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EIDHR

FINAL REPORT

**An Evaluation of the Results of SFCG
Activities with Women and Youth in
CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

**SFCG
September 2009**

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Executive Summary

Between January 2007 and June 2009, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) carried out a 30-month project called *Support of the Democratic Process in Côte d'Ivoire*, with the financial support of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). The overall goal of the project was to promote and contribute to an inclusive and nonviolent electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire. Specific objectives of the project were to:

- Support the development of local structures that serve as platforms allowing multiple voices to be heard and to participate in civic and electoral education.
- Reinforce citizens' informed participation in the electoral process, particularly among youth and women.

SFCG's approach consisted of the development of media programs and community activities supporting key population groups, so that they would be better informed and better placed to make decisions regarding their own future and a peaceful future for the country.

The objective of this research is to evaluate the results of SFCG's activities on women and young people, specifically their level of knowledge of and participation in the democratic process. The research measured knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of those who participated in SFCG's community outreach activities and measured the awareness and listenership levels of SFCG radio programs. The findings of the study will allow for a deeper understanding of the extent to which certain expected results of the EIDHR project were achieved and to inform the final project report.

The research was conducted in two ways. The team of researchers conducted a random household Survey with 600 respondents in target communities. In the same communities, researchers conducted Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Radio Station Managers at SFCG partner radio stations.

The survey sample consisted of one third each of Younger Women (18-35), Older Women (36-59) and Younger Men (18-35). The average age of all respondents was 32 years. Over three quarters (77%) are literate and respondents are generally educated with most (80%) attending some school. They are typically self employed, students or work at home as housewives or caregivers although a number reported being unemployed (10%). Less than half are 'joiners' but those that have joined associations chose Women's Groups, Youth Groups and Ethnic or Religious Associations to belong to most often.

Democratic and Electoral Process

Over a third (35%) of respondents said they felt informed about the steps in the democratic process and even more (41%) said they know what their role is in the process. Younger Men felt much more informed than women of any age about the steps and their role in the democratic process. When asked to identify steps, respondents most often mentioned Identification and Enrollment (33%). The most common roles mentioned were to Vote (33%), Obtain an Identity Card (13%) and Obtain a Voter Card (13%). More respondents (22%) said they do not know the steps than said they do not know their role (10%). This could be an indication that the target groups feel more confident in understanding their role in the democratic process but require more training and information on the steps of the process.

More respondents said government listens to their voices (43%) than those that do not believe this is true (40%) but there were some respondents (17%) who said they did not know whether government listens. There were disparities in the results between the target groups. Younger Men were more likely to say the government does not listen to their voices and Younger Women were more likely to say they did not know whether government listens. This could be an indication that Younger Women continue to be less confident in their role in public indicating a need for further training for Younger Women in this area.

The majority of respondents (64%) feel encouraged to participate in discussions about the democratic and electoral process because they want to improve their knowledge of democracy, get more information about the political situation in the country and generally be more informed. They also want the opportunity to exchange opinions with people from other political backgrounds.

When asked about the importance of the democratic process in daily life, respondents overwhelmingly (78%) believe it is important and said that it is critical to bring peace, freedom of speech and freedom to choose a candidate to the country. Almost a quarter (22%) of respondents did not know why the democratic process was important in daily life which indicates a need for more education and training in this area.

More than half of respondents (60%) said they had more confidence than a year ago to express their concerns and point of view to others and pointed to increased Freedom of Speech (52%) in general as the main reason. The improved security situation (45%) also makes them feel safer to speak out in public. Training, Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions were identified as contributors to respondents' confidence levels.

Overall the target groups are aware of the importance and steps of the democratic process and their role within it. Younger Women are the least informed or aware, least confident in their role and least likely to participate in discussions. Older Women are aware and believe the government listens to them and are likely to participate in discussions on the democratic process. Young Men are most aware and most confident and most likely to participate in discussions but least likely to feel the government hears or understands their concerns.

Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions

There was a greater awareness of Community Dialogues (29%) than there was of Exchange Sessions (25%). A greater proportion of those who were aware attended the Exchange Sessions (60% vs 47% for Community Dialogues). Respondents who attended Exchange Sessions said they increased their understanding of the democratic process more often than those who attended Community Dialogues (87% vs 75%). Overall, Exchange Sessions were slightly more effective than Community Dialogues but both were very effective in increasing understanding.

Young men who are typically more informed and more confident about their knowledge of the democratic process reported that they increased their understanding out of the Community Dialogues (91%) and Exchange Sessions (90%) more frequently than the other target groups.

Media

The most common source of information reported by respondents was Local and National Television (68%) followed by Local and National Radio (65%). Community Meetings including Town Halls, Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions emerged as the most trusted source of information for respondents (83%).

It appears that the Media does cover questions about Democracy and Governance (D&G) but almost a quarter of respondents are not sure about this (24%). Respondents are satisfied (41%) with the information they receive on the subject, although almost as many say they are dissatisfied (35%) and a fifth (19%) said they do not know if they are satisfied.

The wide range of satisfaction levels could be because radio programming is not consistent across all locations – perhaps there are quality variations in local programming which could explain this difference. It might be interesting to take a closer look at local media – radio as well as others – to determine if there is a variation in quality. The range of satisfaction levels could also be due to different expectation levels of respondents, an element that was not studied in this research.

The reasons respondents say they are dissatisfied is mostly because there is just not enough information (40% of responses) or they believe the information is incorrect or biased (33%) or because they are just not interested in the subject (10%). They want to know more about electoral process (45%) and youth issues (22%) except for Older Women who are interested in information on peace, the peace process and reconciliation (11%).

Radio Listening

Most respondents either own (69%) or rely on others for access (14%) to a radio. Those who rely on others listen to radios owned by family (37%), neighbors (27%) or friends (24%). For those few who do not own or have access to a radio, the most common reasons they gave were the cost (29%), no time (26%) and no interest (17%).

Most listeners are tuned into a radio every day or almost every day (71% of listeners). Younger Men are the most frequent radio listeners (78%) and Older Women (65%) are the least frequent listeners and are most likely of the three target groups to never listen (6%).

Listening times on Weekdays and Weekend days are similar and 05h00 - 10h00 is the most popular listening time (69% of listeners on weekdays, 51% of listeners on weekends). Most respondents said they listen to the radio at home (87%) most of the time.

ONUCI (61%) and Radio Côte d'Ivoire (RTI) (22%) were the most frequently mentioned stations, listened to in the past six months by respondents in all areas surveyed. The most popular stations listened to in one district only were Nawa Soubré (88% of Soubré listeners), Radio Phare (75% of Tabou listeners), and Radio Man (61% of Man listeners).

News (77%) and Music (62%) are the most popular programming with the survey respondents who said they enjoy many types of programs. Programs covering current social issues were further down the list in terms of popularity compared with Women's programs, Children's programs, Sports and Entertainment. The majority of listeners (86%) prefer programming in French.

Almost half of listeners (49%), unprompted, reported listening to a Conflict Resolution radio program. When prompted with the names of seven SFCG radio programs, listeners reported hearing an average of 2.6 of the programs each. The most commonly known program was *Enfants en Action* (65% of listeners). Over three quarters of listeners (76%) had heard at least one of the programs. This is a fairly significant reach.

Conclusion

Based on these findings it would appear that the activities undertaken in the EIDHR project achieved results with the target populations in Côte d'Ivoire. Respondents from all three target groups reported an understanding of the steps of the democratic process and their role within the process and were able to articulate the steps and roles through examples.

Respondents said that government listens to their voices more than it did a year ago. They believe primarily this is through the initiatives of youth and women who are taking responsibility for solving their own problems.

They understand the importance of the democratic process in everyday life. They are more confident to voice their concerns and opinions in public and suggest this is because there is now more freedom of speech and because the country is safer.

Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions appear to have been successful in improving understanding of the democratic process, especially for Younger Men. Community meetings were identified as the most trusted source of information, which would suggest that this approach should be continued as a way of involving and informing youth and women.

In general the differences between the three target groups appear to be minor. Younger Women appear to be slightly less confident, less aware and perhaps less interested in their role in the democratic process than their male counterparts. Older Women are not as educated and do seem to be informed but not as willing or able to participate in the process.

Although the media covers questions about Democracy and Governance, it appears that it could be doing more and ensuring that the information is correct and unbiased.

Respondents were great radio listeners and are interested in all types of programming. Over two thirds of respondents have heard at least one SFCG program, a result which suggests that these programs are delivering content that is of interest to the target population.

Project Background

Although the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire has stabilized since the outbreak of violent conflict in 2002, the situation in the country remains precarious. During the conflict, many youths – both young men and young women – were associated with armed groups, taking on a new power using violence. This undermined the credibility of young people in the eyes of the larger community, creating mistrust between the generations. In recent years, young people have been facing the added challenges linked to reintegration into their communities.

Meanwhile, the economic crisis exacerbated by the conflict has contributed to growing youth unemployment and idleness in Côte d'Ivoire. Young people have proven to be a favorite target group for manipulation by politicians and other opinion leaders. They face a strong risk of being influenced in their vote and in their engagement in the democratic process. This in turn has the potential to reduce their authentic participation in the process, establishing the basis for future problems if the elected government doesn't have their popular support.

In order to address some of these challenges, and to support Ivorian youth in light of the post-conflict democratic process, the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) funded a project called *Support of the Democratic Process in Côte d'Ivoire* in 2007, which Search for Common Ground (SFCG) implemented. The overall goal of the project was to promote and contribute to an inclusive and nonviolent electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire. See the text box for the project objectives.

Objectives of the EIDHR Project

- To support the development of local structures that serve as platforms allowing multiple voices to be heard and to participate in civic and electoral education.
- To reinforce citizens' informed participation in the electoral process, particularly among youth and women.

The project's target groups consist of women and young people since these two categories of the population have specific interests and needs but are very often marginalized from the decision making process despite the major roles they played during the civil war: as victims, troublemakers and peacemakers. The overall reach of the project was 10,000 Ivorian youths throughout the project's target regions.

To execute this project, SFCG employed a two-pronged strategy consisting of:

- Community outreach activities including civic and electoral education and training, community dialogues and exchange sessions and
- Radio program production.

This strategy had the following expected results:

1. Increased availability of diversified information around the democratic process
2. Communication reinforced in a way that encourages discussion and participation of all actors; including marginalized groups
3. Better understanding among citizens, in particular youth (young men and young women) and women, of the steps of the democratic process as well as their rights and responsibilities
4. Local (media, local partners, citizens) conflict management capacities reinforced
5. Creation of an alternative voice in the media
6. Capacities of local radios are reinforced to promote information and dialogue on issues related to the democratic electoral process
7. A larger portion of the population is engaging in the development of the democracy

At the time of the project proposal, it was expected that national elections would take place during the lifetime of the project. For this reason, SFCG planned to engage young people in the democratic electoral process through their participation in the national electoral observation effort. The elections were postponed, and this planned activity (part of Result 7 above) did not take place. Instead, in

consultation with the EC, it was modified to support other public initiatives such as the identification process, enrollment and the establishment of birth registers.

A pre-implementation study was carried out at the start of the project in March 2007 to inform the project's civic education programming. The goal of the fact-finding study was to collect information on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Ivorians concerning the democratic process, the electoral process, civic education, good governance, and conflict management and prevention.

A final survey was conducted starting in July 2009 to evaluate the effectiveness of the work of SFCG and its partners in addressing these issues. This document summarizes the results of the final study.

SFCG's program in Côte d'Ivoire, established in 2005, integrates multimedia activities and programs organized in target communities, concentrating on the north, west, and central parts of the country. With studios in Daloa and Abidjan, SFCG has developed a national audience for its radio programs, which are broadcast weekly on a regular basis, and which touch on the themes of governance, conflict, civic education and reconciliation.

SFCG established a partnership with two local organizations through this EIDHR project: the Organization of Active Women in Côte d'Ivoire (*OFACI*) and the African Union Club (*Club UA*). In general, OFACI promotes women's rights and women's inclusion, while Club UA organizes awareness programs on democracy and the rights of young people. The three organizations have significant experience working with the target communities and have established contacts and relationships in the target regions. SFCG, OFACI and Club UA worked together on the pre-implementation study and collaborated on this final survey as well.

Research Objective

The objective of this research is to evaluate the results achieved by SFCG's activities with women and young people, specifically their level of knowledge of and participation in the democratic process. The research measures knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of those who participated in SFCG's community outreach activities and measures the awareness and listenership levels of SFCG radio programs. The results of the study will allow for a deeper understanding of the extent to which certain expected results of the EIDHR project were achieved and will inform the final project report.

Indicators

The survey gathered information to understand how well the work enabled SFCG and its partners to achieve the indicators established with the proposal and accompanying logframe (See Appendix 1). The following are the specific indicators that were analyzed using the survey results.

Indicator 1 - % of community members, in particular youth (males and females) and women in the target regions who say they are sufficiently informed about the steps of the democratic process and their role in this process.

Indicator 2 - % of people, in particular youth (males and females) and women in the target regions who feel their voices are listened to by the government.

Indicator 3 - % of community members who feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions about the democratic process

Indicator 4 - % of citizens, in particular youth (males and females) and women, who show a satisfactory knowledge of the steps and implications of the democratic process

Indicator 5 - % of community members, in particular youth and women, who say that they have more confidence in their ability to express their points of view and concerns

Methodology

This final study on the EIDHR project was carried out in two ways. First, the team of 6 researchers conducted a random household Survey with 600 respondents in target communities. Secondly, the researchers conducted Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Radio Station Managers of SFCG partner radio stations. KIIs were conducted in Bouaké, Danané, Man (2), Soubré, Tabou and Yamoussoukro.

The Survey reached three target groups – women age 18-35, (Younger Women), women age 36-59 (Older Women) and young men age 18-35 (Younger Men) using a questionnaire. See Appendix 2 for the Survey Questionnaire. Both urban and rural locations were sampled with a mix of towns and villages selected in the rural areas. The research team selected villages with higher population density and those that were easier to access from research towns. In all locations¹ (with the exception of Abidjan) half of the 75 surveys were carried out in the town and the other half divided between the two selected villages.

The same locations were surveyed as for the pre-implementation study with the exception of Bangolo,² which was excluded on this final survey as it does not have a radio station and one of the primary purposes of the research was to study radio listenership. The research locations and survey sample are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Survey Sample					
Town/City	Quarter / Village	Village	Females Age 18 – 35	Females 36 and older	Males Age 18 – 35
Abidjan	Cocody		24	25	26
Abidjan	Yopougon		24	25	26
Bouaké	Brobo	Djebonoua	24	25	26
Danané	Diahouepleu	Donguiné	24	25	26
Man	Képleu	Zéle	24	25	26
Soubré	Gripazo	Kpehiri	25	25	25
Tabou	Meneké	Yokobo	26	25	24
Yamoussoukro	Kami	Lolobo	25	25	25
Total by Segment			196	200	204
			Total No. of Respondents		600

Seven KIIs were conducted to gather information about what local radio stations are thinking about and doing to raise the level of knowledge and awareness and participation of youth and women in the democratic process. One Radio Station Manager was interviewed in each location to gather this information, with exception of Man, where two people were interviewed. The Radio Stations are SFCG partners. The interviews were conducted in teams of two with an interviewer and recorder using the same Guide for all interviews. See Appendix 3 for the Key Informant Interview Guide including more details on the methodology.

Three teams of two researchers conducted the research over a two-week period in July 2009, supervised by the Regional DM&E Coordinator. An independent consultant analyzed the data and wrote this report for SFCG, with oversight from the HQ-based Institutional Learning Team, and specifically the DM&E Specialist.

¹ In this report, ‘location’ is used as an alternate to town/city.

² Bangolo was included in the pre-implementation study but not in this final study because there is no radio station in Bangolo and because it is close to Man where there are two radio stations. Since one of the main purposes of this study was to measure the effects of radio programming on the target groups it was decided to concentrate on Man and Danané which is also close by.

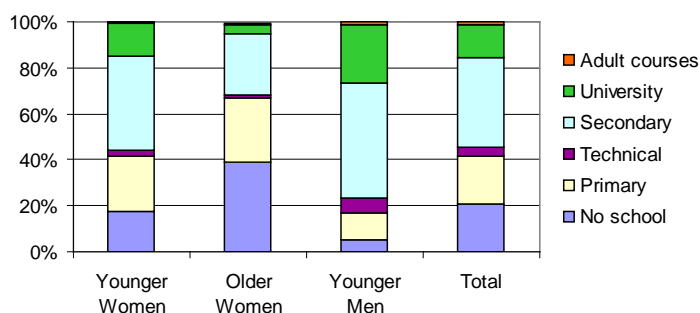
Demographics

This section briefly describes the demographics of the survey sample and concludes with a profile summary.

Education

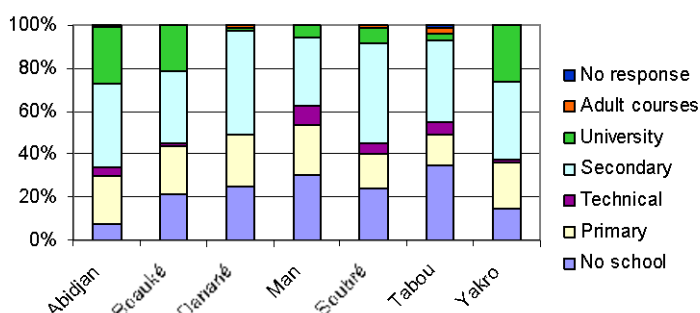
Respondents were asked about their level of education. One fifth of the respondents reported that they never went to school (20%), the same number had some or completed primary school (20%), while almost twice as many (39%) had some or completed secondary school. Less than one tenth (8%) had some university education and slightly fewer (7%) had a university diploma. Younger Men were the most educated, followed by Younger Women and Older Women. See Chart 1.

Chart xx Education Level by Target Group n = 600



In terms of survey locations, respondents in Tabou were the least educated while those in Abidjan (Cocody and Yopougon) were the most educated. There were a large number of respondents with some university education or a university diploma (27%) in Yamoussoukro. See Chart 2.

Chart xx Education by Survey Location n = 600



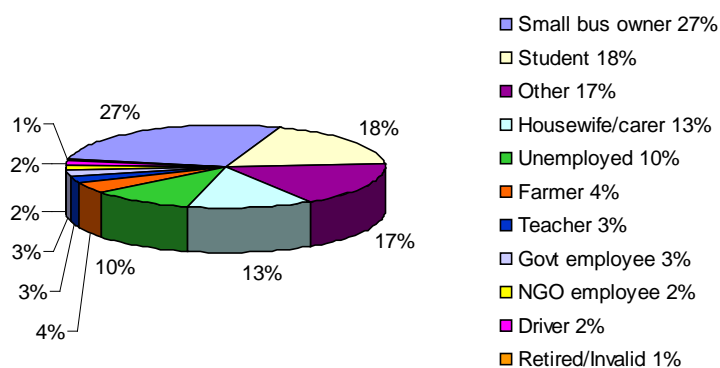
Literacy

Respondents were asked if they could read and write. Over three quarters reported being literate (77%). Many Older Women reported that they could not (40%) while almost a quarter of Younger Women (21%) and a small number of Younger Men (8%) said the same.

Occupation

Respondents were asked about their occupation. The largest group was small business owners (27%) (including independent market women), followed by students (18%) and housewives or caregivers (13%). One tenth of respondents said they were unemployed (10%). See Chart 3.

Chart xx Occupation n = 600



Association Membership

Respondents were asked whether they belong to an association and, if so, which ones. The purpose in asking this question was to understand the propensity of respondents to be 'joiners' and to understand the types of groups that they found useful to belong to. Overall, less than half (40%) of respondents belong to an Association. Older Women and Younger Men reported belonging to Associations in equal numbers (43%) while fewer Younger Women did so (32%). See Chart 4.

Chart xx Association Membership n = 600

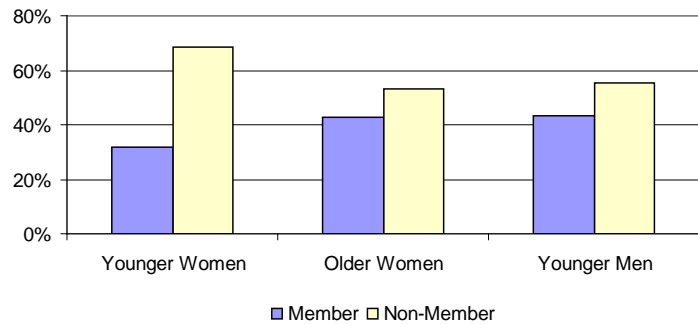
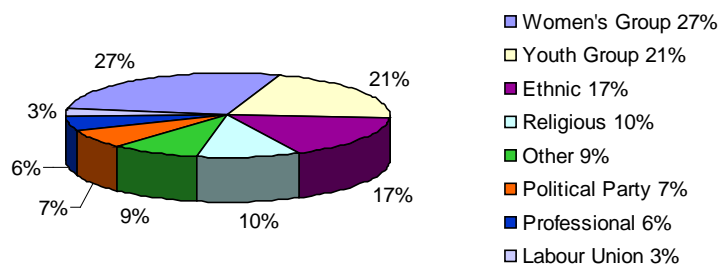


Chart xx Association Membership by Type n = 237



Of those respondents who belong to an Association, they reported belonging to an average of 1.1 Associations each. The largest proportion of Associations was Women's Groups (27% of associations mentioned) followed by Youth Groups (21%) and Ethnic (17%) and Religious (10%) Associations. See Chart 5.

Summary

The survey sample of 600 consisted of one third each of Younger Women, Older Women and Younger Men. The average age of all respondents is 32 years - Younger Women are an average of 25 years, Older Women are an average of 44 years and Younger Men are an average of 27 years old. Over three quarters (77%) are literate and respondents are generally educated with most (80%) attending some school. They are typically self employed, students or work at home as a housewife or caregiver although a number reported being unemployed (10%). Less than half are 'joiners' but those that have joined associations chose Women's Groups, Youth Groups and Ethnic or Religious Associations to belong to most often.

Findings

The Findings section is divided into four parts. The first summarizes the responses to Democratic and Electoral Process issues and presents the results of the questions related to the indicators mentioned above. The second section presents the survey responses related to the Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions organized by SFCG. The third section summarizes the survey responses related to questions about the media and finally, the fourth section presents the results of the radio and SFCG program listenership data. The responses to the KIIs conducted with Radio Station Managers as part of this study are presented after the data in each of the first three sections followed by a brief comparison of the KII information and the survey findings.

Democratic and Electoral Process

A fact-finding study conducted prior to implementing the project activities (pre-implementation study) indicated that the level of knowledge around the democratic and electoral processes among youth and women was low, particularly in the rural areas. Participants in the study expressed a desire to be informed about the democratic processes in Côte d'Ivoire. When asked about their civic rights and responsibilities, the young people and women interviewed generally knew more about their rights than their responsibilities.

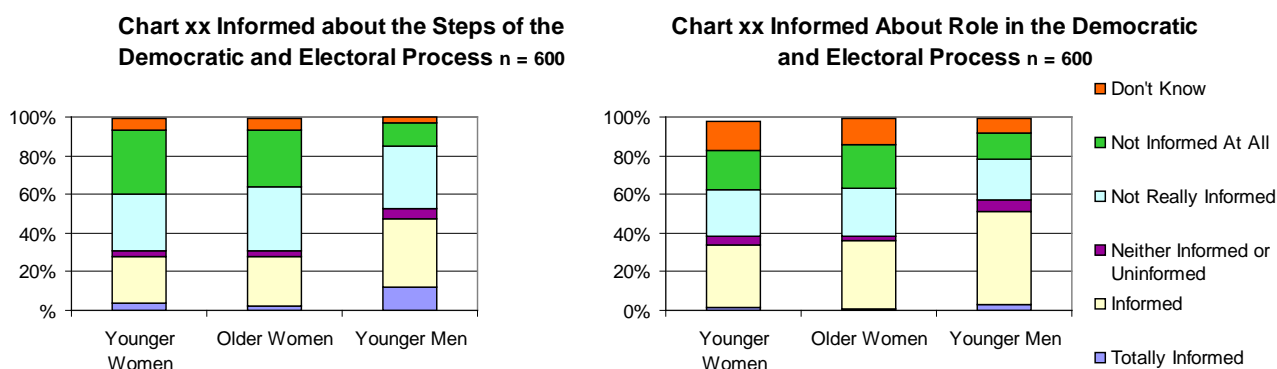
There were differences between women's comments, particularly between older and young women, regarding their perceptions of the electoral process. Many women said that before being able to organize elections, the country needed to arrive at peace, while young people generally considered elections to be an important step that should be implemented quickly. Many young people from different localities identified elections as an opportunity to express their opinions and to choose the leader of the country.

In this final study, respondents were asked again how well informed they were about the democratic and electoral processes. They were asked to demonstrate their knowledge by identifying specific steps in the process. They were also asked how well informed they were about their role within this process and to give examples of their role to demonstrate their knowledge.

Indicator 1 - % of community members, in particular youth (girls and boys) and women in the target regions who say they are sufficiently informed about the steps of the democratic process and their role in this process.

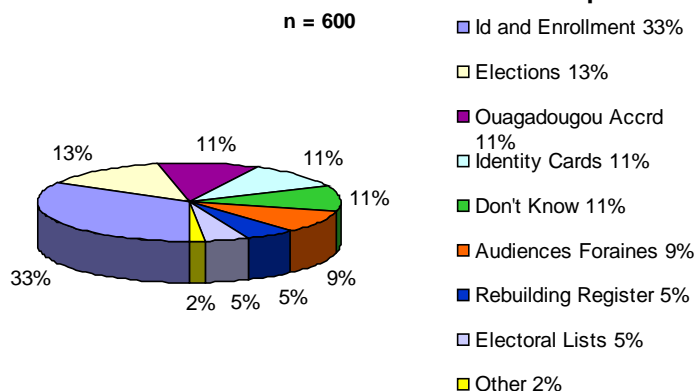
Result: **35% of community members in the target regions said they were somewhat or very informed about the steps in the democratic process.**
41% said they were somewhat or very informed about their role in this process.

The results of this indicator show that, in contrast to the situation prior to project implementation respondents are now more informed of their role in the Democratic and Electoral Process. In fact they know more about their role than they know about the actual steps of the process. Younger Men are more informed than women of any age about the steps and their role. See Charts 6 and 7.



When asked to list specific steps respondents mentioned an average of 2.1 steps each. They mentioned Identification and Enrollment most often (33% of responses, 69% of respondents) followed by Elections (13%, 28%), the Ouagadougou Accord (11%, 23%) and Identity Cards (11%, 22%). Almost a quarter (22%) of respondents did not know of any steps. See Chart 8.

Chart xx Democratic and Electoral Process Steps



Younger Women were more likely to say they did not know of any steps followed by Older Women and Younger Men (28%, 26% 13% of respondents).

When asked about their role in the Democratic and Electoral Process respondents mentioned an average of 2.3 roles each. The most common roles mentioned were to Vote (33% of responses, 74% of respondents), Obtain an Identity Card (13%, 30%), and Obtain a Voter Card / Enroll (13%, 29%). Only a small number (10% of respondents) said they do not know what their role is. See Chart 9.

Chart xx Citizen's Role Before and During Elections

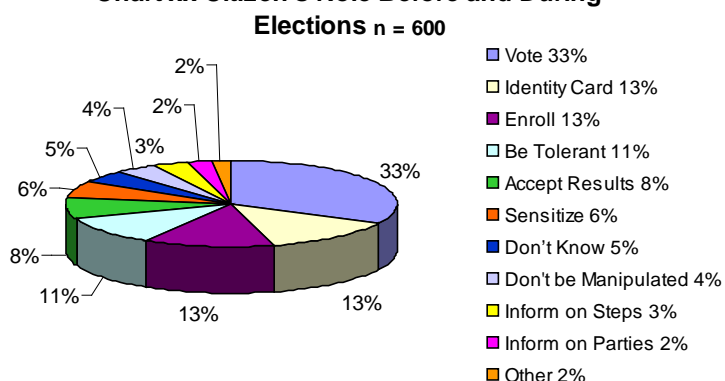
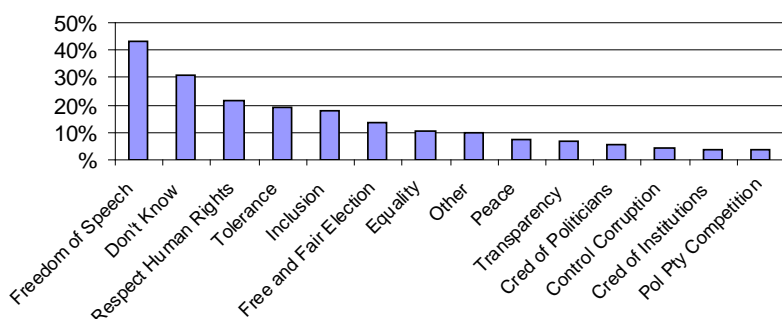


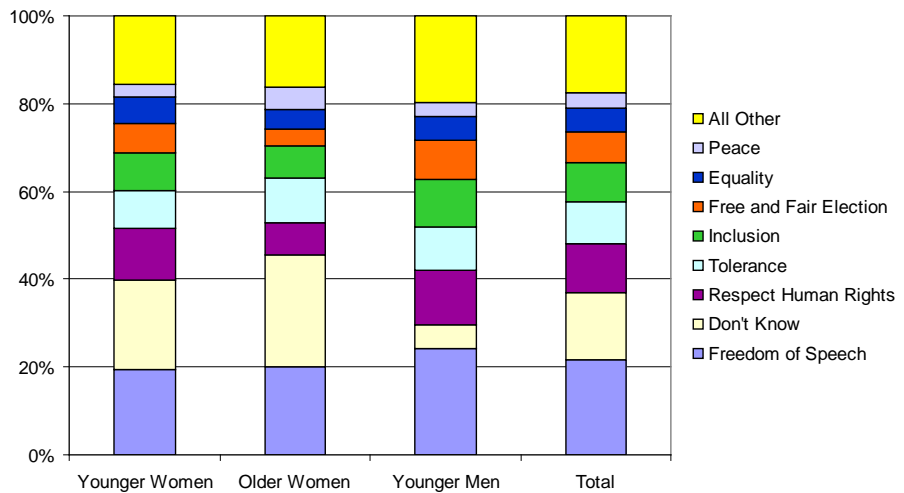
Chart xx Principles of Democracy % of Respondents



Respondents were also asked for their thoughts on the basic principles of democracy. Over two thirds (69%) knew at least one principle. Respondents who knew of at least one mentioned an average of 2.5 principles each. The most common responses were Freedom of Speech (43% of respondents) and Respect for Human Rights (22%). Almost a third (31%) of respondents could not name any principles. See Chart 10.

On average, Younger Men mentioned more principles each (2.4) than either Younger Women (1.5) or Older Women (1.2). The proportion of responses varied as well. Younger Men (61% of respondents) mentioned Freedom of Speech more than Younger Women (37%) or Older Women (32%) and Younger Men (13% of respondents) were less likely to say they Do

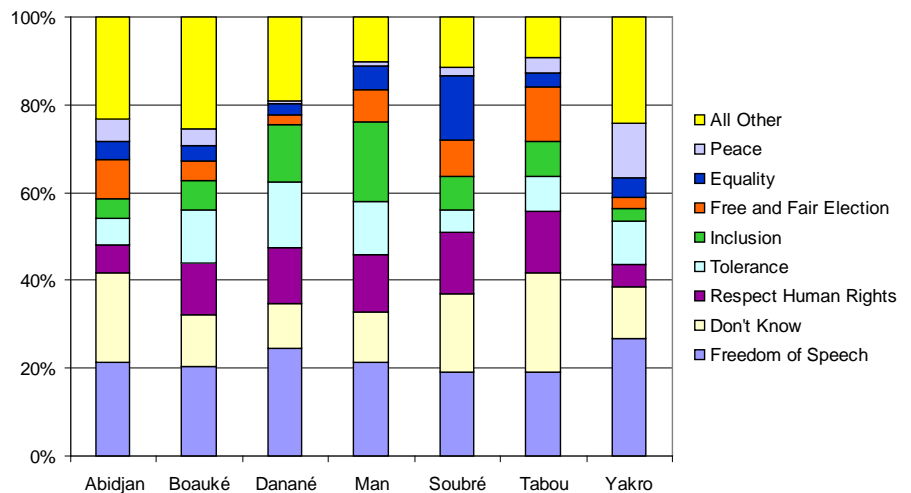
Chart xx Principles of Democracy by Target Group n = 600



Not Know of any principles compared to Younger Women (39%) or Older Women (40%). See Chart 11 for the proportion of all responses for each target group and for all groups together.

Responses by location showed some slight differences. Respondents in Man mentioned more principles on average (2.4 responses) than the other locations and Abidjan (1.3) and Yamoussoukro (1.3) mentioned the least. Respondents in Man (59% of respondents) and Danané (55%) were more likely to mention Freedom of Speech than those in the other locations and respondents in Tabou (45% of respondents), Soubré (37%) and Abidjan (33%) were more likely to say they Do Not Know any principles of democracy. See Chart 12.

Chart xx Principles of Democracy by Ville n = 600



Key Informant Responses

All the Key Informants felt that youth are informed about the Democratic and Electoral Process and their role within the process. They felt that youth are aware of the steps, particularly since they participated in and contributed to the identification process over the past year. Some said that youth are even involved in the policy decision process with government while one Informant suggested that youth have become facilitators of public processes, playing a role in increasing awareness with others.

One Manager said that youth are aware of the steps but do not see the whole picture or necessarily understand the implications of the process. Another Manager said that youth have knowledge but not in-depth knowledge.

Two Informants suggested that youth have been manipulated in the past and used by political parties and politicians. They feel youth are more aware of this as a potential problem. ‘Do not be Manipulated’ was mentioned (unprompted) by a small number (4%) of respondents when asked on the survey about their role in the democratic process.

Informants said that youth are well aware of their role; their awareness came though the crisis that took place. One Manager feels that youth are at the core of main events that happen in the country and stability in the country is largely dependent on youth so they have a very important role to play.

Overall the comments by Key Informants align with the survey responses from the target groups. The Key Informants remarks provided insight into the details of how youth are becoming involved in the democratic process and some of the challenges they face.

Indicator 2 - % of people, in particular youth (male and female) and women in the target regions who feel their voices are listened to by the government.

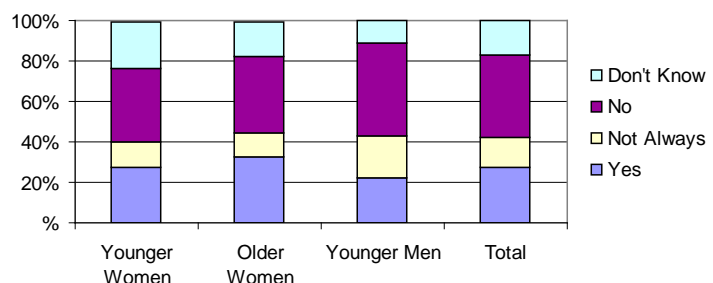
Result: 28% of people feel government listens to their voices

During the pre-implementation study young people and women expressed a desire to participate in the decision making process in their respective communities, since they are usually marginalized from this process. This feeling of alienation came up numerous times throughout the focus groups.

In this final study, over a quarter (28%) of respondents said they feel government listens to their voices and just over half this number again (15%) said the government listens but not always. Almost the same number (17%) said they did not know whether the government listens or not.

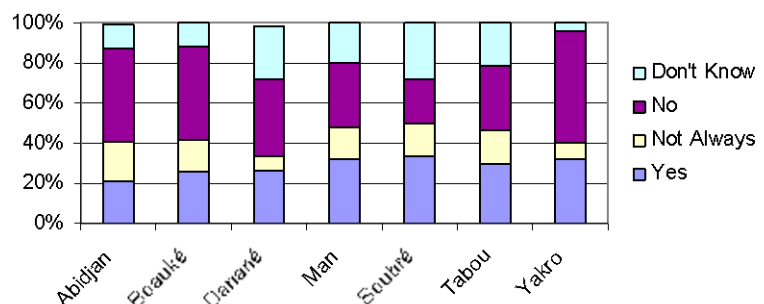
Over a third (40%) feel their voices are not heard but if the responses of those who felt the government listened (Yes and Not Always responses) are combined there are more respondents who think the government listens (43%) than think it does not listen (40%). Older Women were more likely to say they are heard (33%) than Younger Women or Younger Men while Younger Women were more likely to say they did not know if their voices were heard (23%) and Younger Men were more likely to say that their voices were not heard (46%). See Chart 13.

Chart xx The Government Listens to the Voices of Youth and Women n = 600



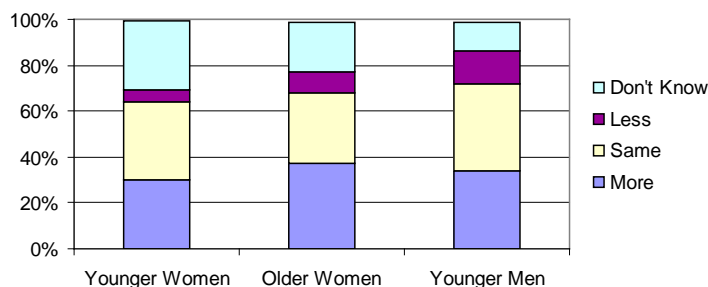
When viewed by location, respondents in Soubré (33% of respondents), Man (32%) and Yamoussoukro (32%) are more likely to say the government listens to their voices while respondents in Yamoussoukro are more likely to say that it does not listen (56%). The reason Yamoussoukro falls into both groups is that respondents in this area were more definite in their responses and were the least likely to select Do Not Know for this question. See Chart 14.

Chart xx The Government Listens to the Voices of Youth and Women n = 600



Over a third of respondents (34%) feel that the government listens to them more than it did a year ago and over two thirds (68%) feel that the government listens more than or the same as it did a year ago. Older Women are more likely to believe that the government listens to them more than it did a year ago (37%) and Younger Women are more likely to say they Do Not Know (30%). See Chart 15.

Chart xx The Government Listens to the Voices of Youth and Women Compared to a Year Ago n = 600



Those who felt the government listens more than it did a year ago were then asked in what way the government notices the problems of youth and women.

The most common response was that the Government is Listening to youth and women, is taking action and establishing programs and employment opportunities for these groups (45% of respondents to this question, 15% of all survey respondents). Respondents also mentioned that Youth and Women are taking action (34%) and Youth and Women are willing to participate in public life (29%). Several respondents specifically mentioned that Community Dialogues (4% of respondents to this question) and Exchange Sessions (3%) were responsible for youth and women to be noticed by the government. See Chart 16.

Chart xx How Are Problems of Youth and Women Noticed by the Government? n = 202

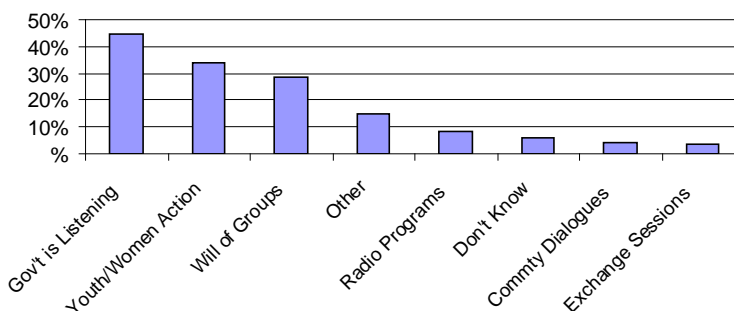
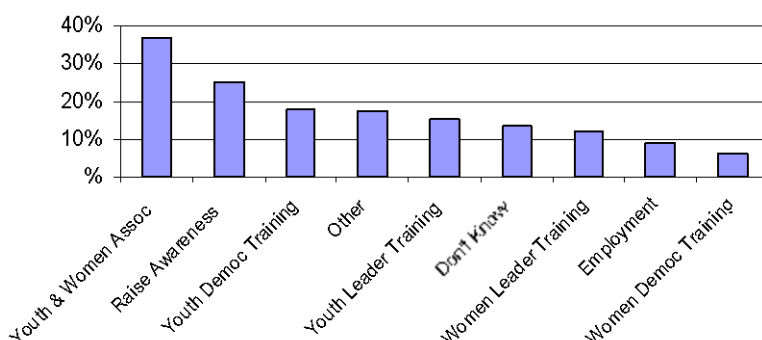


Chart xx What Will Make Youth and Women's Issues More Important to Govt? n = 264



Respondents who said the government listens less than or the same as a year ago were asked what can be done to make the issues unique to youth and women more important to the government. The most common response was to form Youth and Women's Associations (37% of respondents to the question, 16% of all survey respondents) followed by Raise Awareness of the Target Population (25%, 11%). See Chart 17.

Key Informant Responses

All Radio Station Managers felt that the government hears the voices of youth and women although they said this was not true until recently. One Manager said that women still do not have an equal place in society but government is listening to youth more than it did.

Most Managers agreed that women and youth are in a better position today than they were a year ago in terms of being heard. One Manager commented that youth are present “in every sphere of life” especially now that the country is moving toward elections.

Managers mentioned specific radio programs that have been effective in giving youth and women a voice. One Manager said that organizations and support groups have been established, especially for women which has helped them make their voices heard. Another suggested that youth must be engaged in political discussions, on radio or television talk shows.

One Manager mentioned NASA “Nouvelle Académie du Savoir Africain” which is a discussion network set up to increase access to information and training.

Key Informant responses aligned with those from the survey. For example, as might be expected, Informants’ suggestions on how to bring awareness of the problems of youth and women to the attention of the government were largely radio-driven and radio was the fourth most common vehicle mentioned by survey respondents for communicating with government.

Indicator 3 - % of community members who feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions about the democratic process

Result: **64% of community members feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions**

Almost two thirds of respondents (64%) feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions and Younger Men were more likely to say they are encouraged (70%) than women of either age group. See Chart 18.

Those that said they were encouraged to participate were asked what their motivation was for participating. They most frequently said Access to Information (including improving

Chart xx Encouraged to Participate in Discussions on the Democratic and Electoral Process n = 600

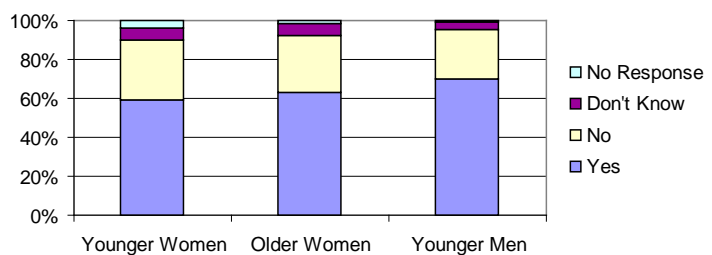
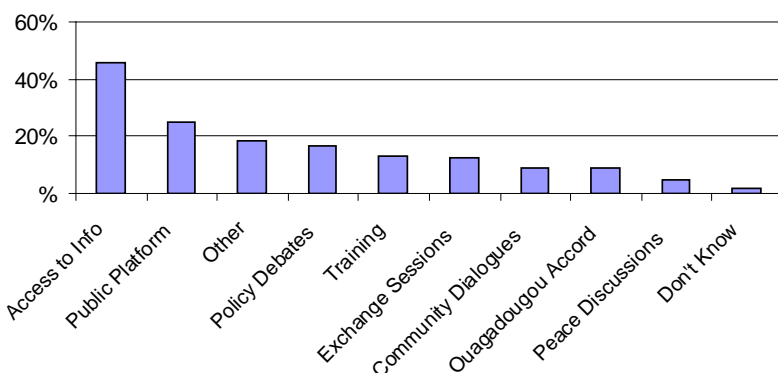


Chart xx How are you Encouraged to Participate in the Democratic and Electoral Process? N = 385



knowledge about democracy, getting more information about the political situation in the country and informing other people in the area) (46% of respondents to the question, 30% of all respondents) and Providing a Platform for Public Discussion (to exchange opinions with people from other political backgrounds) (25% of respondents to the question, 16% of all respondents). A number mentioned that they were encouraged to participate through Exchange

Sessions (8% of all respondents) and Community Dialogues (6% of all respondents). See Chart 19.

Key Informant Responses

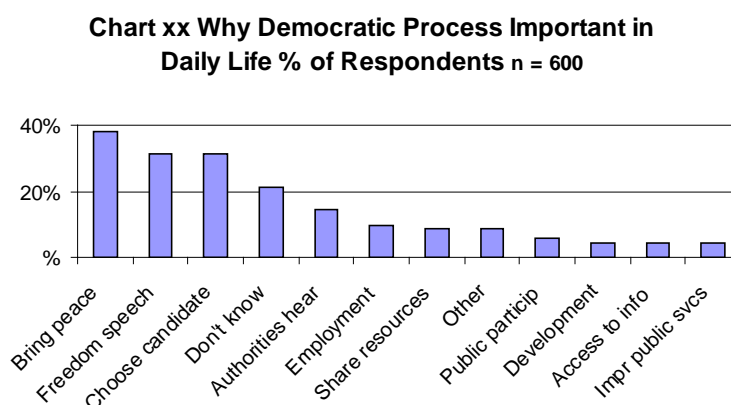
Radio Station Managers mentioned Exchange Sessions, training and sensitization programs as ways to deliver information to youth about their roles and responsibilities in society. When asked what they do to encourage youth participation in discussions most Managers pointed to specific programming or their partnership with SFCG (which provides programming).

These remarks are consistent with the findings of the survey.

Indicator 4 - % of citizens, in particular youth (males and females) and women, who show a satisfactory knowledge of the steps and implications of the democratic process³

Result: **78% of citizens showed a satisfactory knowledge of the implications of the democratic process.**

Over three quarters (78%) of all respondents suggested at least one reason why the democratic process is important for their community. Respondents mentioned an average of 2.4 reasons each with the most common being to Bring Peace (38%), to allow Freedom of Speech (32%) and to allow Freedom to Choose a Candidate (31%). Just over a fifth of respondents said they did not know any reasons or did not respond to the question (22%). See Chart 20.



During the pre-implementation study, participants raised the issue of freedom of expression. They suggested that this freedom is constricted in both urban areas and rural communities although they said that a certain degree of freedom of expression exists among people sharing the same interests. This limited freedom of expression was exemplified by the difficulty the researchers encountered in encouraging participants from Bangolo⁴ to discuss their opinions on various questions in front of participants from different ethnic groups.

In this post-implementation study researchers did not have difficulty getting respondents to answer the questionnaire. Respondents in Man (24% of responses) and Danané (19% of responses) mentioned Freedom of Speech more often than respondents in the other five areas when asked why the democratic process was important for their community.

Key Informant Responses

Although Informants were not asked this question specifically, as mentioned previously, one Manager stated that youth understand the steps of the democratic process but not the implications. While potential and perceived implications could be considered subjective, more than three quarters of survey respondents were able to suggest at least one implication of the democratic process.

³ Knowledge of the steps was covered in Indicator 1. Implications are discussed here.

⁴ As previously stated, Bangolo was included in the pre-implementation study but not in this final study.

Indicator 5 - % of community members, in particular youth and women, who say that they have more confidence in their ability to express their points of view and concerns

Result: **60% of community members say they have more confidence in the ability to express their points of view and concerns.**

Well over half (60%) of respondents indicated that they are more confident than they were a year ago to express their views in public. This result was consistent across all target groups although Younger Women were slightly less likely to say they were more confident (55%) compared to the other two target groups. See Chart 21.

Chart xx Confidence to Express Concerns and Point of View to Others Compared to a Year Ago

n = 600

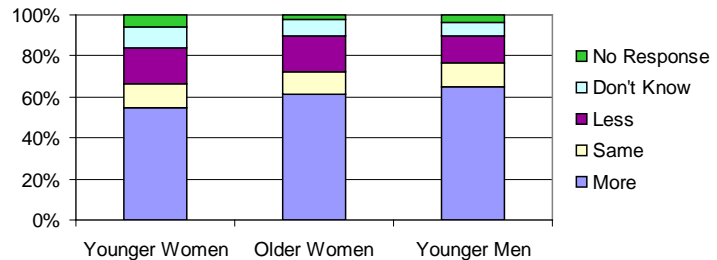
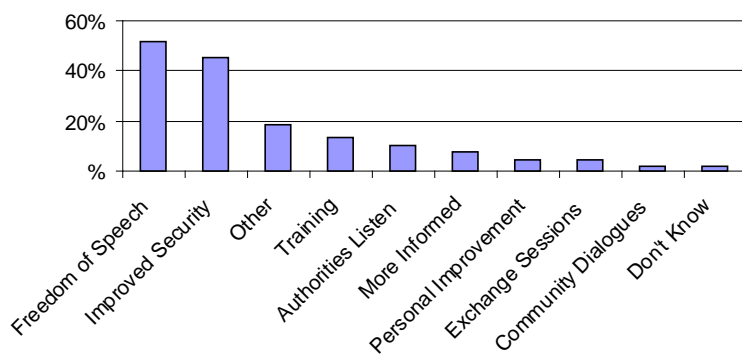


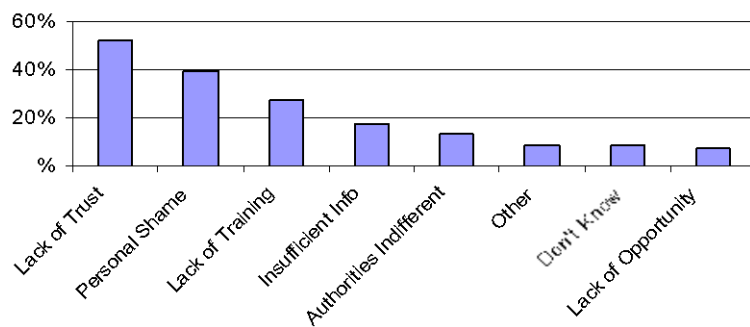
Chart xx Why More Confidence? n = 362



When asked why they had more confidence respondents said there was more Freedom of Speech (52% of respondents who had more confidence) and because Security conditions had improved (45%). Respondents who had more confidence also mentioned Exchange Sessions (4%) and Community Dialogues (2%) as reasons for their confidence. See Chart 22.

When asked why they were less confident respondents said it was due to Lack of Trust (52% of respondents who felt less confident), because of Insecurity or Personal Shame to speak in public (39%) and Lack of Training, Education or Experience in public speaking (28%). See Chart 23.

Chart xx Why Less Confidence? n = 69



Key Informant Responses

Radio Station Managers felt that youth and women were more confident than a year ago and one reason given by more than one Informant was because people feel safer. One Manager said youth feel freer to express themselves because the police will not beat them up any more if they air their views in public.

These comments aligned with the findings of the survey.

Summary

Over a third (35%) of respondents said they felt informed about the steps in the democratic process and even more (41%) said they know what their role is in the process. Younger Men felt much more informed than women of any age about the steps and their role in the democratic process. When

asked to identify steps, respondents most often mentioned Identification and Enrollment (33%). The most common roles mentioned were to Vote (33%), Obtain an Identity Card (13%) and Obtain a Voter Card (13%). More respondents (22%) said they do not know the steps than said they do not know their role (10%). This could be an indication that the target groups feel more confident in understanding their role in the democratic process but require more training and information on the steps of the process.

The concept of Principles of Democracy was more difficult for respondents to verbalize with almost a third of respondents (31%) unable to identify a principle. Younger Men were the least likely to say they did not know any principles (13%) which was significantly fewer than the Do Not Know responses mentioned by Younger Women (37%) or Older Women (32%). Those that were able to identify at least one principle, mentioned Freedom of Speech most often (43%). Younger Men mentioned more principles each (2.4) than either Younger Women (1.5) or Older Women (1.2). From all the locations surveyed, respondents in Tabou (45%), Soubré (37%) and Abidjan (33%) said they did not know any principles more often. More training and information on the Democratic Principles could be indicated here, especially for women and especially in Tabou, Soubré and Abidjan.

More respondents said government listens to their voices (43%) than those that do not believe this is true (40%) but there were some respondents (17%) who said they did not know whether government listens. There were disparities in the results between the target groups. Younger Men were more likely to say the government does not listen to their voices and Younger Women were more likely to say they did not know whether government listens. This could be an indication that Younger Women continue to be less confident in their role in public indicating a need for further training for Younger Women in this area.

Of all the areas surveyed Yamoussoukro (56%) had the highest number of respondents who said the government does not listen to the voices of youth and women.

When asked how well the government listens compared to a year ago, over two thirds of respondents (68%) said the government is listening the same or more. Younger Women (30%) were more likely to say they did not know whether the government listens more, the same or less than a year ago.

Respondents who said the government is listening more were asked how. They said the government is taking action and establishing programs and employment opportunities for the target groups but they also said that the reason the government is listening more is because the target groups are taking action themselves and are more willing to participate in making their problems known to government. In fact, there were more responses for target group initiatives and will (62%) than for government action (45%), an indication that the target groups are taking responsibility for solving their problems.

When asked how to make Youth and Women's issues more important to the government, respondents who said the government is listening less or the same gave responses that put the onus on themselves rather than on the government. The most common response representing over a third of respondents (37%) to this question said that putting youth and women's groups in place would be a solution, a finding which aligns with the demographic that shows that almost half (40%) of the sample belong to an Association. Only a small number (9% of respondents) suggested creating jobs or providing some kind of support to youth and women as an answer.

The majority of respondents (64%) feel encouraged to participate in discussions about the democratic and electoral process because they want to improve their knowledge of democracy, get more information about the political situation in the country and generally be more informed. They also want the opportunity to exchange opinions with people from other political backgrounds.

When asked about the importance of the democratic process in daily life, respondents overwhelmingly (78%) believe it is important and said that it is critical to bring peace, freedom of speech and freedom to choose a candidate to the country. Almost a quarter (22%) of respondents did

not know why the democratic process was important in daily life which indicates a need for more education and training in this area.

More than half of respondents (60%) said they had more confidence than a year ago to express their concerns and point of view to others and pointed to increased Freedom of Speech (52%) in general as the main reason. The improved security situation (45%) also makes them feel safer to speak out in public. Training, Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions were identified as contributors to respondents' confidence levels.

Respondents who were less confident were in the minority (16%). They said that lack of trust (52%) was the main contributor to this reduced confidence. They also mentioned personal shame to speak in public (39%) and lack of training, education or experience in public speaking (28%) as a problem.

Overall the target groups are aware of the importance and steps of the democratic process and their role within it. Younger Women are the least informed or aware, least confident in their role and least likely to participate in discussions. Older Women are aware and believe the government listens to them and are likely to participate in discussions on the democratic process. Young Men are most aware and most confident and most likely to participate in discussions but least likely to feel the government hears or understands their concerns.

Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions

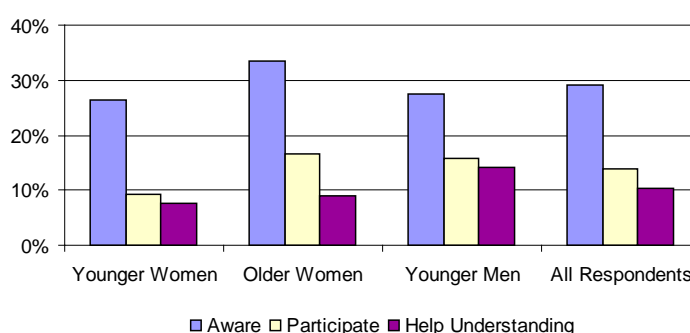
A number of questions were asked about Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions. The research questions were designed to determine whether respondents were aware of these activities, if they had attended either and if they had increased their understanding of the democratic and electoral process because of the activities. In this section the analysis is presented followed by a summary.

The format and objective of the two types of activities are different. Community Dialogues are held with a larger audience (>60 people) and have a question and answer format. Exchange Sessions are designed for a smaller audience (<60 people) and provide an opportunity to address individual concerns. Also, there is a follow up element to Exchange Sessions.

Community Dialogues

Almost a third (29%) of all respondents were aware of the Community Dialogues and, of those that were aware, almost half (47%) had attended. Of those that attended, three quarters (75%) said the Community Dialogue helped their understanding of the democratic process. This represents a tenth (10%) of the total sample.

Chart xx Community Dialogue n = 600

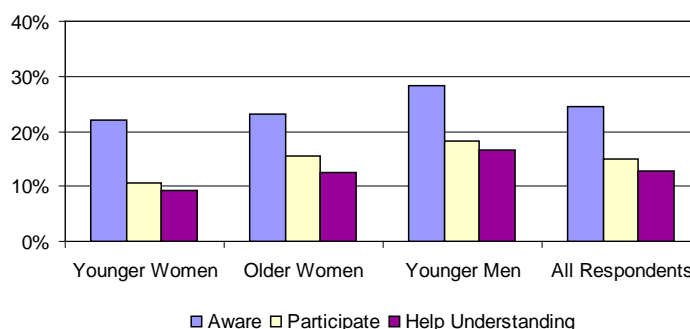


Of the target groups, Older Women were more likely to be aware of (34%) and participate in (17%) Community Dialogues than those in the other target groups but Younger Men were more likely to say the Dialogues had improved their understanding of the democratic process (91%). See Chart 24.

Exchange Sessions

A quarter (25%) of all respondents were aware of the Exchange Sessions and, of those that were aware, well over half (60%) had attended. Of those that attended, most (87%) said the Exchange Sessions helped their understanding of the democratic process. This represents over a tenth (13%) of the total sample.

Chart xx Exchange Sessions n = 600

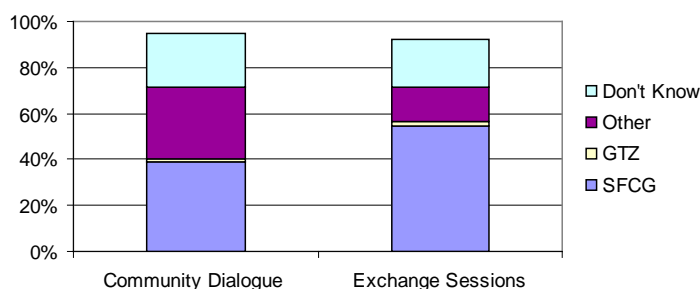


Of the target groups, Younger Men were more likely to be aware of (28%) and participate in (18%) Exchange Sessions than those in the other target groups and Younger Men were also more likely to say the Sessions had improved their understanding of the democratic process (90%). See Chart 25.

Who Organized?

Respondents were asked who organized the Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions. Of those who were aware of these activities, over a third (39%) of respondents

Chart xx Who Organized as % of Those Aware
Dialogue n = 175 Exchange n = 147



said that the Dialogues were organized by SFCG and over half (54%) said the same for Exchange Sessions. Other groups mentioned included NGOs, political parties, government ministries and Associations. See Chart 26.

Unprompted Responses

Respondents mentioned Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions unprompted in response to other questions on the survey. These were asked prior to the specific questions analyzed above. The number of responses for Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Unprompted Mentions of Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions		
	Community Dialogues	Exchange Sessions
Number / % of respondents who participated overall	83 / 14%	89 / 15%
Methods for government to notice the problems of Youth and Women - Number / % of unprompted responses by participants	5 / 6%	3 / 3%
Ways that Youth and Women are encouraged to participate in the Democratic and Electoral process - Number / % of unprompted responses by participants	13 / 16%	24 / 27%
Reasons they are more confident in expressing their point of view to others compared to a year ago - Number / % of unprompted responses by participants	4 / 5%	12 / 13%

The most frequent unprompted response was mentioned by over a quarter (27%) of participants in Exchange Sessions who said the activity encouraged Youth and Women to participate in the democratic and electoral process. The second most frequent response was from Community Dialogue participants who said the same about Community Dialogues (16%).

Key Informant Responses

Radio Station Managers were aware of the Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions but not all had attended. About half had attended representing the radio station to gather information for a story to report on the radio. Managers mentioned Dialogues and Exchanges organized by SFCG as well as those arranged by other organizations. They all felt the Dialogues and Exchanges were useful although this was only an uneducated guess on the part of half of the Informants and not necessarily from first hand experience. They felt that any time people are put in a learning situation of some kind then they must learn something. These comments align with the survey results.

Summary

There was a greater awareness of Community Dialogues (29%) than there was of Exchange Sessions (25%). A greater proportion of those who were aware attended the Exchange Sessions (60% vs 47% for Community Dialogues). Respondents who attended Exchange Sessions said they increased their understanding of the democratic process more often than those who attended Community Dialogues (87% vs 75%). Overall, Exchange Sessions were slightly more effective than Community Dialogues but both were very affective in increasing understanding.

SFCG was identified as the organization that coordinated Community Dialogues (39%) and Exchange Sessions (54%) by more of those who were aware of these activities.

Young men who are typically more informed and more confident about their knowledge of the democratic process reported that they increased their understanding out of the Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions more frequently than the other target groups. This could be for a number of reasons:

- Younger Men could have a propensity for learning that does not exist with the other two target groups given that Younger Men in this sample are more educated
- Younger Men may have more confidence to attend public forums and acknowledge that they want to know more

- Younger Men may have more time than the other two groups since this is the largest proportion of unemployed respondents fell in this target group
- The design, format, approach and/or learning techniques employed in Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions could be more suited to Younger Men.

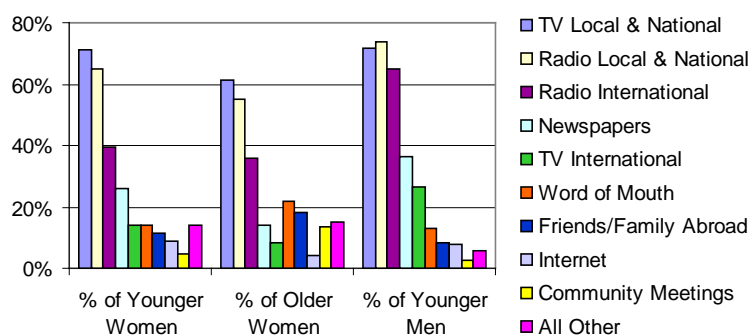
Media

In this section the Media questions of the Survey will be discussed including media sources, trust levels of these sources and Democracy and Governance in the media. This analysis will be followed by a summary of the findings.

Information Sources and Trust

The most common source of information for news about what is going on in Côte d'Ivoire reported by respondents was Local and National Television (68% of respondents) followed by Local and National Radio (65%). Younger Men was the only group to mention Local and National Radio more often than Local and National Television (74% vs 72% of Younger Men).

Chart xx Sources by Target Group n = 600



International Radio (47% of respondents) was the information source mentioned third most often followed by Newspapers (26%) and International Television (17%). See Chart 27.

Respondents said the Internet (56%) and Community Meetings (54%) were the sources that they Trust Completely most often, followed by International Television (49%), International Radio (49%), Local Television (45%) and Local Radio (42%). When Trust Completely and Trust Somewhat results are combined, Community Meetings (83%) are the most trusted source followed by the Internet (80%), International TV (75%) and Local and National Television and Radio (both 74%). Word of Mouth is the least trusted source with less than a quarter of respondents saying they can Trust this source Completely or Somewhat (22%). See Charts 28 and 29.

Chart xx Trust Levels of Top 5 Sources of Information n = 600

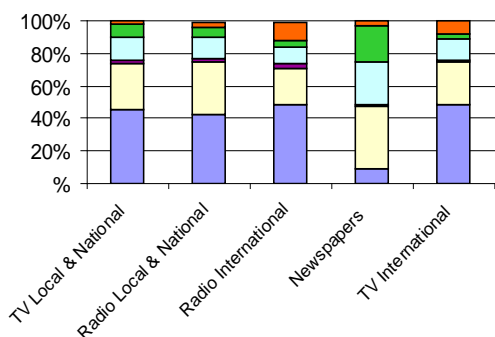
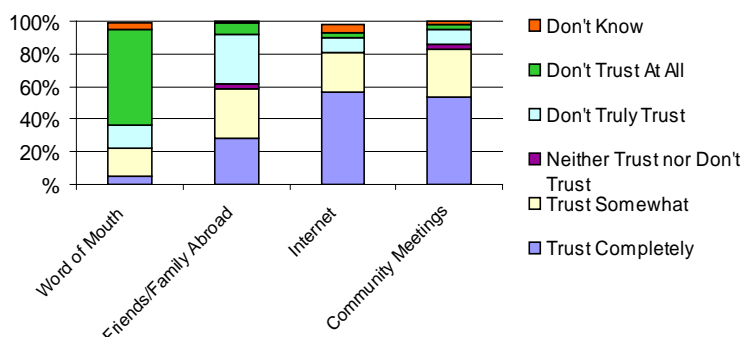


Chart xx Trust Levels of Bottom 4 Sources of Information n = 600



Key Informant Responses

Radio Station Managers were asked their view of what people believe to be the most trusted information sources in the country. The responses varied widely and are summarized in Table 3 below. Some Managers differentiated between private and government radio while others made the distinction between local, national and international radio and television.

Key Informants appear to be out of touch with what the public believes to be their trusted information sources. They failed to mention the Internet or Community Meetings, which were the top two most

trusted sources mentioned by survey respondents. It is possible that Informants misinterpreted the question since their responses aligned with the most **common** sources mentioned by respondents.

Table 3 Key Informants' Ranking of the Most Trusted Information Sources for Youth and Women						
Informant # *	Ranked 1 st	Ranked 2 nd	Ranked 3 rd	Ranked 4 th	Ranked 5 th	Ranked 6 th
1	Nat'l radio	Nat'l TV				
2	Int'l radio	Local radio	Local TV			
3	Private radio	Int'l radio	Gov't radio	Newspapers		
4	TV	Newspapers	Radio	Internet		
5	Local radio	Nat'l radio	Int'l radio	Nat'l TV	Int'l TV	Newspapers
6	Radio	Nat'l TV	Newspapers			

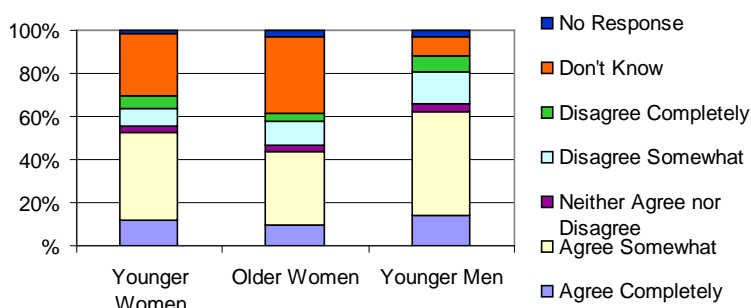
* Not all Key Informants ranked the information sources they mentioned so not all Informants are listed here.

Democracy and Governance

The previous section of the Findings presented respondents' perspectives on the Democratic and Electoral Process and their awareness of it. Respondents were also asked questions about the Media and the information it communicates about Democracy and Governance. These responses are reported in this section.

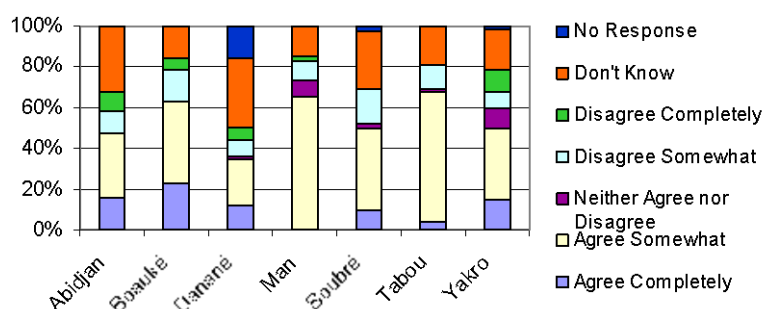
Respondents were asked to comment on the statement, "The media talks about questions related to Democracy and Governance". Over half (53%) of respondents said they Agree Completely or Somewhat with the statement. Almost a quarter of the respondents said they Do Not Know (24%) if the media talks about Democracy and Governance. The largest group that did not know was Older Women where over one third (35%) said they Do Not Know whether the Media speaks on questions relating to Democracy and Governance. See Chart 30.

Chart xx The Media Speaks On Questions Relating to Democracy and Governance n = 600



The responses to this question were also analyzed by location. Respondents in Tabou were most likely to say the Media covers Democracy and Governance (68% of respondents agreed completely or somewhat) and respondents in Danané (35%) were least likely. There were also quite a few respondents in Danané (16%) who did not answer the question. Respondents in Danané (33%), Abidjan (32%) and Soubre (28%) were most likely to say they Do Not Know if the Media speaks about Democracy and Governance. See Chart 31.

Chart xx The Media Speaks On Questions Relating to Democracy and Governance n = 600



Participants were asked if they were satisfied with the information they receive from the media on the Democratic Process. Overall, less than half of respondents (41%) were satisfied. Younger Women (37%) were the least satisfied of all target groups by a small margin. One quarter (25%) of Older Women said they Do Not Know if they are satisfied. See Chart 32.

Chart xx Satisfied With Information Received Through the Media on the Democratic Process
n = 600

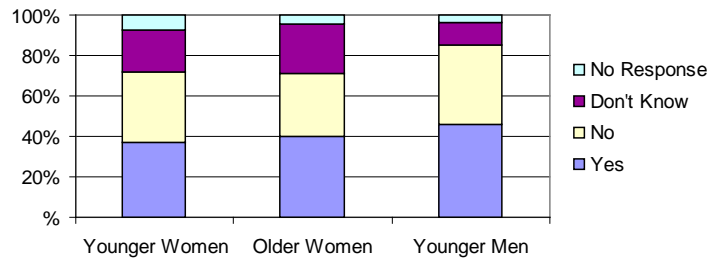
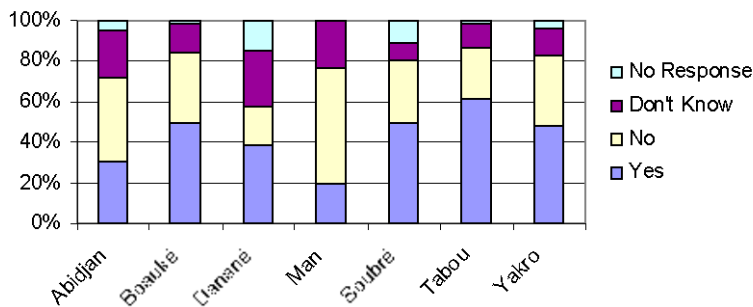


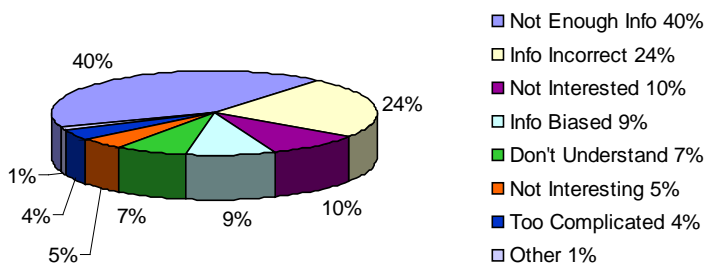
Chart xx Satisfied with Information From Media on Democratic Process n=600



When the data was analyzed by location, respondents in Tabou (61% of respondents) were the most satisfied of all the locations. This response aligns with the findings in Chart 31 above where respondents in Tabou were the most likely to say the media covers Democracy and Governance. Tabou residents trust local and national radio (91% combined Trust

Somewhat and Completely) and local and national television (90%) significantly more than any other locations. See Chart 33.

Chart xx Why Not Satisfied With Info Received From Media on Democratic Process? n = 207

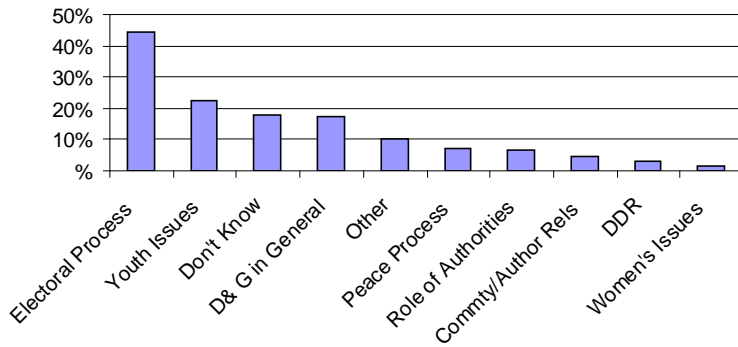


Respondents who were not satisfied with Media coverage of Democracy and Governance were asked why. Most (40% of responses, 47% of respondents to this question) said that they did not receive enough information followed by a feeling that the information was incorrect (24%, 27%) and an admitted lack of interest (10%, 11%). See Chart 34.

When analyzed by target group the results are fairly evenly distributed with two exceptions: Younger Women were more likely to say they were not interested in the subject and Younger Men were more likely to say the information was biased or partisan.

All respondents were asked on which subjects they wanted more information on the Democratic Process. The most common response was Electoral Process (45% of respondents). Also mentioned were issues related to Youth including employment (22%) and Democracy and Governance in general (17%). Almost one fifth of respondents (18%) said they Do Not Know any subjects they wanted more information on. See Chart 35.

Chart xx On What Subject Do You Want More Info on the Democratic Process? n = 600



When analyzed by target group, Younger Men wanted more information about all subjects, Younger Women (20%) and Older Women (26%) were more likely than Younger Men (7%) to say they Do Not Know what subjects they wanted to know more about and Older Women (11%) wanted to know more about peace, the peace process and reconciliation.

Summary

In the pre-implementation study, the target populations said they preferred programs that allowed them to interact with the presenters so that they can ask clarification questions; examples include the Parliament, agoras, interactive theater, and video screenings that help to explain the democratic and electoral processes. Perhaps it is not surprising then that Community Meetings including Town Halls, Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions emerged as the most trusted source of information for survey respondents (83%) as these meetings give an opportunity for feedback, only found to some degree in other local media.

In the pre-implementation study, focus group participants said that they generally listen to the radio to stay in touch with their environment. They said that they have access to at least one radio per locality. Many other sources of information were also mentioned, including television, newspapers, the Internet, and word of mouth. In general, a large number of people indicated that they count on the radio to stay informed, unless the radio show in question has the tendency to manipulate information. It appears in this final study that the use of radio remains strong, as local and national radio was the second most commonly cited information source (65%) after local and national television (68%).

It appears that the Media does cover questions about Democracy and Governance (D&G) but almost a quarter of respondents are not sure about this (24%). Respondents are satisfied (41%) with the information they receive on the subject, although almost as many say they are dissatisfied (35%) and a fifth (19%) said they do not know if they are satisfied.

The wide range of satisfaction levels could be because radio programming is not consistent across all locations – perhaps there are quality variations in local programming which could explain this difference. It might be interesting to take a closer look at local media – radio as well as others – to determine if there is a variation in quality. The range of satisfaction levels could also be due to different expectation levels of respondents, an element that was not studied in this research.

The reasons respondents say they are dissatisfied is mostly because there is just not enough information (40% of responses) or they believe the information is incorrect or biased (33%) or because they are just not interested in the subject (10%). They want to know more about electoral process (45%) and youth issues (22%) except for Older Women who are interested in information on peace, the peace process and reconciliation (11%).

The results for Danané are slightly irregular in that respondents are least likely to say the media covers D&G questions (35%), they are among locations where respondents answered Do Not Know most often (33%) and quite a few respondents in Danané did not answer the question (16%) at all. Danané respondents were more satisfied (39%) than dissatisfied (19%) with information from the media on the democratic process although more than a quarter (28%) said they do not know if they

are satisfied. Those respondents who were dissatisfied said it was for the same reasons as respondents in all other locations mentioned (not enough information, incorrect information, and respondents not interested) although respondents in Danané did not say the information was biased.

The only obvious unusual feature to explain these results is that Danané is the only location where radio listenership is concentrated on one radio station - ONUCI (97% of respondents). Danané respondents reported a slightly higher than average trust in local and national radio (82% vs 74%) so a lack of trust of local media is not likely the reason respondents responded 'Do Not Know' so frequently to the media and Democracy and Governance questions. Perhaps it could be a need to protect their local media or because they did not understand the questions being asked.

In the pre-implementation study, the target groups felt that they weren't sufficiently informed on the decisions made by the government on a variety of subjects. For example, they wanted information on the peace negotiations between the government and the *Forces Nouvelles* in Ouagadougou. It seems from the results of the final study that this need still exists, at least within the Older Women target group.

Radio Listening Habits and Programs

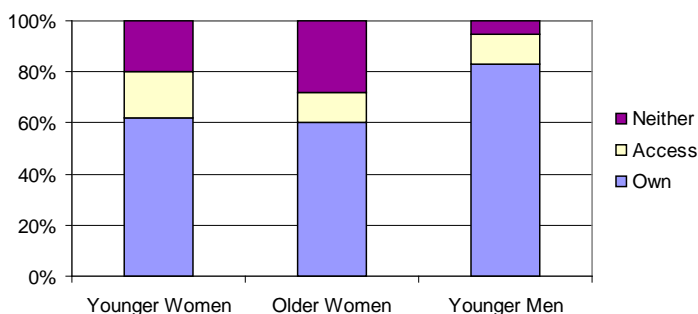
Respondents' radio listening habits will be presented in this section along with listenership data on SFCG radio programs followed by a summary.

Radio Ownership

Respondents were asked if they owned a radio, or had access⁵ to a radio. Over two thirds (69%) of respondents own a radio and almost half of those who do not own a radio have access to one (43% of non-owners). This means that most respondents (82%) said they either owned or had access to a radio.

Younger Men (83%) reported owning a radio more often than the other two target groups (both 61%). Younger Women (18%) relied on access to radio through others more than Younger Men (12%) or Older Women (11%). Older Women (28%) were most unlikely to own or have access to a radio. See Chart 36.

Chart xx Radio Ownership n = 600



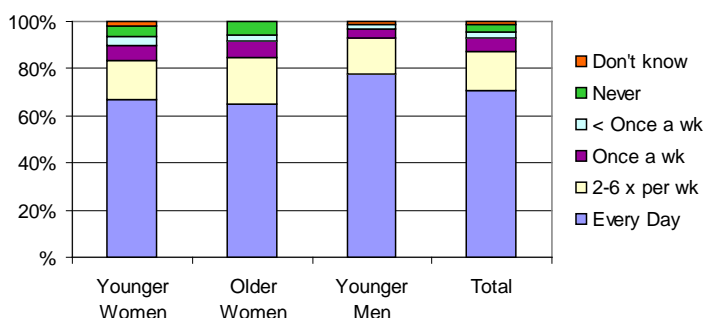
Respondents who relied on others for access to radio were asked whose radio they listened to. The most common responses were radios belonging to family (37% of those who relied on others for access), neighbours (27%) and friends (24%).

People that did not own or have access to a radio through others were asked what the barriers were to radio listening. Respondents most frequently said that owning a radio was too expensive (29% of people who neither owned nor had access through others), they did not have time for listening to the radio (26%) or they weren't interested in radio (17%).

Radio Listening

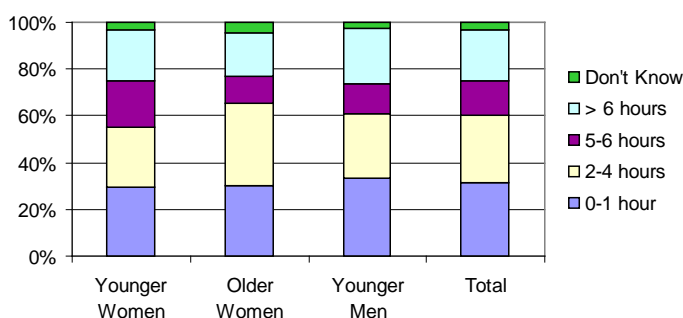
Of respondents who listen, Younger Men listen with the highest frequency (78% listen every day or almost every day) while Younger Women (67% listen every day or almost every day) and Older Women listen slightly less frequently (65% listen every day or almost every day). Only a few respondents never listen who own or have access to a radio (3%). See Chart 37.

Chart xx Frequency of Radio Listening n = 494



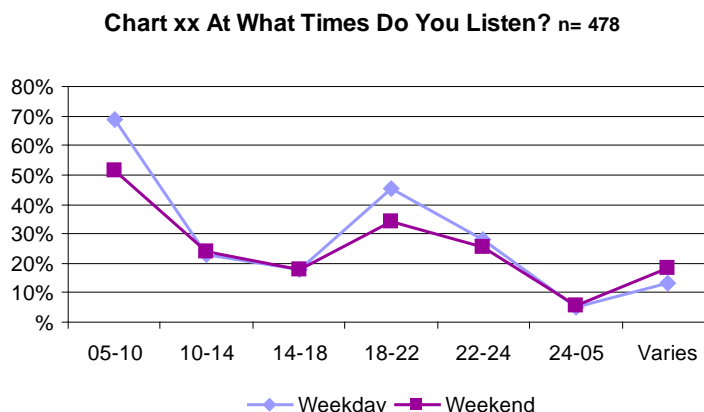
Respondents were also asked on average how long they listen to the radio at any one time. The results are fairly consistent across target groups with most reporting either 0-1 hour listening sessions (31%) or 2-4 hour listening sessions (29%). See Chart 38.

Chart xx Duration of Radio Listening n = 478



⁵ Having access is defined as listening to another's radio.

Respondents were asked at what times they usually listen to the radio on weekdays and on weekends. Listening times on weekdays and weekend days are similar although slightly more respondents listen in the early morning and evening on weekdays. The most common listening time is from 05h00 to 10h00 on weekdays (69% of listeners) and on weekends (51% of listeners). A number of listeners said the time they listen varies on weekdays (13%) and on weekends (18%). See Chart 39.



Finally, respondents were asked where they listen to radio most often. Most respondents (87%) listen at home with the remaining responses divided between work (5%), at parent’s house (3%) or at friend’s house (3%).

Radio Stations and Programs

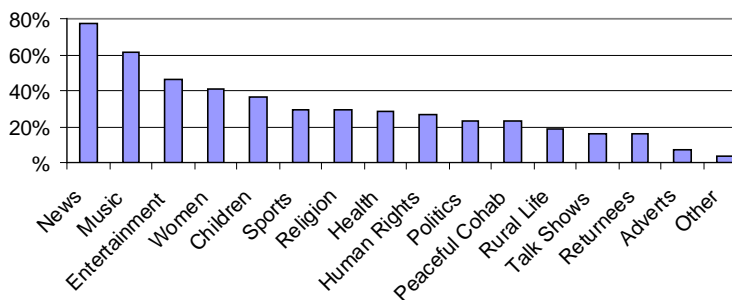
Radio Listeners tuned in a wide range of stations. Table 4 summarizes all the radio stations mentioned showing the percentage of total radio listeners who mentioned each station and the percentage of radio listeners in each location. The local stations that appear to have high listenership are Nawa Soubré (88% of local listeners), Radio Phare (75%) and Radio Man (61%).

Table 4 Radio Stations n = 478								
Radio Station	% of All Radio Listeners	Abidjan	Bouaké	Danané	Man	Soubré	Tabou	Yamoussoukro
National Stations								
ONUCI	61%	27%	79%	97%	93%	5%	79%	72%
Côte d'Ivoire (called RTI)	22%	25%	6%	3%	42%	27%	30%	17%
Fréquence 2	5%	18%	2%			2%		9%
International Stations								
RFI	14%	31%	26%	3%	1%	6%	2%	13%
BBC	6%	6%	10%	3%		8%	2%	15%
Local Stations								
Nawa Soubré	12%					88%		
Phare	10%					3%	75%	
Man	9%				61%			
Other	5%	14%	8%		6%	2%		
Voix du Bas Cavally	5%						38%	
Jam FM	5%	11%	2%					17%
Nationale Catholique	4%	18%						
Guyiné Soubré	3%		3%			20%		
Nostalgie	3%	10%	3%					2%
Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	3%	1%	3%					17%
Espoir	3%	7%						8%
Ivoire FM	2%		16%					
Yopougon	2%	7%						
Etoile Danané	1%		2%	7%				
Do Not Know	1%	1%	2%	2%				4%

Listeners were asked to identify the types of programs they listen to on the radio and were prompted with a list. Listeners identified an average of 4.8 program types each, with the most popular being News (77% of listeners) and Music (62%). Over one third of listeners mentioned Women’s Programs

Chart xx Types of Programs Listened To
% of Listeners n = 478

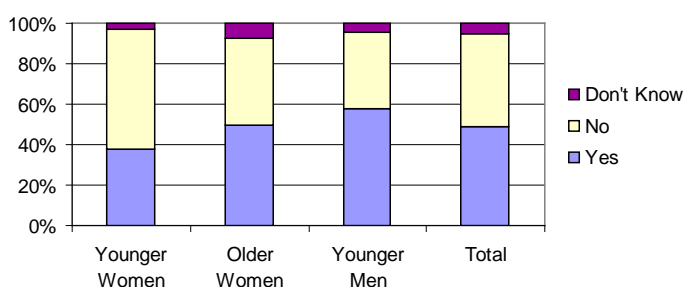
(41% of listeners) and Children's Programs (36%) but programs covering current social issues were further down the list in popularity. See Chart 40.



Listeners were asked for their preferred radio listening language. An overwhelming majority (86% of listeners) prefers programming in French. The pre-implementation study suggested that Older Women preferred programming in local languages and this proved to be the case in this final study as well. Over one quarter of Older Women radio listeners (27% of Older Women listeners) said they prefer programming in Local Languages as compared with Younger Women (10%) and Younger Men (6%).

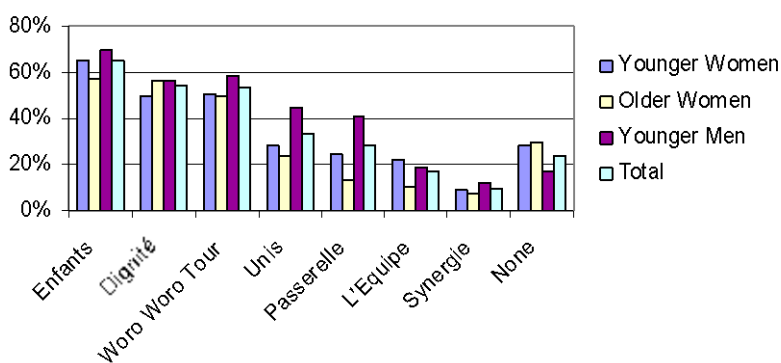
Listeners were asked if they had heard a conflict resolution radio program on the radio. They were not given a definition of what a conflict resolution program is and were not specifically prompted with any program names. Almost half (49% of listeners) said they had heard such a program. Younger Women (38%) were least likely to say they had heard a conflict resolution program and Younger Men (57%) were most likely to say they had. Several Older Women (7% of listeners) said they did not know if they had heard a conflict resolution program. See Chart 41.

Chart xx Heard a Conflict Resolution Radio Program? n = 478



Listeners were prompted with the names of seven radio programs and asked if they had ever listened to them. Listeners said they had heard an average of 2.6 of the programs each.

Chart xx SFCG Radio Program Listenership n = 478



Over three quarters of listeners (76%) had heard at least one of the programs. The most-heard program was *Enfants en Action* (65% of listeners) followed by *Dignité des Femmes* (54%) and *Woro Woro Tour* (53%).

The frequency with which the programs were mentioned was fairly consistent across all target groups except that Younger Men reported having heard of all the programs slightly more than either Younger Women or Older Women. See Chart 42.

Over three quarters (76%) of radio listeners have heard at least one of the SFCG programs!

Summary

Most respondents either own (69%) or rely on others for access (14%) to a radio. Those who rely on others listen to radios owned by family (37%), neighbors (27%) or friends (24%). For those few who do not own or have access to a radio, the most common reasons they gave were the cost (29%), no time (26%) and no interest (17%).

Most listeners are tuned into a radio every day or almost every day (71% of listeners). Younger Men are the most frequent radio listeners (78%) and Older Women (65%) are the least frequent listeners and are most likely of the three target groups to never listen (6%).

Listening times on Weekdays and Weekend days are similar and 05h00 - 10h00 is the most popular listening time (69% of listeners on weekdays, 51% of listeners on weekends). Most respondents said they listen to the radio at home (87%) most of the time.

ONUCI (61%) and Radio Côte d'Ivoire (RTI) (22%) were the most frequently mentioned stations, listened to in the past six months by respondents in all areas surveyed. The most popular stations listened to in one district only were Nawa Soubré (88% of Soubré listeners), Radio Phare (75% of Tabou listeners), and Radio Man (61% of Man listeners).

News (77%) and Music (62%) are the most popular programming with the survey respondents who said they enjoy many types of programs. Programs covering current social issues were further down the list in terms of popularity compared with Women's programs, Children's programs, Sports and Entertainment. The majority of listeners (86%) prefer programming in French.

Almost half of listeners (49%), unprompted, reported listening to a Conflict Resolution radio program. When prompted with the names of seven SFCG radio programs, listeners reported hearing an average of 2.6 of the programs each. The most commonly known program was *Enfants en Action* (65% of listeners). Over three quarters of listeners (76%) had heard at least one of the programs. This is a fairly significant reach.

Conclusion

Based on these findings it would appear that the activities undertaken in the EIDHR project achieved results with the target populations in Côte d'Ivoire. Respondents from all three target groups reported an understanding of the steps of the democratic process and their role within the process and were able to articulate the steps and roles through examples.

Respondents said that government listens to their voices more than it did a year ago. They believe primarily this is through the initiatives of youth and women who are taking responsibility for solving their own problems.

They understand the importance of the democratic process in everyday life. They are more confident to voice their concerns and opinions in public and suggest this is because there is now more freedom of speech and because the country is safer.

Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions appear to have been successful in improving understanding of the democratic process, especially for Younger Men. Community meetings were identified as the second most trusted source of information (after Internet), which would suggest that this approach should be continued as a way of involving and informing youth and women.

In general the differences between the three target groups appear to be minor. Younger Women appear to be slightly less confident, less aware and perhaps less interested in their role in the democratic process than their male counterparts. Older Women are not as educated and do seem to be informed but not as willing or able to participate in the process.

Although the media covers questions about Democracy and Governance, it appears that it could be doing more and ensuring that the information is correct and unbiased.

Respondents were great radio listeners and are interested in all types of programming. Over two thirds of respondents have heard at least one SFCG program, a result which suggests that these programs are delivering content that is of interest to the target population.

Expected Results

In terms of achieving the expected results of the project, the survey revealed the following:

1. Increased availability of diversified information around the democratic process

Respondents said the media delivered information about the process and are aware of and have heard the SFCG programs being broadcast.

2. Communication reinforced in a way that encourages discussion and participation of all actors; including marginalized groups

Youth and women feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions and they have more confidence in their ability to do so.

3. Better understanding among citizens, in particular youth (young men and young women) and women, of the steps of the democratic process as well as their rights and responsibilities

Youth and Women in the three target groups all said they increased their knowledge of the democratic process steps and their role within the process and were able to articulate these steps and roles.

4. Local (media, local partners, citizens) conflict management capacities reinforced

Radio listeners for the most part said they had listened to a Conflict Resolution radio program and more than two thirds had said they heard at least one SFCG radio program. These programs are delivered on ONUCI as well as on partner radio stations.

5. Creation of an alternative voice in the media

Radio Station Managers were aware of and could articulate the issues of youth and women. They had insight into communication methods and solutions to some of the challenges facing youth with respect to their relationship with the government.

6. Capacities of local radios are reinforced to promote information and dialogue on issues related to the democratic electoral process

Youth and women respondents feel government hears their voices and it does so more than it did a year ago, primarily because of action taken by the target groups themselves.

7. A larger portion of the population is engaging in the development of the democracy

Community Meetings including Community Dialogues, Exchange Sessions and Trainings were the number one trusted source by participants. Respondents were aware of the activities and participated and, while the overall number of participants was low, those that did participate increased their understanding of the democratic process.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Project Logframe

PROJECT LOGFRAME			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
Global Objective	Contribute to a an inclusive and non-violent democratic election process in Cote d'Ivoire	% increase in the voter participation rate in different elections, in particular among women and youths	National and international electoral observation reports
		Reduction of risk of tensions and violence in the implementation of the democratic electoral process	Internal reports from SFCG and from national and international partners on the situation in the communities
Specific Objectives	1) To support the development of local structures that serve as platforms allowing multiple voices to be heard and to participate in civic and electoral education	# of local radios and # of civil society initiatives that favor objective diversified information as well as social dialogue around the democratic electoral process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal activity reports from SFCG and project partners Project partner surveys administered to civil society and target groups
	2) Reinforce citizens' informed participation in the electoral process, particularly among youth and women	Indicator 1 % of community members, in particular youth (girls and boys) and women in the target regions who say they are sufficiently informed about the steps of the democratic process and their role	Radio programming evaluation
		Indicator 2 % of people, in particular youth (girls and boys) and women in the target regions who feel their voices are listened to	Listeners' feedback about radio programs
Expected Results	1. Increased availability of diversified information around the democratic process	# of radio programs and civic awareness initiatives delivering objective information on the democratic process	Evaluation reports of radio programs from local radio stations and SFCG
	2. Communication reinforced in a way that encourages discussion and participation of all actors; including marginalized groups	Indicator 3 % of community members who feel they are encouraged to participate in discussions about the democratic process.	Activity reports from civil society partners

PROJECT LOGFRAME

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
Expected Results Continued	3. Better understanding among citizens, in particular youth (boys and girls) and women, of the steps of the democratic process as well as their rights and responsibilities	Indicator 4 % of citizens, in particular youth (girls and boys) and women, who show a satisfactory knowledge of the steps and implications of the democratic process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target community and population surveys • Returning listeners through radio programming
	4. Local (media, local partners, citizens) conflict management capacities reinforced	# of radio programs and local initiatives that favor analysis, information and dialogue for the management of specific conflicts and issues in their areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory evaluation with personnel from local radio stations • Evaluation reports from training sessions
	5. Creation of an alternative voice in the media		
	6. Capacities of local radios are reinforced to promote information and dialogue on issues related to the democratic electoral process	Indicator 5 % of community members, in particular youth and women, who say that they have more confidence in their ability to express their points of view and concerns	
	7. A larger portion of the population is engaging in the development of the democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of personnel from local radio stations who feel they have a better understanding of, and are better equipped to contribute to the democratic electoral process Indicator 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth (girls and boys) and women who contribute to the civic education and electoral observation efforts 	

Appendix 2 Survey Questionnaire

Consentement éclairé: formulaire à remplir pour toute enquête entamée

				ID	
N° de l'enquête		N° de l'enquêteur			
Nom de l'enquêteur		Date (j/m/a)	/	/	09
Région		Début de l'interview			
Ville		Fin de l'interview			
Village		Verifié par			

Bonjour, je m'appelle ----- et je travaille au nom de Search for Common Ground

Nous faisons une étude relative à la gouvernance et à la démocratie aussi bien qu'aux sources d'informations de la population. Si vous acceptez, nous aimerions vous poser quelques questions liées à ce que vous connaissez en matière de la gouvernance et de la démocratie et sur vos sources d'informations.

Les résultats de cette étude feront l'objet d'un rapport qui sera mis à la disposition du public et ce rapport fournira davantage d'informations sur la gouvernance et la démocratie.

Votre participation à cette enquête est volontaire et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à une question quelconque ou à toutes les questions. Votre nom ne sera pas mentionné dans le rapport. Nous espérons que vous participiez à cette enquête et que vous répondiez aux questions avec franchise comme vos contributions sont très utiles.

Nous poserons les mêmes questions aux gens de régions et communautés différentes en Cote d'Ivoire. Quand l'enquête sera terminée, nous prenons toutes les réponses et nous les gardons de façon confidentielle, dans un endroit sûr. Vous pouvez avoir les résultats définitifs en nous contactant.

Notre discussion prendra entre 10 et 20 minutes. En ce moment, est-ce que vous voulez me poser des questions à propos de l'enquête ? Pouvons-nous commencer l'entretien ?

L'heure début

SI NON, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW. SI OUI, METTEZ L'HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW ET CONTINUEZ.

Merci pour votre temps et votre disponibilité. D'abord j'aimerais poser quelques questions sur vous-même.

Questions Démographiques

A1	Sexe	1	Masculin	A2	Age?	1	18-25
		2	Féminin			2	26-35
A3	Pouvez-vous lire ou écrire?	1	Oui	Ans	3	36-45	
		2	Non		4	46-59	

A4 Quel est le plus haut niveau d'éducation que vous avez atteint?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Je n'ai jamais été à l'école
2	Un peu d'école primaire
3	Niveau primaire complet
4	Un peu d'école professionnelle / technique
5	Niveau professionnel / technique complet
6	Un peu d'école secondaire

7	Niveau secondaire complet
8	Un peu d'étude universitaire (sans diplôme)
9	Diplôme universitaire
10	Cours pour les adultes
99	Pas de réponse / Refus de répondre

A5 Quelle est votre profession?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Petit commerce
2	Agriculteur
3	Ménagère
4	Fonctionnaire (inclus policier/ militaire)
5	Élève/Étudiant
6	Employé ONG

7	Enseignant
8	Chauffeur
9	Chômeur/ sens emploi
10	Retraité/ Invalide
77	Autre spécifier _____
99	Pas de réponse / Refus de répondre

**A6 Appartenez-vous à une association?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE**

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / Refus de répondre

SI OUI, ALLEZ A LA QUESTION A7

SI NON, ALLEZ A LA QUESTION B1

SI JE NE SAIS PAS OU PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A LA QUESTION B1

**A7 Quelles associations?
Ecrivez le nom de l'association**

Encercler le type d'association

1	Ethnique
2	Association de femmes
3	Groupe de jeunes
4	Association professionnelle
5	Parti politique

6	Religieuse
7	Syndicat
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / Refus de répondre

Ensuite nous allons parler
du Processus Démocratique

**B1 Sur une échelle de 1 à 5, où 1 = Entièrement informé, et 5 = Pas du tout informé dites-moi jusqu'à quel point vous vous sentez informés sur le processus démocratique et électoral.
LIRE N° 1 à 5**

Entièrement informé	Informé	Ni l'un ni l'autre	Pas vraiment informé	Pas du tout informé	Je ne sais pas	Pas de réponse
1	2	3	4	5	88	99

**B2 Pouvez-vous identifier quelques étapes du processus démocratique et électoral en Cote d'Ivoire?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES**

1	Audiences Foraines
2	Identification et enrôlement
3	Reconstitution des registres de l'état civil
4	Accord de Ouagadougou (DDR, dialogue directe, redéploiement de l'administration)
5	Tenue des élections et proclamation des résultats
6	Affichage des listes électorales
7	Distribution des pièces d'identité et cartes d'électeur
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

B3 Sur une échelle de 1 à 5, où 1 = Entièrement informé, et 5 = Pas du tout informé dites-moi jusqu'à quel point vous êtes informés sur votre rôle dans processus démocratique et électoral. LIRE N° 1 à 5

Entièrement informé	Informé	Ni l'un ni l'autre	Pas vraiment informé	Pas du tout informé	Je ne sais pas	Pas de réponse
1	2	3	4	5	88	99

**B4 A votre avis, qu'est-ce qui est attendu de vous en tant que citoyen avant et pendant les élections?
(Quel rôle devez vous jouer en tant que citoyen avant et pendant les élections ?)
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES**

1	Vote
2	Obtenir la carte d'électeur (enrôlement)

3	Sensibiliser (Participer aux réunions communautaires)
4	S'informer sur les étapes de la tenue des élections
5	S'informer sur les programmes des partis politiques
6	Etre tolérant (être pacifique, paix, non violence)
7	Accepter les résultats des élections
8	Ne pas se laisser manipuler par les hommes politiques, choisir les candidats sur la base de leur programme de développement
9	Carte d'identité (indentification)
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

B5 Quels sont les éléments à la base d'une démocratie?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Responsabilité des hommes politiques, transparence
2	Inclusion
3	Crédibilité des hommes politiques
4	Compétition entre parties politiques
5	Élections régulières, transparentes et fiables
6	Contrôle des abus du pouvoir et de la corruption
7	Tolérance
8	Egalité (tous ceux qui remplissent les critères puissent se porter candidats)
9	Crédibilité des institutions
10	Respect des droits humains
11	Liberté d'expression
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

C1 En quoi le processus démocratique est-il important pour vous et votre communauté?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Faire entendre sa voix auprès des autorités
2	Plus d'accès à l'éducation et l'information
3	Répartition équitable des ressources
4	Participation de tous aux affaires publiques
5	Améliorer la coexistence et la cohésion sociale (paix)
6	Meilleure gestion du marché du travail
7	Liberté d'expression
8	Amélioration des services publics (infrastructures, environnement, etc)
9	Liberté de choisir le candidat
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

C2 Etes-vous intéressés à participer aux discussions sur le processus démocratique et électoral ?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A LA QUESTION C3
2	Non	SI NON, ALLEZ A LA QUESTION D1
88	Je ne sais pas	SI JE NE SAIS PAS OU PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A LA QUESTION D1
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre	

**C3 Qu'est ce qui motive votre intérêt à participer aux discussions sur le processus démocratique et électoral ?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES**

1	Participer aux dialogues communautaires
2	Participer aux sessions d'échange
3	Formations sur la participation au processus démocratique
4	Discussions autour de la politique avec mes amis, ma famille
5	Accès à l'information (Incitation à partir de la radio ou de la télévision)
6	Plateformes de discussion publique
7	Accord de Ouagadougou
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

Maintenant on va parler

Des jeunes, femmes et droit à l'expression personnelle

**D1 Pensez vous que le gouvernement écoute les voix des jeunes et des femmes?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE**

1	Oui
2	Non
3	Pas toujours
88	Je ne sais
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

**D2 Par rapport à l'année dernière pensez vous que le gouvernement écoute plus, moins ou indifféremment les voix des jeunes et de femmes?
LIRE N° 1 à 5**

1	Plus
2	Moins
3	Pas de changements
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

SI PLUS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION D3

SI MOINS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION D4

SI PAS DE CHANGEMENTS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION D4

SI JE NE SAIS PAS OU PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A LA QUESTION E1

**D3 De quelle manière les problèmes des jeunes et des femmes sont-ils mieux pris en compte par le gouvernement?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES**

1	Prise de parole, de visibilité régulière grâce aux activités telles que programme radio
2	Prise de parole, de visibilité régulière grâce au dialogue communautaire
3	Prise de parole, de visibilité régulière grâce sessions d'échange
4	Volonté de ces groupes de participer à la vie publique et de s'exprimer
5	Gouvernement de plus en plus à l'écoute des jeunes et des femmes
6	Responsabilisation des jeunes et des femmes
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

APRES D3 ALLEZ AU E1

D4 Si moins ou pas de changements, quelles propositions peuvent contribuer à intéresser le gouvernement aux questions liées aux jeunes et aux femmes ?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Renforcement de capacités des jeunes en démocratie et culture démocratique
2	Prise de conscience de la population cible
3	Renforcement de capacités des femmes en démocratie et culture démocratique

4	Renforcement de capacités des femmes en leadership
5	Renforcement de capacités des jeunes en leadership
6	Mettre en place une association des jeunes et des femmes
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

E1 Par rapport à l'année dernière vous sentez vous plus, moins ou indifféremment confiant pour exprimer vos préoccupations et point de vue en publique?

LIRE N° 1 à 3

1	Plus
2	Moins
3	Pas de changements
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

SI PLUS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION E2

SI MOINS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION E3

SI PAS DE CHANGEMENTS ALLEZ A LA QUESTION F1

SI JE NE SAIS PAS OU PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A LA QUESTION F1

E2 Qu'est ce qui motive plus cette confiance?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Nous sommes plus informés et donc nous avons moins peur grâce aux programmes radio
2	Opportunité de se retrouver et d'être plus formés grâce aux Dialogues communautaires
3	Opportunité de se retrouver et d'être plus formés grâce aux sessions échange,
4	Opportunité de se retrouver et d'être plus formés grâce aux formations
5	Autorités concernées sont plus à l'écoute
6	Amélioration des conditions de sécurité
7	Plus de liberté d'expression
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

ALLEZ A LA QUESTION F1

E3 Pourquoi êtes-vous moins confiant?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Insuffisance d'information
2	Manque d'occasion de se réunir et se confronter
3	Manque de formation au dialogue
4	Insécurité (méfiance)
5	Indifférence des Autorités
6	
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

J'aimerais vous poser quelques questions sur des activités communautaires en Côte d'Ivoire
Activités communautaires

F1 Etes-vous au courant des sessions de dialogue communautaire dans votre localité?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

SI OUI, ALLEZ A F2

SI NON, ALLEZ A F4

SI JE NE SAIS PAS ALLEZ AF4

SI PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A F4

F2 Avez-vous déjà participé à un dialogue communautaire?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A F3
2	Non	SI NON, ALLEZ A F4
88	Je ne sais	SI JE NE SAIS PAS ALLEZ A F4
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre	SI PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A F4

F3 Est-ce que les dialogues communautaires vous ont aidés à comprendre le processus démocratique ?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

F4 Etes-vous au courant des sessions d'échange dans votre localité?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A F5
2	Non	SI NON, ALLEZ A G1A
88	Je ne sais	SI JE NE SAIS PAS ALLEZ A G1A
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre	SI PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A G1A

F5 Avez-vous déjà participé à une session d'échange?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A F6
2	Non	SI NON, ALLEZ A G1A
88	Je ne sais	SI JE NE SAIS PAS ALLEZ A G1A
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre	SI PAS DE REPONSE ALLEZ A G1A

F6 Est-ce que les sessions d'échange vous ont aidés à comprendre le processus démocratique ?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

J'aimerais vous poser quelques questions sur les médias en Côte d'Ivoire
Media – Général

G.1A De quelles sources d'information suivez vous l'actualité dans votre pays?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Radio locale et nationale
2	TV locale et nationale
3	Chaines étrangères radio
4	Chaines étrangères télé
5	Journaux
6	Affiches
7	Internet
8	Eglise ou mosquée
9	Réunions communautaires
10	Bouche à l'oreil
11	Amis/famille à l'étranger
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

G.1B Sur une échelle de 1 à 5, où 1 = Entièrement confiance, et 5 = pas du tout confiance quel est le degré de confiance que vous accordez aux sources d'information suivantes?
LIRE N° 1 à 5 POUR CHAQUE SOURCE

Entièrement confiance	Peu de confiance	Ni l'un ni l'autre	Pas vraiment confiance	Pas du tout confiance	Je ne sais pas	Pas de réponse
1	2	3	4	5	88	99

	SOURCES	G.1B DEGRE DE CONFIANCE Insérer les résultats selon l'échelle
1	Radio locale et nationale	
2	TV locale et nationale	
3	Chaines étrangères radio	
4	Chaines étrangères Télé	
5	Journaux	
6	Affiches	
7	Internet	
8	Eglise ou mosquée	
9	Réunions communautaires	
10	Bouche à l'oreil	
11	Amis/famille à l'étranger	
77	Autre (Spécifier)	

Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur les Média par rapport à la démocratie et la gouvernance
Médias- Démocratie et Gouvernance

H1 Sur une échelle de 1 à 5, où 1 = Entièrement d'accord, et 5 = Pas du tout d'accord dites-moi si vous êtes ou pas d'accord avec cette phrase : « Les médias en CI parlent des questions relatives à la démocratie et gouvernance »
LIRE N° 1 à 5

Entièrement d'accord	D'accord	Ni l'un ni l'autre	Pas vraiment d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Je ne sais pas	Pas de réponse
1	2	3	4	5	88	99

H2 Est-ce que vous êtes satisfait sdes informations que vous recevez des médias sur le processus démocratique?

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

SI OUI ALLEZ A LA QUESTION H4
SI NON ALLEZ A H3
POUR TOUTES AUTRE REPONSES ALLEZ A LA QUESTION H4

H3 Pourquoi vous n'êtes pas satisfaits des informations que vous recevez des medias sur le processus démocratique?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Je ne comprends pas les informations/sujets abordés
2	Les programmes et les reportages ne sont pas intéressants
3	Les programmes et les reportages sont trop compliqués
4	Je ne suis pas intéressé au sujet
5	Il n'y a pas assez d'information
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

H4 Sur quel sujet vous aimerez avoir plus d'information sur le processus démocratique?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Le rôle et les responsabilités des autorités
2	Le rapport entre les autorités locales et la communauté locale
3	Démocratie et gouvernance
4	Processus électoral
5	Emploi des jeunes
77	Autre (Spécifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse/ Refus de répondre

Maintenant nous allons discuter
Les habitudes d'écoute

I1 Avez-vous une radio qui marche?

1	Oui	SI OUI ALLEZ A LA QUESTION I4
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A LA QUESTION I2

I2 Avez-vous accès à une radio qui marche?

1	Oui	SI OUI ALLEZ A LA QUESTION I2A
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A LA QUESTION I3

I2A A qui appartient le poste radio que vous écoutez?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	La radio de ma famille (parents, époux, oncle, tante, cousin, etc.)
2	La radio de mon ami
3	La radio de mon voisin
4	La radio au travail
77	Autre (spécifier) _____
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre)

APRES QUESTION I2A ALLEZ AU QUESTION I4

I3 Si NON, qu'est-ce qui vous empêche d'écouter la radio?
NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES MENTIONNEES

1	Trop cher d'acheter une radio
2	Ce n'est pas moi qui choisis la fréquence
3	Je ne connais personne qui possède une radio
4	Il n'y a pas de radios qui diffusent dans notre région
5	Pas d'électricité/ batteries
6	Pas de programmes intéressants
77	Autre (spécifier) _____
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre)

APRES AVOIR REPONDU A LA QUESTION I3 TERMINER L'INTERVIEW

I4 Combien de fois par semaine est-ce que vous écoutez la radio?
LIRE A HAUTE VOIX ET ENCERCLEZ UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Tous les jours/ A peu près tous les jours
2	Entre deux et six fois par semaine
3	Une fois par semaine
4	Moins d'une fois par semaine
5	Jamais
88	Je ne sais pas

SI JAMAIS TERMINER L'INTERVIEW

I4A Pendent combien de temps vous écoutez la radio?
LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	0-1 heure
2	2-4 heures
3	5-6 heures
4	Plus de 6 heures
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre)

I5 A quelles heures vous écoutez la radio habituellement ?
LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

en semaine		weekend	
1	5h00 – 10h00	8	5h00 – 10h00
2	10h00 – 14h00	9	10h00 – 14h00
3	14h00 – 18h00	10	14h00 – 18h00
4	18h00 – 22h00	11	18h00 – 22h00
5	22h00 – minuit	12	22h00 – minuit
6	minuit – 5h00	13	minuit – 5h00
7	ca depend	14	ca depend

88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre

15A Où est-ce que vous écoutez la radio le plus souvent ?

NE PAS LIRE ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	A la maison
2	Chez les autres parents (grandparents, oncle, tante etc)
3	Chez des amis
4	Au travail
5	Au marché
77	Autre Specifier _____
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre)

16 A quelles stations radio vous avez écouté pendant les six derniers mois?

NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro
3	Radio Man
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally
6	Radio étoile Danané
7	Radio 18 Montagnes
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré

9	Radio Zanzan
10	Radio Buyo
11	Radio nationale Catholique
77	Autre (specifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre

17 Quels types de programmes écoutez-vous lorsque vous écoutez la radio?

LIRE ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Divertissement (théâtre, feuilleton, comédie, sketches)
2	Questions de réinsertion
3	La vie rurale
4	Programmes religieux
5	Magazines
6	La musique
7	l'actualité
8	Programmes des femmes
9	Programmes des enfants

10	Le sport
11	Les droits de l'homme
12	Cohabitation pacifique
13	Programmes politiques ou discours
14	Programme de la santé
77	Autre – specifier) _____
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre

18 En quelle langue est-ce que vous PREFEREZ écouter la radio?

NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE

1	Anglais
2	Français
3	Langue locale
77	Autre – specifier _____
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre

19 Avez-vous déjà écouté une émission sur la résolution / gestion des conflits?

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de réponse / refus de répondre

I10 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Woro Woro tour ?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A I11
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I12
88	Je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I12

I11 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de répondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

I12 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Enfants en action?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A I13
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I14
88	Je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I14

I13 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de répondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

I14 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Unis dans nos différences?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A I15
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I16
88	Je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I16

I15 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de répondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

116 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Passerelle?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A I17
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I18
88	je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I18

117 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de repondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

118 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Dignité des femmes?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A I19
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I20
88	Je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I20

119 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de repondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

120 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission L'Equipe?

1	Oui	SI OUI, ALLEZ A LA QUESTION I21
2	Non	SI NON ALLEZ A I22
88	Je ne sais pas	SI ON NE SAIT PAS ALLEZ A I22

121 Sur quelle station?
NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI	9	Radio Zanzan
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro	10	Radio Buyo
3	Radio Man	11	Radio nationaleCatholique
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	77	Autre (specifier)
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally	88	Je ne sais pas
6	Radio étoile Danané	99	Pas de reponse / refus de repondre
7	Radio 18 Montagnes		
8	Radio Guyiné Soubré		

I22 Avez-vous déjà écouté l'émission Synergie?

1	Oui
2	Non
88	Je ne sais pas

SI OUI, ALLEZ A I 23

SI NON TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW ET REMERCIEZ L'INTERVIEWE

SI ON NE SAIT PAS TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW ET REMERCIEZ L'INTERVIEWE

I23 Sur quelle station?

NE PAS LIRE, ET ENCERCLER TOUTES LES REPONSES

1	Radio ONUCI
2	Radio Notre Dame de Yamoussoukro
3	Radio Man
4	Radio Cote d'Ivoire
5	Radio Voix du Bas Cavally
6	Radio étoile Danané
7	Radio 18 Montagnes
8	Radio Guyiné Soubéré

9	Radio Zanzan
10	Radio Buyo
11	Radio nationale Catholique
77	Autre (specifier)
88	Je ne sais pas
99	Pas de reponse / refus de repondre

Merci beaucoup pour votre temps. Cette information sera très utile pour nous aider à augmenter les connaissances des citoyens sur la démocratie et la gouvernance. Est-ce que vous voulez les informations sur comment contacter les responsables de ce programme ?

Heure fin

Appendix 3 Key Informant Interview Guide

EIDHR Listener Survey – Additional Information Key Informant Interviews Radio Station Managers and Producers

Background

As part of the EIDHR project work SFCG CIV is conducting a Survey to gather information about listening habits and knowledge of the democratic and electoral processes from target groups in 6 communities in CIV.

Focus groups were done with partner radio station managers and producers to understand their views of what the population knows about the democratic process. This information will be included in the survey report.

Since one of the target groups for the work is youth (both male and female age 18 – 35) it is important to gather information from the partner radio station managers and producers on what they have done specifically to target youth, understand the needs of this group and provide information for them through radio.

The most expeditious way to accomplish this is to conduct key informant interviews in the survey communities at the same time as the survey is being carried out.

Purpose

Primary

To gather information from radio station managers and producers on what the stations have done to:

Understand the needs of youth

Develop programming that meet their needs

It would also be interesting to understand whether the radio station managers and producers feel their efforts have been effective and what more could be done to address the issues of this target group.

Secondary

A secondary purpose of the interview is to gather information from radio station managers and producers on their opinions on the effectiveness of the Community Dialogues and Exchange Sessions.

Methodology

In each community where the survey is being conducted, enumerators will interview up to three (3) people from the local (partner) radio stations. Only one person per station should be interviewed. First choice is the Station Manager and, if the Station Manager is not able or not willing, a producer should be selected who is familiar with youth issues or youth work being done by the station.

The enumerator will arrange an appointment in advance where possible, or failing this, when reaching the community. The interview will take a maximum of 20 minutes, be conducted one-on-one by the more experienced enumerator on the team who will write notes as the interview is being conducted.

After the interview, the enumerator should summarize the notes and submit to the Research Coordinator as soon as possible.

Profile information:

Community

Radio Station

Title

Responsibility in position

Years in position

The enumerator will also note the date and time of interview on the summary document.

Questions

The questions will be as follows:

1. How well are youth informed about the democratic and electoral process?
2. How aware are youth of the steps of the demographic process?
3. How aware are youth of their role within the demographic and electoral process?
4. How are youth encouraged to participate in discussions about the demographic and electoral process?
5. What, if anything, does the radio station do to encourage participation of youth in these discussions?
6. Do you feel that the government hears the voices of youth and women?
7. Compared to a year ago would you say the government hears the voices of youth and women more, less or about the same?
8. If more, what has been done to make the issues unique to youth and women more important to the government?

9. What specifically has the radio station done to make these issues important to the government?
10. What more can be done?
11. Compared to a year ago would you say youth have more confidence, less confidence or about the same amount of confidence to express their concerns and point of view to others?
12. If more, why do you say more? If less, why do you say less?
13. Are you aware of the Community Dialogues that took place in your community?
14. Did you attend any Community Dialogues?
15. Do you think that people attending them found them useful?
16. If yes, how did they find them useful? Or If no, why were they not useful?
17. Are you aware of the Exchange Sessions that took place in your community?
18. Did you attend any Exchange Sessions?
19. Do you think that people attending them found them useful?
20. If yes, how did they find them useful? Or If no, why were they not useful?
21. Where do youth get their information about what is going on in the country?
22. Which sources of information do they trust (put in order of most trusted to least trusted)?
23. Any additional comments or thoughts

Thank interviewee for their time.