



YOUTH AND NON VIOLENCE IN GUINEA

Search for Common Ground in Guinea
Final Narrative Report
To
USAID Guinea

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I. INTRODUCTION

In September 2008, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and USAID signed an 18-month contract for a project entitled 'Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea' with a goal of promoting non-violence in youth in targeted cities in Guinea. The overall project goal is that, by the project's completion, youth in the targeted areas use non-violent methods to resolve conflict.

The project came 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. In anticipation of elections, now scheduled for the end of June, 2010, SFCG implemented a project to target 'at risk' youth in three cities that saw some of the worst violence during strikes in January 2007: Kankan, Kindia and Mamou. Youth there are particularly vulnerable to manipulation by political and ethnic entrepreneurs. This level of vulnerability becomes elevated in light of the political violence taking place in the fall of 2009, and the rising tensions around the upcoming elections.

This project was based on the concept that information is a powerful driver of change, and has two objectives:

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

This report covers the implementation of activities, their results, and the challenges faced during the project period of October 2008 to April 2010. This report also covers the last quarter of implementation from January to March, 2010. The first section of the report covers this period, and discusses the final quarter's activities. The report then provides information on the project as a whole, looking at activities, accomplishments, and challenges throughout the project life.

II. CONTEXT

The eighteen months of SFCG's Youth and Non-Violence project have been marked by significant political changes and turmoil in Guinea. The death of Gen. Lansana Conte in December 2008 opened the door for change to the political system but also to instability. Conte had been in power since 1984, and although he had briefly experimented with some democratic reforms, ruled in an autocratic manner. The change of the political status quo, which had been in place for nearly three decades, became a source for both tension, as well as hope. Within hours of Conte's death a military junta, led by Captain Moussa Dadis Camara, assumed power. Camara set up a provisional government and declared himself president, but promised new elections, in which he vowed not to run, and a greater



degree of democratization. By August of 2009, however, Camara had changed his mind, and announced he would be a candidate in the presidential elections that he scheduled for January 31, 2010. This announcement provoked mass protests on the part of the opposition and Guinea experienced a wave of violence. In September 2009, the military opened fire on an opposition rally killing over 150 and drawing international censure. The government used the incident to issue harsher penalties and placed bans on opposition gatherings. Negotiations between the opposition and the government, mediated by Blaise Compaoré, president of Burkina Faso, made little progress. Tension boiled over on December 3rd, when a former aide made an attempt on Camara's life. Camara was flown to Morocco for treatment, and then Burkina Faso for recovery. General Sékouba Konaté, his second in command, took power.

The removal of Camara brought some progress towards reaching a compromise with the opposition, ending the political crisis, and transitioning to a democratically elected, civilian government. The National Commission for Transition was established and presidential elections, were promised within the next six months. The new government structure accounted for almost all the concerns raised by the Forum des Forces Vives (FFV), composed of unions, opposition parties, and civil society organizations. It also prohibited military personnel, all members of the junta, and members of the transitional government from participating in the election. Jean-Marie Dore, one of FFV's most prominent members, was sworn in as Prime Minister of the transitional government. Campaigning for the presidential election began in May, and despite some concerns, revolving around security and the full participation of all parties, they look to be Guinea's first free and fair elections since those in 1958. In early June, a dozen officers close to Camara were arrested in Guinea based on accusations of financial mismanagement and held for four days, before being released pending further investigation. However, these arrests do not seem to have had a negative effect on preparations for the presidential elections, scheduled for June 27, 2010.

This period of transition and instability has had a large impact on the Guinean population, and youth in particular, who constitute a large portion of the population. Not only have Guineans been subject to increased levels of political violence, but the crisis has aggravated economic problems. The choice of many donors to pull out of or reduce their funding to Guinea following the 2008 coup and the depreciation of the Guinean franc raised the price for basic necessities like food and fuel. High youth unemployment, especially in urban areas, coupled with these economic concerns makes them targets of political manipulation by actors as well as possible agents of political violence.

The upcoming elections scheduled for the end of June, also mark a source of tension. They are both exceptionally promising, as the potential source for a peaceful transition to democratic governance, but also present the opportunity for further political violence and disenfranchisement. This holds especially true if marginalized groups such as youth, but also the population at the large, are manipulated or frustrated by an unsuccessful election process. However, the general optimism approaching elections and the population's embrace of change are all promising signs in advance of the elections.

III. FINAL QUARTER ACTIVITIES

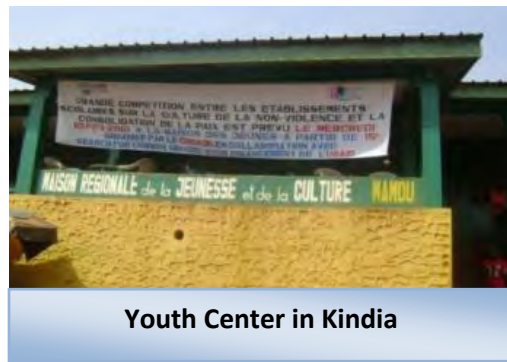
During the last project quarter, January – March, 2010, SFCG continued to implement the final activities for the Youth and Non Violence project. These consisted of the final outreach activities as well as the continued media productions and broadcasting. Specifically, the different activities for the last quarter include:

- Youth outreach promoting non-violent means to resolve conflicts
- Workshops on non-violent interscholastic competition
- Production of a documentary film about the project
- Creation of synergy between the participating organizations in Mamou
- The production and distribution of the radio series "Barada"

A. Outreach activities raising youth awareness of non-violence and peace-building

A delegation led by the field director and media representatives visited the towns of Kindia, Mamou and Kankan from February 9 to 19, 2010. The visits had several objectives: (1) to inquire into the implementation of outreach activities in urban municipalities, the CRD, and surrounding districts; (2) to share feedback about the project's impacts with

participants and authorities at all levels; (3) to make recommendations regarding the project's renewal; and finally (4) to oversee workshops on interscholastic competition that promoted a culture of nonviolence and peace-building, an initiative by the Center for Listening, Counseling, and Guidance for Young People (CECOJE). During these visits, young participants and authorities from the three communities enthusiastically discussed the impacts of the project:



Youth Center in Kindia

This project is so important that speaking of its end troubles us greatly. Its design and implementation helped us to quickly understand the goal and challenged us to reach out to our young friends.

- Local Kindia moderator

Your project's radio programs have been able to cultivate what parents and authorities have not been able to teach: a sense of moderation and dialogue. This has contributed to the current transition in Guinea.

– Mamady Diané, Police Inspector

The following tables outline the participation in the outreach activities by organization, month, and number of participants for the outreach activities conducted during the last project quarter. The table also gives insight as to the number of men and women taking part in the given activities.

[

KANKAN

Organization	Participants					
	January			February		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
CECOJE – GHA	78	9	87	23	2	25
AFEV – AGUIPA	49	6	55	28	6	34
AJA – AJDAPE	212	63	275	175	32	207
GND-HEREMAKONO	69	0	69	25	8	33
JADE – CAFIK	57	38	95	208	26	234
AAJEG – CGPD	87	63	130	69	21	90
Total	453	179	632	628	95	723

In Mamou, there were also 12 such outreach activities with a total of 867 participants, of which 178 were women and 689 were men.

MAMOU

Organization	Participants					
	January			February		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
AJDEM – CLTM	23	2	25	34	18	52
MM – AJDD	25	6	31	83	25	108
AJS – AJEAM	100	32	132	82	33	115
ADEL – COJEDEM	25	8	33	55	7	62
CECOJE – MAJD	160	26	186	25	X	25
JVC – ASB	54	21	75	23	X	23
Total	387	95	482	302	83	385

In Kindia, 6 outreach activities were organized in January. Twenty-eight percent, or 88 of the 305 participants, were women.

KINDIA

Organization	Participants		
	January		
	Men	Women	Total
CLUB DES AMIS /AKM	34	10	44
APROFIL/KANIA YIGUI	45	17	62
BBS/ANV	22	8	30
ETOILE DE KANIA/ FONDATION 3F	37	17	54
AGUIBEJ/SAMAYA RANDO	38	14	52
ADDEF/GONGO DE SARA KOLEAH	41	22	63
Total	217	88	305

B. Follow On Training:

During the past quarter, SFCG continued SFCG continued with it's outreach and follow on training activities with youth in the three target areas. The trainings were took place in the form of workshops on scholastic competition and the culture of non-violence. The outreach activities in the urban municipalities and surrounding districts took different forms, including mini-seminars, open-air meetings and theater performances. In Kankan, 12 youth peace-building activities involved 1355 participants: 1081 men and 274 women. In addition, the other follow on activities consisted of 3 workshops promoting peacebuilding and non-violent approaches to interscholastic competition. These workshops focused on the following themes:

- The Culture of Non Violence
- The role of women and youth in peacebuilding
- The electoral process

The feedback from the workshops depicted a strong interest in the content of the material as well as for the themes of the discussions, generally. Prior to launching the workshops, program managers held interviews about the impact of SFCG's work. One young student of the Tamagaly CRD in Mamou said that he'd never known violence, but through outreach campaigns and interactive radio programs on non-violence, he'd gained consciousness, and understood that violence is negative in all its forms.



Mamou Authorities in the front row of a Synergy Workshop



Youth Leader receiving training certificate from SFCG Director

Locations	Estimated participation	Date
Kindia	400 participants	Feb. 17 & 18, 2010
Mamou	650 participants	Feb. 10, 2010
Kankan	1000 participants	Feb. 13 & 14, 2010

C. Production of a documentary film about the project

To highlight the positive and negative impacts of this project, an SFCG team – consisting of a field agent, assistant producer, and a cameraman from the Guinean Radio and Television –

made a documentary on the intervention activities. This documentary conducted interviews with all actors involved directly or indirectly in the project. These included youth, authorities, opinion leaders and religious leaders.

D. Production and Broadcast of Barada and Interactive Radio Program

During the last quarter, SFCG oversaw the production of both interactive radio shows, where callers were invited to participate, and a radio drama, “Barada,” in the regions of Kindia, Mamou, and Kankan. Programs were well received by the public and demand exceeded for programming exceeded the number of programs that could be produced.

Call-in radio shows were broadcast in the languages most suitable for each region, Soussou in Kindia, Poular in Mamou, and Malinke in Kankan, in addition to French. During the period between January and March 2010, radio shows focused heavily on the role and duties of young people during Guinea’s transition period. Approximately three radio shows were produced each month in each region, although Kindia was not able to produce any television shows in March. Specific topics included the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the role of young people in the electoral process, and discussions about non-violence in the education system, which was particularly popular among callers. In all regions young people were the most enthusiastic and frequent participants.



Mamou Authorities in the front row of a Synergy Workshop

Between two and six episodes of “Barada” were produced in each of the regions between January and March. Both French and local languages were used, and topics focused heavily on the challenges young people face, national unity, and the role that young people ought to play in Guinea’s transition period.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

During the course of the project, SFCG carried out a number of activities in support of the objectives listed above. Through the use of outreach and media, SFCG undertook activities aimed at engaging youth, raising awareness, and building their capacity to prevent, and resolve conflicts, while encouraging positive behavior and attitude change. The activities included the production and broadcast of radio programs focused on youth and youth issues, training for youth associations and leaders, youth festivals, and follow on training. Each activity was designed and implemented in a way that compliments the other activities, so as to maximize the impact of the overall project. This approach included aligning the messages of the radio programming with that of the content and training and themes of the festivals. The approach also encouraged collaboration and leadership by conducting youth Training of Trainers (TOT) as well as the inclusion of restitution trainings by the youth who took part in SFCG training.

During the course of the project, SFCG carried out the following activities:

- Completion of a Baseline Survey;
- Selection and training of Youth Trainer of Trainers (TOTs);
- 90 Follow on Training Sessions with 7283 participants to raise youth awareness organized by the youth of Kindia, Mamou, and Kankan. The youth, you were previously trained in these areas, visited these three different sites and in turn trained other youth;
- 61 Interactive programs focused on the training received by the (Kindia, Mamou, and Kankan) youth;
- 93 radio magazine programs called 'Barada', the live radio magazine, with programs produced in each of the three localities related to the impact of the training on the youth;
- 3 youth festivals in order to promote collaboration and peacebuilding amongst youth;
- Procurement initiative of USAID branding items for distribution; and
- A final project evaluation

The following section outlines the activities completed over the course of the project, and gives insight into the progress of the project.

PROJECT PREPARATIONS AND INTIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Baseline Survey

At the launch of the project, in June and July 2008, SFCG conducted a study to gather information and gauge youth levels of understanding of human rights, their attitudes towards violence as a means to resolve conflict, and their radio listening habits. Taking place in 4 different cities, the research was conducted to give background data to the SFCG team for the project start up. The research was also conducted to gain a better understanding of the target audience, and to better ensure that the youth are targeted in a meaningful and useful way.

The interview centered around two main questions:

- Whether the youth have a tendency to react violently to conflict and challenges? ; and
- What were the types of conflicts which the youth were facing in their lives?

The results of the baseline proved very useful in determining to some degree, the level of latent and potential conflict existing with youth and in the target communities. Additionally, the baseline results pointed out a strong majority of youth are perceived by key stakeholders in their communities as violent, and subject to manipulation. The results also showed that youth were involved with specific types of violence or conflict in particular. Based on a wide range of answers were given, some of the more common include:

1. Generational conflicts between young adults and their elders as both compete for scarce jobs, with young people more likely to be unemployed.
2. Political conflicts, with the young reacting to rhetoric and manipulation by political leaders.
3. Land conflicts especially in rural areas resulting from family inheritance disputes.

4. High level of violence among youths as a means of expressing their frustration because of exclusion from decision –making, in particular around issues that affect their lives

Key findings from the survey found that significant divisions existed in the target groups, and that nearly half of respondents did not believe that human rights applied to everyone. Although significant portions of the respondents (83%) rejected or strongly rejected violence as a conflict resolution tool, (73%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their peers would respond differently; indicating a strong perception that violence is widely used.

Other findings include:

- Males are more inclined to approve of the use of violence than women.
- The older they were the more inclined they were to see violence as acceptable.
- Levels of education have little impact on general attitudes towards the use of violence in 3 out of 4 locations.
- The most independent, also reject violence the most.

These findings allowed for SFCG to develop useful training curricula and organize activities, as well as gave insight on how to address the different groups within the target communities. It also found that the recommendations of key stakeholders in the community, aligned with the objectives of the project. Specifically, the recommendations include:

- Youth need to be trained on non violence as a way to address their concerns, as well as learning about good citizenship;
- Youth and others need to be informed and sensitized on their rights and obligations under the law;
- Continue to sensitize and educate youths through outreach activities such as drama, football games, peace festivals, etc.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

2. Selection and Training of ‘Training of Trainers’ (TOT)

Building off the lessons learned in the baseline survey, the interviews with key stakeholders, and the methodology set forth for the project, SFCG launched the outreach and training component of the project, with initial ‘Training of Trainers.’

Throughout the duration of the project, SFCG conducted a total of 3 Training of Trainers with youth in Kindia and Mamou and Kankan. The training took a participatory approach, with the participants working frequently in small groups, holding brainstorming sessions, and presenting their ideas to other groups. These exercises were followed by practical exercises. Participants included youth leaders from a variety of associations and organizations. Also taking part in the



Youth Participants in a Soccer Match in Kindia

training were members of civil society including NGOs, local government representatives and rural radio staff. By bringing a diverse group of participants, the training encouraged collaboration and innovation. The TOT's also engaged local and government officials, who would take part in the opening or closing ceremony to show their support.

The trainings had five main objectives:

- To define and explain the rights and responsibilities of Guinea youth and their interdependence
- To explain the different laws in Guinea, Africa and Internationally governing human rights,
- To define and explain different communication techniques, how communication works, its impact on behaviour change and what factors influence changes in behaviour,
- To define and demonstrate different styles of leadership, including transformational leadership, and
- To define and analyse different types of violence as well as their consequences.

The feedback gained in the trainings also allowed for the further development of the training content. Three of the central themes that participants wanted to learn about included:

- Know how to be a good leader
- Understand how to change the behaviour of someone
- Understand the human rights that apply to youth and to people in general.

All three themes align with the findings of the baseline survey. As the results indicate generally high levels of violence and frustration around social problems, it reveals a need for youth to understand and develop ways to prevent and resolve these tensions. Additionally, as the results indicated a low level of awareness of human rights, and how they apply. Using the results of the baseline surveys as well as the feedback gained from the trainings, SFCG was able to address these issues in the following TOT sessions.

After the participants completed the trainings, they organized restitution or follow on trainings with the youth in their respective communities.

3. Follow on Training

In order to achieve sustainable results and a wider impact, the Trainers who took part in the ToT sessions, organized their local associations to hold follow on training with the youth in their communities. In total the Trainers carried out **90 follow on trainings**, with **7,283 participants**.

The themes addressed during the trainings reflected that of the TOT sessions, while adapting to the context of each community. Specifically, the follow on activities include the following:

- Human rights, citizenship, and rights and responsibilities;
- Leadership, communication techniques and behavior change; and
- Non-Violence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Also building from the TOT sessions, the follow on trainings took a collaborative approach, soliciting participants to work with one another to find solutions the problems presented in the trainings. The follow on trainings took place in Mamou, Kindia and Kankan with an increasingly strong participation from youth and the community alike. In total, 7,283 participants took part in the community follow on activities. This includes the participation of 1075 women and 2146



Participants in Follow on Training in Kankan

men. Although SFCG would have liked to have seen an overall stronger participation of women in the follow on training, and increasing number of women took part in the trainings throughout the project life. These activities took different forms, including mini-seminars, open-air meetings and theater performances. To encourage participation and excitement, SFCG organized activities such as a competition among the groups to see who could bring together the largest crowd. Throughout the follow on training, the trainers aimed at capturing a collaborative approach and sense of community within the structure of the training.

Continuity Activities:

Building on the follow on training, SFCG also encouraged each group to take action to continue with the lessons learned in the follow on training. Examples of the kind of activities being carried out include theater and dance, or discussion groups carried out by training participants. Each group receives a small level of financial support to help cover the costs of transport, however the enthusiasm and commitment the youth associations have shown in continuing to implement activities goes far beyond this amount.



Youth Club Members in Kankan

4. Youth Festivals

Throughout the span of the project, with the support of its local partners, SFCG organized and held a total of 3 youth festivals in Kindia, Mamou, and Kankan. The youth festivals not only complimented both the outreach and media components of the project, but it also acted as a venue for the three communities to take part in a collaborative event, strengthening community cohesion. The previously selected 12 youth groups, who took part in the training activities, collaborated together in the youth festivals. Each association paired up with another to give a presentation on their knowledge of themes addressed in the trainings. Throughout the three festivals, these themes consisted of

- Leadership

- Non-violence;
- Rights and responsibilities of youth;
- Qualities of good leaders;
- Peaceful management of conflict;
- Effective methods of communication; and
- Mediation techniques.



A winning Team: Through music and drama the team illustrated the rights of citizens and youth. To the right a girl is forced to work by her parents rather than go to school.

Although each regional festival differed in nature, the structure of the festivals remained similar. Each group consisted of two youth groups for a total of six groups per team. Each team worked together to devise a theatrical presentation based on the themes addressed in the trainings. The presentations were supported by song and dance with a focus on cultural songs. This activity encouraged a strong participation. During theatrical presentations, each association paired up with another participating group to act out scenarios around roles and responsibilities of citizens, qualities of good leaders, and peaceful management of conflict, and communication and mediation techniques. Presentations ranged from theater and dance to cultural songs. An independent jury of four people judged each act based on its communication (clarity and content of message), popularity with the spectators, the visual effects of the presentation, the quality of the acting or performance of the performers and time keeping. The presentations ranged from theatre and dance, to cultural songs. The judges consisted of a representative group consisting of mix of representatives of government, media, civil society etc.

MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Throughout the project life, media acted as a central component, complimenting the other activities taking place simultaneously such as the trainings, festivals, or other outreach activities. The media component consisted of the production and broadcast of radio programming aimed primarily at youth. The media programming is produced in French, Malinke, Soussou, and Pular, in order to reach the maximum number of beneficiaries.

5. Production and Broadcast of 15 Minute Radio Magazine

"I'm convinced that even though I will never be able to pronounce the name of your organization, I'm sure that if your project had taken place before the strikes (2007) Kankan wouldn't have experienced so much damage as it did."
– Listener in Kankan

During the course of the project, SFCG produced and broadcast **126 episodes** of the fifteen minute radio magazine program called *Barada*. The title comes from the word for a teapot, or cauldron, which is synonymous across the region for being the place where young people gather to discuss their thoughts and ideas with each other. The title underlines the focus of the magazine which is to give youth the space where they can discuss their

ideas and give voice to their feelings as well as being a place where they can learn about non-violence, rights and responsibilities, citizenship and leadership. The programs would also feature the activities taking place in the towns of the target area. This would include SFCG activities taking place such as a festival or training. The program acted as both a method for engagement as well as a vehicle to disseminate the information presented during the outreach activities to a much wider audience. The production of the magazine includes vox pops, field interviews, and roundtable discussions that all feed into the program.

6. Production and Broadcast of Live Call-in Program

The second segment of the media component of this project includes a live chat show, where youth as well as other members of the population can call into the program, ask questions, and get responses from the participants on the program. Throughout the project life, SFCG produced and broadcast **83 episodes** of the live call in talk shows in four local languages. Participants generally consist of

I think young people have the most responsibility when it comes to furthering the development and progress of our nation. – Anonymous caller

experts on the particular topics, generally from civil society, media, local government, or a local organization. The program has yielded positive feedback throughout the time it was broadcast. It allowed for a space for communication and for the participants to express their ideas, concerns, and questions surrounding a particular topic. The live call in programs aimed to complement the radio magazine program by providing a platform for youth to discussion pertinent issues around non-violence, citizenship and democracy.

7. Procurement of USAID Branding Items:

During the last phase of the project, SFCG procured a number of items with the official USAID and SFCG logo on it to be disbursed to youth and other participants in the target communities. The effort aimed at procuring useful items, with the donor visibility to the outreach activity participants.

- Pens
- Sacks
- Umbrella's
- T-Shirts



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Search for
Common
Ground

- Caps
- Lanyards
- Key Chains; and
- Bumper Stickers

V. RESULTS

The quarterly and overall results of the project were positive, with the completion of all planned activities, and having met the expected outputs

a) Outputs:

Output 1: Awareness campaign for youth group members

Output	Total Target	Kankan	Kindia	Mamou	Sixth quarter	Total to Date
# of activities held	24	12	6	6	24	72
# of participants	1756	(227 Women) 951 Total	(180 Women) 428 Total	(82 Women) 377 Total	(489 Women) 1756 Total	(2297 Women) 7283 Total
# of people trained in conflict mitigation/ resolution skills with USG assistance (PS 6.1)	1756	951	428	377	1756	7283

Output 2: Radio magazine programs produced

Output	Total Target	6th quarter	Total to Date
# of radio magazine produced	38 (#by language)	31 6 French 8 Sousou 9 Pular 8 Malinke	93 In French, Sousou, Pular and Malinke
# of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful	38 (#by language)	31	93

resolution of conflicts

Output 3: Radio call-in shows facilitated

Output	Total Target	Q 6 Kankan	Q 6 Kindia	Q 6 Mamou	Sixth quarter	Total to Date
# of call-in shows hosted	25	8	10	9	27	61
# of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts	25	8	10	9	27	61

b) Outcomes:

I.R. 1.

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.

Indicator:

% of youth leaders who show increased understanding of human rights and conflict management techniques. Target 60% of participants show increase.

- In Mamou – 24 of 24 participants showed an increase in knowledge – therefore 100% of participants showed an increase.
- The increase from below 50% to above 50% rose from 25% of participants to 75% of participants.

of youth who report resolving a conflict in their lives through non-violent means in the past month. Target: 70% of interviewed.

- N/A

I.R. 2

Information and platforms for dialogue on issues of conflict management, human rights, and non-violence communication are more available and accessible to youth

Indicator:

% of listeners to radio program who have gained information from the programme on conflict management techniques and human rights. Target 70%

- 73% of respondents answered positively on questions of human rights

I.R. 3

Youth show they can resist manipulation and demonstrate a capacity to resolve conflict nonviolently.

Indicator:

of trained youth who report resolving a conflict in their lives through non-violent means in the past month. Target: 70%

- N/A

Qualitative results suggest that participants benefitted from the project as a means of allowing them to collaborate with each other and among youth associations.

All people interviewed – young participants, local authorities, and civil society leaders – stated that no major instances of violence have occurred in their respective cities since the events of 2007. The independent evaluator found a broad consensus acknowledging that violence has decreased considerably and appreciating how 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 in Mamou expressed his support for the project, stating that “young people are now abandoning violence.” Despite the potential for violence after the September 28 massacre at Conakry, youth remained peaceful and calm. Several young people in Mamou mentioned rejecting calls to violence from peers in Conakry.

In a survey of the pertinence of human rights and conflict resolution, 77% answered that human rights were very pertinent. In regards to conflict resolution, 53% thought these were very pertinent and 20% felt they were somewhat pertinent. Respondents were able to identify nonviolent methods of conflict resolution, with the top three techniques cited: mediation, negotiation, and dialogue.

45% of all respondents listed to Barada, while 68% of respondents listed to the interactive show. The Directors of Radio Rurale in all three cities indicated there was an increase in the overall number of listeners.

According to survey data, manipulation is now becoming the main target of activities with the election approaching quickly. This suggests that the relevance of projects that respond to the problem of manipulation will increase, as will the effectiveness of activities in addressing it.

c) Goal:

Youth in the targeted areas use non-violent methods to resolve conflict.

Indicator:

of stakeholders in the target cities who say there is a decrease in violent behaviour among youth in their areas. Target: A 40% improvement over the baseline figure.

N/A

VI. FINAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY OF GUINEA FINAL EVALUATION

In accordance with the guidelines of SFCG’s agreement with USAID for the project entitled *Youth and Non-Violence in Guinea*, SFCG completed a project evaluation looking at the progress of the project throughout the 18 month project life. Additionally, it measured the results of the project as compared to the agreed set of indicators. The M&E team undertook the evaluation in order to achieve three underlying objectives:

1. Evaluate the impact of the project;
2. Collect stories of changed caused by the project; and
3. Provide recommendations for future planning.

In 28 days, 14 of which were spent in Guinea, the evaluation team was able to review the achievements of the project and clearly identify results. The generally successful project proved to be highly effective, resulting in the achievement of one of the major objectives: increasing the knowledge of participants. The relevance of the project was stressed, with its direct impact in changing the role of Rural Radio in the three cities as well as the notably more positive role youth are playing in their communities. *A full copy of the evaluation can be found in Annex II.*

Results: The results of the evaluation can be divided into three categories: relevance, sustainability, and impact. The project was timely, as many key stakeholders referenced the violence in 2007 and the importance of engaging young people during the transitional period to prevent violence in the future. Young participants were engaged to choose topics important to their peers and facilitate discussions on different forms of violence. The project was effective in achieving its objectives, including the increase of participants' knowledge, as assessed by the pre- and post-training questionnaires after each workshop. While allowing the youth participants to reflect on upcoming elections and the role of political parties in that process, local authorities expressed concern that political manipulation may become an issue. Participation in events was remarkably high with the highest level registered in the sensitization events. Increased listenership rates, as reported by the directors of Rural Radio and respondents, showing the pervasiveness of the radio magazine and interactive show. Other aspects of the project such as the peace festivals, although little information was extracted from them, were generally liked and seen as an opportunity to reach a wider audience. Another significant result of the project was the indication of the project's linkage with decreased level of violence, although it was not assessed rigorously. The changing of the role of Rural Radio in the three cities is a key suggestion about the impact of the overall project. The directors remarked that the overall quality of all radio programs increased and similar programs were being added to broadcasts signifying the popularity of the SFCG programs. Another finding about impact shows that the project has contributed to greater collaboration among young people and between youth associations. This new trend has eased the recognition and consultation of youth leadership. Because communication is a powerful driver of change, the increased level of interaction and engagement through radio, theatre, and the arts has helped many stakeholders to break taboo and discuss topics previously never approached through that medium before. The increased connection between government and civil society may lead to increased levels of social cohesion and reconciliation.

Challenges: Despite the project's general success, the evaluation team identified some challenges both in terms of the project and in their own assessment. The evaluation team had difficulty assessing the overall reach of the project due to insufficient information. There were several challenges in the implementation of the radio project in all three cities, due to the poor infrastructure in Guinea and the lack of adequate resources and equipment at the radio stations. The political climate also provided some challenges to free speech on the interactive radio programs, important to note with the forthcoming elections. Resources were again an issue as some participants highlighted the inadequate resource allocation for sensitization events. Other challenges with the actual evaluation included issues with data aggregation, less

than ideal conditions for administering the questionnaires, and the low number of project beneficiaries interviewed.

Recommendations: Along with the results and challenges, the team proposed recommendations for future work in Guinea. The team fully supports the continuation of the project activities based on the positive nature of the results and feedback from participants and stakeholders. By ensuring the continuation of the project, the achieved results can be consolidating, increasing its impact and reaching sustainability. Other recommendations for future planning and implementation included: creating a monitoring system better tailored to the project's specific formula; developing a more explicit gender strategy to ensure greater participation by women and young girls; defining key project terms further; organizing a more consistent and regular follow-up with beneficiaries; and increasing the amount of resources allocated to the organization of sensitization events.

VII. CHALLENGES

Throughout the project, a number of challenges have been identified. Both challenges resulting from difficulties associated with carrying out media and outreach activities in the Guinean context, as well as challenges resulting from the volatile political context have resulted. As a result of the political violence and changing situation in Guinea, the current social and political climate remains instable. Some of the key challenges experienced throughout the project period include:

- The political violence taking place in the 5th quarter of the project. This became a redflag in terms of carrying out both media and outreach activities. The activities were carried out as planned, not, however without delay;
- Youth unemployment is a risk that was identified at the conception of the project. Most youth in Guinea are unemployed and the project needs to be sensitive to that reality;
- Logistical and operational challenges with coordinating staff, materials, and equipment in the three primary target regions has been a challenge. This includes transportation during the more tense political periods;
- Although the primary target location for the project was not in Conakry, the political violence also enflamed latent tensions in the three primary target areas

Despite the challenges encountered during the project, the structure set in place at the beginning of the project, allowed for SFCG to carry out the planned activities under this grant. The lessons learned from the challenges will also be used as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of future projects, as well as in their design.

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Financial Report: The Final Financial Report will be submitted under separate cover

ANNEX II: Full Project Evaluation Report

ANNEX III: Media Programming for Final Quarter



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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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
II. EVALUATION SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	4
Methodology	5
Means of Analysis.....	7
Challenges	7
III. PROJECT AND COUNTRY OVERVIEW	8
Project Overview	8
Country Overview	9
IV. RESULTS AND CHALLENGES	10
Relevance	10
Effectiveness	12
Impact.....	17
Other Criteria and Considerations	18
V. REFLECTING ON RESULTS	20
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
ANNEXES	22

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

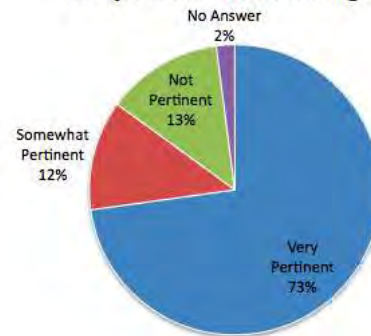


Table 4: Pertinence of Responses - Civic Duties

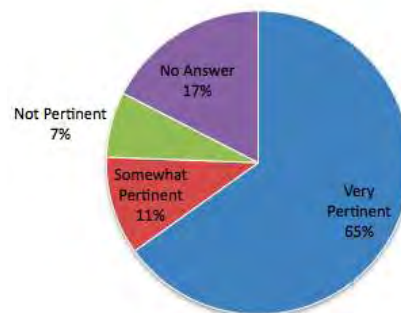
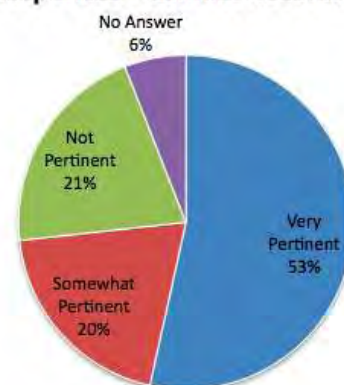


Table 5: Pertinence of Responses - Conflict Resolution



- 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

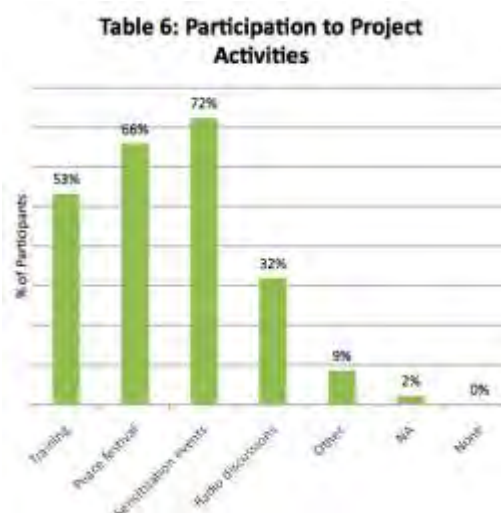
appears, in other words, that only now is manipulation becoming the main target of activities, likely on account of the fact that the elections have until recently appeared too far away or unlikely. As Election Day comes closer, however, the relevance of the project to the question of manipulation will 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

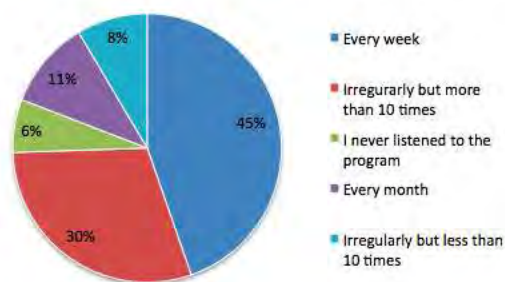
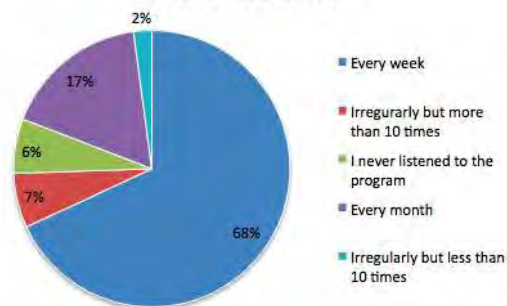


Table 8: Listenership Rate - Radio Interactive Show



- 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 SFCCG.
- 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 Developpement (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:
 - Youth associations
 - 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?