



FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea



A project implemented by
Search for Common Ground (SFCG) in Guinea
With support from the
US Agency for International Development (USAID)

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) in Guinea recently completed an 18-month project entitled *Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea*, whose overall goal was to promote the use of non-violent methods for resolving conflicts among youth in the cities of Kindia, Mamou and Kankan. The project had two specific objectives: 1) To increase the knowledge of youth in conflict management techniques, human rights and their civic responsibilities; and 2) To build the capacity of youth in the target areas to resist manipulation and the use of violence to resolve conflicts. In order to achieve the aforementioned results and objectives, SFCG planned and executed three types of activities: the training of 72 young Guineans in the three project locations; the organization of sensitization events, including peace festivals; and the production and broadcast of two weekly radio programs.

SFCG requested the present evaluation in April 2010, setting three main objectives: 1) to evaluate the impact of the project; 2) to collect stories of change caused by the project; and 3) to provide recommendations for future planning. Over a period of 28 days (including 14 in Guinea), the evaluation team reviewed the achievements of the project and identified the following results:

Relevance

- The relevance of the project to Guinea's current situation cannot be stressed enough. All key stakeholders interviewed made explicit references to the role young people played during the violence of January and February 2007, and stressed the importance of engaging youth during the transition, lest violence on the scale of the 2007 events happens again.
- Whereas the project intended to address political violence and the role youths tend to play in it, one outstanding result is that it uncovered many layers or types of violence into which both urban and rural youth are drawn, including for example domestic, work-related, ethnic, inter-generational etc.

Effectiveness

- The knowledge of project participants has definitely increased in line with the project's objective.
- In regards to the project's different activities, the analysis of collected information suggests a high level of effectiveness. The responses we received from all those interviewed were generally very positive.
- The radio programs were very appreciated by young participants, community leaders and the radio stations themselves. Participants enjoyed the opportunity to participate in the production of the show and even more so the responsibility of facilitating discussions on the interactive show.

Impact

- A key result in terms of impact is how the *Youth and Non-Violence* project seems to be changing the role of Radio Rurale in the three cities. As mentioned before, the Directors of Programs in all three locations said that the project's radio programs were responsible for an increase in listenership, especially among young people.
- All people interviewed—young participants, beneficiaries, local authorities and civil society leaders—stated that no major instances of violence have occurred in their respective cities after the events of 2007. They all

acknowledged that violence has decreased considerably, and all appreciated how the youth in Kindia, Mamou and Kankan have started playing a more positive role in their communities.

Some challenges were also identified, chief among them the low level of participation by women and young girls. Also, the project experienced some logistical problems, specifically around the production and broadcast of the radio programs. Finally, young participants have expressed some frustrations with the level of resources allocated for sensitization events, which they judged to be below their expectations.

The challenges do not in any way detract from the overall achievements of the *Youth and Non-Violence* project, which have been largely successful. Furthermore, the evaluators found that the relevance and potential impact of the project are even greater now as the country moves towards national elections, than at any other time during its implementation.

As a consequence, the evaluators' main recommendation is to ensure the continuation of the project and its activities. This will allow to consolidate the results so far achieved, to increase impact and to reach sustainability. Other recommendations include:

- Improve the collection of relevant output- and outcome-level data by creating a monitoring system better tailored to the project's specific formula.
- Develop a more explicit gender strategy to ensure greater participation by women and young girls to all project activities.
- Organize more consistent and regular follow-up with project beneficiaries—i.e. community members who are supposed to benefit from the sensitization events and the radio broadcasts.
- Increase the amount of resources allocated to young participants for the organization of sensitization events.

II. EVALUATION SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

According to the terms of references (TORs) developed by SFCG, the evaluation had three main objectives:

1. To evaluate the impact of the project in enabling youth to deal with conflict and elude manipulation;
2. To collect stories of changes brought about by the project;
3. To provide recommendations to improve future planning and for replication of similar youth projects within the organization.

Relevance, effectiveness and impact were chosen as priority criteria for the evaluation, although efficiency and sustainability were also considered.

Based on the evaluation objectives and the choice of the above-mentioned criteria, the following lines of inquiry were developed by the evaluators in conjunction with SFCG staff:

| Criteria | Lines of Inquiry |
|---------------|---|
| Relevance | <p>Did the project address the problem of violence among youth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the problem of violence among youth? (Political, criminal, domestic) - How did the project address it? <p>Did the project target the right group of beneficiaries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How influential are the chosen participants among peers and in the community? - Was the mix of participants right? (How have gender and ethnic considerations been taken into account?) |
| Effectiveness | <p>Did the project achieve its stated results?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did it increase youth knowledge about Human Rights, Civic responsibilities and Conflict Management? (IR 1) - Have the project activities made these issues more accessible and available to young people? (IR 2) - Did it prevent manipulation? (IR 3) <p>How has the project formula (trainings + festivals + media) contributed to the achievement of project outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What was the most popular activity of the project? - What activity of the project has reached the most people? - What kind of support did Search provide for the implementation of activities? |
| Impact | <p>Did the project reduce the likelihood of violence among young people? (Goal)</p> <p>Has the project influenced the 'system'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the system? Institutions, processes etc. - What is the theory of change underlining the project? |

Methodology

The present evaluation relies on two sources of information—primary and secondary. Primary information has been collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted during the field visit by the evaluators in the three project locations. Secondary information consists of project reports and other documents, guidelines/manual, coaching reports and project documents. The main sources of information have been:

- Project participants: the young members of the associations selected by SFCG to collaborate on this project
- Project beneficiaries: young people in the three cities who participated in the sensitization events, the peace festivals and/or listened to the radio programs
- Key stakeholders: local government representatives and community leaders who have been aware of the project, participated in some of the activities
- Project Staff: Facilitators, Managers and Focal Points from SFCG who have been responsible for project implementation in Kindia, Mamou and Kankan.

The following tools: were developed to conduct the project evaluation:

Desktop and Document Review: The evaluators reviewed all project documents, starting from the original proposal to the approved Performance Management Plan (PMP) and including the baseline, quarterly and event reports.

Furthermore, additional documents from other sources (such as the International Crisis Group) were taken into consideration as needed in order to provide a clearer picture of the dynamic context in which the project occurred.

Focus Group Discussions: The evaluators conducted five Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in order to obtain qualitative information concerning the project's impact and effectiveness—two in Kindia and Kankan and one in Mamou.

Three FGDs were organized in each location with young participants to the project selected from the partner youth associations. The FGD format allowed the evaluators to obtain information about the level of knowledge that the participants (and if possible also the beneficiaries) have of conflict resolution and management, their perceptions of any changes that occurred during the life of the project, as well as their attitudes.

Two FGDs in Kindia and Kankan were organized with beneficiaries from the projects activities—i.e. people who attended sensitization events and peace festivals or listened to the radio programs.

Key Informant Interviews: To obtain more detailed information about the progress and success of the project (and in particular to triangulate information for greater accuracy of findings), the evaluators met and interviewed a number of key stakeholders in each project location.

For a full list of the meetings (both interviews and FGDs) held and people interviewed for the purposes of this evaluation, please see Annex 3. Questions used during these meetings are also included, as Annex 4.

Participants Questionnaires: The evaluators developed a standard questionnaire, which was completed by 47 project participants. The questionnaire, in French, was meant to collect information about the following:

- The composition of project participants in terms of age, education, gender and ethnicity;
- The level of participation to the project activities, including how regularly participants listened to the radio programs;
- Changes in participants' knowledge, attitude and behavior in relation to the main themes of the *Youth and Non-Violence* project.

The questionnaires provided quantitative data that, triangulated with qualitative information, yielded more relevant and accurate findings than what would have been possible through interviews and FGDs alone. Table 1 summarizes the size and composition of respondents.

Means of Analysis

In order to provide as accurate an evaluation as possible, the evaluators identified a number of key questions for each project activity. These informed the collection of information and data, as well as their analysis. Conclusions about individual project activities have been drawn on the basis of a combination of both qualitative and quantitative information; they have been further drawn using multiple sources of information.

Table 1

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Total respondents | 47 |
| Average Age: (Min 17 - Max 45) | 26 |
| Gender: | |
| Male | 70% |
| Female | 26% |
| NA | 4% |
| Ethnic composition: | |
| Peule | 32% |
| Malinke | 23% |
| Soussou | 23% |
| Guerze | 2% |
| NA | 19% |
| Location composition: | |
| Kindia | 36% |
| Mamou | 38% |
| Kankan | 26% |
| Employed: | |
| Yes | 13% |
| No | 72% |
| NA | 15% |

In the case of the questionnaires, information was compiled into a table and used to derive the graphs used throughout the present report. An additional level of analysis was employed for the questions regarding knowledge change, as these were not developed to test what participants learned, but rather to assess their level of knowledge. Thus, answers were measured not as right or wrong, but in degrees of pertinence.

Finally, cross-referencing and triangulation were relied upon in order to ensure the most accurate and useful findings.

Challenges

The evaluation team encountered a few challenges during the assignment. These did not derail the evaluation process, but are important to mention in order to improve similar efforts in the future. Challenges included:

- While project documentation was by and large available and accurate, some elements were to date missing, including the output figures for the last project quarter (Jan-Mar 2010). Also, data about participants and, where available, beneficiaries was not systematically disaggregated.
- The number of project beneficiaries interviewed was not very high. Only three such FGDs were organized because of the short length of the assignment, and one of them had to be cancelled (in Mamou). This limited the quantity and quality of information about changes among project beneficiaries.
- The questionnaires were not administered in ideal conditions. Respondents were given the possibility of not answering to questions,

which in many cases is what they did.¹ For this reason, for example, we weren't able to collect sufficient information concerning participants' level of education. Also, the questionnaires were completed without supervision and in the case of Kindia, they were given to the local facilitator to be distributed to different participants. As a result some of the questionnaires had to be voided. Nevertheless, the variation and variety of answers provided tend to validate the findings collected through the questionnaires.

III. PROJECT AND COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Project Overview

Search for Common Ground (SFCG) in Guinea recently completed an 18-month project entitled *Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea*. The project started in September 2008 and lasted until April 2010; it was funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

The *Youth and Non-Violence* project had the overall goal of promoting the use of non-violent methods of resolving conflicts among youth in Guinea. It was implemented in Kindia, Mamou and Kankan and included two specific objectives:

1. To increase the knowledge of youth in conflict management techniques, human rights and their civic responsibilities; and
2. To build the capacity of youth in the target areas to resist manipulation and the use of violence to resolve conflicts.

Furthermore, according to the Performance Management Plan (PMP), SFCG intended to achieve the following expected outcomes or intermediary results (IR):

- Youth in the targeted areas demonstrate they have gained knowledge on conflict management, human rights and their civic responsibilities and have used it in their lives (IR 1);
- Information and platforms for dialogue on issues of conflict management, human rights, and non-violence communication are more available and accessible to youth (IR 2);
- Youth show they can resist manipulation and demonstrate a capacity to resolve conflict non-violently (IR 3).

As part of the project, SFCG executed three types of activities:

Trainings – Three training events were organized for the benefit of young people in Kindia, Mamou and Kankan. The participants included members from local youth associations and were, through the training, exposed to modules on: human rights, civic duties and conflict resolution/prevention.

¹ This was a specific choice made by the evaluators out of concerns over participants' literacy as well as their willingness to share personal information.

Outreach and sensitization events – Once trained, the young participants organized a series of follow-on activities aimed at sensitizing their peers in each project location on topics relevant to non-violence. These activities included public fora, round-tables and debates. Participants and collaborating youth associations also organized Peace Festivals in each city, reaching out to broad segments of the population. The Festivals included theatre performances and competitions; they also feature speeches by local authorities and SFCG staff members.

Radio Production and Broadcasting – Two types of programs were produced and broadcast as part of this project: the radio magazine *Barada* ('teapot'), a 30-minute reportage on topics of relevance to the project; and an interactive radio show where listeners could call in to discuss topics covered in the radio magazines. Three versions (one specific to each city) of *Barada* were produced each week by SFCG in Conakry, with stories identified and collected from the field. The 30-minute interactive radio show was produced by the community-based (and state-owned) Radio Rurale in each of the three cities, with assistance from SFCG and usually facilitated by the young participants from the trainings. Both programs were broadcast in French as well as the predominant local language.

Country Overview

The *Youth and Non-Violence* project was developed in response to the deteriorating state of internal security in Guinea and the normalization of violence as a means of protest and complaint among young people in the country, as evidenced by the riots of January and February 2007. At that time, thousands of young people across the country, fed up with a government they came to see as illegitimate, took to the streets and attacked government buildings, looting and burning them. Aside from Conakry, the violence was particularly high in the cities of Kindia, Mamou and Kankan—which is one of the reasons why they were selected for this project.

While the situation following the 2007 events eventually calmed down and normalized, the most dramatic changes to Guinea's political situation were yet to come. On December 23, 2008, long-time president Lansana Conte died, putting an end to a 23-year-long rule that had defined much of the country's woes. Hours after his death, a military junta seized power in a bloodless coup d'état and effectively declared a period of political transition that would last until elections could be called.

At first, Guineans proved very supportive of the new government, the National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD), and self-appointed President Moussa Dadis Camara, embracing the end of the Conte era and the promise of democratic elections by the end of 2009. Eventually, as the new regime took on habits from the old one and elections kept being postponed, popular support waned. On September 28, 2010, as thousands of people gathered at the Conakry stadium to demonstrate against the CNDD, the military responded violently; the result was a massacre of over 150 people that deeply shook the country and the

international community. At present, the CNDD remains in power, although presidential elections are tentatively scheduled for June 27.

The forthcoming elections for the Guinean population will mark the final break from decades of military stranglehold of politics and the very first experience of truly democratic governance. All stakeholders interviewed during the evaluation were unanimous about the elections: all are excited about this momentous event, many shared concerns about the risk of political manipulation and violence.

IV. RESULTS AND CHALLENGES

Relevance

Findings

- The relevance of the project to Guinea's current situation cannot be stressed enough. All key stakeholders interviewed made explicit references to the role young people played during the violence of January and February 2007. In Mamou and Kankan, the signs of that violence are still visible in spite of considerable efforts to rehabilitate all damaged public buildings. All government and civil society representatives interviewed stressed the importance of engaging young people during the transition, lest violence on the scale of the 2007 events happens again.
- The project did not only address political violence. Rather, the formula adopted by SFCG, and in particular the freedom it allowed young participants to choose the topics they saw most relevant to them, led to discussions on a number of different forms of violence, including: during sport events, among *clans* (gangs), in schools, and around *grains* (cafes where young people meet to talk and drink). One project participant mentioned organizing an event on violence against women. Many talked about organizing sensitization events outside of cities, where discussion focused on the forms of violence most typical of rural areas including conflicts between cattle-owners and farmers, and between villages over the ownership of marshes. This is consistent with the reach of Radio Rurale into rural areas, and how popular the program has been among people living there, as demonstrated by the number of calls received during the interactive program in all three cities.
- This point is worth emphasizing. Whereas the project intended to address political violence and the role youths tend to play in it, one outstanding result is that it uncovered many layers or types of violence into which both urban and rural youth are drawn, including for example domestic, work-related, ethnic, inter-generational etc. This opens possibilities for further studies on the nature and potential of some of these forms of violence such as 'clan' violence, a rather teenage phenomenon that has roots in the image industry of modern global communications. For example, most of the young rebels in the Liberian and Sierra Leone wars took aliases such as 'Rambo' or 'Tupac', a phenomenon that is apparently being picked up also by young gang leaders in Guinea.

Box 1: Students Protesting Peacefully in Mamou

Demonstrations and strikes have been the norm in Guinea over the last few years. Normally, they arise following some conflict among groups of individuals or institutions; and small or large, they have always carried a high risk for violence. In Mamou, one such demonstration was organized by a group of students from a local private college in March 2010 over a perceived conflict regarding the need to take exams in order to obtain their diplomas—something which the students claim they were not aware of. However, young participants to the *Youth and Non-Violence* project had just a few weeks earlier organized a sensitization event in that same school, to discuss non-violence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The event was much appreciated (the young participants even mentioned receiving a thank you letter from the school) by those attending and appears to have caused immediate impact. When the students organized the demonstration, no violence was recorded.

- Similarly, the choice of participants to the project seems to have been relevant, although some challenges have been identified—and are described below. The average age of participants was 26 years old—well on target. The overall ethnic composition of participants seems also to have been balanced based on the questionnaire results—where 32% of respondents described themselves as Peule, 23% Malinke and 23% Soussou (19% did not provide an answer).
- Nearly all project participants were members of local associations and all of them seemed well connected to peers within the community. All questionnaire respondents indicated having discussed the project with other people, and particularly with friends, family members and people belonging to other associations.

Challenges

- The gender ratio of the questionnaire sample is not balanced (26% female to 70% male), and the imbalance seems to be reflected in project activities. SFCG sought to reach gender parity at least during the trainings, and was in their admission already challenged in meeting this target. Detailed information about the participation of women in the sensitization events and peace festivals is not available, but discussions held during the interviews and FGDs suggest that the activities might not have taken into sufficient consideration the daily situation and challenges faced by women (taking time off from work, leaving children behind). This is not meant to devalue the participation of women to the project, which has on occasion taken place and positively so—especially in Mamou. Nor is SFCG alone in facing the problem of how to ensure meaningful participating by women and young girls, a fact that representatives from the donor agency themselves recognized. Nevertheless, the gender aspect remains a problem and a challenge that needs to be addressed in future activities.
- The ethnic composition of participants is less balanced if we take each project location separately, as the table below shows.

Table 2: Ethnic composition of participants, by project location

| Ethnicity Location | Peule | Malinke | Soussou | Guerze | Missing |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Kindia | 12% | 6% | 59% | 6% | 18% |
| Mamou | 67% | 6% | 6% | - | 22% |
| Kankan | 8% | 75% | - | - | 17% |

While this might simply reflect the predominance of a specific group in each city (Soussou in Kindia, Peule in Mamou, Malinke in Kankan), it is worth asking whether efforts should be made to track and ensure more diversity among participants at the city and regional levels instead of nationally only.

- Of the questionnaire respondents, 72% mentioned having participated in training events previous to their participation in the project. This number is very high, but consistent with findings from the baseline report, respondents to which had on average attended more than 2 training events already. The topics of those trainings varied from HIV/AIDS to project development, and many seem to have addressed the same topics as the *Youth and Non-Violence* project (good governance, human rights). The high percentage of participants who had already been exposed to relevant topics begs the question of whether the project should have focused on people not previously sensitized.

Effectiveness

Findings

- The project appears to have been very effective, although the analysis of its true reach and success under this aspect has been hindered by the limitations of the time allocated for the evaluation.
- The knowledge of project participants has definitely increased in line with the project's objective. The pre- and post-training questionnaires that SFCG staff used after each workshop (see Quarterly Reports) have tracked the positive changes in participants' knowledge of human rights, civic duties and conflict resolution throughout the life of the project. This finding is confirmed by the results of the questionnaire used during the evaluation. The questionnaire included three questions meant to record participants' knowledge specific to those three fields (human rights, civic duties and conflict resolution):
 1. Can you name the four human rights most important to you?
 2. Can you name the three civic duties most important to you?
 3. Can you list three ways to prevent and/or resolve conflict?

The questions were not meant as a test, and were therefore not measured in terms of being right or wrong, but rather in terms of pertinence. As an example, in answer to the first question, the right to life was deemed very pertinent; the right to food not pertinent. The tables 3, 4 and 5 show the results of this analysis.

- The highest pertinence of answers is seen for the question on human rights (73% of answers were very pertinent). More specifically, the rights most cited were: to health (57% of all respondents), to education (47%) and to life (36%). The pertinence of answers was lower in the case of civic duties, but still high (65% of answers were very pertinent). The duties most cited included: to safeguard public buildings/goods (28% of all respondents), to respect others/elders (19%) and to pay taxes (17%). In this case, however, it is also important to note that nearly one third (32%) of all respondents did not provide any answer. Finally, the pertinence of questions regarding conflict resolution was the lowest, although still in good range with over half of all responses (53%) deemed very relevant. The top three techniques cited included: mediation (38%), negotiation (26%) and dialogue (23%).

Table 3: Pertinence of Responses - Human Rights

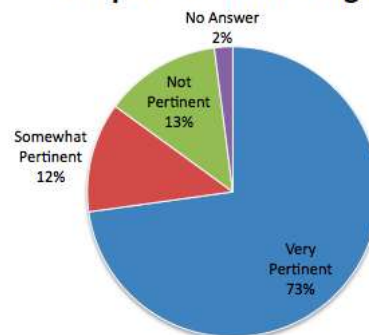


Table 4: Pertinence of Responses - Civic Duties

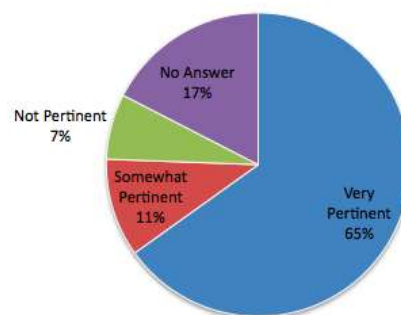
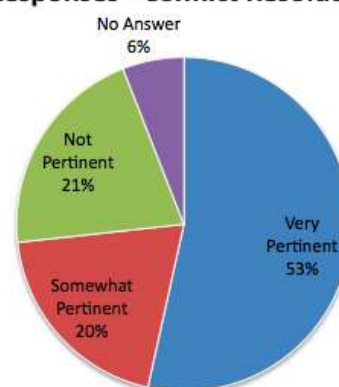


Table 5: Pertinence of Responses - Conflict Resolution



- These results are positive and consistent with qualitative information collected during focus group discussions. Participants to these meetings emphasized two particular points. The first is how the project has allowed them to work together and increase collaboration among youth associations, which was not the case before the start of activities. This was particularly clear in Mamou and also Kankan, less so in Kindia. “We gained collaboration among ourselves”, stated a young participant from Mamou, when asked about what he liked best about the project.
- On the achievement of the third intermediary result (“Youth show they can resist manipulation and demonstrate a capacity to resolve conflict non-violently”) the findings are more ambiguous. It is undeniable that the participation in the project has allowed young participants to reflect on the upcoming elections and the role that political parties play in mobilizing people. Local authorities have also expressed their concern that, as electoral campaigning will soon start, political manipulation will become a problem. It

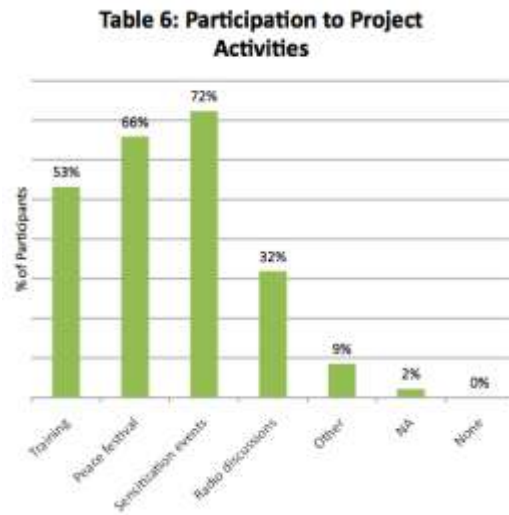
appears, in other words, that only now is manipulation becoming the main target of activities, likely on account of the fact that the elections have until recently appeared too far away or unlikely. As Election Day comes closer, however, the relevance of the project to the question of manipulation will undoubtedly increase and, judging from the present findings, so will the effectiveness of activities in addressing it.

Box 2: Young Participants’ Engagement in the Electoral Process

At the end of the project, with the elections date set for June 27 and the official electoral campaign period about to start, young participants in Mamou decided to step up their engagement on the topic of political manipulation. Working among themselves, they decided to shoot a short video on the forthcoming elections and in particular highlighting the risk of manipulation by political parties. After developing the script and filming the short video, the young participants shared the final product with SFCG in the hope of having it polished and possibly utilized in further sensitization events.

- In regards to the project’s different activities, the analysis of collected information suggests a high level of effectiveness. The responses we received from all those interviewed were generally very positive. More importantly, they are consistent with the information collected through the questionnaires.

- Table 6 shows the participation to the different activities among questionnaire respondents. The highest level of participation is registered in the sensitization events—an unsurprising finding given how many of them were organized in all three cities. Only just over 50% of all respondents participated to the trainings. This is by itself not necessarily a problem, since the project was meant to produce changes within the youth associations. At the same time, it’s worth noting as it might have influenced some of the findings, in particular regarding the pertinence of knowledge-related answers. In other words, had the questionnaire been completed by 100% of training participants, the pertinence of answers might have been higher.



- The most interesting findings, however, come from Table 7 and 8, indicating the listenership rates among questionnaire respondents for the radio magazine *Barada* and the interactive show. Every week, 45% of all respondents indicated listening to *Barada* and 68% of them tuned in to hear the interactive show. These high rates are consistent with what the Directors of Radio Rurale in all three cities stated about the increase in the overall number of listeners.

Table 7: Listenership Rate - Radio Magazine Barada

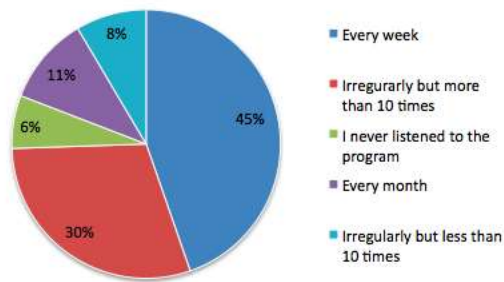
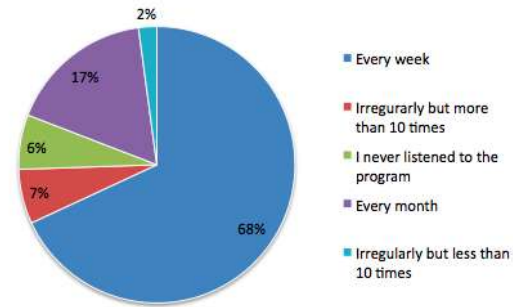


Table 8: Listenership Rate - Radio Interactive Show



- Sensitization events were also appreciated by both the project participants as well as the beneficiaries interviewed during the evaluation. The comments were generally positive in terms of the relevance of the topics discussed (the difference between rights and responsibilities was often cited), as well as the nature of the facilitation, which was done by the young people trained by SFCG.

Box 3: Success of sensitization events – an example from Kindia

As part of the sensitization campaign in Kindia, the young participants organized a conference at a local school, El Hadj Souleymane Zhiam, in February 2010. Following this event, the school principal sent a letter to SFCG’s local facilitator, thanking her and the organization for holding such event. “This conference”, wrote the principal, “has been a perfect success and the themes—rights vs. responsibilities, non-violence in schools, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts—have interested all the actors in our institution.” The principal went on to say that following the event the students decided unanimously to set up a committee for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

- Less information was obtained about the peace festivals, but the little that was gathered was very positive. By everyone’s admission, the festivals were the project activities attended by the most people, a fact confirmed by SFCG’s quarterly reports. For example, approximately 1 200 people attended the Kindia event and 1 000 participated to the one in Mamou. Beneficiaries and organizers alike seemed to have particularly liked the interactive nature of the events, where cultural competition and theatre performances were organized for the benefit of the audience. An interesting finding is how quite a few of the people interviewed mentioned the festivals as a good opportunity to reach a wider segment of the people in terms of social class and age—whereas the sensitization events seem to have targeted mostly (but not exclusively) young people.
- The radio programs (both the magazine *Barada* and the interactive show) were very appreciated by young participants, community leaders and the radio stations themselves. Young participants enjoyed the opportunity to participate in the production of the show and even more so the responsibility of facilitating discussions in the interactive show.

Challenges

- The overall reach of project activities has been difficult to assess. Indicators from project reports, which have been confirmed through interviews and focus group discussions, suggest that the total number of beneficiaries is in the tens of thousands, while activities have been organized in many neighborhoods both in and outside of the three target cities. This notwithstanding, the information collected through the regular monitoring efforts, as well as during this evaluation, is still insufficient to arrive at a reliable estimate of the actual number of people touched by the project.
- Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the radio component of the project. In all three cities, the Directors of Programs of the Radio Rurales said that the lack of adequate resources and equipment caused a few problems. Other challenges, like fuel shortages, are linked to the poor state of infrastructure in Guinea. The Directors in Kindia and Kankan lamented the poor state of their current equipment and how this should be replaced to improve the quality of programs (the Radio Rurale in Mamou has recently received brand new equipment from another international NGO). The Director in Kankan mentioned occasionally receiving damaged CDs and having to request new copies, thus delaying the broadcasting schedule.
- A particular challenge worth highlighting is linked to the interactive radio program, which allows people to call in to respond and comment on the issues chosen for discussion. In Mamou, a caller during one of these shows made derogatory remarks about President Dadis Camara, leading to the suspension of broadcasts for two months. This has been the only such incident remarked, and Radio Directors are adamant about the risk of such occurrences being low, but it is still important to note, especially as the political debate is likely to heat up on account of the elections.
- Young participants have expressed some frustrations with the level of resources allocated for sensitization events, which they judged to be below their expectations. This, in the words of many of the young people interviewed, has limited the reach of the project, whereas the participants were ready and eager to branch out and organize activities in many more neighborhoods.
- Finally, it is worth noting that, albeit successful, the nature of the sensitization events changed during the implementation of the project. In the original proposal, these were in fact meant as follow-on trainings to be delivered by the young participants to their peers. While this has been the case for some events, most seem to have been debates, conferences or other kind of outreach events. Nevertheless, all events provided opportunities to discuss human rights, civic duties and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Impact

Findings

- All people interviewed—young participants, beneficiaries, local authorities and civil society leaders—stated that no major instances of violence have occurred in their respective cities after the events of 2007. They all acknowledged that violence has decreased considerably, and all appreciated how the youth in Kindia, Mamou and Kankan have started playing a more positive role in their communities. “Young people are more peaceful now”, said an Imam from Kindia, “they use mediation more.” The Secretary for Administration at the Mamou prefecture expressed his support for the project by stating that “young people are now abandoning violence.” One young participant from Kindia stated that “before [the project] there were always problems, but through the project and with the presence on the ground, things improved.” This has been one of the stronger findings of the current evaluation, and while more sources of information could be looked at to assess this claim more rigorously, there is no doubt about the consensus among all those interviewed.
- To reinforce this claim, local authorities recalled their concern about the potential for violence by young people, most notably after the 28 September stadium massacre in Conakry. Some of them did not hide their surprise at how peaceful and calm the situation remained after that event in all three cities. And some young participants in Mamou, when asked about this, even mentioned having received rallying calls from their peers in Conakry, which they rejected as a result of the work in which they were fully engaged. No violent response was thus recorded.
- A key result in terms of impact is how the *Youth and Non-Violence* project seems to be changing the role of Radio Rurale in the three cities. As mentioned before, the Directors of Programs in all three locations said that the project’s radio programs were responsible for an increase in listenership, especially among young people. This was confirmed by young participants and beneficiaries alike. Furthermore, all the directors remarked that the new programs have increased the overall quality of radio programs, and in Kindia and Kankan they also said that interactive shows were added to their broadcast on account of the popularity of the one produced with the assistance of SFCG.
- Finally, another very important finding in terms of impact has been the way in which the project has contributed to greater collaboration among young people and between youth associations. According to the participants and authorities the new trend established by the project for youth to form associations and consortia has made it easier for the youth leadership to be recognized and consulted. The story reported in Box 4 bears witness to this most positive finding. It also implies the existence of platforms for information flow and face-to-face dialogue that were clearly not present in the three cities before the start of the project.

Box 4: Reconciliation between Youth and Local Authorities in Mamou

The city of Mamou witnessed some of the worst violence during the events of 2007. Nearly all public buildings were targeted, looted and several burned down, with young people playing a central role in the destruction. When the government decided to rehabilitate the regional prefecture, representatives from different youth organizations engaged in the *Youth and Non-Violence* project agreed that, given the responsibility of their peers in the events of 2007, a symbolic act of reconciliation with local authorities was necessary. Therefore, they initially agreed to coordinate amongst themselves to take care of the cleaning up of the building. Eventually they decided to do more. They set quotas for donations from each willing association and with the money collected they bought some chairs and tables, which they then donated to the prefect. The act was symbolic, but it was much appreciated by local government representatives; on their side, the youth representatives were glad about the recognition they received, as well as the appreciation local authorities demonstrated. To this day, collaboration between young people and local authorities in Mamou is regular, genuine and positively felt by both sides.

Challenges

- Guinea has over the past two years undergone radical political changes. Just as the project started, for example, long-time president Lansana Conte died, an event that eventually led to a military coup and the political transition the country is currently still navigating.
- The coming elections are a potential threat to the results the project achieved in discussing non-violence among youth. Some authorities and even older youth fear that the vulnerable adolescent youth especially those in schools can still be manipulated into violent political conduct.

Other Criteria and Considerations

Efficiency

- Table 9 summarizes the outputs delivered by the project from October 2008 to December 2009²:

Table 9: Project Outputs

| Output | Indicator | Achieved (Apr 2010) | Original Target | % |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|------|
| 1. Training of trainers for youth leaders held | 1.1. # of TOTs held | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| | 1.2. # of youth trained | 76 | 72 | 106% |
| | 1.3. # of people trained in conflict mitigation/ resolution skills with USG assistance (PS 6.1) | 76 | 72 | 106% |
| 2. Follow-on training for youth group members | 2.1. # of trainings held | 90 | 36 | 250% |
| | 2.2. # of people trained | 7283 | 1080 | 674% |
| | 2.3. # of people trained in conflict mitigation/ resolution skills with USG assistance | 7283 | 1080 | 674% |

² Information about the last project quarter (Jan-Mar 2010) was not available at the time of the evaluation. It is, however, forthcoming.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------|-----|------|
| 3. Peace festivals organized | 3.1. # of peace festivals organized | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| | 3.2. # of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participated of two or more conflicting parties | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| | 3.3. # of people participating in USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties | 2700 | 750 | 360% |
| 4. Radio magazine programs produced | 4.1. # of radio magazines produced | 93 | 120 | 77% |
| | 4.2. # of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts | 93 | 120 | 77% |
| 5. Radio call-in shows facilitated | 5.1. # of call-in shows hosted | 61 | 90 | 68% |
| | 5.2. # of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflict | 61 | 90 | 68% |

- The project has been very efficient, not only delivering most outputs promised, but also generally exceeding targets. This is particularly impressive in the case of the follow-on trainings, where SFCG was able to hold nearly three times the number of events originally proposed and reaching over six times the number of intended beneficiaries.
- The targets for the media outputs have, at the time of the evaluation, not yet been met. However, with one more quarterly report due, SFCG is on pace to meet the original targets of 120 episodes of *Barada* and 90 interactive shows.

Sustainability

- By training youth associations in the thematic areas, and involving them in the organization of festivals, the use of theatre and arts as a medium for sensitization on issues and facilitation of radio programs, youth have been significantly empowered and equipped to create their own projects and continue positive action in non-violence and civic education. For example, following their participating to the project, the young participants in Mamou worked together to develop a project proposal focusing on the establishment of peace committees in selected neighborhoods across the city. The project was submitted to PROBEB and funded.
- The creation of conflict resolution committees took place also in other cities (see Box 3), generally as an offshoot of the sensitization exercises and to bring together youth who handle issues that are likely to lead to violence. This was not an intended part of the project but should be envisaged in future projects as a factor of sustainability, supported in its initial stages of existence.
- Any assessment of the progress made by SFCG towards sustainability of results should be balanced by context considerations as well as the limited duration of the project, which after all lasted only 18 months. The

combination of these factors made planning for sustainability much harder: it created on one side a cloud of uncertainty over the implementation of activities; on the other, it required constant adaptation from SFCG. The project's efficiency and effectiveness attest to the project staff's ability to respond to these extraordinary circumstances. As activities will hopefully continue in a more predictable environment, it will become important to address the topic of sustainability as early on in the implementation of activities as possible.

V. REFLECTING ON RESULTS

The *Youth and Non-Violence* project has shown how inclusion and recognition can transform youth into positive agents of change, releasing their huge potential and creativity in the process for the benefit of the entire community. Secondly, communication whether through radio, theatre and the arts seems to have been a powerful driver of change. The theatre competitions were most effective according to a variety of participants. It is also worth noting that the quality of radio programs produced by SFCG induced change in many ways: in the radio listening habit of the youths; and in the style of broadcasting by the producers, now leaning more to phone in inter-active programs. It can also be argued that it is largely through effective and positive use of communication that possible danger was averted in the three project locations at the time of the September 28 stadium massacre.

What the project has done for the Radio Rurales in all three locations is particularly interesting and worth looking at in greater detail—perhaps as part of future monitoring and evaluation efforts. The information collected as part of the present effort strongly suggests that the project is changing the role the radio station plays in the community and among young people in particular. Apart from the already mentioned increase in listenership and programming quality, the radio directors also pointed out the project allowed them to break taboo and discuss topics—about governance, accountability, etc.—that were never approached on the radio before. Naturally, this has been made possible by a freer media environment—a consequence of the end of the Conte regime. Nevertheless, the project seems to be taking the most advantage of this situation, and Radio Rurale staff members appreciate this effort.

Why is this so important? Arguably for two reasons: first, Radio Rurale has a wide reach, especially in the country's hinterland (the director of programs in Kankan mentioned that the radio there operated on 3 000 kW instead of 300 or 500, which is more usual). Secondly, Radio Rurale is state-owned and as such represents an important nexus between government and civil society. Working with and through Radio Rurale might lead to greater levels of social cohesion and reconciliation while avoiding the risk of the project becoming politicized.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation has uncovered very many findings, about the effectiveness and relevance of the action, but also its impact. The largely positive nature of the results achieved by the *Youth and Non-Violence* project provides the best evidence in support of the continuation of activities. The consensus among all project participants and stakeholders interviewed is also for the project to be continued. As a consequence, the evaluators' main recommendation is to ensure the continuation of the project and its activities. This will allow to consolidate the results so far achieved, to increase the intervention's impact and to reach sustainability.

Furthermore, the evaluation team has identified a number of other recommendations for future planning and implementation:

- Improve the collection of relevant output- and outcome-level data by creating a monitoring system better tailored to the project's specific formula.
- Develop a more explicit gender strategy to ensure greater participation by women and young girls to all project activities. One possibility would be to commission a study on the topic, looking at women's role in different kinds of violence (political, domestic, etc.). This study could be developed in conjunction with USAID and/or other agencies working in Guinea, as its value is likely to benefit a wide array of international and local actors also facing the question of how to effectively mainstream gender considerations into their programs.
- Be clearer in the definition of key project terms, such as who the stakeholders are and who make up the primary and secondary target groups.
- Organize more consistent and regular follow-up with project beneficiaries—i.e. community members who are supposed to benefit from the sensitization events and the radio broadcasts. SFCG has successfully established a presence in each city and effectively liaises with project participants and partners. Beneficiaries have, however, remained largely out of this loop, making it difficult to judge what changes the project is promoting among them. This could easily be corrected by ensuring a more regular collection of feedback (letters, call-ins) and the organization of regular (perhaps quarterly) FGDs with community members in project locations.
- Increase the amount of resources allocated to young participants for the organization of sensitization events. All young leaders have shown their willingness to do very much with limited resources; many, however, also lamented that the level of resources did not match their expectations. Given the importance of the sensitization events, it would be important

for participants to have the resources to properly expand their reach and play an even greater role in their communities and cities.

- Support the formation of area or neighborhood youth conflict resolution committees as a sustainability feature of the project. Some young participants are already doing this (in Mamou); most community leaders interviewed seemed favorable to greater youth involvement.
- Support the strengthening of capacities of Radio Rurale.
- Address other forms of violence among the youth apart from political violence.

ANNEXES

1. Evaluation Terms of References
2. Evaluation Plan
3. List of Meetings Held and Interviewees
4. Evaluation Questions
5. Evaluation Questionnaire

ANNEX 1 – TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS)

Terms of Reference, Final Evaluation of the USAID-funded project “Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea “

1. Context:

A year and nearly three months after the military seized power in the transition from the regime of the late President Lansana Conte, Guinea has experienced several incidents of civil unrest and political violence among which the 28th September 2009 events where the presidential guard massacred 157 people and raped several women at a pro-democracy rally in the capital Conakry. These events isolated internationally the military regime and tensions continued to grow up within the country.

With the near fatal shooting on 3 December 2009 of Captain Moussa Dadis Camara, President of the *Conseil National de Democratie et Development (CNDD)* in power, and the appointment of the Junta Defense Minister Sékouba Konaté as interim President after the Ouagadougou agreement on 15th January 2010, a number of actions to support a democratic transition has been taken although the transition remains itself vulnerable to the individual strategies of politicians. A new government led by an opposition leader and the National Council for the Transition have been appointed; negotiations to reform the Guinea security system are taking place with the international community, and presidential elections are likely to take place on 27 June 2010 under the leadership of General Sekouba Konate who in his several speeches has mentioned his determination for a successful transition.

These elections, if held in a credible and transparent manner, will provide a window of opportunity to end the current crisis and put Guinea on the path to stability. However, it's important to keep in mind that further political violence and disenfranchisement can easily derail the process if the seeds of political divisions continue to be fueled among the populations especially during the sensitive period of electoral campaign. Community tensions are easily to arise throughout the country as it happened recently in N'zerekore if people and especially youths are not well prepared to resist violence and political manipulation

Youths in Guinea have been several times involved in violent protests movements to express their frustration with hope to be heard by country leaders. The worst violence took place during strikes in January 2007 when more than 137 people, mostly youth, were killed.

In response to this approach of normalization of violence as a means of protest and complaint among young people in the country and in order to prepare youth resist violence and political manipulations ahead the elections time, SFCG initiated an 18 months youth and Non violence project starting 15th September 2008 in three targeted areas; Kindia, Mamou, and Kankan funded by USAID. This project has been completed and its overall objective was that *youth in the targeted areas use non-violent methods to resolve conflict*. The project was based on a concept that information is a powerful driver of change, and had two objectives:

- To increase the knowledge of youth in conflict management techniques, human rights and their civic responsibilities; and
- To build the capacity of youth in the target areas to resist manipulation and the use of violence to resolve conflicts.

2. Evaluation Objectives:

1. To evaluate the impact of the 18 month project “Youth and non violence in Guinea” in enabling youth to deal with conflict and elude manipulation
2. Collect stories of changes brought about by the project

3. Provide recommendations to improve future planning and for replication of similar youth project within the organization.

3. Scope of Work

The consultant is expected to apply the evaluative criteria selected below and address the key evaluation questions proposed:

3.1 Evaluation criteria and key evaluation question

Relevance:

- To what extent the project approach was relevant to address the use of violence among youth? Was the set of activities sufficient? To what extent did the different categories of activities complement each other?
- Did the project target the right group of beneficiary? Who has received support and why? (Inclusion/exclusion bias in selection of stakeholders and bias in selecting the participants within the category of youth leaders)?
- Was the approach of working with youth leaders relevant to reach their peers at large?
- What unexpected results did the project bring about?

Effectiveness:

- To what extent did the project reach the purposes it has planned to achieve? What major factors contributed to achieve or not its objectives (factors of success and challenges)?
- To what extent did the participating youth use the learned skills to resolve conflicts? To what extent can the information collected on that be attributed to the project success?
- To what extent did the project empower youth to resist manipulation?
- How successfully have the trained youth leaders been in undertaking replication of the trainings (or parts of the training) among youth associations? What successes and challenges did they experience in this regard? What was the degree and quality of SFCG assistance to youth leaders to help them to prepare those trainings?
- To what extent did the Peace festivals show a potential constructive engagement of youth in their own community?
- What is the ex-post level of willingness to act and resolve conflict among participating youth?

Additionally, the consultants are requested to measure the following project indicators as defined in the proposal (see the Performance Management Plan in the project proposal)

- # of stakeholders in the target cities who say there is a decrease in violent behavior among youth in their areas
- Percentage of listeners to radio program who have gained information from the program on conflict management techniques and human rights
- # of trained youth who report resolving a conflict in their lives through non-violent means in the past month

It should be noted that given the time and budget constraints the measurement of some of these indicators might be not feasible. The consultants have to justify in the methodology proposed the decision to relinquish measurement of any of these indicators.

3.2 Other assignment

The consultants are asked to conduct a review workshop before writing the draft report. Time allowing, the consultants will present the main findings to be discussed with the key SFCG staff and partners. The consultants will then incorporate the feedback and input into the first draft of the evaluation report.

4. Theories of Change

Behind every peacebuilding initiative there is at least one theory of change. A theory of change is a set of beliefs about how change happens. For example, one is that culture changes when a critical mass of people takes on new values or morals. In this proposal we stated that information can drive change and it's related to the critical mass theory. Often

The theories of change remain implicit, unstated, and unexplored. CMM has become very explicit since this proposal was approved about their theories of change. Therefore this evaluation should also use this rubric to examine the theories that underlie the design of this proposal and undertake the analysis with these in mind.

5. Methodology

The evaluation methodology will be defined by the consultants, taking into account budget and time constraints. However, the SFCG Guinea requests that the methodology suggested by the consultant incorporates the following principles or approaches:

- a) The evaluation methodology will include a desk review of project proposal, project reports and other relevant documentation related to the project
- b) The evaluation methodology is expected to incorporate mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) which will include the collection of qualitative information through key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD).

Potential key informants may be (not limited to):

- Key staff of local implementing partners
 - Relevant NGO working in the same field
 - Youth leaders
 - Youth group members
 - Local government leaders
- c) To incorporate in the analysis the data collected from the project monitoring when relevant (notably regarding the *effectiveness* criterion; this includes taking into account the training evaluation results done during the project implementation)

6. Deliverables

The following specific deliverables will be expected (in English)

- Final Technical Offer from the consultants to include a detailed evaluation work plan and detailed methodology. If some requirements or objectives of the evaluation as defined hereby cannot be met or taken out, the consultant should justify his decision in the technical offer.
- Questionnaires, discussion guides and other data collection tools
- Fieldwork report provided within 3 working days after the end of the data collection phase (report describing how the data collection tools were developed, how the recruitment

and training of the enumerators, how the fieldwork went off and what challenges were faced). The fieldwork report shouldn't exceed 3 pages.

- Data electronic files
- Final evaluation Report. The final report shall include the following sections: executive summary, table of project indicators covered, findings and analysis, recommendations, and the common annexes (template of data collection tools, terms of reference, the evaluation schedule, list of people met (by group) and list of document consulted. Lastly, the consultant will format the executive summary in a separate document: "key findings". (Format provided by SFCG)

7. Timeframe

The evaluation will start from April 5 and last to May 5:

April 5, 2010: Technical offer from consultant

April 8-12: Desk review, development and revision of data collection tools, preparation of fieldwork

April 13 - 21: Fieldwork

April 27: Draft report

May 5: Final report (including feedback and comments)

8. Logistics

SFCG will supply the following:

- Hotels for consultants in Conakry and up country
- Round trip and transportation for local trip up country
- Per Diem at \$400 for the 12 days spent in the field
- Payment as agreed after negotiation within the budget limits
- Accident Insurance (see attached policy)

9. Requirements

The consultant should meet the following requirements

- Respect of Ethical Principles (adapted from the *American Evaluation Association Guiding Principles for Evaluators*, July 2004):

► Comprehensive and systematic inquiry: Evaluators should make the most of the existing information and full range of stakeholders available at the time of the evaluation. Evaluators should conduct systematic, data-based inquiries. They should communicate their methods and approaches accurately and in sufficient detail to allow others to understand, interpret and critique their work. They should make clear the limitations of the evaluation and its results.

▶ Competence: Evaluators should possess the abilities and skills and experience appropriate to undertake the tasks proposed and should practice within the limits of their professional training and competence.

▶ Honesty and integrity: Evaluators should be transparent with the contractor/constituent about: any conflict of interest, any change made in the negotiated project plan and the reasons why those changes were made, any risk that certain procedures or activities produce misleading evaluative information.

▶ Respect for people: Evaluators respect the security, dignity and self-worth of respondents, program participants. Evaluators have the responsibility to be sensitive to and respect differences among participants in culture, religion, gender, disability, age and ethnicity.

- Quality Control

SFCG reserves the right to carry out quality control during the fieldwork without interfering with the consultant team work.

ANNEX 2 – EVALUATION PROPOSAL AND PLAN

Introduction

SFCG has requested a formal evaluation of the project entitled *Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea*, which was implemented in three cities of Guinea between September 2008 and April 2010. The present document is a proposal concerning the methodology and the plan to conduct the aforementioned evaluation.

Bernardo Monzani and Dennis Bright will compose the proposed team for the assignment. Mr. Monzani is a Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (DM&E) Specialist with SFCG in Morocco; Mr. Bright is the West and Francophone Africa Regional Director for the international NGO Right to Play. The team members' combined experience is ideal for the present assignment: Mr. Monzani brings expertise specific to the field of monitoring and evaluation, having conducted and managed several evaluations; Mr. Bright is a civil society activist and a long-time manager of youth-focused programs. From Sierra Leone and currently living in Ghana, Mr. Bright has an unparalleled knowledge of the region and its socio-political dynamics.

According to the terms of references (TORs), the evaluation has three objectives:

1. To evaluate the impact of the project in enabling youth to deal with conflict and elude manipulation;
2. To collect stories of changes brought about by the project;
3. To provide recommendations to improve future planning and for replication of similar youth project within the organization.

The evaluation is to focus on the following criteria:

| Criteria | Lines of Inquiry |
|---------------|---|
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent the project approach was relevant to address the use of violence among youth? Was the set of activities sufficient? To what extent did the different categories of activities complement each other? • Did the project target the right group of beneficiary? Who has received support and why? (Inclusion/exclusion bias in selection of stakeholders and bias in selecting the participants within the category of youth leaders)? • Was the approach of working with youth leaders relevant to reach their peers at large? • What unexpected results did the project bring about? |
| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the project reach the purposes it has planned to achieve? What major factors contributed to achieve or not its objectives (factors of success and challenges)? • To what extent did the participating youth use the learned skills to resolve conflicts? To what extent can the information collected on that be attributed to the project success? • To what extent did the project empower youth to resist manipulation? • How successfully have the trained youth leaders been in undertaking replication of the trainings (or parts of the training) among youth associations? What successes and challenges did they experience in this regard? What was the degree and quality of SFCG assistance to youth leaders to help them to prepare those trainings? • To what extent did the Peace festivals show a potential constructive |

| | |
|--------|--|
| | <p>engagement of youth in their own community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the ex-post level of willingness to act and resolve conflict among participating youth? |
| Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no specific lines of inquiry are defined, the first goal of the present evaluation is to assess what—if any—impact the project has had. |

Efficiency and sustainability will also be considered, although priority will be given to the three above-mentioned criteria.

Evaluation Methodology

In order to collect all the necessary data to respond to the lines of inquiry identified above, the evaluation team proposes a methodology based on the following tools:

Desktop and Document Review: The evaluators will review all project documents, starting from the original proposal to the approved PMP, the baseline, quarterly and event reports. Furthermore, other documents will be taken into consideration to provide a clearer picture of the dynamic context in which the project occurred.

Although started in September 2008, the project was implemented in a context very different from that in which it was designed. The death of long-time president Conte in December 2008 and the subsequent coup drastically changed the political context in which activities were to take place. Subsequent developments, including the stadium massacre of September 2009 and the preparation of presidential elections require a thorough analysis of contextual changes, one that takes into account of the perspectives of individuals and agencies outside of SFCG. A possible list of sources includes:

- International Crisis Group (ICG) reports
- UN reports
- Articles or other studies conducted between Dec 2008 and Jan 2010

SFCG internal strategic and project documents will naturally constitute the starting point of the analysis.

Focus Group Discussions: The evaluators will conduct at least 6 FGDs in order to obtain qualitative information concerning the project’s impact and effectiveness—two in each of the three target cities.

The first FGD in each location will draw participants from the 72+ young people whom SFCG has trained since the beginning of the project. The FGD format will also allow the evaluators in obtaining information about the level of knowledge that the participants (and if possible also the beneficiaries) have of conflict resolution and management.

The second FGD in each location will include listeners to the radio programs—i.e. the project’s final beneficiaries of the project. FGD participants could also include individuals who have attended outreach events.

Key Informant Interviews: To obtain information about the progress and success of the project (and in particular to triangulate information for greater accuracy of findings), the evaluators will meet and interview a series of key stakeholders to the project (maximum 6 individuals). The list (tentative and non-exhaustive) would include:

- Project implementing partners in the 3 locations:
 - o Youth associations
 - o Radio Stations

- Local community leaders (including government officials)
- Other NGOs working on the same issues

Meetings with government representatives will in particular be sought, if conditions allow them.

Questionnaires: The evaluators will develop a standard questionnaire with responses about the knowledge, attitude and behavior changes among the project’s key stakeholders. The questionnaires will provide quantitative data that, triangulated with qualitative information, will hopefully yield more relevant and accurate findings. The envisioned respondents include project participants (from partnering youth associations) and beneficiaries (listeners, people who attended sensitization events, etc.).

Because the questionnaire will be completed by individuals with different exposure to the project and its activities, the results and data it will generate will be cross-referenced with an “exposure index”—i.e. a measurement of an individual’s involvement in the project. Cross-referencing will tentatively provide an indication of the difference the project made and, therefore, of its *impact*.

The proposed length of assignment is 21 days, of which 10 will be spent in country (14 for Mr. Monzani) with visits to each of the three project locations.

Work Plan

| What | Who | Where | When |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Document review | Bernardo, Dennis | Home-based | 5-12 April |
| Arrival in Conakry | Bernardo, Dennis | Conakry | 12 April |
| Inception Meeting & Questionnaire development | Bernardo, Dennis | Conakry | 13 April |
| Questionnaires Dissemination/Collection | SFCG Guinea | Kindia, Mamou and Kankan | 13-21 April |
| Field Visit – Kindia - FGD (1 or 2) - Interviews | Bernardo, Dennis + SFCG staff | Kindia | TBD |
| Field Visit – Mamou - FGD (1 or 2) - Interviews | Bernardo, Dennis + SFCG staff | Mamou | TBD |
| Field Visit – Kankan - FGD (1 or 2) - Interviews | Bernardo, Dennis + SFCG staff | Kankan | TBD |
| Return to Conakry | | Conakry | 19 April |
| Team Self-Review | Bernardo, Dennis + SFCG project staff | Conakry | TBD |
| Data analysis | Bernardo, Dennis | Conakry | 19-20 April |
| Departure from Guinea | Dennis | Conakry | 20-21 April |
| First Draft Report | Bernardo, Dennis | Conakry | 22-24 April |
| Departure from Guinea | Bernardo | Conakry | 24 April |
| Final Report | Bernardo, Dennis | Home-based | 26 April-5 May |

Evaluation Plan

| Evaluation Criteria | Lines of Inquiry | Means of Verification | Data source and Quantity | Location of Data Collection | Time needed |
|---------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent the project approach was relevant to address the use of violence among youth? Was the set of activities sufficient? To what extent did the different categories of activities complement each other? Did the project target the right group of beneficiary? Who has received support and why? (Inclusion/exclusion bias in selection of stakeholders and bias in selecting the participants within the category of youth leaders)? Was the approach of working with youth leaders relevant to reach their peers at large? What unexpected results did the project bring about? | FGDs Questionnaires Key Information Interviews | Trained youth Idem as above Project stakeholders Key Stakeholders | Each of the 3 project locations | 3 days (1 in each location) Included in above 8 days 4 days |
| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the project reach the purposes it has planned to achieve? What major factors contributed to achieve or not its objectives (factors of success and challenges)? To what extent did the participating youth use the learned skills to resolve conflicts? To what extent can the information collected on that be attributed to the project success? To what extent did the project empower youth to resist manipulation? How successfully have the trained youth leaders been in undertaking replication of the trainings (or parts of the training) among youth associations? What successes and challenges did they experience in this regard? | Document Review FGDs Questionnaires KII | Project and other reports Trained youth Project Stakeholders Project Staff Key stakeholders | Home-based and Conakry Idem as before Idem as before Conakry Conakry and the 3 locations | 4 days 3 days 8 days ½ day 4 days |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <p>What was the degree and quality of SFCG assistance to youth leaders to help them to prepare those trainings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the Peace festivals show a potential constructive engagement of youth in their own community? • What is the ex-post level of willingness to act and resolve conflict among participating youth? | | | | |
| Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no specific lines of inquiry are defined, the first goal of the present evaluation is to assess what—if any—impact the project has had. | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| Efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the project deliver our outputs and outcomes in an efficient manner (results against costs)? | Document Review | Project and other reports Project Staff | Home-based and Conakry Conakry | 4 days ½ day |

ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEETINGS HELD AND INTERVIEWEES

In Conakry:

| <i>Event</i> | <i>Who</i> | <i>No (M/F)</i> | <i>Agency</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|--------------|--|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Interview | Production Assistants, Field Coordinator | 3 (2/1) | SFCG | 04/14 |
| Interview | Country Director | 1 (1/0) | SFCG | 04/20 |

In Kindia:

| <i>Event</i> | <i>Who</i> | <i>No (M/F)</i> | <i>Agency</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Interview | Mayor of Kindia | 1 (1/0) | Local Government | 04/15 |
| Interview | Centre d'information de proximité (CIP/UNDP) | 1 (1/0) | NGO | 04/15 |
| Interview | Imams | 3 (3/0) | Community Leaders | 04/15 |
| FGD | Project beneficiaries | 14 (3/11) | Community members | 04/15 |
| FGD | Young participants | 19 (15/4) | Youth associations | 04/15 |
| Interview | Director of Programs for Radio Rurale, President of Kindia's Listeners Associations | 2 (2/0) | Media Partner | 04/15 |

In Mamou:

| <i>Event</i> | <i>Who</i> | <i>No (M/F)</i> | <i>Agency</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|--------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Interview | Secretary for Administration | 1 (1/0) | Local Government | 04/16 |
| Interview | Governor, Chief of Staff, <i>Charge de Mission</i> | 3 (3/0) | Local Government | 04/16 |
| Interview | Priest | 1 (1/0) | Community Leader | 04/16 |
| Interview | <i>Chef de quartier</i> | 1 (1/0) | Community Leader | 04/16 |
| Interview | Imam | 1 (1/0) | Community Leader | 04/16 |
| FGD | Young participants | 15 (11/4) | Youth associations | 04/16 |
| Interview | Director of Programs for Radio Rurale | 1 (1/0) | Media Partner | 04/16 |

In Kankan:

| <i>Event</i> | <i>Who</i> | <i>No (M/F)</i> | <i>Agency</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| FGD | Project beneficiaries | 7 (6/1) | Community members | 04/18 |
| FGD | Young participants | 11 (10/1) | Youth associations | 04/18 |
| Interview | <i>Delegue prefectorale a la jeunesse (DPJ)</i> | 1 (1/0) | Local government | 04/18 |
| Interview | School directors, <i>chef de quartier</i> | 3 (3/0) | Community leaders | 04/18 |
| Interview | Director of Programs for Radio Rurale | 1 (1/0) | Media Partner | 04/18 |

TOTAL:

- 13 interviews, 24 total participants (23 male and 1 female)
- 5 Focus Group Discussions, 66 total participants (45 male and 21 female)

ANNEX 4 – EVALUATION QUESTIONS (INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS)

Questions for Government Representatives and Civil Society Leaders

1. What do you know about the project? Have you participated in any of the activities? Which ones?
2. Have you listened to the radio magazine and/or call-in program?
3. What has the project done for you and your community/society?
4. What do you see as the most important challenges/problems in the community?
5. What is your perception of young people in the community/society?
6. What factors (or who) do you think are most influential in determining how young people act?
7. In your opinion, has the project changed the role youth play?
8. Do you think your relationship with young people in your community has changed during the life of the project? How?

Questions for Media and Civil Society Partners

1. What has your involvement in the project been?
2. What kind of support have you received from SFCG?
3. What has the project done for you and your community/society?
4. What do you see as the most important challenges/problems in the community?
5. What is your perception of young people in the community/society?
6. What factors (or who) do you think are most influential in determining how young people act?
7. In your opinion, has the project changed the role youth play?
8. Do you think your relationship with young people in your community has changed during the life of the project? How?
9. What would you change about the project in the future?

Questions for Youth Participants and Beneficiaries (Discussions)

A. Intro/General

1. In which part of the project did you participate?
2. What did you hope to get from the project? Did you get what you wanted?
3. What types of violence do you recognize in your community?

B. Knowledge

4. What is the most important thing that you have learned by participating in the project?
5. What does non-violence mean to you?

C. Attitudes

6. Did anyone apart from your association colleagues talk to you about the radio programs? What was their impression?

7. Do you think the program will contribute to curtail violence among youth in future?
8. Has the program changed the way you look at yourself in society? Or the way you look at the authorities?

D. Behavior

9. Can you give a concrete example that you are aware of in which people who participated to this program had to confront violence? What was their reaction?
10. Have you used any of the things you learned in the activities (training, radio, peace festival) in your daily life?

ANNEX 5 – EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

11. General Information

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Age: | Gender: M ou F | Ethnic Group: |
| Location: | Education: | Employed: Y ou N |

12. Are you a member of an association? YES / NO

13. How many times have you listened to the radio magazine “Barada”? (Check one)

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Every week | Every month |
| Irregularly but more than 10 times | Irregularly but less than 10 times |
| I never heard the radio magazine | |

14. How many times have you listened to the radio call-in program? (Check one)

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Every week | Every month |
| Irregularly but more than 10 times | Irregularly but less than 10 times |
| I never heard the radio call-in program | |

15. To what activities did you participate:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Training | Outreach/Sensitization events |
| Peace festivals | Radio discussions |
| I did not participate in any activity | Other (Please specify): |

16. Have you discussed any of the activities with other people? YES / NO

17. If yes, with whom? _____

18. Have you attended trainings before? YES / NO

19. If yes, on what subjects? _____

20. How often do you meet and relate to other youth in your community apart from members of your association?

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Every day | Every week |
| Every month | Irregularly |
| Never | |

21. Did you learn anything about human rights during the program? YES / NO

22. Can you name four human rights, which are the most important for you?

23. Did you learn about your responsibilities as a young citizen? YES / NO

24. Name three civic responsibilities which are the most important for you?