix d’Espoir Ijwi Riremesha

<sup>16</sup> Although sample sizes were small, it is also worth noting the one television media organization surveyed, Humuriza TV, felt it was relatively easy to cover these topics, whereas the two print media organizations (Journal Iwacu and Journal Burundi Eco) felt these topics were relatively difficult or the same compared to production on other topics.

media organization (Figure 3.9). All six female respondents once again felt either completely or sufficiently confident, while 27% of male respondents (n=8) were “Not really” confident.

Figures 3.8 and 3.9. Confidence in ability to transform discriminatory social norms by gender



**Six out of eight media professionals interviewed felt the public had benefitted from media programs** raising awareness on these issues and interviewees shared a strong belief that radio programming has had an impact on public support for women’s economic inclusion and gender equality. Community-based organizations expressed considerably greater confidence than national organizations. As one interviewee noted: *“we are close to the population we want to help transform; our voice travels far”* (FG-MP-8). National media, meanwhile, again cited practical limitations to their impact, and the ability to go further: *“We lack the means to get ourselves to where we can collect information, so that we could broadcast better programs on the rights of women and all that relates to this topic...we do our best, but there is a lot left to do”* (I-MP-7). Interviewees made note of the challenges posed by societal issues such as women’s lack of access to land and capital, Burundian culture mores and customs, illiteracy, and hesitancy amongst some women to participate in media programming.

Although in need of further exploration, these findings give cause to a nuanced vision of the media landscape, where small, rural media organizations hold more potential in the relevance of their media productions even as national-level media hold more potential for reach and quality programming.

#### United for Peace Baseline: Indicator 1.1

The United for Peace project will continue to measure impact on media professionals’ capacity to produce quality content through UFP Indicator 1.1, which parallels Tuyage Indicator 3.1.1:

- **UFP indicator 1.1.** *Percentage of media professionals (F/M) targeted by the project who have increased skills in producing content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, disaggregated by medium.*

Drawing on the mid-term evaluation finding that roughly 50% of media professionals increased their capacity to produce quality content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, this study suggests that the indicator be set at **25% of media professionals** with increased skills across all media (radio, print, and television) for both male and female media professionals. This baseline figure accounts both for the relatively low degree by which respondents reported increasing skills (“a bit”), and for the inclusion of new media professionals in UFP project activities.

#### *Listener perspectives on media access and effectiveness*

The audience of Tuyage-supported media programs showed a high level of awareness and engagement with media activities. Most notably, **women reported regularly (at least once a week) engaging with**

**media programming related to women’s economic inclusion and women’s rights roughly four times more frequently than non-participants** (54% of participants, compared to 14% of non-participants). Similar to perspectives among media professionals themselves, male and female Tuyage participants shared a strong appreciation for media content, and particularly programs that focus on dialogue and women’s stories.

Tuyage Indicator 3.1.3. Increased access to quality programs

Female and male survey responses showed significantly improved access to quality programming on women’s economic inclusion and rights. **Only 5% of respondents who never participated reporting increased access, compared to 95% of those who said they “Often” engage with Tuyage project activities.**

These results show notable progress compared to the Indicator 3.1.3 baseline value of 51%. Women at all levels of Tuyage project engagement indicate slightly higher rates of improved access than men for the same categories (Figure 3.10), although this may be related to the trend of men having easier access to media programming in general.

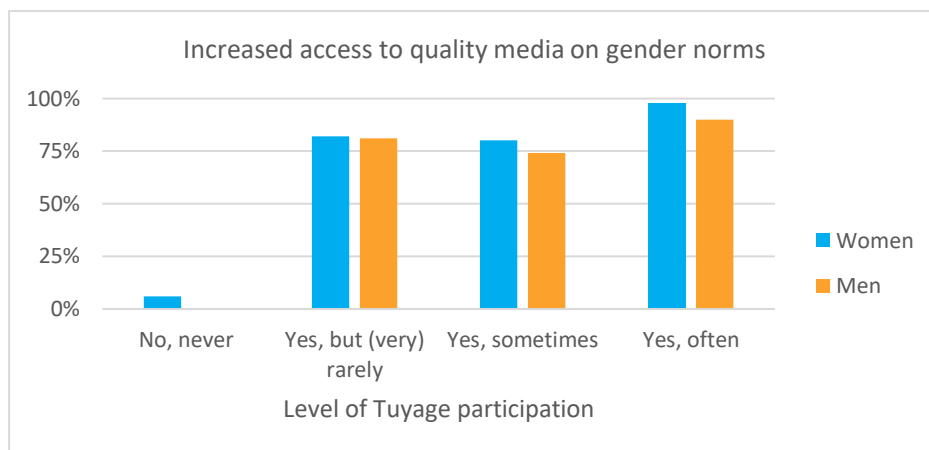


Figure 3.10. Women and men expressing increased access to quality media programs, by project participation

**Women had markedly better access to media programming in urban areas.** In Gitega and Bujumbura, over 90% of women engaged in Tuyage project activities reported increased access to quality media programs about gender inclusion in the economy and women’s rights, compared to only 52% in Makamba Province. These same differences do not occur among male respondents, where the highest rate of increased access (89% in Gitega) was only 10 percentage points higher than the lowest rate (79% in Bujumbura Marie and Cibitoke). In focus groups, **women in rural areas often mentioned that difficulty accessing radios and attending listening groups** inhibited their ability to engage with media programming.

Tuyage Project Indicator 3.2.1. Listener support for women’s economic inclusion

**Among male survey respondents, participation in Tuyage activities was linked to higher support for women’s inclusion in the economy:** 70% of Tuyage participants indicated they think female inclusion is “Very important”, compared to only 17% of non-participants. Among women:

- Over 97% female Tuyage participants (and over 96% of non-participants) reported perceiving women leaders in economic development as “Models for the community / should be encouraged;” and
- 98% of women survey respondents who reported listening to Search radio programming also reported participating in activities supporting women’s economic inclusion.

These figures align with qualitative data findings, which showed that all women’s focus groups expressed positive sentiments about women’s economic inclusion. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that roughly 97% of female participants feel positively about women’s economic inclusion which, combined with results from the men’s survey, gives a value of **88% of the target audience that supports women’s economic inclusion**. Although this figure is slightly lower than the baseline value of 93%, this difference may well be accounted for by discrepancies in survey question design and still represents a satisfactorily high level of support for women’s economic inclusion.

**Neither men’s nor women’s responses appeared to differ significantly based on how often they listened to media programs** (Figure 3.11). Whereas for women, this can be explained by the fact that nearly all respondents felt positively about women’s inclusion, it **may raise questions about the resonance and effectiveness of media programming in changing men’s perspectives**. Indeed, in focus groups men were generally ambivalent about radio programs. Although they spoke positively about programs on positive household dialogue between men and women, they often commented that radio programs took time away from women’s household responsibilities and sometimes cast a negative light on the role of men in the household.

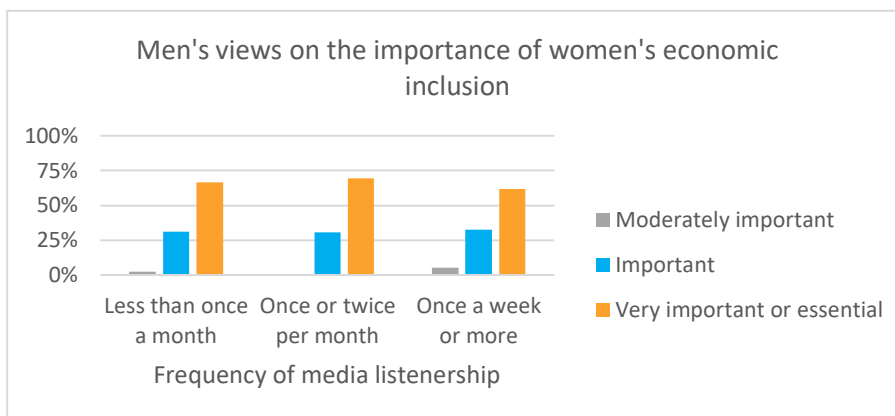


Figure 3.11. Men’s views on women’s economic inclusion, based on frequency of listenership to media programs related to women’s inclusion

### United for Peace Baseline: Indicator 1.2

The United for Peace project will continue to measure impact on media professionals’ capacity to produce quality content with indicator 1.2, which mirrors Tuyage indicator 3.2.1:

- UFP indicator 1.2. *Percentage of listeners (M/F) of media programs produced under the project who demonstrate support for the inclusion of women in the economy and gender equality, compared to non-listeners.*

Using the assumption that only “very important” is a true indication of support for women’s economic inclusion, study results for males show that roughly 70% of participants and 17% of non-participants held this view. Based on adjustments for the United for Peace project population, the baseline can be calculated at  $(.25 \times .7) + (.75 \times .17) = 30\%$  of male listeners who demonstrate support for women’s economic inclusion.

Although data for women related to this metric does not exist in this study, past Tuyage project monitoring activities found that the baseline figure for indicator 3.2.1 was 93%, which is in line with the above findings that over 90% of women surveyed expressed support for women’s economic inclusion. Therefore, a preliminary estimate for the baseline can be set at roughly **90% of female listeners** who demonstrate support for women’s economic inclusion. However, further research should be conducted among United for Peace target populations to strengthen this baseline.

### Conclusion: Media and listener results

This research presents a rich array of findings related to the role of media professionals in advancing women’s economic inclusion. Participation in Tuyage project activities had a clear positive impact on media professionals' ability to produce quality, impactful content related to women’s equality and economic inclusion. Interesting distinctions emerged, particularly in women’s greater confidence in producing media on such topics, and in the confidence community-level media organizations expressed in transforming norms through their programming. While national media organizations may have greater competence to create quality media program that elicits conversation, it may be easier for media professionals in rural areas to produce content related to transforming discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers due to their proximity to their target population and audience.

Tuyage project activities also had a positive impact on access to media programming addressing women’s economic inclusion—although women in rural areas still face challenges with access to programming and engagement with media programming appeared to have little effect on men’s perspectives on women’s economic inclusion, at least compared to the positive effects of Tuyage project participation more generally. Further, media professionals consistently identified the need for more financial and technical support, and sustained and increased trainings, to be able to create quality programming that centers the stories of women in rural communities.

### 3.3. Civil society organizations and interactions with media

As seen in the discussion of women’s and community members’ perspectives on women’s economic empowerment, community organizations such as VSLAs, cooperatives, and similar associations are seen as vital to enabling participation in economic life, and are a source of social and economic support for women seeking to transcend traditional socio-cultural norms around economic activity. Research results show that **the presence and establishment of civil society organizations (CSOs) in targeted communities was associated with greater engagement with media activities and improved attitudes towards women’s economic empowerment** (Figure 2.12 and 2.13).

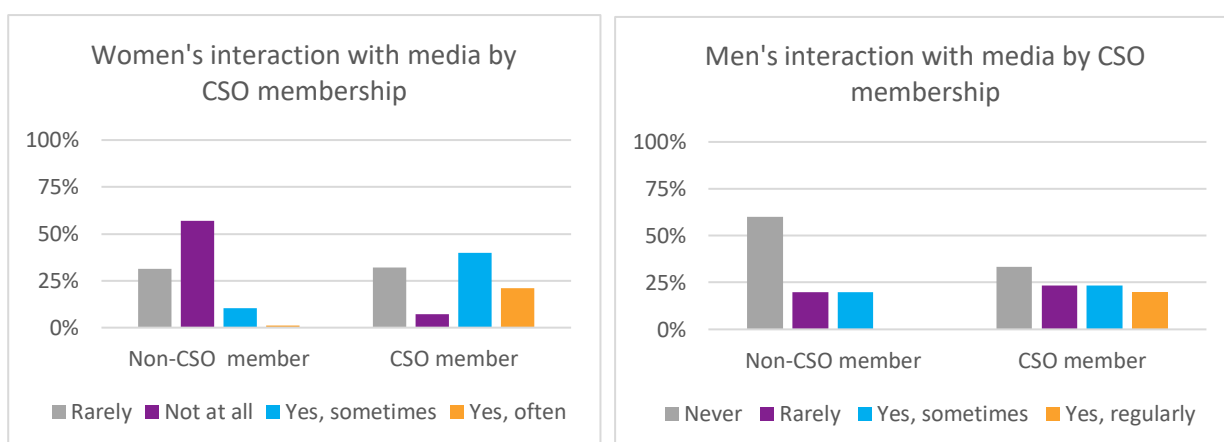


Figure 3.12 and 3.13. Rate of interaction with media to transform discriminatory social norms, by CSO membership for men and women.

Most notably, **CSO members were nearly four times more likely to report interacting with the media ‘Regularly’ or ‘Sometimes’ to transform discriminatory gender norms (53%) compared to non-CSO members (14%)** with a clear positive impact among both women and men. CSO membership appeared to have a particularly strong effect on media interaction among female respondents: 59% of women CSO members reported regularly or sometimes interacting with these media, compared to only 9% of non-members.<sup>17</sup> In many cases, women reported that participation in economic empowerment activities allowed them to take a more important role in social and political activities in their communities as well, particularly through leadership roles in economic associations and speaking up in public meetings.<sup>18</sup>

Whereas male CSO-members interacted more with media in the under-30 age categories and in Bujumbura, **CSO membership reduced the urban-rural divide in women’s media interaction across provinces, and interaction was highest among women over 50**, perhaps indicating that older women gain outsized social benefits from CSO membership.

### United for Peace Baseline: Indicator 1.3

Given the importance of CSOs to the objectives of the Tuyage and United for Peace outcomes, the United for Peace project will specifically assess the interaction of CSO members with relevant media as part of the project outcomes. This was not an indicator in the Tuyage project, and will fall under the United for Peace Intended Result 1, Indicator 1.3:

- UFP indicator 1.1. Percentage of members of targeted CSOs (F/M) who report regularly interacting with the media to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women.

Among survey respondents who participated in Tuyage project activities, 21% of male CSO members targeted by the Tuyage project reported regularly interacting with media programming, compared to 0% for non-participants. Among women, a similar 21% of CSO members who participated in project reported regularly interacting with media programming to transform discriminatory social norms, with this rate decreasing to 15% for non-participants. Thus, based on adjustments for UFP target populations, baselines can be calculated at:

- Women:  $(.25 \times .21) + (.75 \times .15) = .165$ , or roughly **15% of female members** of targeted CSOs report regularly interacting with the media to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women.
- Men:  $(.25 \times .21) + (.75 \times .0) = .053$ , or roughly **5% of male members** of targeted CSOs report regularly interacting with the media to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women.

### *Conclusion: the role of CSOs*

This study finds that, across all respondent groups, participation in CSOs is seen as a viable and vital avenue for women’s economic empowerment. CSO members were more likely to regularly interact with the media to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, and CSOs appear to provide a platform for women to take greater roles in leadership and self-expression within their communities. As one women’s focus group shared, “*The cooperative benefits from trainings on developing projects, peaceful resolution of conflicts, and leadership with the Mukenyenzi Kerebuka project*” (FG-W-7). These results support the continued promotion of CSOs as a driving factor for women’s economic inclusion in their communities that might be sustained and expanded—for instance, to associations not focused on economic issues—to further advance objectives around inclusion and empowerment.

---

<sup>17</sup> By comparison, the equivalent gap among male respondents was only 18 percentage points.

<sup>18</sup> These findings align with the December 2021 Tuyage Project Quarterly Monitoring Report, which found that some women had joined the leadership committees of their associations as a result of gender sensitivity trainings.

### 3.4. Local authorities' perspective and behaviors

Engagement of local authorities is crucial to the successful implementation and sustained impact of Tuyage project's activities. Project assessments have consistently identified positive engagement of local authorities as an important success factor. These reports found that when local authorities hold negative views towards women's economic empowerment, it may limit the ability for changes in social norms and behavior to take hold.<sup>19</sup>

Further, institutional legitimacy, which measures a population's belief in the inclusiveness and responsiveness of decision-making by local leadership and satisfaction with the services they provide, is one of Search's global impact indicators and a critical aspect of Tuyage and United for Peace project outcomes. Tuyage project Component 3 did not specifically measure indicators related to local authorities and institutional legitimacy, but this study examined their participation in project activities and attitudes towards women's economic inclusion and identified a baseline value for UFP project indicator 1.4, related to institutional legitimacy.

#### *Participation in Tuyage project activities*

All but one of the local authorities surveyed was aware of Tuyage project activities, and roughly two-thirds of respondents reported participating in Tuyage project activities "Often" (n=10) or "Sometimes" (n=11). **Male administration authorities participated in Tuyage project activities at a notably higher rate than female authorities.** Of the six female local authorities surveyed (three of whom were from Gitega Province), four had never participated in any Tuyage project activities. Of the 26 male authorities surveyed, only one had never participated in any project activities. Although there was some variation in responses by province—for instance, all three female respondents from Gitega reported that they had never participated in project activities, and all seven respondents from Muyinga reported participating "Often" or "Sometimes"—the small sample size and lack of a clear trend make it difficult to draw inferences from this data.

**Nearly all interviewees (11 of 13) felt that initiatives supporting women's economic inclusion and gender equality were important for their communities,** noting examples both from Tuyage project activities and government programs not directly related to Search programming. In Ngozi Province, a local Head of Social Affairs noted the administration's role in supporting Tuyage project activities: *"We organize listening sessions for women who are victims of socio-economic barriers in their economic development activities. We teach the population and particularly women to join health insurance associations like they do with savings and loans associations"* (I-LA-5).

#### *Perspective on the inclusion of women in economic life*

Over 91% of the surveyed local authorities responded that the inclusion of women in the economic life of their community is "Very important/essential" or "Important/essential". **All six female authorities women's inclusion was "Very important," compared to only 11 (42%) of their 26 male counterparts** (Figure 3.14).

Tuyage project activities appeared to have a positive influence on these perspectives, with 90% (n=9) of respondents who "Often" participated in activities responding that women's inclusion is "Very important," compared to roughly 25% of those who participated less frequently. Four of five respondents who had never participated in project activities also responded "Very important/essential," but three of these respondents were the female authorities from Gitega. Thus, **gender and participation in Tuyage project activities are both likely to have an impact on authorities' perspectives towards women's economic inclusion,** but small sample sizes make it difficult to draw strong conclusions.

---

<sup>19</sup> WEE 2021

When interviewed, **local authorities spoke positively about women’s economic activities, noting that VSLAs, other economically-driven associations, and IGAs enabled women to contribute to their economic development** and to their households. *“We have remarked that women who are in [the Tuyage] project have model households in the community...they become more financially independent because they create groups”* (I-LA-8), a representative from Ngozi mentioned. In Muyinga Province, a village leader (Chef de Colline) observed that *“[women’s groups] have attained a higher level of development in creating income-generating activities and agriculture... testimonies from men show that women contribute significantly to the community and even in their households they share expenses”* (I-LA-13).

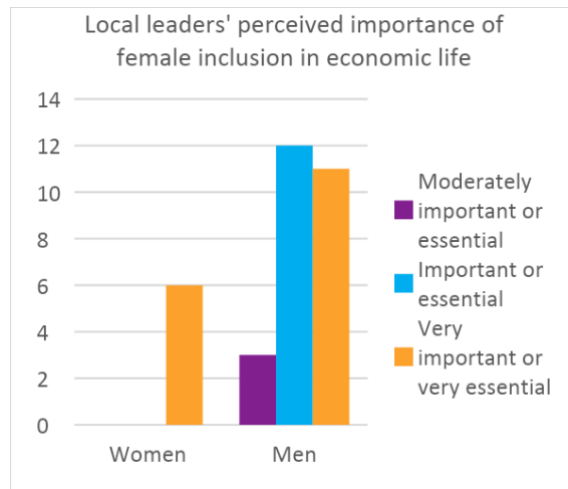


Figure 3.14. Local authorities’ perception of the importance of female economic inclusion by gender

#### United for Peace Baseline: Indicator 1.4

Whereas Tuyage Component 3 did not have a specific measure related to local authorities, United for Peace’s intended outcomes under the project’s Intended Result 1 will include:

- UFP Indicator 1.4. Percentage of representatives of local authorities [government agencies] in targeted communities who think that the inclusion of women in the economic life of their community is “very important” or “essential” to the development of the whole community.

This study only included five local authorities who reported not participating in Tuyage project activities; this group’s responses, as discussed above, are skewed towards positive views on women’s economic inclusion. Another view on the baseline for non-participants can be extrapolated from respondents who reported participating “never,” “very rarely,” or “rarely.” Among this group, 45% felt women’s inclusion was “very important” compared to 57% of those who participated “sometimes” or “often” in Tuyage project activities. Based on these figures, an estimate of the UFP baseline can be calculated as:  $(.25 \times .57) + (.75 \times .45) = .48$ , or roughly **45%** of local authorities in targeted communities think that the inclusion of women in the economic life of their community is “very important” or “essential” to the development of the whole community.

#### **Conclusion: Local authorities’ perceptions and behaviors**

The Tuyage project benefits from local authorities’ high rates of participation in project activities, support for women’s participation in project activities, and—to an extent—their endorsement of women’s economic inclusion and willingness to play a role in mobilizing and facilitating project-related activities. Each of these measures is particularly prominent among the few female authorities. However, among study participants, male authorities participated in project activities at a much higher rate than female respondents, indicating a potential missed opportunity in engaging women leaders.

Overall, local authorities expressed a desire to ensure future project activities include men, expand access to loans and other financial products for women, and to be well-informed of all project activities. While these responses indicate a positive engagement with women’s economic inclusion, they also point to dynamics of control and oversight that influence inclusion at the community level. It also appears that, in some cases, local authorities maintain the social norms and cultural barriers that inhibit women’s economic inclusion. Thus, they play a somewhat ambiguous role in the evolution of women’s economic empowerment, and the crucial role that managing relationships with local authorities will have in the success and sustainability of future project activities.

### 3.5. Relevance of project activities

To best tailor future United for Peace project activities to expand Tuyage’s impact, and inform overall program and evaluation design, it is also crucial to understand, in greater depth, why project activities were effective and where they might be improved in the future. The following section examines the relevance of Tuyage project activities and considers how United for Peace project activities might build on these learnings to sustain and expand impact for participants.

#### Relevance of activities focus on women’s economic empowerment

Tuyage project participants identified economic support activities as the most important contributors to their economic empowerment. Capacity-building and awareness raising around savings and loans associations and economic cooperatives received high recognition from all study respondents, including men, women, and local authorities. Trainings on agricultural techniques also received significant positive responses from women working in the coffee sector—90% of the women who applied the new techniques learned through Tuyage trainings reported increased revenues, compared to none of the women who did not apply the techniques.

These associations also provided the social and organizational infrastructure to multiply economic impact and share social messages. Women in coffee-growing associations discussed how project activities fostered self-confidence and helped them organize educational and business networks—which can be understood to prepare participants to confront and mitigate economic risks: “[We] organize ourselves in VSLAs to find money to meet our needs and launch other projects” and meet “to exchange experience on how to better organize our cooperatives” (FG-W-9). Alongside these strongly positive responses to Tuyage project programming, there was a weaker response to the networking activities. Women responded to questions about their networks in different ways, but generally expressed that they still lacked strong support networks and reliable connections to other women to support their entrepreneurship.

Project activities related to addressing social norms and cultural barriers also played an important role in the positive impact experienced by Tuyage project participants. **Both men and women spoke frequently about the importance of Tuyage activities related to gender sensitivity trainings and other activities that build awareness and dialogue around collaborative household management and peaceful conflict resolution.**<sup>20</sup> Participation in such activities appeared to have a larger effect on women’s confidence to contribute to their community and take leadership roles, but fell short in transforming women’s personal agency and in transforming social norms among men and the community. Many groups mentioned that more consistently including men in project activities could make them more relevant.

Tuyage project activities played a large role in increasing women’s engagement with media programming. **Women consistently cited radio distribution and community listening groups as a key factor in their economic empowerment, enabling them to listen to media programming and creating a distinct social space for women to engage with and discuss the content.** Importantly, these listening groups take place outside of the household, where—as both male and female respondents noted—men may prevent women from engaging with radio programming related to women’s rights and economic inclusion. Based on women’s focus groups, **radio programming about successful women, positive dialogue among couples, and tangible concepts such as ‘positive masculinity’ appear to have resonated most.** A women’s focus group in Ngozi specifically called for more direct training on this latter concept as a way to change mindsets.

---

<sup>20</sup> Although gender sensitivity activities were generally well received, the specific Smart Couple approach was not mentioned by respondents, which reflects the finding in the March 2022 Search for Common Ground Tuyage Project Quarterly Monitoring Report (March 2022 Report) that the approach has yet to gain strong recognition in communities.

## Relevance of activities for media professionals

Media professionals were also positive about the resonance of Tuyage project activities for their work and efforts to augment the information environment around women's economic inclusion and rights in Burundi. They cited a range of Tuyage project activities, including bi-monthly lunches, seminars and workshops, and radio programs that they themselves listen to as building their capacity to address issues of social norms and cultural barriers around women's economic empowerment. "*Search for Common Ground made us understand the need for of women's activities in sustainable development,*" shared one interviewee, going on to note that Search's support has helped their organization produce programs on "*economic dialogue, inclusive development, and our role in supporting the development of women and girls*" (I-MP-4).

The most valuable learning, for the majority of media professionals interviewed, was the importance of highlighting women's stories and participatory programming to produce quality content on issues related to women's economic empowerment and inclusion.<sup>21</sup> Several interviewees shared that media programs featuring examples of women who have broken barriers have a strong effect and should be increased (I-MP-2, 3, 4, 6).

### **3.6. Sustainability of project activities**

Across all Tuyage project activities, there were promising areas of transformative impact. Women saw increased incomes and felt optimistic about their economic futures. Key aspects of women's economic empowerment, such as decision-making power, control of resource use, and contribution to household income appeared to be trending in a positive direction, thanks in large part to membership in economic associations and their increased economic activity. **Women's initiatives, such as forming their own associations and listening groups, show that project impacts may be growing sustainable over time. Men and local authorities often identified a role for themselves in supporting women's economic inclusion,** and media organizations expressed enthusiasm about continuing to create content related to transforming discriminatory social norms.

United for Peace project activities, as they are currently planned, go a long way to advance impact and sustainability related to these areas but, with these gains in mind, this study's findings point to two areas where Tuyage project activities have yet to deliver transformative, long-term change.

**First is the deficiency in capacity and resources necessary to achieve project objectives.** Media professionals identified the need for more financial and technical support for reporting to consistently create quality programming and truly transform discriminatory norms and behaviors. One respondent shared: "*For our team it's a complex topic, because changing peoples' mentalities is very difficult. We have to be very skilled to attain these objectives. But with what we've received from Search, we are trying and it's beginning to produce effects*" (I-MP-8). Another suggested that support to foster internal trainings and organization change would be a useful path towards scaled and sustained impact. Women and local authorities, meanwhile, both noted the need for more programming availability, including frequency and access to radios.

Although women expressed the ambition to go farther in their own economic activities, they all mentioned the need for greater access to financial resources, particularly loans and start-up capital, to activate women's entrepreneurial potential. Savings and loans associations appear to provide the social and organizational infrastructure for economic empowerment, financial support—and targeted capacity building on financial management skills—remain foundational to sustained growth of women's economic inclusion. Further emphasis on building support networks may also be a valuable factor in ensuring sustainability of women's economic advancement, as seen through the positive effects that

---

<sup>21</sup> This finding shows an effective response to findings in the mid-term evaluation of the Tuyage project, which found that project participants felt that media lacked credibility because they did not create sufficient space for rural communities to voice their experience and concerns. (Search for Common Ground. November 2020. *Mid-term monitoring report. Tuyage: Information Access and Economic Discourse Strengthening to Foster Social Cohesion in Burundi*).

CSO membership had on women's media engagement, ability to take leadership roles, and sharing social messages related to empowerment and inclusion.

**Second is the enduring presence of discriminatory social norms that inhibit women's rights and full participation in the social and economic life of their communities.** Further progress appears necessary to bridge the gap between economic inclusion—which is clearly improving based on project outcomes—and larger-scale transformation of social norms, such as the tendency for preservation of male status superiority and active opposition to women's social advancement (or even economic attainment beyond a certain level). These latter transformations appear necessary to achieve sustainable impact in women's equality and inclusion. This will likely include more systematic involvement of local authorities and male community members in project activities, while also tailoring media and community trainings for more relevant messaging, and expanding spaces for women to gain personal agency in their communities.

### 3.7. Lessons learned and best practices

#### Economic inclusion and empowerment can still happen, even in the face of social barriers

Women, in the large majority, feel energized to take action towards economic inclusion and empowerment. By creating spaces and resources for economic activity, Tuyage project activities reduced these technical barriers to inclusion and catalyzed women's engagement with income generating activities and group dialogues around women's economic empowerment. As a result, women's feelings of economic empowerment and revenues increased. Although these themes merit further investigation, study results indicate younger women felt the most positively about their economic empowerment, while women aged 30-49 experienced the greatest tangible increase in revenue, and women over 50 may be the most invested in engaging with community groups and media programming.

#### Change to social barriers and discourse remains challenging

Firstly, Tuyage project Component 3's Theory of Change is accurate in the assumption that social and cultural barriers to women's economic empowerment must be reduced in order to ultimately increase gender inclusion and better recognize women's rights.<sup>22</sup> This study finds that, whereas Tuyage project activities successfully created economic opportunities for women, efforts to reduce social and cultural barriers to these opportunities—and thereby create more enduring change for women's rights—are a longer-term proposition. Men and local leaders often display support for women's economic activity and inclusion, but maintain discriminatory social norms that prevent substantial changes in discourse and better recognition of women's rights.

#### For women, economic resources remain the largest barrier to inclusion

Women still lack access to sufficient start-up capital financial support to activate their entrepreneurial ambitions. Women were more vocal about these barriers, compared to social barriers such as active opposition from male spouses or preeminence of household duties. Nowhere did women express that they felt they should not participate in economic activities.

#### Men can contribute to inclusion, but lack incentives and accountability

Men and local leaders are in a position to contribute to women's economic empowerment by helping provide start-up capital, sharing household duties, or connecting women to economic support programs. Although men mentioned doing this economically, they do not appear to have a clear incentive or

---

<sup>22</sup> “...If social norms and cultural barriers that limit women's access to economic opportunities are reduced, Then discussion about the economy will infuse politics and political culture, with greater calls by citizens for accountability on and gender inclusion in the economy; and lead to a more substantive and technical political discussion that better recognizes and responds to women's rights and needs.”

accountability structure for actively supporting women's economic inclusion. Instead, men expressed that women reaching certain levels of economic activity may place a threat to their position of dominance and the societal norms that entrench this hierarchy. Whereas women identified men's socio-cultural outlooks and opposition to the economic empowerment as an enduring inhibitor to their economic inclusion, men and local authorities felt that men's exclusion from project activities was a significant oversight in program activities.

#### Women's empowerment is not always economic

Women expressed empowerment in many forms that reached beyond economic activity, including conflict resolution, expressing viewpoints publicly at community meetings, participation in community works, and leadership in household responsibilities. Civic and social forms of empowerment may play an under-valued role in confronting social and cultural barriers and contributing to women's ability to participate in economic activities.

#### Media professionals are motivated, and have unique strengths and constraints

Journalists and management from media organizations appreciated learning new skills and value the opportunity to report on women's socio-economic issues. National and community-based organizations are invested in producing this type of content and have different strengths. National organizations are able to produce quality content, such as debate programs, that reach a large audience. Community-based organizations, meanwhile, have greater access to women who can share their stories and feel better equipped to reach their local target audience.

#### Mutual support—both direct and indirect—plays a crucial role in women's economic inclusion

Women deeply valued learning about women who had faced their same challenges and reached success in economic activities, household management, and leadership. These role models were typically found through radio programming. Women also spoke to the value of engaging with women in their communities, for instance through economic associations or radio listening groups that provide a rich environment for discussion, but typically did not feel that they had strong support networks for their economic empowerment.

#### Women journalists and leaders have untapped potential

This study showed that women may be inherently better equipped and more motivated to change discriminatory norms than men. Amongst media professionals and local authorities in particular, women expressed greater support for women's economic inclusion and greater confidence in their ability to support women's empowerment. However, women in these areas were engaged less in project activities than men, showing that more could be done to unlock their potential as key actors in Tuyage and UFP project objectives.

#### Do no harm and risk mitigation

Project activities that seek to drive change in women's roles in the household and community can create discord and feelings of resentment—particularly at the household level. These sentiments are exacerbated by men's feelings of exclusion from project activities. When feeling threatened or excluded, men can block women's economic inclusion—for instance, by preventing spouses from attending community meetings or blocking access to resources—and take retaliatory action. Positive dialogue between spouses and family appears to be the most effective means of addressing these challenges, but responsible intervention from community leaders is also essential.

Engagement of men, which was part of the initial theory of change for the Tuyage Component 3, remains an important goal for the project to encourage men's participation in women's economic empowerment and reduce persistent barriers economic inclusion (including backlash from men). Further, this is an important contributor to acceptance of project activities in communities, as noted by local administration authorities, media professionals, and community members themselves—both male

and female. Activities related to conflict resolution and household dialogue also appear to be a powerful tool in reducing the risk of household conflict.

Local authorities also expressed a clear desire to stay fully-informed of project activities and maintain visibility into project rollout and participation. Future project activities should engage authorities early, field their input into project design, and hear their goals and concerns. Activating their interest in the project could be a source of strength—for instance by encouraging greater participation, supporting conflict resolution, and identifying other community resources to support women. However, it will be important to monitor their role to ensure project activities do not get coopted for political objectives, which might risk discouraging participation and compromise Search’s status as a trusted actor in the community.

Finally, there is a risk that Tuyage project activities might create a dependency that could detract from long-term sustainability. Respondents across all areas spoke of the need for greater project support, but there were rare instances of Tuyage participants discussing how their independent efforts might sustain or extend project activities. Looking ahead, project activities may consider what sustainability looks like and how this vision can be incorporated into project activities.

### 3.8. Summary of project indicators

#### *Tuyage project mid-term evaluation indicators*

Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term	Target
<b>IR3.1:</b> Media professionals have increased capacity to produce content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women.			
<b>3.1.1.</b> % of media professionals who demonstrate increased skills in producing content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, disaggregated by sex and medium.	N/A	50%	70%
<b>3.1.2.</b> % of media professionals who believe they have the confidence to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women through their work and within their institutions, disaggregated by sex and medium.	0	57%	85%
<b>3.1.3.</b> % of audience who report that they have increased access to quality programs on gender inclusion in the economy and women's rights.	51%	66%	85%
<b>IR3.2:</b> Attitudes towards Burundian women’s rights and participation in the economy and GBV are positively transformed.			
<b>3.2.1</b> % of targeted audience of media programs and participants in outreach activities who demonstrate support for women's inclusion in the economy and gender equality (comparison with non-targeted groups).	93%	88%	85%
<b>IR3.3:</b> Women’s entrepreneurship skills, leadership and other related skills are improved.			

Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term	Target
<b>3.3.1.</b> % of targeted women entrepreneurs who believe they can make a positive difference in their household’s economic outcomes.	N/A	61%	70%
<b>3.3.2.</b> % of women coffee farmers supported who believe they are better equipped to mitigate economic risks as a result of the project.	N/A	25%	70%
<b>IR3.4:</b> Women’s access to markets, funding and mentorship is improved.			
<b>3.4.1.</b> % of women's entrepreneurs supported who demonstrate higher revenues/savings by the end of the project	N/A	70%	85%

### United for Peace project baseline indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Year 3 target	Year 5 target
<b>Outcome:</b> Develop an enabling environment for improved inclusion and increased socio-economic participation of women—particularly young women			
<b>Indicator 1:</b> Percentage of women and girls in targeted communities who take initiatives to influence the things that are important to them.	50%	At least 10% relative to baseline	At least 15% relative to Year 3
<b>Indicator 2:</b> Percentage increase in women and girls in targeted communities who report actively participating in the socio-economic life of their community.	60%	At least 10% relative to baseline	At least 15% relative to Year 3
<b>Result 1:</b> Social norms limiting the socio-economic participation of women—in particular young women—evolve positively and cultural barriers are reduced			
<b>I.1.</b> Percentage of media professionals (F/M) targeted by the project who have increased skills in producing content that supports the transformation of discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, disaggregated by medium.	F: 25% M: 25%	80%	90%
<b>I.2.</b> Percentage of listeners (M/F) of media programs produced under the project who demonstrate support for the inclusion of women in the economy and gender equality, compared to non-listeners	F: 90% M: 30%	At least 10% relative to baseline	At least 15% relative to Year 3
<b>I.3.</b> Percentage of members of targeted CSOs (F/M) who report regularly interacting with the media to transform discriminatory social norms and cultural barriers for women, disaggregated by sex	F: 15% M: 5%	At least 10% relative to baseline	At least 20% relative to Year 3
<b>I.4.</b> Percentage of representatives of local authorities [government agencies] in targeted communities who think that the inclusion of women in the economic life of their community is “very important” or “essential” to the development of the whole community.	45%	At least 10% relative to baseline	At least 20% relative to Year 3

Indicator	Baseline	Year 3 target	Year 5 target
<b>Result 2:</b> Women’s potential for economic empowerment—in particular young women—is improved in target communities			
2.1. Percentage increase in targeted women who say they contribute positively to the economic performance of their household	55%	At least 15% relative to baseline	At least 15% relative to Year 3
2.2. Percentage of women and young women entrepreneurs supported by the project who show significantly higher incomes/savings at the end of the project.	45%	60%	75%
2.3. Percentage women and young women entrepreneurs targeted by the project who report having a better support network to increase their empowerment as a result of their participation in the project.	10%	75%	85%

## 4. Conclusion

Search for Common Ground’s Tuyage project set out an ambitious path of action to address the long-standing social norms and biases that discriminate against women in Burundi. In this Combined Study the conflict scan and study results show that women’s economic opportunities are growing in rural and urban communities, encouraged by Tuyage Component 3 activities; strong women role models, leaders, and support networks; and—to a lesser but growing extent—support from men and local authorities in their communities. Women in rural communities, where economic opportunities are fewer, may stand to gain the most from these gains in economic inclusion.

Perhaps most importantly, women across all survey areas and focus groups expressed a belief in their power to make further gains in their economic endeavors. However, financial constraints, such as access to capital, are compounded by the ensuring social and cultural norms that lead community members to discourage and actively prevent women’s economic empowerment. Men and local leaders—particularly when spoken to in interviews and focus groups—expressed trepidation towards women gaining economic and social status that might rival their own. This finding appeared to hold true even among men who listened to Tuyage project radio programming and indicated their general support for women’s economic inclusion.

This study identifies many potential opportunities to further support women in their economic and social empowerment, and to work with men, local leaders, women, and media organizations to further push against the social norms and cultural barriers that continue to push against the achievement of women’s rights and equality. These include the power of community organizations to deliver messages of change, positive responses to household conflict resolution approaches, and the notable economic gains women experienced through VSLAs and IGAs. In continuing the core activities carried out in support of media programming and women’s economic empowerment, the United for Peace project will spread the positive impacts seen out of Tuyage to new communities and respond to the clear need, expressed by study participants, to deepen impacts in existing project zones. Findings from this study inform further

considerations for how UFP might enhance outcomes and mitigate risk in both of the project's major objectives.

#### 4.1 Recommendations

Building on the findings and lessons learned from this study, there are several pathways for Search and its stakeholders to consider when implementing United for Peace project activities.

##### *Search for Common Ground UFP program team*

#### 1. Increase access to financial resources and find new ways to support women's entrepreneurship

Women identified lack of access to financial resources as the primary barrier to their economic empowerment and inclusion. UFP activities introduce a new focus on sub-grants to microfinance institutions to support women's economic initiatives. To further effectiveness in addressing the gap in women's access to financial resources and economic empowerment, Search's might:

- Build relationships with formal financial institutions and non-profit organizations operating in project zones to identify new sources of financing for female entrepreneurs.
- Consider reaching out to coffee companies for targeted support to women's socio-economic empowerment activities.
- In communities without coffee production, seek out other locally adapted income generating activities through which women can reliably build capital.
- Support women to form and join new types of economic groups and associations that expand options beyond VSLAs and cooperatives, such as collective entrepreneurial projects or IGAs that are traditionally reserved for men (potentially in collaboration with men).
- Within savings and loans associations and income generating activities, focus on supporting collaborative economic activities that would strengthen collective impact and foster network-building.

#### 2. Bridge the gap between women's economic inclusion and transformation of social norms and cultural barriers to socio-economic empowerment

Research findings point to the importance of building closer linkages between social empowerment and economic empowerment to create sustained changes related to women's rights and specifically address men's concerns around losing social status and women's role in household duties. UFP activities respond to this issue, to an extent, by placing greater focus on gender awareness programming within existing cooperatives. UFP activities might also:

- Leverage the rich environment that CSOs provide for engagement with media programming and social messages by targeting radio programming, Smart Couple trainings, and other gender awareness activities towards men in community-based groups.
- Increase emphasis on tangible concepts such as 'positive masculinity' in community dialogues.
- Work with media professionals, community leaders, and male community members to further examine the gender relational approach—intended to reduce oppositional stances within programming focused on gender issues—address men's concerns and build collective strength around gender issues, rather than entrench zero-sum mindsets.
- Explore new opportunities to include men in project activities—ideally through joint dialogues with men and women—and foster male allies to take leadership in women's empowerment.

- Engage local leaders and male community members to elucidate the difference between women's economic inclusion and empowerment that changes discriminatory norms and interrogate concerns around women's changing social status and household duties.
- Build out action and accountability plans that encourage local leaders and male project participants to engage in transforming discriminatory mindsets.
- Work with local leaders to identify pathways towards collaborative culture change and ensure that project activities align—or do not create friction—with their priorities.

### 3. Augment support networks among project participants

Support networks are an important source of social capital and inspiration for women seeking to confront barriers to economic inclusion, but Tuyage project activities did not fully succeed in building women's support networks. To strengthen social capital and sustain impacts of economic and social empowerment activities through network building, UFP activities might:

- Expand listening groups by supporting women to form new listening and discussion groups independently, increasing distribution of radios—particularly in rural communities, check-in with members to ensure activities are being carried out without interference, and leverage listening groups and other existing community groups to share messages and training on mutual support.
- Increase focus on social support networks within media programming and training modules for associations and cooperatives; consider developing partnerships with other local organizations focused on social support.
- In joint male and female activities (*e.g.*, conflict resolution, gender sensitivity, household dialogue and Smart Couples), work with participants to develop strategies to sustain, spread, and reinforce key messages and behaviors across their community and social networks.
- Support associations and other CSOs to learn training skills and build plans for sharing key program messages around entrepreneurship, socio-economic inclusion, peaceful conflict resolution, *etc.* with people in their networks and communities.

### 4. Increase engagement with female leaders across all project activities

Given that female leaders, media professionals, and community members clearly hold a higher value on women's economic empowerment, and that women in leadership roles provide valuable role models, UFP activities should seek to expand engagement of female authorities and foster women's leadership. This might include:

- Identify female leaders in elected and non-elected roles in project communities and consistently engage them in planning and facilitating project activities.
- Create opportunities to more directly support women to become leaders in social and economic affairs in their community, including trainer of trainer models (*e.g.*, in associations and income generating activities), dedicated training modules within existing associations and cooperatives, and how to engage existing community role models.
- Highlight the diversity of women's leadership roles (*e.g.*, elected and non-elected, within associations, as mentors for neighbors) through trainings and media programming.
- Elevate the strengths and leadership potential of younger women, who are enthusiastic about their economic potential, and older women, who may form strong connections with community groups, to inspire women's engagement and leadership in socio-economic activities.

### 5. Leverage the strengths of media organizations to build capacity and increase quality of programming

UFP activities show a promising trend towards supporting the strengths of national and community-based media organizations, particularly with the inclusion of joint radio production and sub-grants to

radio partners to support independent reporting on topics of women's equality and inclusion. To produce sustained change, further programming should look to expand the role of women and leverage the unique assets of different types of media organizations. UFP activities might:

- Foster collaborations and experience exchanges between national and community-based media organizations to capitalize on and share their respective strengths and develop mutually reinforcing support networks.
- Require media organizations to include female journalists in project activities.
- Develop a system for regular tracking quality of programming produced by partner media organizations, and offer targeted feedback and follow-up support.
- Ensure that media training and networking activities include conversations on how to consistently and appropriately have women—particularly in rural settings—contribute to their programming.

### *Media organizations and professionals*

#### 6. Increase the participation of female journalists within media organizations

Research findings give clear impetus for increased engagement of female media professionals in future project activities. Accordingly, media organizations participating in UFP might:

- Prioritize female staff for participation in UFP project activities, including consideration of less-experienced staff in order to expand the pool of potential female participants.
- Build long-term strategies for increasing gender equity in the training and hiring process, such as women-focused internships and training programs, dedicated positions for female journalists, and active outreach to young women's student and professional groups.

#### 7. Proactively address media organizations' sustainability concerns

Given media organizations' concerns about financial constraints and access to trainings, Search may consider working with them to:

- Build models for financial sustainability post-UFP support and work with Search to identify how operations and revenue can be adapted to meet these needs and sustain quality programming.
- Establish internal training the trainer models that consistently spread UFP project learnings across their organizations and create channels for interested journalists to connect to other UFP-affiliated media organizations.

### *Local leadership*

#### 8. Establish an active role in supporting women's access to economic resources

Local leaders' expressed interest and ability to connect women with economic support resources presents an opportunity to more formally incorporate this role within UFP activities. Towards this end, local leaders might:

- Collaborate with Search to lay out the full array of local organizations and government programs that may support women's economic advancement in their communities.
- Identify strategies for creating awareness and connections to such opportunities for UFP participants.
- Work with Search to ensure transparency and inclusiveness in how resources and opportunities are offered to women.

#### 9. Foster transparency in local government interests and concerns

To address local leaders' interests in staying informed of Search project activities, leadership and UFP staff might:

- Establish reliable systems for information sharing that meet government and UFP project needs without interfering with project objectives.
- Collaboratively develop ways to engage leaders in project activities—and track project impact—that align with UFP project objectives and local community development plans.

### *Search for Common Ground Design Monitoring & Evaluation team*

#### 10. Refine and reaffirm Tuyage and UFP project indicator values and measurement tools

Given the methodological constraints identified in this study, Search might consider several opportunities to solidify project metrics and data moving forward:

- Conduct follow-up survey research to confirm baseline indicators for the United for Peace project, including new project communes and with close attention to ratio of Tuyage project participants versus non-participants.
- Conduct an expanded ‘mini-survey’ of local authorities at the beginning of United for Peace project activities to strengthen the understanding of this baseline figure.
- Create new metric(s) related to sustainability of project activities and engagement with local leadership.
- Review UFP indicator language to ensure clear designation of project participants, media programming audiences, and male/female distinctions.

#### 11. Conduct further research into key program design and impact areas

This study’s research raised a wealth of compelling questions that merit further exploration for the potential strengthening of UFP project activities. Specifically, Search might consider investigating:

- The differential impact of age on participation in—and value drawn from—project activities.
- Connections between economic empowerment and socio-political empowerment at the community level.
- The interaction between income and perceptions of economic empowerment.
- The differential value of project activities in urban versus rural settings.
- The impact of media engagement, and specific types of messaging, on men’s feelings towards women’s empowerment changes in discriminatory perspectives.
- Local leaders’ perspectives on how community members interact with women’s economic advancement and how government programs align with these objectives, with particular focus on leaders under-represented in this study (*e.g.*, women, Chefs de Colline), to learn more how they can support project implementation and sustainability, and how project activities interact with existing government programs and priorities.

#### 12. Continue to embrace the responsiveness in project activities, as demonstrated by Tuyage project’s shift to include Component 3 and the development of the UFP project, to adapt project activities to emergent learnings and trends.

## 6. Appendices

### a. Appendix A: Women's survey questionnaire

#### Questionnaire des femmes et filles

##### Mot introductif

Accord:

Nous réalisons une l'analyse **des conflits et des progrès à mi-parcours dans le cadre du projet Tuyage « accroître l'accès a l'information et au discours économiques pour renforcer la cohésion sociale au Burundi pour le compte de Search for Common Ground** ;\_Nous souhaiterions vous poser quelques questions sur les aspects médiatiques pour évaluer l'état des lieux et la effets du projet Tuyage sur l' autonomisation économique de la femme et la cohésion sociale ainsi que la dynamique des barrières culturelles à l' autonomisation de la femme au Burundi. La réponse aux questions prend généralement 20 à 25 minutes].

Les informations que vous nous fournirez seront traitées en toute confidentialité et ne seront pas communiquées à d'autres personnes. Votre participation s'effectue sur une base volontaire, et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à certaines questions. Toutefois, nous espérons que vous accepterez de répondre à ce questionnaire, car votre avis est important. Avez-vous des questions ? Pouvons-nous commencer?

- Q1 Identification GÉOGRAPHIQUE DU MEMBRE DE L'ASSOCIATION COMMUNAUTAIRE
- Q2 Nom de la province : Code de la province 1. GITEGA 2. Mairie 3 . Ngozi 4. Makamba 5. Muyinga 6. Cibitoke
- Q3 Nom de la commune : code de la commune  
1.1Gitega 1.2 .Mutaho 2.1 Mukaza 2.2. Muha 3.1. Ngozi 32 Tangara 4.1 Makamba 42 kayogoro 5.1. Muyinga 5.2 Mwakiro 61 Rugombo 6.2 Buganda
- Q4 Etes-vous membre de l'association/ groupement économique/OSC 1. Oui 2. Non
- Q5 Si oui, quel est le nom de l'association groupement économique .....
- Q6 Sexe du chef de ménage dans lequel le membre de l'association appartient I I  
1. Homme 2. Femme 3. Est lui-même chef de ménage
- Q7 Effectif des personnes dans le ménage dans lequel vit le membre de l'association I I I I I
- Q8 Numéro de questionnaire destiné au membre de l'association : I I I I I I
- Q9 Date : I I I I / I I I I / I I I I I I I I  
Jour mois année
- Q10 Noms de l'enquêteur: /

#### Profil/statut socioéconomique personnes enquete du projet

Q11	Quel âge du répondant ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q12	Quelle est la situation matrimoniale du chef du ménage ?	<input type="text"/>
Q13	<i>[Ne pas poser cette question lorsqu'il existe des données de référence et que la situation/le profil ne devrait pas avoir changé.]</i>	
Q14	1 = Marié(e) 2 = Veuf/veuve 3 = Séparé(e)/divorcé(e)	
	4 = Union libre 5 = Jamais marié(e) 6= Marié polygame	

Q15	Quel est le niveau de formation du chef de ménage ? 1= Sans 2= Primaire 3= Secondaire 4= Professionnel 5= Université 6= Yagamukama	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q16	Quelle est la Principale activité du chef de ménage ? 1= Agriculteur 2= Eleveur 3= Agric/elev 4= Apiculture 5= Ouvrier agric 6= Salarié/fonct 7= Artisanat 8= Petit commerce 9= transf alim 10 Autre (précisez)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q17	Quelle est l'activité secondaire du chef de ménage ? 1= Agriculteur 2= Eleveur 3= Agric/elev 4= Apiculture 5= Ouvrier agric 6= Salarié/fonct 7= Artisanat 8= Petit commerce 9= transfo alim 10 Autre (précisez)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q18	Combien de personnes au total vivent actuellement dans le ménage?	Femmes <input type="checkbox"/> Hommes <input type="checkbox"/>
Q19	Combien d'enfants et d'adultes vivent actuellement dans le ménage?	Hommes femmes

### Questions relative à IR3.1 : Indicator 313

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Code	Instruction
Q20	Est-ce que vous avez déjà entendu parler ou connaissez-vous le projet Tuyage de Search for Common Ground	1. oui 2. Non		
Q21	Avez-vous eu plus d'accès qu'avant l'intervention du projet (depuis 2018 à aujourd'hui) aux programmes médiatiques de qualité portant sur l'inclusion du genre dans l'économie et les droits des femmes ?	1. oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas 4. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q22	Si oui, à quelle fréquence avez-vous accès à ces types de programme	1. Tous les jours 2. Une fois par semaine 3. Jusqu' à deux fois par mois 4. Une fois par mois 5. Mois d' une fois par mois	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Questions relative à IR3.2 -Indicator 321 et Baseline (Pourcentage du public cible des programmes médiatiques et des participants aux activités de sensibilisation qui démontrent leur soutien à l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes (par rapport aux groupes non ciblés). (Résultat 1 indicateur 2)**

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Code	Instruction
Q1	Est-ce que vous avez bénéficié des programmes médiatiques et des activités de sensibilisation faites par Search for Common Ground de Tuyage ?	1. Oui, souvent 2. Oui, quelquefois 3. Oui, mais rarement 4. Oui mais très rarement 5. Non, jamais	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q2 A	Si oui, avez-vous participé des initiatives de soutien de l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes ?	1. oui 2. Non		<b>Aussi Questions relative à IR3.2 - Indicator 321</b>
	Lesquelles ? Donner au moins un exemple.			

Q3	Si oui, quelle a été la contribution du projet Tuyage/de Search à ces initiatives ?	1. Aucune contribution - les initiatives se sont produites indépendamment du projet 2. Le projet a eu une petite contribution à ces initiatives 3. Le projet a eu une contribution moyenne à ces initiatives 4. Une forte contribution - lwa initiatives ne se seraient pas produites sans le projet 5. Ne sais pas		
----	---	---	--	--

#### Questions relative à Indicator 331

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Cod e	Instruction
Q23	A quel niveau êtes-vous d'accord avec cette affirmation suivante ? <i>Croyez-vous que vous pouvez faire une différence positive dans les résultats économiques de votre ménage ?</i>	1.pas du tout d'accord, 2.pas trop d'accord, 3.assez d'accord, 4.d'accord, 5.tout à fait d'accord	<input type="checkbox"/>	A poser seulement aux femmes répondantes)
Q24	<i>Avec votre activité économique entreprise, est ce que vous croyez que vous contribuez aux revenus économiques de votre ménage ?</i>	1.oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas 4. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q25	<i>Si oui, combien est le revenu semestriel tiré de votre activité économique ?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ] <input type="checkbox"/> BIF		
Q26	<i>Sur le revenu de 100 BIF entrant dans votre ménage , combien votre activité économique contribue dans ce revenu familial ?.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

#### IR3.3-Indicator 332 : (Pour les femmes caféiculteurs à Ngozi, Muyinga)

Numér o	Question	Modalité	Cod e	Instructio n
Q27	<i>A quel niveau pensez-vous que vous êtes équipées pour faire face aux risques/difficultés économiques dans le secteur caféicole ?</i>	1. Je pense que je ne suis Pas du tout équipé pour atténuer les risques économiques 2. Je pense que je suis légèrement équipé	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		<p>pour atténuer les risques économiques</p> <p>3. Je pense que je suis mieux équipés pour atténuer les risques économiques</p> <p>4. Je pense que je suis parfaitement équipée pour atténuer les risques économiques</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

### IR3.3-Indicator 333 : (Pour les femmes caféiculteurs à Ngozi, Muyinga)

#### % de participants qui appliquent ce qu'ils ont appris dans les formations

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
	est-ce que vous mettez en œuvre les connaissances et les techniques apprises ?	1.souvent 2. Quelques fois 3. Rarement 4. très rarement 5. Jamais	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Pour les femmes caféiculteurs à Ngozi, Muyinga</b>
	Si souvent et quelquefois, quelles connaissances et techniques en particulier ?			
	Si rarement , très rarement ou jamais, quels sont les principales contraintes ?			

### IR3.4.-Indicator 341

Pourcentage de femmes entrepreneurs soutenues qui démontrent des revenus/économies plus élevés d'ici la fin du projet. **Et Baseline (Résultat 2 indicateur 2).**

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
Q6	Avant l'intervention du projet, quel est votre revenu moyen mensuel ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIF		
Q7	Votre revenu mensuel a-t-il changé ?	5. A augmenté 6. A diminué 7. Est resté inchangé	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q8	Si oui, de quel % votre revenu a changé	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> %		

#### Baseline

Pourcentage de femmes et des jeunes filles dans les communautés ciblées qui prennent des initiatives pour influencer les choses qui sont importantes pour elles. **(Outcome 1 indicateur 1)**

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
Q9	En tant que femmes, filles, avez-vous déjà pris une ou des initiatives pour influencer les choses qui sont importantes pour vous ?	1. Souvent 2. Quelques fois 3. Rarement 4. Très rarement 5. Jamais	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Pourcentage d'augmentation des femmes et des jeunes filles dans les communautés ciblées qui déclarent participer activement à la vie socio-économique de leur communauté. **(Outcome 1 indicateur 2)**

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
Q10	En tant que femme, jeune fille, est ce que vous participez dans les activité (s) socio-économique (s) de votre communauté	1.souvent 2. Quelques fois 3. Rarement 4. très rarement 5. Jamais	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Pourcentage de membres des OSCs ciblées (F/H) qui déclarent régulièrement interagir avec les médias pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes, ventilé par sexe et par OSC.

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instruction
Q1.	Est-ce que vous avez des interactions avec les médias pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes	1. Pas du tout, jamais 2. Rarement 3. Oui, quelques fois, 4. Oui, beaucoup de fois 5. Oui, régulièrement (à une échéance régulière) 6. Oui, toujours	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Pourcentage des femmes et des jeunes filles ciblées qui disent contribuer positivement à la performance économique de leur ménage. **(Résultat 2 indicateur 1).**

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Cod e	Instructio n
Q11	Votre activité économique entreprise contribue t-elle à l'augmentation des investissements et la rentabilité économique dans votre ménage ?	1.oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas 4. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Pourcentage de femmes et jeunes filles entrepreneurs ciblées qui déclarent avoir un meilleur réseau de soutien leur permettant d'accroître leur autonomisation du fait de leur participation au projet. **(Résultat 2 indicateur 3).**

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
Q12	Estimez-vous avoir un meilleur réseau de soutien vous permettant d'accroître votre autonomisation du fait que vous participiez aux activités du projet ?	1. Oui, bien meilleur 2. Oui, un peu meilleur 3. Non, mon réseau est resté le même 4. Je n'ai pas de réseau	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q13	Avec l'intervention du projet, avez-vous pu devenir membre d'un groupe social, économique du genre de VSLA, groupement d'intérêt économique, AVEC, SILCS ou groupement d'épargne et crédit ?	1. Non 2. oui	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Questionnaire de mini-sondage pour les femmes et jeunes / Scan de conflit

<b>Numéro</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Modalité</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
Q14	<i>Je me sens autonome économiquement</i>	1.pas du tout d'accord, 2.pas trop d'accord, 3.assez d'accord, 4.d'accord, 5.tout à fait d'accord	[ ]	
Q15	<i>Les femmes dans votre communauté ont le pouvoir décisionnel ou le contrôle sur l'utilisation des ressources</i>	1. Pas du tout 2. Un peu 3. Un pouvoir moyen 4. Assez de pouvoir 5. Un pouvoir suffisant	[ ]	
Q16	<i>Comment voit une femme qui a le leadership dans les activités de développement économique</i>	1. Elle est ingérable/insupportable/à craindre 2. Elle est moins respectant/ elle se surestime 3. Elle est à encourager / elle est une femme exemplaire 4. Autre à spécifier	[ ]	

**MURAKOZE**

**b. Appendix B: Men's survey questionnaire**

**Questionnaire des hommes**

**Mot introductif**

Accord:  
 Nous réalisons une l'analyse **des conflits et des progrès à mi-parcours dans le cadre du projet Tuyage « accroître l'accès a l'information et au discours économiques pour renforcer la cohésion sociale au Burundi pour le compte de Search for Common Ground** ;\_Nous souhaiterions vous poser quelques questions sur les aspects médiatiques pour évaluer l'état des lieux et la effets du projet Tuyage sur l' autonomisation économique de la femme et la cohésion sociale ainsi que la dynamique des barrières culturelles à l' autonomisation de la femme au Burundi. La réponse aux questions prend généralement 20 à 25 minutes].  
 Les informations que vous nous fournirez seront traitées en toute confidentialité et ne seront pas communiquées à d'autres personnes. Votre participation s'effectue sur une base volontaire, et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à certaines questions. Toutefois, nous espérons que vous accepterez de répondre à ce questionnaire, car votre avis est important. Avez-vous des questions ? Pouvons-nous commencer?

Q1	Identification	GÉOGRAPHIQUE DU MEMBRE DE L'ASSOCIATION COMMUNAUTAIRE
Q2	Nom de la province :	Code de la province 1. GITEGA 2. Mairie 3 . Ngozi 4. Makamba 5. Muyinga 6. Cibitoke
Q3	Nom de la commune :	code de la commune 1.1Gitega 1.2 .Mutaho 2.1 Mukaza 2.2. Muha 3.1. Ngozi 32 Tangara 4.1 Makamba 42 kayogoro 5.1. Muyinga 5.2 Mwakiro 6.1 Rugombo 6.2 Buganda
Q4	Etes-vous membre de l'association/	groupement économique/OSC 1. Oui 2. Non
Q5	Si oui, quel est le nom	de l'association groupement économique
Q6	Effectif des personnes dans le ménage dans lequel vit le membre de l'association	
Q7	Numéro de questionnaire destine au membre de l'association	:
Q8	Date :	/         /
	Jour	mois année
Q9	Noms de l'enquêteur:	/

**Profil/statut socioéconomique personnes enquete du projet**

Q10	Quel âge du répondant ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q11	Quelle est la situation matrimoniale du chef du ménage ?	<input type="text"/>
Q12	<i>[Ne pas poser cette question lorsqu'il existe des données de référence et que la situation/le profil ne devrait pas avoir changé.]</i>	
Q13	1 = Marié(e) 2 = Veuf/veuve 3 = Séparé(e)/divorcé(e) 4 = Union libre 5 = Jamais marié(e) 6= Marié polygame	
Q14	Quel est le niveau de formation du chef de ménage ? 1= Sans 2=Primaire 3= Secondaire 4=Professionnel 5= Université 6= Yagamukama	<input type="text"/>
Q15	Quelle est la Principale activité du chef de ménage ? 1= Agriculteur 2= Eleveur 3= Agric/elev 4=Apiculture 5=Ouvrier agric 6= Salarié/fonct 7=Artisanat 8=Petit commerce 9=transf alim 10 Autre (précisez)	<input type="text"/>
Q16	Quelle est l'activité secondaire du chef de ménage ? 1= Agriculteur 2= Eleveur 3= Agric/elev 4=Apiculture 5=Ouvrier agric 6= Salarié/fonct 7=Artisanat 8=Petit	<input type="text"/>

	<i>commerce</i> <i>9=transfo alim</i> <i>10 Autre (precisez)</i>	
Q17	Combien de personnes au total vivent actuellement dans le ménage?	Femmes <input type="checkbox"/> Hommes <input type="checkbox"/>
Q18	Combien d'enfants et d'adultes vivent actuellement dans le ménage?	Hommes femmes

#### Questions relative à IR3.1 : Indicator 313

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Cod e	Instruction
Q19	Est-ce que vous avez déjà entendu parler ou connaissez-vous le projet Tuyage de Search for Common Ground	1.oui 2. Non		
Q20	Avez-vous eu plus d'accès qu'avant l'intervention du projet (depuis 2018 à aujourd'hui) aux programmes médiatiques de qualité portant sur l'inclusion du genre dans l'économie et les droits des femmes ?	1.oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas 4. Pas de réponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q21	Si oui, à quelle fréquence avez-vous accès à ces types de programme	1. Tous les jours 2. Une fois par semaine 3. Jusqu' à deux fois par mois 4. Une fois par mois 5. Mois d' une fois par mois	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### Questions relative à IR3.2 -Indicator 321 et Baseline (Pourcentage du public cible des programmes médiatiques et des participants aux activités de sensibilisation qui démontrent leur soutien à l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes (par rapport aux groupes non ciblés). (Résultat 1 indicateur 2)

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Cod e	Instructio n
Q1	Est-ce que vous avez bénéficié des programmes médiatiques et des activités de sensibilisation faites par Search for Common Ground dans le cadre de Tuyage ?	1. Oui, souvent 2. Oui, quelquefois 3. Oui mais rarement 4. Oui mais très rarement 5. Non, jamais	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q2	A Si oui, avez-vous participé à des initiatives de soutien de l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes ?	1. Oui 2. Non		<b>Aussi Questions relative à IR3.2 - Indicator 321</b>
	Lesquelles ? Donner au moins un exemple.			
Q3	Si oui, quelle a été la contribution du projet Tuyage/de Search à ces initiatives ?	1. Aucune contribution - les initiatives se sont produites indépendamment du projet		

		<p>2. Le projet a eu une petite contribution à ces initiatives</p> <p>3. Le projet a eu une contribution moyenne à ces initiatives</p> <p>4. Une forte contribution - lwa initiatives ne se seraient pas produites sans le projet</p> <p>5. Ne sais pas</p>		
Q4	Que pensez de l'inclusion des femmes dans la vie économique de votre communauté par rapport au développement de toute la communauté ?	<p>1. Très importante ou très essentielle</p> <p>2. importante ou essentielle</p> <p>3. moyennement importante ou essentielle</p> <p>4. Pas du tout importante ou essentielle</p> <p>5. Nuisible</p>		

Pourcentage de membres des OSCs ciblées (F/H) qui déclarent régulièrement interagir avec les médias pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes, ventilé par sexe et par OSC.

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Code	Instruction
Q1.	Est-ce que vous avez des interactions avec les médias pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes	<p>1. Pas du tout, jamais</p> <p>2. Rarement</p> <p>3. Oui, quelques fois,</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. Oui, à une échéance régulière)</p> <p>6. Oui, en permanence</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### Questionnaire de mini-sondage pour les hommes / Scan de conflit

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Code	Instruction
Q4	Dans votre communauté, les femmes se sentent autonomes économiquement	<p>1.pas du tout d'accord,</p> <p>2.pas très d'accord,</p> <p>3.assez d'accord,</p> <p>4.d'accord,</p> <p>5.très d'accord</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q5	Dans votre communauté, les femmes ont le pouvoir décisionnel ou le contrôle sur l'utilisation des ressources	<p>1. Pas du tout</p> <p>2. En peu</p> <p>3. Un pouvoir moyen</p> <p>4. Assez de pouvoir</p> <p>5. Un pouvoir suffisant</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q6	<i>Comment voit une femme qui a le leadership dans les activités de développement économique dans votre communauté,</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elle est ingérable/insupportable/à craindre</li> <li>2. Elle est moins respectant/ elle se surestime</li> <li>3. Elle est à encourager / elle est une femme exemplaire</li> <li>4. Autre à spécifier</li> </ol>	[ ]	
----	---	---	-----	--

**MURAKOZE**

### c. Appendix C: Media professionals survey questionnaire

#### Questionnaire professionnels des médias

##### Mot introductif

###### Accord:

Nous réalisons une l'analyse des conflits et des progrès à mi-parcours dans le cadre du projet Tuyage « accroître l'accès a l'information et au discours économiques pour renforcer la cohésion sociale au Burundi pour le compte de Search for Common Ground ;\_Nous souhaiterions vous poser quelques questions sur les aspects médiatiques pour évaluer l'état des lieux et la effets du projet Tuyage sur l' autonomisation économique de la femme et la cohésion sociale ainsi que la dynamique des barrières culturelles à l' autonomisation de la femme au Burundi. La réponse aux questions prend généralement 20 à 25 minutes].

Les informations que vous nous fournirez seront traitées en toute confidentialité et ne seront pas communiquées à d'autres personnes. Votre participation s'effectue sur une base volontaire, et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à certaines questions. Toutefois, nous espérons que vous accepterez de répondre à ce questionnaire, car votre avis est important. Avez-vous des questions ? Pouvons-nous commencer?

##### Identification

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Code
Q1.	Sexe du répondant	1. homme 2. femme	[__]
Q2.	Province		
Q3.	Commune		
Q4.	Dans quel média êtes-vous opérationnel ?		
Q5.	Poste occupé dans le média	1.directeur ou chargé de programme du média 2.Journaliste producteur	[__]
Q6.	Avez-vous déjà entendu du projet Tuyage ou Search for Common Ground ?	1. oui 2. Non	[__]

#### Questionnaire I : Mi-parcours

##### Questions relatives à IR3.1-Indicator 311

Numéro	Questionnaire	Modalité	Code	Instruction
Q7.	Est-ce que grâce au projet Tuyage, dans les 3 derniers mois, vous avez produit du contenu qui soutient la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes?	1. Oui 2. Non 3. Je ne sais pas 4. Préfère ne pas répondre	[__]	

Q8.	Quel type de contenu avez- vous produit ? (réponse ouverte) grâce à l' intervention du projet ?			
Q9.	Est-ce que ce produit médiatique a suscité des débats ou questions parmi les auditeurs ?	1. Oui 2. Non 3. Je ne sais pas 4. Préfère ne pas répondre		
Q10.	Si grâce au projet Tuyage, dans les 3 derniers mois, vous avez produit de contenu qui soutient la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes, comment avez-vous trouvé le processus de production par rapport à d'autres contenus que vous couvrez habituellement	1-Très facile, 2-Facile, 3-Ni facile, ni difficile, 4-Assez difficile, 5-Très difficile.		
Q11	Si grâce au projet Tuyage, dans les 3 derniers mois, vous avez produit de contenu qui soutient la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes, pensez-vous que vos compétences à les produire :	1- Se sont beaucoup accrues 2- Se sont un peu accrues 3- Sont restées les mêmes. 4- Se sont détériorées.		

#### Questions relatives à IR3.1-Indicator 312

Numéro	Questionnaire	Modalité	Code	Instruction
Q11.	Est-ce que vous avez la confiance nécessaire pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes au sein de votre institution?	1. Oui complètement 2. Oui, assez 3. Pas beaucoup 4. Non, très peu 5. Non, pas de tout 6. Préfère ne pas répondre	[ ]	Question à poser au directeur ou charge de programme du Média
Q12.	Est-ce que vous avez la confiance nécessaire pour transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes à travers votre travail de journalisme?	1. Oui complètement 2. Oui, assez 3. Pas beaucoup 4. Non, très peu 5. Non, pas de tout 6. Préfère ne pas répondre	[ ]	Pour le journaliste producteur
Q13.	Si oui, sur quoi est basée cette confiance?			

**Questionnaire 2 :Mini-sondage pour les professionnels de média/ Scan de conflit**

<b>Numéro</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Modalité</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>Q14.</b>	<i>Les femmes de votre communauté sont autonomes économiquement</i>	1.pas du tout d'accord, 2.pas très d'accord, 3.assez d'accord, 4.d'accord, 5.très d'accord	[__]	
<b>Q15.</b>	<i>Pensez-vous que les femmes de votre communauté ont le pouvoir décisionnel ou le contrôle sur l'utilisation des ressources</i>	1. Pas du tout 2. Un peu 3. Un pouvoir moyen 4. Assez de pouvoir 5. * pouvoir suffisant	[__]	
<b>Q16.</b>	<i>Comment est perçue une femme de votre communauté qui a le leadership dans les activités de développement économique ?</i>	1. Elle est ingérable/insupportable 2. Elle est moins respectante/ elle se surestime 3. Elle est à encourager / elle est une femme exemplaire 4. Autre à spécifier	[__]	

Murakoze

- d.
- e. **Appendix D : Local authorities survey questionnaire**

## 5. Questionnaire pour Mini sondage pour les autorités (administration communale, chef de collines)

Accord:

Nous réalisons une l'analyse **des conflits et des progrès à mi-parcours dans le cadre du projet Tuyage « accroître l'accès a l'information et au discours économiques pour renforcer la cohésion sociale au Burundi pour le compte de Search for Common Ground** ;\_Nous souhaiterions vous poser quelques questions sur les aspects médiatiques pour évaluer l'état des lieux et la effets du projet Tuyage sur l' autonomisation économique de la femme et la cohésion sociale ainsi que la dynamique des barrières culturelles à l' autonomisation de la femme au Burundi. La réponse aux questions prend généralement 20 à 25 minutes.

Les informations que vous nous fournirez seront traitées en toute confidentialité et ne seront pas communiquées à d'autres personnes. Votre participation s'effectue sur une base volontaire, et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à certaines questions. Toutefois, nous espérons que vous accepterez de répondre à ce questionnaire, car votre avis est important. Avez-vous des questions ? Pouvons-nous commencer?

### Identification

		<b>Code</b>
Q1. Nom de l'enquêteur		
Q2. Date		
Q3. Province		
Q4. Commune		[ ]
Q5. Zone		
<b>Q6. Nom et prénom et contact de la personne interrogée</b>		
<b>Q7. Catégorie de la personne interrogée et fonction</b>	1. Administration communale 2. Chef de colline	[ ]
<b>Q8. Sexe du répondant</b>	1.Masculin 2.Féminin	[ ]
<b>Q9. Est-ce que vous connaissez ou avez-vous entendu parler de search for common ground ou projet Tuyage ?</b>	1. Oui 2. Non	[ ]
<b>Q10. Si oui, avez- vous participé ou bénéficié des activités du projet Tuyage (y compris écouté des émissions radio Tuyage) ?</b>	1. Souvent 2. Quelquefois 3. Rarement 4. Très rarement 5. Jamais	

## Questionnaire pour l'étude de base

Pourcentage de représentants des autorités locales dans les communautés ciblées qui pensent que l'inclusion des femmes dans la vie économique de leur communauté est "très importante" ou "essentielle" au développement de toute la communauté.

Numéro	Question	Modalité /réponse	Code	Instruction
Q1.	En tant qu'autorité, que pensez de l'inclusion des femmes dans la vie économique de votre communauté par rapport au développement de toute la communauté ?	1.Très importante ou très essentielle 2. importante ou essentielle 3. moyennement importante ou essentielle 4. Pas du tout importante ou essentielle 5. Nuisible	[ ]	

## Questionnaire de mini-sondage pour les autorités/ Scan de conflit

Numéro	Question	Modalité	Code	Instruction
Q2.	Dans votre communauté, les femmes se sentent autonomes économiquement	1.pas du tout d'accord, 2.pas vraiment d'accord, 3.assez d'accord, 4.d'accord, 5.tout à fait d'accord	[ ]	
Q3.	Dans votre communauté, les femmes ont le pouvoir décisionnel ou le contrôle sur l'utilisation des ressources	1. Pas du tout 2. Un peu 3. Un pouvoir moyen 4. Assez de pouvoir 5. Un pouvoir suffisant	[ ]	
Q4.	Comment voit-on une femme qui a le leadership dans les activités de développement économique dans votre communauté ?	1. Elle est ingérable/insupportable 2. Elle est moins respectante/ elle se surestime 3. Elle est à encourager / elle est une femme exemplaire 4. Autre à spécifier	[ ]	

MURAKOZE

f.  
g. **Appendix E: Women's focus groups guide**

6. FGD des femmes et jeunes filles

**Mot introductif**

**Bonjour.** Je m'appelle ..... et je réalise une enquête pour une ONG qui s'appelle Search for Common Ground. Mon collègue s'appelle .....

Search travaille depuis longtemps au Burundi dans la construction de la paix. Il est en train de mettre en œuvre dans plusieurs provinces un projet sur l'accès à l'information et au discours économique pour renforcer la cohésion sociale. Afin de connaître les changements déjà atteints, améliorer sa qualité et l'approche du projet aux réalités locales, Search veut mener une évaluation à mi-parcours dans certaines zones d'intervention surtout pour sa composante en rapport avec la réduction des barrières culturelles à l'autonomisation de la femme.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous consultons différentes personnes et nous aimerions aussi avoir votre avis sur quelques questions. Vous n'êtes pas obligé d'accepter de nous parler et il n'y aura pas de conséquence négative si vous ne désirez pas échanger avec nous. Il n'y aura pas non plus de bénéfice immédiat pour vous personnellement si vous parlez avec nous aujourd'hui, ni d'ailleurs de rémunération pour votre participation.

Tout ce que vous direz restera confidentiel et nous ne collecterons pas d'information qui permettrait de vous identifier. Mon collègue va prendre des notes pendant que nous parlerons, c'est simplement pour nous permettre ensuite d'analyser toutes les informations que nous aurons récoltées. Dans tous les cas, ces notes ne seront partagées qu'en interne avec l'équipe chargée de la recherche. La discussion durera une heure et demi maximum, et vous êtes libre de mettre fin à cet exercice à n'importe quel moment si vous le désirez.

Il n'y a pas de bonne ou mauvaise réponse. Je ne serai pas vexé si vous dites des choses négatives, je voudrais simplement entendre votre opinion sincère. Ceux qui ne désirent pas continuer sont libres de partir, et avec ceux qui le veulent on va pouvoir continuer.

Donnez-vous votre consentement à participer à cet entretien ?

Oui/Non

Je demanderais juste à ceux qui restent de respecter les opinions exprimées par les autres participants, même si celles-ci ne reflètent pas leur point de vue. Nous sommes là pour échanger, sans jugement. Merci.

**Identification FGD**

Nom du facilitateur	
Nom du rapporteur	
Date	
Heure de début	

Heure de fin	
Province	
Commune	
Zone	
Effectif des femmes participants	
Catégorie des participants	

1. Depuis 2018, avez-vous eu une amélioration de l'accès à des programmes médiatiques de qualité portant sur l'inclusion du genre dans l'économie et sur les droits des femmes ? Expliquer (effets, facteurs d'échec ou de succès, qualité des productions médiatiques) ? Si pas amélioré, que faire ?
2. Dans votre business ou business des femmes, quelles sont les barrières socio, culturelles, économiques etc. qui vous empêchent ou empêchent les femmes entrepreneures de faire une différence positive (contribution positive) dans les résultats économiques de leur ménage ? Que faire pour limiter ces barrières et comment le faire, avec qui ? (Expliquer situation actuelle, facteurs négatifs ou positifs)
3. Quels sont les effets induits par les interventions du projet sur le niveau de revenu des femmes, autonomisation des femmes ? expliquer (effets, facteurs de succès ou d'échec, solutions à adopter)
4. Est-ce que vous ainsi que les autres les femmes et jeunes filles, vous prenez des initiatives pour influencer les choses qui sont importantes pour vous ? Expliquer ? sinon pourquoi ? Que faire pour que vous (femmes et les jeunes filles) puissiez prendre des initiatives pour influencer les choses qui sont importantes pour vous ?
5. Pensez -vous que les femmes et jeunes filles participent dans la vie socio-économique de leur communauté ? Est-ce important pour votre communauté ? Expliquer, sinon pourquoi ? comment faire pour améliorer la participation des femmes dans la vie socioéconomique de votre communauté ? expliquer (facteurs d'échec ou de succès, rôles de l'administration) ?
6. Avez-vous actuellement un meilleur réseau de soutien vous permettant d'accroître votre autonomisation du fait de votre participation au projet. Expliquer ? (Situation actuelle, facteurs négatifs ou positifs, voie d'amélioration).
7. Est-ce que selon vous, la femme dans votre communauté est économiquement autonome ? expliquer (situation actuelle, facteurs limitant ou favorisant (Connecteurs et diviseurs) quoi faire, perceptions de la femme autonome économiquement, pouvoir de contrôle et d'utilisation des ressources économiques, changements déjà observé)
8. Est-ce que vous êtes à connaissance des projets qui interviennent ou sont intervenus sur le discours économique/média/autonomisation économique dans les 6 derniers mois et qui ont créé des tensions ou qu'ils ont exacerbé les tensions existantes ? solutions adoptées pour faire face à cette situation ou adopter si de tel cas se reproduit

*Note : On veut capter les effets négatifs sur le contexte et les tensions suite aux activités et non l'appréciation des activités par la communauté.*

9. Si on veut organiser un quiz ou un dialogue communautaire ou une activité média sur le discours économique, qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour s'assurer que cette activité ne nuise pas/soit sensible au conflit ?

*Murakoze*

## h. Appendix F: Men's focus group guide

### 7. FGD des hommes

#### Mot introductif

**Bonjour.** Je m'appelle ..... et je réalise une enquête pour une ONG qui s'appelle Search for Common Ground. Mon collègue s'appelle .....

Search travaille depuis longtemps au Burundi dans la construction de la paix. Il est en train de mettre en œuvre dans plusieurs provinces un projet sur l'accès à l'information et au discours économique pour renforcer la cohésion sociale. Afin de connaître les changements déjà atteints, améliorer sa qualité et l'approche du projet aux réalités locales, Search veut mener une évaluation à mi-parcours dans certaines zones d'intervention surtout pour sa composante en rapport avec la réduction des barrières culturelles à l'autonomisation de la femme.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous consultons différentes personnes et nous aimerions aussi avoir votre avis sur quelques questions. Vous n'êtes pas obligé d'accepter de nous parler et il n'y aura pas de conséquence négative si vous ne désirez pas échanger avec nous. Il n'y aura pas non plus de bénéfice immédiat pour vous personnellement si vous parlez avec nous aujourd'hui, ni d'ailleurs de rémunération pour votre participation.

Tout ce que vous direz restera confidentiel et nous ne collecterons pas d'information qui permettrait de vous identifier. Mon collègue va prendre des notes pendant que nous parlerons, c'est simplement pour nous permettre ensuite d'analyser toutes les informations que nous aurons récoltées. Dans tous les cas, ces notes ne seront partagées qu'en interne avec l'équipe chargée de la recherche. La discussion durera une heure et demi maximum, et vous êtes libre de mettre fin à cet exercice à n'importe quel moment si vous le désirez.

Il n'y a pas de bonne ou mauvaise réponse. Je ne serai pas vexé si vous dites des choses négatives, je voudrais simplement entendre votre opinion sincère. Ceux qui ne désirent pas continuer sont libres de partir, et avec ceux qui le veulent on va pouvoir continuer.

Donnez-vous votre consentement à participer à cet entretien ?

Oui/Non

Je demanderais juste à ceux qui restent de respecter les opinions exprimées par les autres participants, même si celles-ci ne reflètent pas leur point de vue. Nous sommes là pour échanger, sans jugement. Merci.

#### Identification FGD

Nom du facilitateur	
Nom du rapporteur	
Date	

Heure de début	
Heure de fin	
Province	
Commune	
Zone	
Effectif	

1. Dans les 3 dernières années, avez-vous eu accès à des programmes médiatiques de qualité portant sur l'inclusion du genre dans l'économie et sur les droits des femmes ? Expliquer (effets, facteurs d'échec ou de succès, qualité des productions médiatiques) ? Si pas amélioré, que faire ?
2. Dans votre communauté, quelle est la situation actuelle de la performance, l'autonomisation économique de la femme et comment cela affecte leur ménage ? expliquer (évolution, effets induits par les interventions, facteurs limitant ou favorisant, niveau de revenu, de participation et performance économique, voies d'amélioration)
3. Selon vous, les femmes agissent-elles pour transformer la société ou la communauté du point de vue développement économique inclusif ? expliquer, sinon pourquoi?
4. Quelle est votre perception sur le développement économique de la femme ? Est-ce utile ou important ? Y a-t-il un soutien quelconque que vous apportez à la femme pour leur autonomisation économique ?
5. Est-ce que vous avez connaissance des projets qui interviennent ou sont intervenus sur le discours économique/média/autonomisation économique dans les 6 derniers mois et qui ont créé des tensions ou qu'ils ont exacerbé les tensions existantes ? solutions adoptées pour faire face à cette situation ou adopter si de tel cas se reproduit.

*Note : On veut capter les effets négatifs sur le contexte et les tensions suite aux activités et non l'appréciation des activités par la communauté.*

6. Si on veut organiser un quiz ou un dialogue communautaire ou une activité média sur le discours économique, qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour s'assurer que cette activité ne nuise pas/soit sensible au conflit ?

*Murakoze*

## i. Appendix G: Media professionals interview guide

### Guide d'entretien pour les Journalistes

#### Identification

Nom du facilitateur	
Nom du rapporteur	
Date	
Heure de début	
Heure de fin	
Province	
Commune	
Zone	
Nom de la personne interviewée	
Adresse et contact	
Fonction et institution représentée	

#### Mot introductif

Bonjour. Je m'appelle ..... et je réalise une enquête pour une ONG qui s'appelle Search for Common Ground. Mon collègue s'appelle ..... Search travaille depuis longtemps au Burundi dans la construction de la paix. Il est en train de mettre en œuvre dans plusieurs provinces un projet sur l'accès à l'information et au discours économique pour renforcer la cohésion sociale. Afin de connaître les changements déjà atteints, améliorer sa qualité et l'approche du projet aux réalités locales, Search veut mener une évaluation à mi-parcours dans certaines zones d'intervention surtout pour sa composante en rapport avec la réduction des barrières culturelles à l'autonomisation de la femme. Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous consultons différentes personnes et nous aimerions aussi avoir votre avis sur quelques questions. Vous n'êtes pas obligé d'accepter de nous parler et il n'y aura pas de conséquence négative si vous ne désirez pas échanger avec nous. Il n'y aura pas non plus de bénéfice immédiat pour vous personnellement si vous parlez avec nous aujourd'hui, ni d'ailleurs de rémunération pour votre participation. Tout ce que vous direz restera confidentiel et nous ne collecterons pas d'information qui permettrait de vous identifier. Mon collègue va prendre des notes pendant que nous parlerons, c'est simplement pour nous permettre ensuite d'analyser toutes les informations que nous aurons récoltées. Dans tous les cas ces notes ne seront partagées qu'en interne avec l'équipe en charge de la recherche. La discussion durera une heure et demi maximum, et vous êtes libre de mettre fin à cet exercice à n'importe quel moment si vous le désirez. Il n'y a pas de bonne ou mauvaise réponse. Je ne serai pas vexé si vous dites des choses négatives, je voudrais simplement entendre votre opinion sincère. Ceux qui ne désirent pas continuer sont libres de partir, et avec ceux qui le veulent on va pouvoir continuer.

Donnez-vous votre consentement à participer à cet entretien ?

Oui/Non

Je demanderais juste à ceux qui restent de respecter les opinions exprimées par les autres participants, même si celles-ci ne reflètent pas leur point de vue. Nous sommes là pour échanger, sans jugement. Merci.

#### Mi-parcours

##### Entretiens (IR3.1 indicator 311)

1. Selon vous, qu'est-ce que vous comprenez par normes sociales et barrières culturelles à la participation socio-politico-économique des femmes ?
2. Y a-t-il des interventions que Search for Common Ground a fait qui vous ont servi à comprendre les normes sociales et barrières culturelles à la participation socio-politico-économique des femmes? Si oui, lesquelles?
3. Quels sont les actions et programmes développés visant à la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes ? expliquer
4. Grâce à ces interventions du projet de Tuyage, est-ce vous couvrez plus de sujets qui

traitent des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes ? Expliquez

5. Avez-vous changé votre manière de traiter de ces sujets ? Si oui, expliquez/donnez un exemple.
6. Vous sentez-vous mieux équipés pour aborder ces sujets de manière à transformer ces discriminations et barrières ? Si oui pourquoi ? si non, qu'est qu'on aurait dû faire pour que vous puissiez être mieux équipés pour aborder ces sujets de manière à transformer ces discriminations et barrières, expliquer
7. Quels obstacles (socio culturelles, économiques, etc) entravant l'accroissement des compétences des professionnels des médias dans la production de contenus qui soutiennent la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et des barrières culturelles pour les femmes ? comment faire face à ces problèmes(solutions) ? Si le projet devrait recommencer, que c'est qu'on ferait autrement et comment faire dans le but de réduire ces problèmes.

#### **Entretiens (IR3.1 indicator 312)**

8. Etes-vous confiant que votre travail médiatique et votre institution peuvent transformer les normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes ? expliquer, sinon, que faut-il faire pour que vous soyez plus confiant que votre travail et institution peut aider dans la transformation des normes sociales discriminatoires et les barrières culturelles pour les femmes ?
9. Quels sont les problèmes (socio culturelles, économiques, etc) entravant l'accès ou la disponibilité à des programmes de qualité sur l'inclusion du genre dans l'économie et les droits des femmes ? comment faire face à ces problèmes(solutions) ?

#### **Entretiens (IR3.1 indicator 321)**

10. Pensez-vous que le public ayant bénéficié des programmes de sensibilisation et médiatiques soutiennent l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et égalité de sexes ? expliquer
11. Quels sont les facteurs (socio culturelles, économiques, etc) qui font que les publics ne soutiennent pas l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes ? comment faire face à ces problèmes(solutions) ?
12. Quels sont les facteurs positifs (socio culturelles, économiques, etc) ayant favorisé que les publics soutiennent l'inclusion des femmes dans l'économie et à l'égalité des sexes ? comment faire pour les exploiter ?
13. Si le projet devrait recommencer, que c'est qu'on ferait autrement et comment faire dans le but de réduire ces problèmes.

## 8. Guide d'entretien administration/CDFC

Mot introductif

Bonjour. Je m'appelle ..... et je réalise une enquête pour une ONG qui s'appelle Search for Common Ground. Mon collègue s'appelle .....

Search travaille depuis longtemps au Burundi dans la construction de la paix. Il est en train de mettre en œuvre dans plusieurs provinces un projet sur l'accès à l'information et au discours économique pour renforcer la cohésion sociale. Afin de connaître les changements déjà atteints, améliorer sa qualité et l'approche du projet aux réalités locales, Search veut mener une évaluation à mi-parcours dans certaines zones d'intervention surtout pour sa composante en rapport avec la réduction des barrières culturelles à l'autonomisation de la femme.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous consultons différentes personnes et nous aimerions aussi avoir votre avis sur quelques questions. Vous n'êtes pas obligé d'accepter de nous parler et il n'y aura pas de conséquence négative si vous ne désirez pas échanger avec nous. Il n'y aura pas non plus de bénéfice immédiat pour vous personnellement si vous parlez avec nous aujourd'hui, ni d'ailleurs de rémunération pour votre participation.

Tout ce que vous direz restera confidentiel et nous ne collecterons pas d'information qui permettrait de vous identifier. Mon collègue va prendre des notes pendant que nous parlerons, c'est simplement pour nous permettre ensuite d'analyser toutes les informations que nous aurons récoltées. Dans tous les cas, ces notes ne seront partagées qu'en interne avec l'équipe chargée de la recherche. La discussion durera une heure et demi maximum, et vous êtes libre de mettre fin à cet exercice à n'importe quel moment si vous le désirez.

Il n'y a pas de bonne ou mauvaise réponse. Je ne serai pas vexé si vous dites des choses négatives, je voudrais simplement entendre votre opinion sincère. Ceux qui ne désirent pas continuer sont libres de partir, et avec ceux qui le veulent on va pouvoir continuer.

Donnez-vous votre consentement à participer à cet entretien ?

Oui/Non

Merci.

1. Est-ce que vous avez déjà entendu parler ou vous connaissez le programme de Search for Common Ground dénommé Tuyage ?( niveau de connaissance, rôle de SFC, qualité de production médiatiques, effets des interventions de SFC et production médiatique sur l' inclusion genre dans l' économie et sur les droits des femmes, quoi faire pour améliorer, facteurs favorisant ou défavorisant les effets positifs)
2. Y a-t-il des initiatives faites pour soutenir l'accès des femmes aux ressources économiques et qu'il y ait plus d'égalité de genre dans votre communauté ? Ces initiatives sont-elles importantes pour votre communauté ? Expliquez
3. Selon vous, est-ce que les femmes contribuent économiquement dans le développement de leur ménage ? Comment ? Quelles en sont les conséquences ? Expliquer (Situation actuelle, niveau de revenu des femmes, facteurs favorisant ou limitant, actions à entreprendre)

4. Est-ce que les femmes et jeunes filles dans votre communauté prennent des initiatives pour influencer les choses qui sont importantes pour elles ? Sont-elles économiquement autonomes Expliquer ? (Situation actuelle et évolution, niveau de participation dans la vie socioéconomique de leur communauté et son importance, facteurs favorisant ou limitant, voie d'amélioration)
5. Est-ce qu'il y a des meilleurs réseaux de soutien des femmes et jeunes filles leur permettant d'accroître leur autonomisation du fait de leur participation au projet? Expliquer. Sinon que faire ? Quels sont les facteurs limitant l'accès à un meilleur réseau de soutien leur permettant d'accroître leur autonomisation du fait de leur participation, comment faire pour les limiter
6. Est-ce que vous avez connaissance de projets qui interviennent ou sont intervenus sur le discours économique/média/autonomisation économique dans les 6 derniers mois et qui ont créé des tensions ou qu'ils ont exacerbé les tensions existantes ?

**Note : On veut capter les effets négatifs sur le contexte et les tensions suite aux activités et non l'appréciation des activités par la communauté.**

7. Quelles ont été les solutions pour répondre à ces effets négatifs ou quels auraient pu être les réponses/mécanismes de mitigations de ces effets négatifs ?
8. Si on veut organiser un quiz ou un dialogue communautaire ou une activité média sur le discours économique, qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire pour s'assurer que cette activité ne nuise pas/soit sensible au conflit ?

**Murakoze**

## k. Appendix I: Summary of survey respondents

### Women

Total	Tuyage participation	Age	Province	Marital status of head of household	Education level of head of household
300	Never: 86	<30: 108	Bujumbura Marie: 50	Married: 236	None: 22
	Very rarely: 28	30-39: 117	Cibitoke: 50	Free union: 7	Primary: 125
	Rarely: 46	40-49: 53	Gitega: 50	Widow: 17	Secondary: 81
	Sometimes: 83	50+: 22	Makamba: 50	Separated/divorced: 9	Professional degree: 18
	Often: 57		Muyinga: 50	Polygamous: 3	University: 29
			Ngozi: 50	Never married: 28	Religious school: 25

### Men

Total	Tuyage participation	Age	Province	Marital status of head of household	Education level of head of household
120	Never: 12	<30: 20	Bujumbura Marie: 19	Married: 89	None: 7
	Very rarely: 10	30-39: 38	Cibitoke: 20	Free union: 6	Primary: 54
	Rarely: 17	40-49: 26	Gitega: 21	Widow: 2	Secondary: 20
	Sometimes: 39	50+: 16	Makamba: 20	Separated/divorced: 0	Professional degree: 6
	Often: 49		Muyinga: 19	Polygamous: 0	University: 21
			Ngozi: 21	Never married: 23	Religious school: 12

### Local authorities

Total	Gender	Tuyage engagement	Province
32	Male: 26	Never: 4	Bujumbura Marie: 5
	Female: 6	Very rarely: 2	Cibitoke: 2
		Rarely: 4	Gitega: 8
		Sometimes: 11	Makamba: 2
		Often: 10	Muyinga: 7
		Not aware: 1	Ngozi: 8

### Media professionals

Total	Gender	Tuyage engagement	Province
30	Male: 24	Yes: 30	Bujumbura Marie: 20
	Female: 6	No: 0	Cibitoke: 0
			Gitega: 3
			Makamba: 4
			Muyinga: 0
			Ngozi: 3

## I. Appendix J: Summary of interviews and focus groups

### Focus groups

Group	Focus groups conducted
<i>Women (5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buganda</li> <li>- Kayogoro</li> <li>- Gasorwe</li> <li>- Nyabututsi</li> <li>- Mutaho</li> </ul>
<i>Women coffee producer associations (2)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tangara</li> <li>- Ngozi</li> </ul>
<i>Women in economic cooperatives (OSC) (3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buganda: COJEFR</li> <li>- Muha: Tubehoneza</li> <li>- Mukaza (CCPA cooperative)</li> </ul>
<i>Men (10)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buganda</li> <li>- Rugombo</li> <li>- Mukaza (CCPA cooperative)</li> <li>- Muha</li> <li>- Tangara</li> <li>- Ngozi</li> <li>- Kayogoro</li> <li>- Gasorwe</li> <li>- Muyinga</li> <li>- Nyabututsi</li> </ul>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 (out of 24 done in total)</b>

### In-depth interviews

Group	Interviews conducted
<b><i>Media professionals (8)</i></b>	
Community media (non-participant/collaborator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Radio Voix d'Espoir Ijwi Riremesha</li> </ul>
Tuyage project participants/collaborators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Radio Culture</li> <li>- Journal Burundi ECO</li> <li>- Radio Nderagakura</li> <li>- Radio La Colombe</li> <li>- Eagle Sport Makamba</li> <li>- Humuriza FM</li> <li>- Umuco FM</li> </ul>
<b><i>Government representatives (10)</i></b>	
Technical Advisor in Charge of Development (CTD)	
Advisor for Social and Administrative Affairs (CTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rugombo</li> <li>- Mukaza</li> <li>- Muyinga</li> <li>- Makamba</li> </ul>
Social Assistant from the Center for Family and Community Development (CDFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rugombo</li> <li>- Tangara</li> <li>- Mutaho</li> <li>- Gasorwe</li> <li>- Tangara (woman)</li> </ul>

Chef de Colline	- Gasorwe
<b><i>Implementing partners (2)</i></b>	
CRS	- Ngozi
Kahawatu	- Ngozi
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>