



Every Voice Counts Programme  
*Inclusive Governance in Fragile Settings*

**MID TERM REVIEW REPORT BURUNDI**  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACAT</b>	Advocacy Capacity Assessment Tool
<b>CAFOB</b>	Women Umbrella Association and NGOs of Burundi
<b>CNL</b>	Care Nederland
<b>CENI</b>	National Independent Electoral Commission
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CDCF</b>	decentralized services of the Ministry of Gender
<b>CO</b>	Country Offices
<b>COCAFEM</b>	Consultative Women Umbrella of Associations in the Great Lakes Region
<b>CSC</b>	Community Score Card
<b>CSLP</b>	Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté/Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Poverty
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EVC</b>	Every Voice Counts
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GLAI</b>	Great Lake Advocacy Initiative
<b>GoB</b>	Government of Burundi
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generation Activities
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
<b>MFI</b>	Micro-Finance Institutions
<b>MIPAREC</b>	Ministère Paix et Réconciliation sous la Croix
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>MTR</b>	Midterm Review
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PCDC</b>	Communal Community Development Plan
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual & Gender Based Violence
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>RFP</b>	Réseau Femme et Paix/ Network Woman and Peace
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**UN** United Nations  
**UNSCR** United Nations Security Council Resolution  
**VSLA** Village Saving and Loan Association

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

Every Voice Counts (EVC) Programme aims to contribute to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings since 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. The programme is implemented by Care Netherlands (CNL), CARE Country Offices (COs) and local partners in Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Rwanda and Burundi. In Burundi, this program is implemented in 3 provinces (Gitega, Muyinga, Kirundo) in 8 communes and 80 collines. This document provides the results of the mid-term review conducted in July 2018 in Burundi.

#### o Program Theory of Change

CARE believes that including vulnerable women and girls in decision-making processes leads to more effective governance, since institutions and policies will then be accessible, accountable and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal access to (public) services such as justice and financial services. The ToC identifies four “domains of change” ***(i) Women and girls are empowered and actively influence decisions that affect their lives, (ii) CSOs including women and girls networks are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public authorities and other power holders, (iii) Public and private financial service providers and public authorities (local administration and ministries of development and Gender) are responsive to women and girls needs and interest*** in which change is required to realize the long term objective of the overall EVC program.

*The overall objective of the EVC Program is to contribute to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings. EVC Burundi Program target that by 2020, the voice and empowerment of 25 600 marginalized women and girls is increased to reach more inclusive and effective governance processes in Gitega, Muyinga and Kirundo.*

***The EVC Burundi has 3 targeted outcomes***

- *Women and girls issues are integrated in the PCDC and in the Annual Investment Plan of the 8 Communes*
- *30% quotas of women participation is respected at communal level*
- *GBV law is known in 80 collines and parliamentarians & key ministries have a common agreement for further amendment.*

EVC Burundi program adopted 3 strategies to achieve its goals, (i) Capacity building, (ii) Lobby and advocacy, (iii) Creation of Space for Dialogue.

#### • **EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

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The evaluation used a participatory approach where program staffs, implementing partners and other stakeholders operating within CARE International through EVC program were consulted. The approach involved engaging EVC program staffs and international consultant through interactive meetings where discussions on the evaluation issues/questions were held. The design ensured flexibility that accorded the stakeholders’, especially the program staff, opportunity to input into the evaluation issues. Both active and passive qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies were employed during the evaluation. The passive data collection approach was employed through documents review and use of

data generated from the projects reports of the CARE International. Active data collection was done through beneficiaries' survey, data collection by in-depth interviews to key informants and focus group discussions. The outcome harvest methods were also utilized during the evaluation. Writeshop was organized where have participated EVC implementing partners and CARE EVC staff aiming to identify and write the key outcomes of the program.

The evaluation process was undertaken in four phases that included inception, field visits and observations, data analysis and interpretation, and report writing.

- **MAIN EVALUATION FINDINGS**

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The EVC programme in Burundi is being implemented jointly by CARE and two contractual partner organisations, **MIPAREC** (*Ministère Paix et Réconciliation sous la Croix*); **COCAFEM-GL** (*Concertation des Collectifs des Associations Féminines de la Région des Grands Lacs*): The *Consultative Women Umbrella of Associations in the Great Lakes Region*, (COCAFEM-GL). These are involved in community awareness and capacity building on GBVs and local inclusive governance . EVC also induced community change and local inclusive governance by working community based committees such as communal peace club networks( 7), communal women advocacy networks (8), provincial networks of Abatangamuco (3 )<sup>1</sup> and 243 Villageous and Saving Laons associations VSLA, grassroots women and girls associations, focusing on economic empowerment, and advocacy. As reported and confirmed by key informants, National Women Forum, APFB (association for the wellbeing of the Burundian Girl) and 3 other national association working for women's Rights (Dushirehamwe, Réseau Femmes et Paix, and CAFOB), CDFC (Centre for Family and Community Development)) focusing on social issues including women's rights, advocating for the betterment of women and girls living conditions, and education. These organisations are either linked to EVC by awareness rising training, or participating in advocacy activities of the direct CSOs. Furthermore, The EVC program activities produced many and crucial change improving inclusive governance , induced on increasing of rejection of harmful practices against women and girls rights and responsibilities, increasing of support attitudes towards women and girls' rights. The EVC programs actually have induced some results such as:

**Domain 1/Excluded groups** (ref. a.1 MTR evaluation question table) (*“How are excluded groups advancing towards empowering themselves and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives?”*)

- ✚ From FGDs results, the women and community leaders proved themselves to be more aware on the GBVs issues and women rights and needs. Besides, they reported knowing ABATANGAMUCO and MIPAREC and COCAFEM through awareness sessions on gender and women participation in decision making processes. Furthermore, we noticed a community support of victims of GBVs by referring them to medical centers or and judicial courts, also the community knows and are connected to special services providers that supports these cases by providing a professional jurist, and medical services to support the victims.

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<sup>1 1</sup> In Abatangamuco groups, married couples which previously lived a violent life have positively changed as a result of CARE's projects on engaging men and boys. The word Abatangamuco" literally means "those who give light to others"

- ✚ In general it is noticed an impressive positive change in attitudes and beliefs of women towards GBVs women rights. As displayed by the survey results, apart from the right to vote without the husband's permission where it has been noticed a negative change in the attitudes to their rights; positive significant change of attitudes of vulnerable women is observed in other sphere of their rights.
- ✚ As it was revealed by the results of this survey, it was proved that there is an impressive increase of rejection of harmful attitudes towards women and girls. Besides, 73.9% of the respondents reject that the belief that women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family united; while this proportion was estimated at 36 % in the baseline.
- ✚ By comparing the support for positive practices by vulnerable women, we noticed a high increase of supportive attitudes. Besides, women who support that **Widows have the right to get married again with a man of their choice increased from 50% of the respondents in baseline to 79.3% nowadays. Furthermore, similar situations are observed when it comes for supportive attitudes and practices by vulnerable women for the right to refuse abusive sexual actions, right to choose and reject a man chosen by family of the lady.**

**Domain 2/CSOs** (ref. a.2 MTR evaluation question table) (*“How are civil society organisations advancing towards effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups, and towards holding authorities and other powerholders to account?”*)

- ✚ The trained CSOS became active and more sensitized on women needs; the community witnessed their impact on promotion of women rights and participation in local governance
- ✚ Also, the advocacy and lobby networks become more active, as it is reported in Kirundo, and Muyinga. These advocacy and lobby networks supported by member of forum of women support the victims of GBVs in the community by referring them the special 0the public authorities changed their attitudes, they actually support women initiatives.

**Domain 3/Powerholders** (ref. a3. MTR evaluation question table) (*“How are powerholders becoming more responsive and acting upon the needs and interests of excluded groups?”*)

- ✚ Following advocacy by COCAFEM / GL to develop plans for implementing the Kampala Declaration on SGBV in order to implement the commitment of States and Governments to peace, stability in the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Government of Burundi has embraced this perspective.  
The Burundian authorities felt indebted to Burundi's commitment to consolidating peace and stability in the region. This resulted in the collaboration between the ICGLR and the DPHASG Ministry in the NAP / DK process for Burundi. Its validation took place on December 31, 2017, the official launch of its extension on July 31, 2018 and its popularization in the provinces of action of EVC (Gitega, Kirundi and Muyinga) and GWEP is scheduled for the second week of the month of August. Burundi currently has an Implementation Plan for the Kampala Declaration on VSB.
- ✚ As displayed by the results of the survey, it is noticed a positive belief of women and girls towards local public authorities transparency and accountability. Also, 77% of respondents declared that they believe that local authorities represent their interest and needs in the decision

making, while 78 % believe those local authorities' takes into account their interests and needs in the decision making;

- ✚ No laws or policies have been improved yet as a result of lobby and advocacy by CARE and partners within the EVC program. But CARE and partners have actively participated and provided inputs during the consultation meetings on the following 4 policy framework and guidelines that were adopted by the Ministry in charge of Gender: (i) *The validation of implementation plan of Kampala Declaration<sup>2</sup> on GBV, A key highlight was the provision to set up a Commission that will be responsible in following up the implementation of the Kampala Declaration.* (ii) *the National action plan for the implementation of the new NAP UNSCR 1325 for 2017-2025;* (iii) *the National Strategy to Fight against GBV which was harmonised based on the provisions of the GBV law,* (iv) *the Gender national policy*

**Domain 4/Spaces of dialogue** (ref. a.4 MTR evaluation question table) (“*How are excluded groups, CSOs public authorities and other powerholders advancing towards effective interaction in formal and informal spaces of dialogue and negotiation?*”)

- ✚ The most significant change in attitudes towards women right has been produced in the right to move in public space without seeking permission where 63% of respondents state that they have the right to move in public space without seeking permission in 2018 compared to 20% who stated so during baseline study.
- ✚ Following the advocacy and lobby initiatives realized by COCAFEM-GL through to the Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform to support COCAFEM-GL’s advocacy on women's representation at 30% in decision-making bodies and in the process of development and implementation especially the taking account of the women and girls needs in the PCDCs implementation, the minister recommends formally by addressing the administrators the communes that the further PCDCs must integrate a chapter on gender and social protection.

- CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- CONCLUSIONS

The EVC program was implemented in 2016 after the election process of 2015, but targeted the results that are achieved mainly through election and periodic PCDC design, except the GBVs issues and laws. As it was designed, more results and outcomes on (i) Women and girls’ issues are integrated in the PCDC and in the Annual Investment Plan of the 8 Communes could be attained by the PCDC implementation process that is a periodic process. As things are currently, the implementing of new PCDC is scheduled in 2018 covering the period 2018-2023 and besides, the communal annual plan is only taking into account the strategies and orientation already integrated in PCDC. These years before the 2018-2023 PCDC design it may be very crucial to reinforce the women participation in PCDC implementation so that their issues should be integrated in PCDC 2018-2023 during the design period; the situation is the same for the outcomes (ii) 30% quotas of women participation is respected at communal level, this could be attained only through election. As the forthcoming 2020 election is approaching, EVC program activities are in the best line to positively influence gender sensitive changes at the national level regarding the respect of 30% quotas of women participation at the commune level after 2020 election. The most

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<sup>2</sup> Kampala Declaration is the resolution made by the Heads of States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The content focuses on fight against impunity, assistance to survivors of GBV and prevention of GBV.

significant changes will be fully observed after the 2020 election. As it is observed by policy and guidelines adopted by the government bodies, EVC program is acting effectively.

iii) The EVC program activities have induced noticeable change in knowledge of GBVS issues at community level, and women are becoming more aware of their rights. This is also enabled by the EVC approach of working through VSLAs and local advocacy and lobby networks. But still some awareness sessions are more to be conducted because, the community did not fully give the opportunity to women and girls to fully enjoy the right, especially in political participation such as being elected.

The adoption of GBVS laws by the government was an impressive change in promotion of GBVs reduction mechanisms. That adoption was followed by massive community regularization of illegal marriages and banning of concubinage. In fact in the community, the advocacy and lobby networks become more active in fighting against GBVs issues; they fully involve themselves in awareness related initiatives of the community about women's rights and GBVs issues, registration of children especially female children, mobilizing the women to participate in the PCDC 2018-2023 design process. In general, The EVC program is enabling the vulnerable women to become active and aware of their rights and responsibilities. The impressive changes are remarked in the rejection of harmful practices, support positive attitudes towards women and girls' rights. But more awareness related activities and lobby and **advocacy activities** are needed especially in the 2018 while the PCDC is to be designed.

#### ○ **Lessons learned**

- The public authorities manifest high level of accountability and responsiveness if community or women's issues are integrated in communal performance assessment
- Legitimacy of CSOs is easily achieved if the CSOs are fully participating in community constructive initiatives and being composed by model agents especially members of the religious quoted to be not fully active in fighting GBVs issues and women exclusion attitudes such as catholic and muslim religious,
- EVC program while targeting induced change in promotion of 30% quotas of women participation is respected at the communal level is mainly focusing on impulse guidelines and laws on the 30% quotas but women are also facing community challenges regarding the opportunity to be elected. Moreover, co-optation systems while it is enhancing the women participation could not be the only method to improve women's participation. It is more interesting to change that unfavourable situation so that women and girls can be let having equal opportunity to be elected as their men.
- The adoption and implementation of GBVs related laws was a very positive change, but its implementation, in the community level while improving the promotion of women and girls rights is having some pitfalls due to the fact that women in polygamous unions, some of them are let without any support and become more vulnerable. Noting that a polygamous man has to choose one woman and legalize the marriage; other women are let without any financial support and with less chance to get married. Also based on that, in many cases, men are these who financial support their families, women become more vulnerable and this situation is inducing most negative changes in women wellbeing than it was expected.
- There are still negative attitudes and practices in the community towards GBVs and exclusion of women in the community and local governance

- In addition to that, some women and girls negatively interpret the laws by adopting proactive attitudes towards their male colleagues.

- **Recommandations**

EVC program should

- focus on inducing guidelines and policies related to local inclusive governance and gender issues ( 30% of women participation in local decision making process, participation of women in PCDC process, integration of GBVs issues in PCDC and annual investment plan of communes ) as criteria to be integrated in **communal performance assessment** by lobby and advocacy activities towards the Minister of Internal Affairs and Local governance
- Seek to **reduce the non-expected** negative changes produced by the GBVs laws adoption by reinforcing economic empowerment activities toward the new vulnerable women that have been separated by illegal marriage they were in.
- EVC while targeting to 30% quotas of women participation is respected at communal level, EVC should focus also on inculcating local advocacy groups for fully mobilize and community aware of the women and rights and dignity. Besides, it is a must that more community awareness and sensitization related activities be conducted to impulse the community to afford equal opportunity to women and girls to be elected as men.
- EVC program should also focus on these days before the new PCDC design and implementation, on awareness and mobilization women and girls to fully participate in the PCDC design process. Moreover, EVC should enable the women to make early assessment / clearly identification of their needs to be integrated in PCDC.
- While targeting changing negative attitudes and harmful practices in the community, EVC should not only focus on ABATANGAMUCO and female based organizations ,EVC program should also effectively induce noticeable change in community attitudes and practices toward women's rights by integrated many informal male groups and networks especially these that are manifesting negative attitudes towards women's rights and participation so that while acquainted to the promotion of women and girls rights they should be involved as crucial advocacy and lobby groups for women and girls rights promotion and aware the community of these women and girls rights.
- Also while being implementing, EVC should regularly seek to follow the outcomes produced by its intervention, so that they could, at adequate time, adjust the change and impulse it to be more effective.

**To the Government and local authorities**

- ✚ They should seek to fully enable the inclusive local governance by facilitating the creation of space of dialogue where all communities' members are involved.
- ✚ They should integrate the criteria regarding the local inclusive governance ( participation of women in PCDC process, 30 % of women in local decision making , and integration of GBVS issues ) as criteria of assessment of communal performance
- ✚ They should act for improving the services providing by public authorities and power holders by integrating the community score card mechanisms in the entire sphere.

**To NGO and other bodies intervening in promotion of local governance and development**

- to focus their intervention in promotion economic empowerment of vulnerable while seeking to adjust their impact on effective local inclusive development since that exclusion is highly connected to economic.
- to fully integrate the community score card mechanisms while implementing program that are directed to the improvement of community empowerment and development.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Every Voice Counts (EVC) Programme aims to contribute to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings since 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. The programme is implemented by Care Netherlands (CNL), CARE Country Offices (COs) and local partners in Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Rwanda and Burundi. In Burundi, this program is implemented in 3 provinces (Gitega, Muyinga, Kirundo) in 8 communes and 80 collines. This document provides the results of the mid-term review conducted in July 2018 in Burundi.

### **1.1. Background EVC program**

#### **1.1.1. The situation of Women in Burundi**

In Burundi, there is exclusion of some social segments in the governance processes from the local to the national level. This exclusion is typically based on societal gender perceptions and social status; women and girls are the most affected by the situation.

The patrilineal system and other societal constructs undermine the role and the importance of women and girls in the governance processes towards a developed society. The situation is worse for some categories of women and girls including the Batwa minority ethnic group, widows, women in polygamous relationships, divorced women, and unmarried women in marital relationships, female ex-combatants and women infected/affected by HIV/ AIDS or victims/survivors of GBV.

Burundian social perception stigmatizes married victims of GBV, blaming them for misbehaviour and failure to accomplish marital responsibilities. They are isolated and excluded from all family and community social events. The situation is worsened by corruption reported in different basic services; by the lack of appropriate spaces of participation to enable community members give their views about the management of services, and by the low level of accountability among the service deliverers.

Moreover, the legal framework is in some ways not favourable to the empowerment and participation of women and girls because it is inspired by the patrilineal system. The situation results in poor basic services delivery and unequal access to opportunities.

#### **1.1.1. Civil Society in Burundi**

The implementation of the EVC program started right after the contested national elections of 2015 and a hot debate on the legitimacy of the current President of the Republic who is running “a third term”. Many people at different levels and within and outside the country are still questioning the constitution on the issue. As mentioned in the programme design, the elections caused violence and fear whereby hundreds of thousands of people have fled to neighbouring countries. The situation has negatively affected the diplomatic relations between Burundi and Rwanda [Rwanda borders the province of Kirundo, one of the provinces targeted by EVC] and most of the donors who have been supporting the Government of Burundi (i.e. the European Union, Netherlands’ bilateral support and the USA) have restrained.

The space for CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) is shrinking since the attempted coup of the 13<sup>th</sup> of May, 2015 because the most active ones were accused by the Government to have played a role in the insurgency. Though not systematically verified and confirmed, CSOs seem to be divided and polarized. To cope with the situation, a new movement of CSO is rising and advocating for inclusion of women in

the peace talks process. For instance Le Movement des Femmes et des Filles pour la Sécurité (Women and Girls Movement for Security), composed of Burundi women and girls in exile and fellows who stayed in Burundi, has successfully advocated at the African Union and the Mediator's Office to participate in the peace talks as CSO.

Together with partner organisations COCAFEM<sup>3</sup> and MIPAREC<sup>4</sup>, CARE act to strengthen the capacity of community based organizations and grassroots social movements, and officially recognized platforms of dialogue such as the national women and youth forums, as well as the growing group of women peace observers, grassroots activists, the Engaged Men Movement (*Abatangamuco*) and peace clubs developed under the PAMOJA project and Peace Construction programmes.

### 1.1.2. Public Authorities and Other Relevant Power Holders

Burundi is a unitary state which is sub-divided in three levels: provinces, districts ("commune"), and "collines"<sup>5</sup> which are referred to in the following text as communities. Therefore, the largest administrative division in Burundi is the province. There are 18 provinces in Burundi, each named after their provincial capital. Every province has a Provincial Governor appointed by presidential decree. The provincial organisation of Burundi has been reformed on a number of occasions. The most recent province, Rumonge, was created in 2015. The other provinces are Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, **Gitega**, Karuzi, Kayanza, **Kirundo**, Makamba, Muramvya, **Muyinga**, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana and Ruyigi. Note that the three provinces written in bold will be covered by the EVC project.

The second-largest administrative division is the commune. There are 119 communes in Burundi. Each *commune* has an administrator put in place by the communal Council. The latter consists of 15 members elected for a five-year term and is in charge of adopting the commune development plan and budget.

The smallest subdivision in Burundi is the community of which the country has 2,638. Communities are led by a chief, assisted by a council made of five members, all elected at the local level.

According to the provisions of the Constitution, the national assembly, the government, governors, district administrators, district councils and community councils are established with respect to ethnic<sup>6</sup> and gender<sup>7</sup> quotas.

Beside these formal settings, at the commune level some other power holders exist. The most illustrative example is given by the "ABASHINGATAHE" Council. This traditional institution is recognized by the justice system as legitimate in conflict resolution at district level. Note that, the BASHINGANTAHE Council is open only to people considered as "men of integrity", with the exclusion of women and girls, as traditions do not allow women and girls to be involved in conflict resolution processes. However, during focus group discussions and interviews with local authorities we have been informed that nowadays, some women have been allowed to join this traditional institution at the same level as men. Even though the BASHINGANTAHE Council seems to be the most important, other informal entities are playing an important role at the commune level in conflict resolution, addressing security matters, GBV and health issues etc.

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<sup>3</sup> COCAFEM (GL) is a sub-regional network of women associations established in 2001 comprising 11 umbrellas organisations, including 3 in Burundi (CAFOB, Dushirehamwe, RFP), 5 in DRC and 3 in Rwanda.

<sup>4</sup> A faith based organisation called Ministry for Peace and Reconciliation under the Cross.

<sup>5</sup> "Colline" is a French word which means hill and which can be assimilated to what is called community in some jurisdictions

<sup>6</sup> 60% of places for HUTUs and 40% for TUTSIs

<sup>7</sup> In respect to the constitution women and girls must be represented by at least 30% in each category.

Many of these entities are inherited from NGOs while others were created to look after water fountains or school facilities. In this particularly unstable context, neighbourhood based security committees were created, legitimised by different authorities as the fourth pillar beside the justice, the security and the administrative systems.

Some other entities are the Health Committees, School Committees, Water Committees, Women Leaders “IMBONEZA”, local elects, and the Solidarity Groups.

### 1.1.3. Description of Laws and Policies Addressing Women’s Rights

This part offers an overview of different laws and policies addressing women’s rights that have been adopted by the Burundi government. It shows many tools that can be used by the EVC project to build its advocacy plan. ***International Level Policies***

The most important policies that clearly address women’s right at the international level are:

**UDHR:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a declaration by the United Nations General Assembly. It talks about basic human rights, meaning rights that all people have just because they are human. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. One of its most important ideas is that “All persons are born free and equal, because they have reason and conscience”.

**UNSCR1325:** adopted on 31 October 2000, the resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

Additionally, the Resolution urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations. It also calls on all parties in conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict.

**UNSCR1820:** adopted on 19 June 2008, this Resolution came to reinforce the UNSCR1325. In fact, it condemns the use of sexual violence as a tool of war, and declares that “rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide”.

**CEDAW:** The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish judicial and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and
- to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises

**Agenda 2063 of African Union:** based on the Vision of the African Union and following the various debates and consultations held with the Youth, Women and Diaspora representatives, in terms of gender,

the African Union Commission has set as goal to reach full gender equality in all spheres of life priorities. As priority area, the commission stressed the empowerment of Women and girls and the end of violence discrimination against them.

**Kampala declaration on SGBV:** signed in 2011, this declaration addresses issues related to prevention, ending impunity and providing support to victims/survivors of SGBV. It urges Governments to combine efforts in order to attain significant changes.

**Maputo Protocol:** The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, guarantees comprehensive rights to women including the right to take part in the political process, to social and political equality with men, improved autonomy in their reproductive health decisions, and an end to female genital mutilation. As the name suggests, it was adopted by the African Union on 11 July 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique.

**The Beijing Platform for Action:** is an agenda for women's empowerment. It aims at removing all the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making at home, in the workplace and in the wider national and international communities. Equality is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice

#### 1.1.4. National Level Policies

Following guidelines provided by international patterns, Burundi Government has adopted different strategies aimed at eradicating existing inequalities between men and women. It has first of all put in place instruments that serve as a solid political base to analyse the gender issue in the country.

Therefore, the National Constitution voted in March 2005 acknowledges the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as an integral part. The non-compliance with that Convention means the violation of the National Constitution.

Under its article 22, the Constitution provides that all citizens are equal before the law which guarantees equal protection. No one may be subject to discrimination based on their origin, race, ethnicity, gender, colour, language, social status, religious, philosophical or political beliefs, physical or mental handicap, or suffering from HIV/AIDS or any other incurable disease.

The Arusha Agreement for peace and reconciliation provides a minimum 30% of women representation in decision-making organs. In line with the Arusha Agreement, the constitution also provides a minimum of 30% of places to women at the National Assembly, the Senate and in the government.

In terms of fighting against GBV, Burundi has adopted on 22 September 2016 a law related to prevention, victims' protection and repression of gender based violence, which is a comprehensive tool that addresses all issues related to GBV including traditional harmful practices. Some other laws have been revised to be more gender sensitive. This is the case of the revised criminal procedures law, the Criminal Law.

Vision 2025 that Burundi adopted as well as the strategic plan for its implementation known as Strategic Framework to Fight Poverty<sup>8</sup> "CSLP" considers gender to be one of cross-cutting issues. Indeed, the women's central role in the socio-economic development is recognized as one of the eight basic principles for growth and poverty reduction within the CSLP. The gender issue is therefore a key element that must be considered in formulating objectives and activities related to the CSLP strategic pillars.

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<sup>8</sup> Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP).

The National Gender Policy and its action plan are other very important national tools that underscore the importance of gender mainstreaming in all national policies and programs, whether public or private.

This Policy outlines objectives, strategies and actions to be undertaken in areas identified as a priority for the country's sustainable development. The national gender policy aims at correcting inequalities in those priority areas, namely culture and tradition, security and mobilization for peace, poverty, employment, agriculture, health, education and training, equal rights, violence against women, decision-making, information and communication.

Beside the national instruments and tools, the Government of Burundi has put in place mechanisms to facilitate the translation of such tools and instruments into action.

Therefore, at the central level, the Ministry of social Action and Women Promotion coordinates activities aimed at gender mainstreaming in the above-mentioned areas and undertakes advocacy with different development partners.

Other mechanisms are provided to monitor the national gender policy. Those are notably the establishment of a National Gender Council, a Technical Committee of the National Gender Council and a Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National Gender Council. The National Gender Council is a consultative body that brings together all stakeholders in the promotion of gender equality for a better coordination of actions that will be undertaken in all areas.

Burundi adopted an action plan for implementing the Beijing Program based on six areas which actually include six others (to make a total of 12 key areas identified in Beijing), namely, mobilization for peace, health, HIV/AIDS, fight against poverty, education and training, equal rights, and information and communication.

#### **1.1.5. Key Influencing Moments**

Burundi society has few events or moments of local celebrations which can be used as opportunities to influence decisions. However, the following international and local events have been used to raise the voice of vulnerable women and girls:

- The International Women's Day, March 8th
- CBOs' Community celebrations
- Community meetings organized by local leaders (especially on Saturdays after community works)
- The 16 Days of Activism against SGBV, Nov 25th – Dec 10th
- Working session for updating the PCDCs (Communal Community Development Plans), in 2018 and 2019.
- The celebration of African Decentralization Week (August)

#### **1.2. OBJECTIF AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION**

The aim of this assignment is to conduct the external Midterm Review (MTR) of Every Voice Counts programme as described in the Tor in order to:

- Describe progress in relation to the theory of change (ToC) and objectives of EVC program and as compared to the baseline
- Describe what went well, what went not so well and what could be improved

- Provide recommendations and ways forward for the remaining project years of EVC.

### 1.3. Key components of the EVC programme

#### 1.3.1. Focus of EVC program in Burundi

The EVC programme focuses on increased inclusion of vulnerable women and girls in governance processes by increasing local capacity for lobby and advocacy in order for women to influence the decisions that affect them. Due to the prevailing context, the programme will emphasise raising awareness on GBV, gender relations and the importance of inclusive governance processes. In essence, the goal is to create a mature citizenship (including men and women alike); to create a demand for change at policy level. The current climate is not conducive for direct advocacy on the right of women to inherit, but the program will ensure that information is widely available, in order to be prepared and able to adjust the programme's activities when direct lobby and advocacy becomes possible. The lack of access to inheritance is currently not perceived as discriminatory, and the programme will therefore focus on explaining that this practice creates a power imbalance and should be considered as a rights violation and a form of social exclusion. For now, the right to inheritance is not an intended end-result.

#### 1.3.2. Program Theory of Change

CARE believes that including vulnerable women and girls in decision-making processes leads to more effective governance, since institutions and policies will then be accessible, accountable and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal access to (public) services such as justice and financial services. The TOC identifies four “domains of change *(i) Women and girls are empowered and actively influence decisions that affect their lives, (ii) CSOs including women and girls networks are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public authorities and other power holders, (iii) Public and private financial service providers and public authorities (local administration and ministries of development and Gender) are responsive to women and girls needs and interest.*” in which change is required to realize our long term objective of the overall EVC program.

#### 1.3.3. Overall objective of the EVC Burundi Program

The overall objective of EVC program is that by 2020, the voice and empowerment of 25 600 marginalised women and girls is increased to reach more inclusive and effective governance processes in Gitega, Muyinga and Kirundo.

#### 1.3.4. Specific objectives

1. The specific objectives of EVC program in Burundi are: 1. Women and girls issues are integrated in the PCDC and in the Annual Investment Plan in the intervention zone of the EVC program,
2. 30% quotas of women participation is respected at the communal level
3. GBV law is known in intervention zone of EVC program intervention, and Parliamentarians & key ministries have a common agreement for further amendments.

To reach this Goal in Burundi with EVC Program three (3) strategies were adopted by EVC Burundi program (i) Capacity building, (ii) Lobby and advocacy, (iii) Creation of Space for Dialogue.

## 2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

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### **2.1. Evaluation Design**

The evaluation used a participatory approach where program staffs, implementing partners and other stakeholders operating within CARE International through EVC program were consulted. The approach involved engaging the stakeholders through interactive meetings where discussion on the evaluation issues/questions were held. The design ensured flexibility that accorded the stakeholders', especially the program staff, opportunity to input into the evaluation issues. Both active and passive qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies were employed during the evaluation. The passive data collection approach was employed through documents review and use of data generated from the projects reports of the CARE International. Active data collection was done through beneficiaries' survey, data collection by in-depth interviews to key informants and focus group discussions. The outcome harvest methods were also utilized during the evaluation. Workshops were organized where have participated EVC implementing partners and CARE EVC staffs.

The evaluation process was undertaken in four phases that included inception, field visits and observations and report writing.

### **2.2. Data collection Methodologies**

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#### **2.2.1. Documentation review**

This phase commenced soon after the signing of the contract and receiving the documents from CARE International organization. The program documents were reviewed and used for the preparation of data collection tools that were shared with CARE. The draft of collection tools (questionnaires and focus group discussions guide) were reviewed by CARE international and the international consultant. The Midterm review was carried out using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

#### **2.2.2. Data collection**

The consultants travelled to intervention area, where they conducted in depth interviews with implementing partners and commenced on the assessment process immediately. The duration in the field was used for qualitative and quantitative data collection using enumerators and animators of focus groups discussions. The 13 enumerators and 3 animators of FGDs were first trained on the tool, daily supervision of data collection by checking completed questionnaires, qualitative data collection using KIIs and FGDs and quantitative data entry were done by the supervisors.

##### **2.2.2.1. Quantitative data collection**

The beneficiary questionnaire was the major tool to generate quantitative data. The tool was administered to a sample of surveyed beneficiaries calculated using magni formula and 314 beneficiaries were surveyed. While it was planned to question only 300 women and girls, 14 other vulnerable women and girls were also added to the sample because these vulnerable women and girls have been invited by implementing partners.. The quantitative data collection tool is appended to this report.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Interviewed during the Mid-term review per provinces

Province	Commune	Number of people surveyed	Pourcentage
Muyinga	Muyinga	69	22.0
	Giteranyi	61	19.4
Gitega	Gitega	65	20.7
	Bukirasazi	59	18.8
Kirundo	Vumbi	60	19.1
	Total	314	100.0

Source: Consultant

- **Quality Control**

Quality control measures adopted focused on the following areas:

- Prior to data collection, the recruited enumerators were trained on the questionnaire as well as on the objectives of the evaluation.
- The consultant reviewed the completed questionnaires on a daily basis to ensure gaps noted were addressed and mistakes were not repeated.
- Data from the different sources were triangulated to improve the validity of findings.

#### 2.2.2.2. Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data were collected using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and recording of case studies or stories. The discussion and in depth interviews with all implementing partners were realized. The Focus Groups Discussions were also done in the 5 communes of EVC Burundi program intervention zone.

In depth interviews were conducted with key informants coming from among the Host communities who were involved in program implementation. The structured beneficiaries' questionnaire used to gather data contained questions cutting across all the program indicators.

##### 2.2.2.2.1. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The animators carried out 19 FGDs that included diverse stakeholders. The focus groups were mostly attended by 8 members. Different sets of questions were used for guiding the discussions.

**Table 2: Focus groups distribution and projects concerned**

Province	Selected commune	FGDs of vulnerable women per commune	FGDs of leaders per Commune
<b>GITEGA</b>	GITEGA	2	2
	BUKIRASAZI	2	2
<b>MUYINGA</b>	MUYINGA	2	2
	GITERANYI	2	1
<b>KIRUNDO</b>	VUMBI	2	2
<b>Total</b>		10	9

Source: Author

#### 2.2.2.2. **Key Informant Interviews (KII) in-depth interview**

The KIIs participants were identified on the basis of their role and contribution towards addressing the evaluation questions. The KII respondents included key program staff and implementing partners, in each commune of five communes visited, the following key informants were interviewed: The Technical Advisor in charge of development affairs, the Communal Advisor for social affairs, the President of the communal committee of community development, a staff of the family development centre, a president of the court of residence, a Representative of the Forum of women in each commune. In total 20 keys informants were interviewed.

#### 2.2.2.2.3. **Stories/testimonies**

Stories and experiences were shared during KII and FGD dialogues and recorded as occurrences of space of dialogue creation, GBVs and local inclusiveness.

#### 2.2.2.2.4. **Harvesting of Outcomes process**

In the first steps, the outcome harvesting was realized using documentation, after it was administrated. Outcomes questionnaire to implementing partners (MIPAREC and COCAFEM), CARE International Burundi, questionnaire to public authorities (The Technical advisor in charge of development affairs, Communal Advisor for social affairs, President of the communal committee of community development, a staff of the family development center, a president of the court of residence, A Representative of the Forum of women in the municipality). In order to make triangulation and getting the most important number of outcomes, outcome harvest questions were also included in focus groups discussion to community leaders, and key informants interviews.

After harvesting the outcomes through documentation, questionnaire and focus groups, a writeshop of 1 day was organized. The participants in the write shop was selected in the EVC implementing partners (MIPAREC and COCAFEM) and CARE International Burundi; this writeshop held in Bujumbura.

### 2.3. **Data analysis, report writing**

The quantitative data collected through beneficiaries interviews using smartphones were keyed in using excel spreadsheets. Once the data entry was done, they was first checked for consistency and then transferred to the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for further cleaning from the kobo tool Box server. The cleaning was done to ensure that all the data were complete and had been correctly entered. Analysis was done using the SPSS software, which is well-suited and robust for analysis of all kinds of quantitative data. The major analysis outputs are tables that are used to produce charts and graphs during report writing. Qualitative data collected were analyzed using content analysis.

Outcome harvesting methods was used to analyse outcomes harvested by interviews and outcome harvesting method. The outcomes harvested issued in writeshop were inserted in the reports. The categorization of outcomes was also taken in account while writing down the outcomes based on the GBV issues, women and girls participation in decision making process, and dialogue space. Report writing commenced immediately after field work using the qualitative data collected.. Key findings from qualitative, quantitative, literature review have been used to write this report. The final report will then be submitted as the last output.

### 2.4. **Ethical consideration and limitations of the Study**

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- The main challenge was the time allocated to the evaluation and subsequent budget
  - Besides, due to the fact that the task was realized under high pressure, and tightened schedule, the outcomes harvest was realized in a short period.
  - The enumerators that were recruited by CARE international were not fully experienced enough to conduct the qualitative data collection.

### 3. Main findings

#### Socio economic characteristics of respondents

Regarding the marital status of respondents, 63% of them were married, while 21 % were single. Besides, few of the vulnerable women were widows or divorcee (respectively 9 % and 6 %). Analysing the distribution of the status of the surveyed vulnerable women and girls per province, it was noticed that a high proportion of divorcee were observed in Kirundo accounting to 11.3% of the (62) surveyed beneficiaries. Vumbi commune of Kirundo province also accounts a high proportion of widow. The results of the survey proved that Gitega has high proportion of single (22.6%) while 12.1% of respondents are widow. Besides, it is observed that in Muyinga and Gitega that there are many cases of cohabitation.

Regarding the education of respondents, it was observed that only 24% of the respondents have completed secondary school, while 62% have elementary education level. It is quite showing how vulnerability may be linked to education level.

It was remarked that a high proportion of these having at most secondary school were single. 62.7% of singles has completed their secondary school but only 13.3% of married women have their secondary school completion certificate. While high proportion of respondents was not having high education level, it was observed that many of them were able to write and read Kirundi. 86, 0% of the respondents proved themselves being able to read and write.

From the analysis of the main economic activities of respondents, it was noticed that many of them, are farmers (77%); while 6% are involved in trade.

#### 3.1. Domain 1/Excluded groups (ref. a.1 MTR evaluation question table) (“How are excluded groups advancing towards empowering themselves and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives?”)

##### 3.1.1. Analysis of women and youth participation in training activities for political participation (ref. MTR question 5 “How many women and/ or youth participated in the training activities for political participation?”)

In 2016, EVC Burundi program has organized many capacity building and awareness activities aiming to enhance women and youth participation in political sphere such as (i) 6 training sessions organized in GITEGA and MUYINGA by COCAFEM on women’s rights to 120 women and 120 Girls where topics covered were related to Human Rights, Kampala Declaration and UNSCR 1325,(ii) awareness sessions to 118 community leaders (56 men + 62 women) on Rights & duties of citizens, women’s rights and leadership (iii) 6 training session were organized in GITEGA and MUYINGA by COCAFEM to 118 men and women (56 men) on local decision-making processes (including: Leadership, advocacy, communication technics and transformative gender). These above activities have contributed to empower women and girls and enhanced their influence in local decision that affects their lives. As evidence, women and girls in cumba and Bukirasazi are now associated in community conflicts management and resolution, also in other commune such Vumbi and Gitega , women leaders are active in justice decisions that affect their life.

##### 3.1.2. women and youth ‘ Awareness of their rights and responsibilities (Ref MTR question 6 (idem)

*How many woman and / or youth are more aware of their rights and responsibilities ?*

### **3.1.2.1. Vulnerable women and girls’ attitudes towards their rights**

The results of the surveys revealed that vulnerable women and girls’ attitudes towards their rights are very positive. Comparing to the baseline situation vulnerable women become more aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Regarding the political participation, vulnerable women and girls manifested very positive attitudes. For evidence, 89.5% of respondents (314) at least agree that women could vote for the candidate of their own choice without being influenced by their husbands, but there is still a lot to be done because 11.9% of the respondents revealed that their husbands influenced the decision of the candidate to be voted. While the proportion of women and girls who stated that women and girls have equal rights to vote in the elections as men is estimated to 95.9%, still 3.5% of the respondents stated that the women and girls do not have the equal rights to vote in the elections as men. That negative situation is reinforced when it comes to the opportunity to be elected. While women know that they have rights to be elected as men; despite the fact that 87.2% of the respondents agree that women and men have equal rights to be elected for key national positions. The real situation is not good as they believe because 40.1% of the respondents disagree on the statement that women and girls have equal opportunity to be elected as men. This is showing a negative attitude of the community towards women and girls opportunity to participate in political sphere.

#### **Lesson learned**

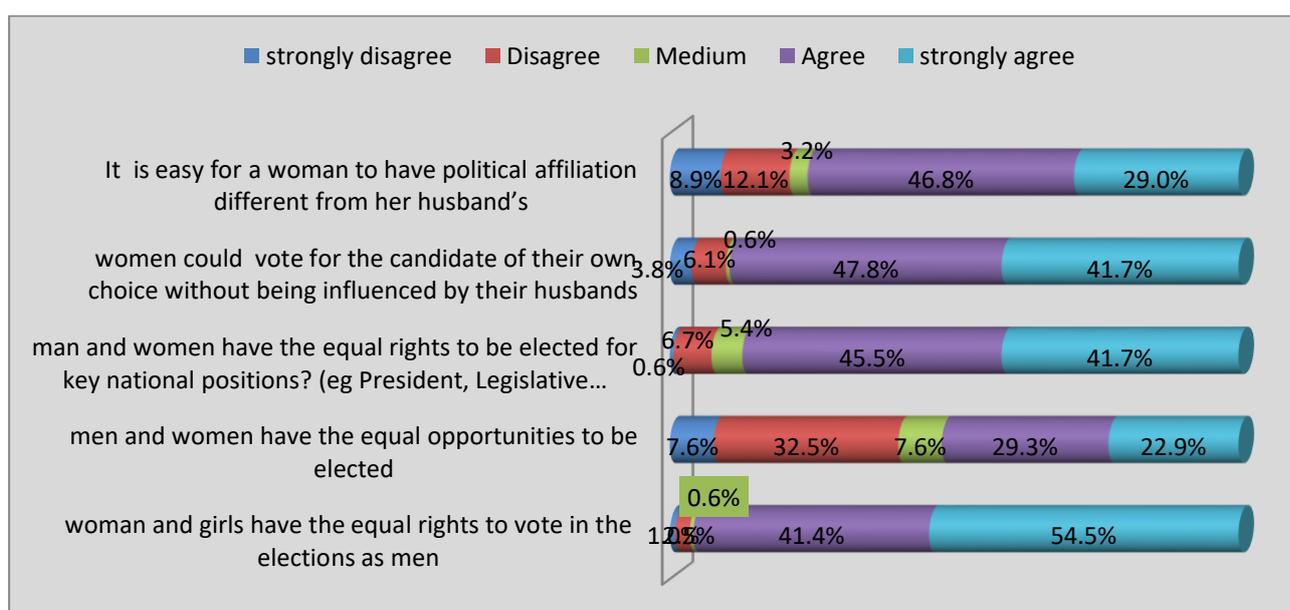
*Impressive change in women rights is noticed in the community based on the change of perception about women and girls rights especially in the political participation; nevertheless the community is still manifesting negative beliefs on women rights and political participation.*

#### **Recommendation**

*EVC Burundi program should also focus on changing community beliefs of men towards women rights also focus on impulse community to afford equal opportunity to women to participate in political sphere as men.*

### **3.1.2.2. Women and youth’s Awareness of their rights and responsibilities**

**Figure1: Women and youth’s Awareness of their rights and responsibilities**



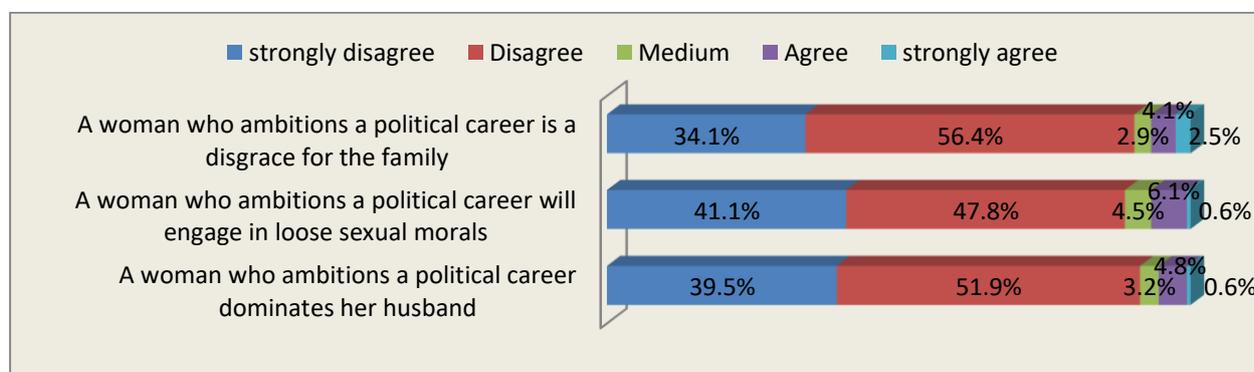
Source: Author from the survey data

### 3.1.2.3. Perception on women / girls participation in politics

It is noticed that women participation in political career is not taken as a negative attitude and behaviour by women and youth. 90.5 % of the respondents disagree that for a woman who has ambitions into the political career it is a disgrace for the family. Also 91.4% of respondents rejects that political women are dominating their husbands and 88.9% of the respondents rejected the belief that political women engage themselves in loose sexual morals. That is showing positive and supportive attitudes of women and girls towards political career and leadership.

By contrast , it is was proved through FGDs that women are not willing to vote for female candidate, this is emphasized that the community do not fully believe that women are effective while performing political activities in the local level and low leadership for many rural women.

**Figure 2: Perception on women / girls participation in politics**



Source: Author from the survey data

### 3.1.2.4. Rejection of harmful attitudes by women and youth.

As it was revealed by the results of this survey, it was proved that there is an impressive increase of rejection of harmful attitudes towards women and girls. Besides, 73.9% of the respondents reject that the belief that women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family united; while this proportion was estimated at 36 % in the baseline study (April; 2017). As a result of the awareness of women rights and dignity, women become more aware and reject the harmful attitudes of the community. In general, women are becoming more aware and reject strongly the attitudes that violate women's rights. Besides comparing the baseline and the actual results, it is remarked that there is an impressive change in the beliefs of vulnerable girls and women towards harmful attitudes against them. Besides, an average increase of 19% of women rejecting the harmful attitudes against them is observed.

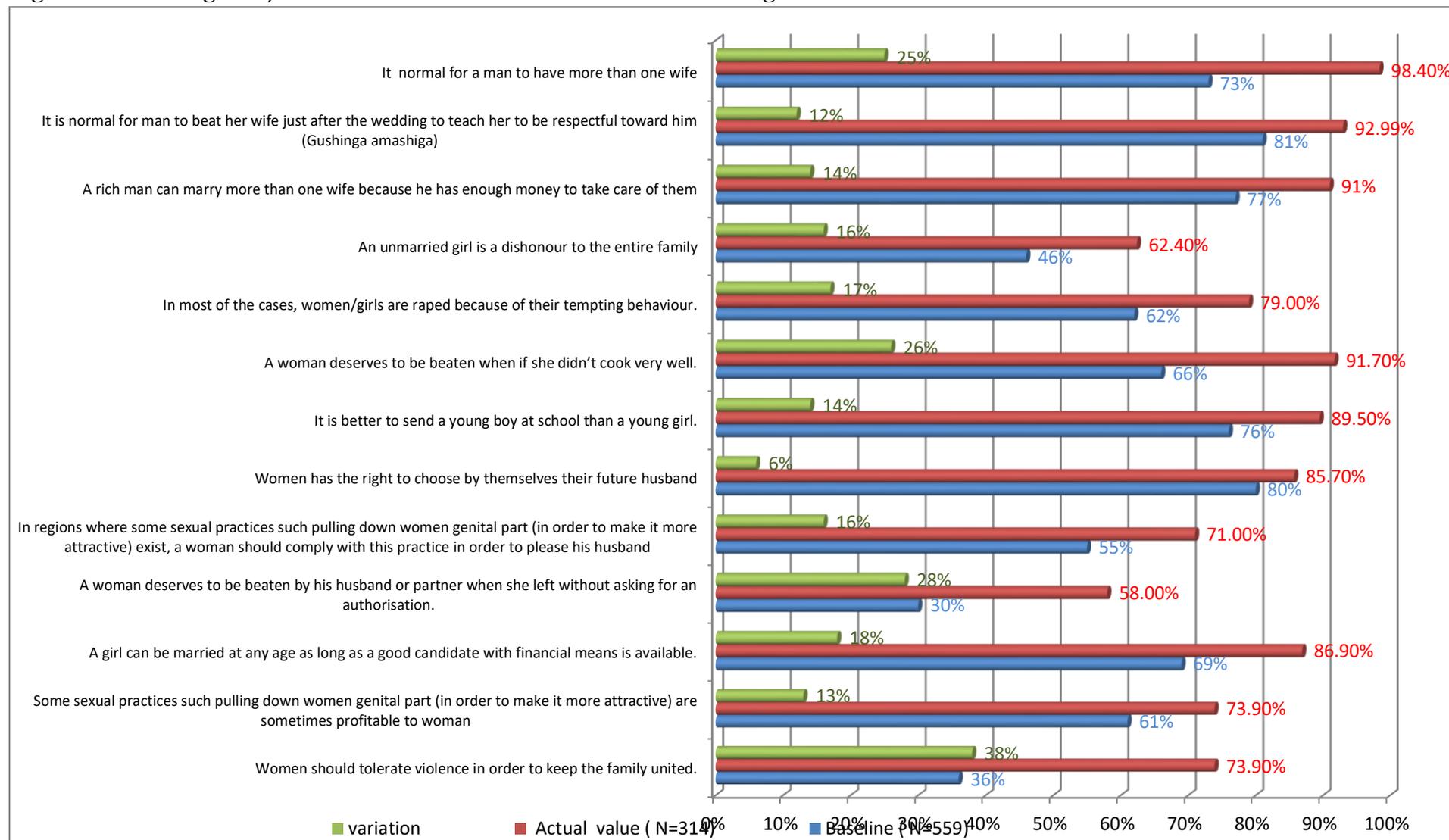
**Table 3: Rejection of harmful practices by vulnerable women**

Statement		Baseline ( =559)	Actual value ( N=314)	variation
<i>Women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family united.</i>	Number	210	232	
	Per cent	36%	73,90%	38%
<i>Some sexual practices such pulling down women genital part (in order to make it more attractive) are sometimes profitable to woman</i>	Number	357	232	
	Per cent	61%	73,90%	13%

<i>A girl can be married at any age as long as a good candidate with financial means is available.</i>	Number	406	273	
	Per cent	69%	86,90%	18%
<i>A woman deserves to be beaten by his husband or partner when she left without asking for an authorisation.</i>	Number	177	182	
	Per cent	30%	58,00%	28%
<i>In regions where some sexual practices such pulling down women genital part (in order to make it more attractive) exist, a woman should comply with this practice in order to please his husband</i>	Number	322	223	
	Per cent	55%	71,00%	16%
<i>Women has the right to choose by themselves their future husband</i>	Number	473	45	
	Per cent	80%	85,70%	6%
<i>It is better to send a young boy at school than a young girl.</i>	Number	446	281	
	Per cent	76%	89,50%	14%
<i>A woman deserves to be beaten when if she didn't cook very well.</i>	Number	389	288	
	Per cent	66%	91,70%	26%
<i>In most of the cases, women/girls are raped because of their tempting behaviour.</i>	Number	363	248	
	Per cent	62%	79,00%	17%
<i>An unmarried girl is a dishonour to the entire family</i>	Number	269	196	
	Per cent	46%	62,40%	16%
<i>A rich man can marry more than one wife because he has enough money to take care of them</i>	Number	451	287	
	Per cent	77%	91%	14%
<i>It is normal for man to beat her wife just after the wedding to teach her to be respectful toward him (Gushinga amashiga)</i>	Number	477	292	
	Per cent	81%	92,99%	12%
<i>It normal for a man to have more than one wife</i>	Number	489	309	
	Per cent	73%	98,40%	25%

Source: consultant from MTR survey data and baseline data

**Figure 3: Increasing of rejection of harmful attitudes towards women and girls**



Source: Author from the survey data

These results were proved by the focus groups discussions and outcomes harvested. In many communities, as was revealed by the participants in focus groups, key informants and implementing partners, it is observed a change of attitudes of women against the harmful behaviour and attitudes of the community towards women and girls. As evidence, in BIROHE, women of the whole hills revealed that there is harmful behaviour of the head of the hill supported by the youth affiliated to the ruling party, to take action of bravura and manifest peaceful until the head of the head is dismissed by the commune council decision, that is exceptional and proved how sensitized women become more aware of their rights and fight against GBVs. The similar situations have occurred in many communes where EVC is operating.

Moreover, in all the communes of EVC program the women’s associations morally support the victims of gender based violence, some judicial courts (GITERANYI, VUMBI and BUKIRASAZI), victims of gender based violence are treated with favour. They are received in the first place, and their cases are judgment urgently. Mainly women leaders and members of VSLAs accompany the victims to the Officer of judicial police and in criminal courts for support.

**3.1.2.5. Support for positive practices by vulnerable women**

By comparing the support for positive practices by vulnerable women, we noticed a high increase of supportive attitudes. Besides, women who support that Widows have the right to get married again with a man of their choice increased from 50% of the respondents in baseline to 79.3% nowadays. Furthermore, similar situations are observed when it comes for supportive attitudes and practices by vulnerable women for the right to refuse abusive sexual actions, right to choose and reject a man chosen by family of the lady.

**Table 4: Support for positive practices by vulnerable women**

<i>Statement</i>		<i>Baseline value (N=559)</i>	<i>MTR value N=314)</i>	<i>Variation</i>
<i>Widows has the right to get married again with a man of their choice</i>	<i>Number</i>	295	249	29%
	<i>Percent</i>	50%	79.30%	
<i>A girl has the right to reject a husband her family chose for her</i>	<i>Number</i>	489	294	11%
	<i>Percent</i>	83%	93.60%	
<i>A woman has the right to refuse sexual relation with his husband or partner when she feels tired or sick.</i>	<i>Number</i>	276	235	28%
	<i>Percent</i>	47%	74.80%	

Source: author from data survey

**3.1.3. Analysis of Perception on accountability /transparency of public authority and other power holders among women and/or youth (Ref MTR question 14 (idem) What is the perception on accountability /transparency of public authority and other power holders among women and/or youth**

As it was also resulted in the survey, even the communal authorities organizes two round public sessions per year in order to display the commune realization and further planned program only 41.1 % of the

respondents have rated the accountability level and transparency of public authority and power holder appreciable and 42% have rated average the level of the accountability and transparency of public authority and power holder.

**Figure 8: the level of taking into account the population’s needs and interests by the district and sub-district leaders**

Source: consultant from the survey data

From the survey results, it was observed a positive perception on the accountability and transparency of public authorities and power holders. In fact, 89.5% of respondents agreed that the administrative authorities give them a feed back of your proposition in PCDC and others activities like the execution of the plan, while 85.7% of respondents are satisfied with the level of sharing information with the citizens on activities planning and execution of public authorities and other power holders. In general, women and girls have positive perception on accountability and transparency of public holders and power holders.

**Table 5: Perception on accountability /transparency of public authority and other power holders among women and/or youth**

<i>statement</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>I do not know</i>
<i>Do you believe that administrative authorities usually request money to the population for the services they offer (corruption) ?</i>	27,4%	69,4%	3,2%
<i>Do you think that the administrative authorities make known all the relevant planned activities to population?</i>	89,5%	7,6%	2,9%
<i>Do you think that the administrative authority’s plans take into account the special needs of population?</i>	92,4%	5,7%	1,9%
<i>The administrative authorities give you a feed back of your proposition in PCDC and others activities like the execution of the plan?</i>	79,6%	17,2%	3,2%
<i>In general, are you satisfied with the level of sharing information with the citizens on activities planning and execution of public authorities and other power holders?</i>	85,7%	12,4%	1,9%
<i>Do you believe that local authorities take into account your needs and interests in the decision-making process?</i>	78,0%	15,3%	6,7%
<i>Do you believe that local authorities represent you in the decision-making process</i>	76,8%	16,2%	7,0%

Source: consultant from survey data

The authorities organize, in collaboration with members of the different associations including the VSLAs and advocacy groups, meetings and restitution on the rights and duties of women, the laws

governing the family code have organized and special laws on GBVS explained in colloquial meetings or in trainings organized at the school, place of leaders as a guides.

As stated FGDs results, and statements of participants, today girls and women knowledge of their rights is significantly increasing. Besides, in some communes such as Gitega, Bukirasazi and Giteranyi, women participated massively in the activities of the development of the hill.

*As they stated, before the project EVC, the woman and the husband waste the crops production reciprocally but with the trainings and meetings made by MIPAREC, there are concertated at the household level, the incomes have increased, the woman is considered in the household, in the association and therefore, it is no longer marginalized by anyone. Today in households the decision is consensual; the waste of harvest is reduced. Today, the woman knows how to stand in front of the assembly attests Evelyne MINANI.*

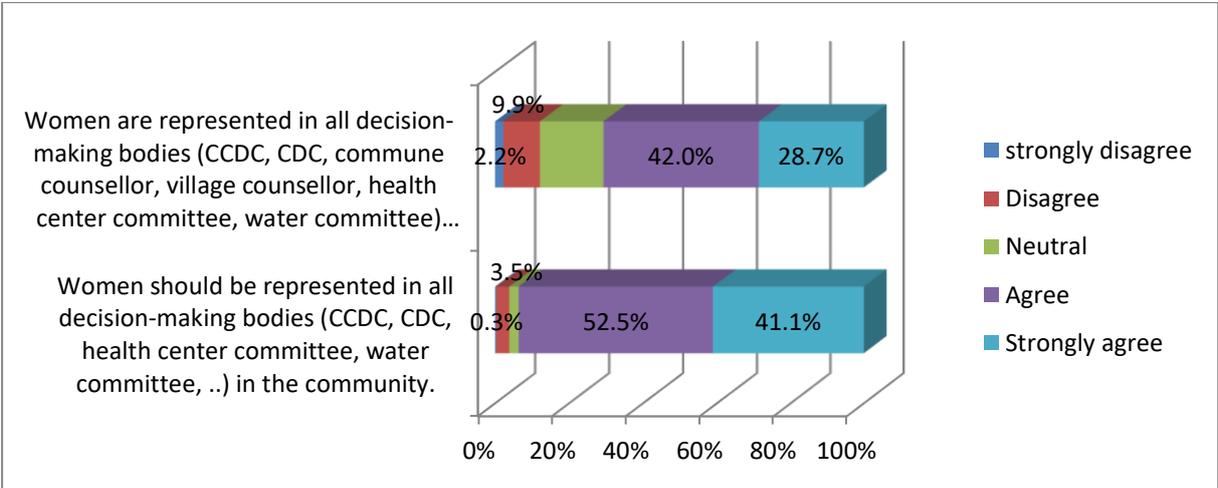
*besides, the members of forum of women organize the awareness sessions on the laws and right of women and girls , that is also emphasized by the promulgation of special laws on GBVS were the national authorities have fully impulse the local leaders to enhance the implementation of this law at the community level.*

**3.1.4. Analysis to what extent do community members believe that the decision-making should be inclusive and responsive** (Ref MTR question 19 (idem) To what extent do community members believe that the decision-making should be inclusive and responsive

**3.1.4.1. to what extent do community members believe that the decision-making should be inclusive and responsive**

As it is showed by the results of the survey, the respondents strongly believe that women should be represented in all decisions bodies. 93.6 % of the respondents believe that it is a must for the decision to be inclusive. But the situation is quite different when it comes to reality. Only 70.7% of respondents believe that the women are represented in the decision making bodies. That is showing how women are still neglecting their representiveness in the decision making bodies. Besides, one should see that while the women feel to be represented, there is still a lot to be done for this to be achieved. Futhermore, it is observed a non-negligible neutrality to their representativity in decision making process, 17.2% of respondents are neutral to the representativeness of the women and girls in decision making process .

**Figure 4: Analysis to what extent do community members believe that the decision-making should be inclusive and responsive**



Source: Author from the survey data

### 3.1.4.2. To what extent do community members believe that the decision-making is inclusive and responsive?

As revealed by the results of the survey, it is noticed that the vulnerable believe that the decision should consider their needs and interests in terms of women participation and GBVs Issues. 93.3 % of respondents stated that the decision making process should consider the women needs in terms of participation in decision making bodies and GBVs. But it is remarked that the decision making even if it may take consideration of women needs in terms of participation and GBVs, they are not at outstanding grade. Besides, only 73.5% of respondents believe that the decision making process considers their needs and interests in terms of participation and GBVs issues compare to 93.3 % who stated that the decision making process should consider the needs and interests of women in terms of GBVs and women participation. That implies that more lobby and advocacy and community awareness activities are still to be realized in order to better the situation as the women's needs it to be like that.

**Table 6: To what extent do community members believe that the decision-making is inclusive and responsive**

Statement	strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Decision-making process ( PCDC design, Commune annual plan , health center and water committee decision making process,..) should consider the needs and interests of woman in terms of women participation in CCDC, CDC, commune counsellor, village counsellor, health center committee, water committee, GBVs issues?	0.6%	1.6%	4.5%	59.2%	34.1%
The decision-making process (PCDC design, Commune annual plan , health center and water committee decision making process,..) Considers the needs and interests of woman in terms of women participation in CCDC, CDC, commune counsellor, village counsellor, health center committee, water committee, GBVs issues?	2.2%	6.7%	17.5%	48.7%	24.8%

Source: Author from the survey data

### 3.1.5. Analysis of the support of community /local advocacy groups (Ref MTR question 7 (on community/local advocacy groups) How many and What type of Community/ local advocacy groups have been supported?

In 2017 in the EVC target area, the programme trained and supported 243 new VSLA groups. These groups were formed with the purpose of economic empowerment, which is a strategic entry point for raising women's awareness about their rights and for advocating towards the inclusion of women in the governance processes. Members of these groups include women between 18 to 65 years old. Most of the members (though not all) are vulnerable women and girls identified according to CARE Burundi strategic

documents, they include widows, survivors of SGBV, landless women, women with disabilities and single mothers.

In the 8 communes of EVC Burundi, the programme supported a total number of **38 youth groups** with 913 young people as members. The objective is to empower girls for their effective participation in governance processes. Members are exclusively girls between 16 to 24 years old. They live in rural areas and 62% of them are literate.

In addition to that, EVC supported in 2017; existing **Eight (8) community advocacy networks** involving both women and men. These advocacy networks were revitalised through capacity building sessions and coaching provided by the EVC programme. They are now bearing fruits and bring dynamic back to the lives of those who have become more excluded from their communities. The purpose of those community advocacy groups is to advocate for women and girls experiencing GBV, challenge leaders in their communities and advocate for improved policies and their implementation.

**3.1.6. Analysis of capacities and expertise developed among community / local advocacy groups for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies ( Ref MTR question 8 (idem) which capacities and what expertise have been developed among community/local advocacy groups for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies? How many people were trained?**

Regarding the program aims and goals, key informants have witnessed that through capacity building activities, the beneficiaries have gained skills in local governance, GBVS, advocacy and lobby skills. Besides, it was proved that trained advocacy and lobby networks members are practicing the skills gained. The crucial role is played by the advocacy and lobby networks members in supporting the vulnerable women and the victims of GBVS issues. In addition, it was noticed that advocacy and lobby networks are known in the community and their role begin to be legitimate by the local authorities.

*From results of FGDs and key informants in Vuumbi commune ,Aline, a member of advocacy and lobby networks in Vumbi, Muyinga commune has gained legitimacy fully accepted by the communal authorities, to fight against concubinage and gender based violence. She is considered as a communal monitor of gender based violence's issues; any report she did to the communal authorities is taken as serious case and treated adequately and urgently.*

**3.1.7. Types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilisation, activation) carried out by community/local advocacy groups ( Ref MTR question 12 (idem) /How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilisation, activation) were carried out by community/local advocacy groups? To which preliminary outcomes have these advocacy initiatives led?**

In 2018, initiatives were carried out by local advocacy groups targeting at influencing government authorities and power holders such as Workshops at communal level to influence gender sensitivity in the coming process of PCDC, early identification of inputs to PCDC, organization of community meeting to inform people about the PCDC process especially women , sensitization session towards women and girls to take part in the process effectively , organization of meetings with women's associations to collect burning issues related to women's rights , organization of separate meetings with all hills administration officials to discuss women inclusiveness in governance processes

As impact, the women begin to collect the ideas and their contribution towards the following PCDC implementation.

### 3.1.8. In conclusion

*How are excluded groups advancing towards empowering themselves and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives?"*

Through EVC program CSOs strengthened, these CSOs are acting to promote local governance inclusive, they become more sensitive to women needs and responsibilities and rights, Vulnerable women and girls become more active in promoting community change social norms related to GBVs. Their actions on awareness on the women and girls rights and responsibility are inducing noticeable change towards attitudes of vulnerable women and girls, As illustration women and youth are becoming more aware of their rights are induced and responsibilities, they manifest supportive attitudes to victims of GBVs, Furthermore, we noticed a community support of victims of GBVs by referring them to medical centres or and judicial courts, also the community knows and are connected to special services providers that supports these cases by providing a professional jurist, and medical services to support the victims. As it was revealed by the results of this survey, it was proved that there is an impressive increase of rejection of harmful attitudes towards women and girls. Besides, 73.9% of the respondents reject that the belief that women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family united; while this proportion was estimated at 36 % in the baseline. Besides, due to the EVC program, Women and girls become more aware of their needs and interests especially participation in public and political sphere and decision making process. But as observed the community are still not taking the girls and women as political capable and having capacity in leadership as men, they stated having less opportunity to be elected than men

**3.2.Domain 2/CSOs** (ref. a.2 MTR evaluation question table) (“*How are civil society organisations advancing towards effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups, and towards holding authorities and other powerholders to account?*”)

- 3.2.1.** how many first and second tier partner CSOs are included in EVC  
( Ref. MTR question How many first and second tier partner CSOs are included in EVC ?

The EVC programme in Burundi is being implemented jointly by CARE and two contractual partner organisations, receiving funds and capacity building to enable field implementation. These partners are: **COCAFEM-GL** (*Concertation des Collectifs des Associations Féminines de la Région des Grands Lacs*): The *Consultative Women Umbrella of Associations in the Great Lakes Region*, (COCAFEM-GL) is a regional organization created in 2001 by women organizations from three countries, namely: Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. COCAFEM-GL is made of eleven umbrella women led organizations: three in Burundi (CAFOB, RFP and DUSHIREHAMWE), five in DRC and three in Rwanda. In Burundi, the three women led umbrella organisations consist of 131 community based organizations. COCAFEM-GL implements activities at local, provincial, national and regional levels (at the Great Lakes Region level). Their activities include community based direct programming, capacity building to promote women’s rights, and undertake research to collect evidences for advocacy. They reach communities easily through community sensitization activities, influencing and engaging with different stakeholders (power holders, decision makers including media)

*The second implementing partner is MIPAREC (Ministère Paix et Réconciliation sous la Croix); MIPAREC is a national organisation; with community based interventions They currently operate in 12 provinces (out of the 18 provinces of Burundi). The organisation has a community based direct programming, building capacities of communities for social cohesion, better economic living conditions and inclusive governance through community scorecard. They reach vulnerable women and girls through different approaches such as community scorecard, and VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Associations),*

These implementing partners have carried out advocacy training to CSOs partners according to the priorities defined through ACAT (Advocacy Capacity Assessment Tool<sup>9</sup>) workshop which was held in 2016, that target at increasing capacities of CARE direct CSOs working on GBV and advocacy; trainings covered the following (i) Concepts related to advocacy, policy influencing tactics, advocacy and negotiation cycles, policy influencing and lobby, policy development and follow up (ii) Communication, media and mobilization (iii) Public Campaign (iv) Identification and Management of risks in fragile settings (v) Opportunities of working with media (vi) Alliance building (vii) Stakeholder mapping and Power analysis, (viii) Training on inclusive governance and decentralization law.

Apart from direct CSO partners, EVC Burundi involved 8 communal women advocacy networks advocating for the betterment of women and girls living conditions, and education, 3 provincial networks of Abatangamuco and 243 VSLA: grassroots women and girls associations, focusing on economic empowerment, and advocacy at the community level in local governance promotion. As reported and confirmed by key informants, The EVC program were doing lobby and advocacy related activities through National Women Forum, APFB (association for the wellbeing of the Burundian Girl) and 3 other national association working for women's Rights (Dushirehamwe, Réseau Femmes et Paix, and CAFOB). Above and beyond, The EVC Burundi is acting to promote local inclusive governance by involving 428 VSLAs. The EVC Program is working with 694 other CSOs and community-based organisations. Moreover, EVC is working with 7 networks of peace clubs, these are community based associations, engaged in peace building, advocate for social norms which are conducive for women's rights. These organisations are either linked to EVC by awareness raising training, or participating in advocacy activities.

EVC Burundi is also working with CDFC (Centre for Family and Community Development)) focusing on social issues including women's rights, advocating for the betterment of women and girls living conditions, and education Partnership assessment.

*EVC program have mainly worked with lobby and advocacy networks mainly composed by women except ABATANGAMUCO but as clarified in FDGs and key informants some informal men groups are manifesting negative attitudes to the community change towards promotion of women rights and participation. Also, it is observed some women and girls negatively interpret the GBVslaws and the promotion of local inclusive governance by adopting proactive attitudes towards their male colleagues.*

### **3.2.2. Analysis of capacities and expertise developed among first and second tier CSOs for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies (Ref MTR question 3 which capacities and what expertise have been developed among first and second tier CSOs for performing political roles and implementing advocacy**

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<sup>9</sup> ACAT is a tool that helps in assessing CSOs on a range of key capacities for effective advocacy and based on this assessment; develop a capacity strengthening plan to ensure achievement of advocacy goals/objectives.

## strategies

CSOs and implementing partners have used the skills gained from EVC intervention. Part of their interventions, they managed to sensitize community members particularly women and girls on local inclusive governance. These CSOs and developed the capacities of referring the SGBV victims to the judicial court and other services available in the community. Moreover, they have been power mapping and community scorecard sessions that were facilitated by the implementing partners.

As evidence, The CDF organized supported by the local authorities in Bukirasazi, public meetings on participation of women and girls in decision making processes. (Creation of space of dialogue )

Besides, in 2018 EVC program realized capacity building of their CSOs. As have been reported by the EVC program 3 capacity strengthening activities conducted in which 24 CSOs staffs participated in (i) Training of first tier CSOs (COCAFEM-GL, MIPAREC) on the SASA, (ii) Awareness raising about the GBV Law carried out for 123 women, 71 girls members of VSLAs who focus mainly on economic empowerment and advocacy for women' rights and 41 men member of ABATANGAMUCO , (iii) training of leaders of VSLAs (32 girls and 208 women) on financial services existing in their communes and how they can access to them. As a result, participants are now aware of the existing microfinance institutions and how they can be useful to changing lives of vulnerable women and girls of the rural area.

The EVC Burundi program has contributed to the increase of lobby and advocacy capacities of CSOs. In 2018, in fact 50 grassroots CSOs in the eight communes of EVC intervention area have increased their capacities. As have been witnessed by FGDs results, the expertise developed by EVC intervention include:

- capacity to detect or identify SGBV issues
- capacity to refer SGBV cases for adapted services
- capacity to advocate and claim for women's rights at the local administration
- Capacities in accessing financial services.

The capacity building activities have enabled the CSOs to become more active and skilled, besides some of the outcomes are produced below from their intervention areas. As evidence, in Bukirasazi hill, Women and girls members of VSLAs are willingly to mobilize other women and girls to participate in public meetings, so that they address their special needs and promote their rights. That is also observed in other communes where EVC is operating.

The increase of awareness of women and girls on the rights, and mobilized by women and girls members of VSLAs, the women are actively against GBVS. Apart from the support on GBVs, and referring the GBV victims to judicial court and special services, they also organize community movement sessions of chasing concubines, support girls or women who have been abused or sexually harassed. They also get involved into the process of registration of births in civil registry, especially girls, and actively participate in community scorecard sessions. In addition, it is noticed a huge change of community conflicts resolution mechanisms in which, before the EVC, women and girls were fully excluded from that mechanisms.

Moreover, Following different trainings around the legal environment in Burundi, a compilation of national, regional and international provisions around GBV policies was elaborated in both French and national language by **COCAFEM-GL**. Also, COCAFEM-GL engaging with celebrities helped in mobilizing communities to engage with decision makers. They gained support of a well-known theatre group to reach communities and local government authorities.

MIPAREC in 2017 conducted a study on gender considerations in the PCDCs revealing gaps in PCDC and has informed them on where to focus their advocacy.

**3.2.3. How many first and second tier CSOs have demonstrated increased lobbying and advocacy skills (MTR Q2. How many first and second tier CSOs have demonstrated increased lobbying and advocacy skills (indicator DD5))**

**3.2.3.1. Outcomes of advocacy and lobby skills gained for CSOS**

The trained CSOS are now more sensitive about women rights, aware of the importance of including women's needs in PCDC plans and women's participation in PCDC process. The community witnessed their impact on promotion of women rights and participation in local governance.

*In July 31, 2018, about 120 women and girls members of 6 VSLAs from Rupfunda colline in Kirundo commune, Kirundo province gathered at Nyange Bushaza stadium to exchange ideas about their problems in order to define the priorities they are going to submit to colloquial meetings preparing future PCDCs. This was realized in order to prepare themselves in advance, and gather valuable contribution for future design of PCDCS that will take into account their needs and specific problems. As it was observed, before the EVC activities, women and girls of these localities were not interested in participating in the PCDC development process and, besides even when invited, they were not willing to participate in public sessions where local governance issues were discussed. But that time around, it was noticed leadership enhancement of women since they themselves organized their meetings without any intervention from outside.*

*It was remarked that there are better community leaders as results of province level training on inclusive governance of 10 vulnerable VSLA women and girls (10 participants per VSLA) facilitated by The Hague Academy for Local Governance (THALG), also the community scorecard session facilitated by MIPAREC on the evaluation of women's participation in the process of developing and implementing PCDCS, where 12 women and girls and 15 administrative authorities (hills, zonal, communal) participated in these sessions that were conducted in the project communes, the two brainstorming workshops conducted MIPAREC (one at the communal level and one at the provincial level) aiming the awareness of the PCDCS designer to consider the women needs and their participation in PCDCS; and other awareness sessions conducted using the skills gained from the lobby and advocacy skills in EVC program, The involvement of ABATANGAMUCO in public awareness sessions.*

The Midterm review seeks to also answer to key evaluation questions. These are displayed in the paragraph below.

From FGDs results, the women and community leaders demonstrated themselves to be more aware on the GBVs issues and women rights and needs. Besides, they reported knowing ABATANGAMUCO and MIPAREC and COCAFEM through awareness sessions on gender and women participation in decision making processes. Furthermore, we noticed a community support of victims of GBVs by referring them to medical centres or and judicial courts, besides, As evidenced by FGDs and key informant interviews results, the community knows the "Association des femmes Juristes" in Kirundo that supports these cases by providing a professional jurist to support the victims.

Also, the advocacy groups become more active, as it is reported in Kirundo, and Muyinga compared to the period before EVC intervention. These advocacy and lobby networks reinforce and sustained by member of forum of women support the victims of GBVs in the community by referring them the special services.

The increasing of lobby and advocacy skills of CSOs has produced many outcomes in local inclusive governance, fight against GBV and improving women participation.

*As evidenced by FGDs results , in April 2018, in Cumba a village located in Muyinga commune of Muyinga Province, a young girls schooling got pregnant, and his father wanted her out of the family house. He treated her very bad. While the advocacy groups got to know that case, they firstly advice the father of that girl, that even if she is pregnant, she should not be treated that way, regarding her rights and needs. While the father was not convince to let her be in the household, the advocacy groups seized that case to CCDF and by the support of the local authorities , the father became convinced that even if the girl is pregnant , she has the right to be established and educated, and she finally remained in the family. After these processes the girl is now safe in her family. Similar cases are reported in many localities, such as Ruganirwa. This behaviour was not observed before because, the community was considering a pregnant girl as guilty and did not have any right in her family, and was badly treated and chased away of her family.*

Based on claims of women and girls related to their rights and needs initiated by advocacy groups and the community, it was noticed that women became more sensitive to their rights and needs; they fully participated in community scorecard sessions (FGDs and key informants).

*From the results of FGDs and key informants interviews results, based on the advocacy skills gained through MIPAREC and COCAFEM –GL trainings, venerable women and girls including single mothers are well informed on GBV law and this resulted in increased registration of children. As reported in Focus groups discussions with women and girls in Kirundo in May 2018, the advocacy groups went to all the households of Busiga hills to sensitize the community to register the children in the civil registry. These activities were usual.. By promotion the registration in civil registry of children especially girls, this allows them to get access to healthcare services and elementary educations as the male children.*

Besides, the women become more aware on their rights and needs. They have begun to involve themselves in decision-making processes, as evidenced by TURA community where a female head of the hill was very active in the community. In fact, she was elected because of her high level of leadership. Moreover, at RUGANIRWA hill, it is reported in focus groups discussions of women and girls that nowadays, the women leaders are always associated in community conflict resolution, it became a must for any conflict resolution occurring in the community that women have to be fully involved. As reported, in this 2018 year , in the Ruganirwa hill, 4 cases of community conflicts have been already resolved with the participation of women.

As they stated in the focus groups discussion, there was a very significant change occurring in the community following the community awareness on the rights of women and girls. Moreover, before the EVC program even, women and girls were fully excluded in the community conflicts resolution systems, and even the women and girls also did not feel the need to be involved in in the community conflicts resolution systems. Similar cases are reported in all communes of the EVC intervention.

*Meanwhile, some negative impacts are also observed. For instance Mr RIVUZIMANA Emile reported that some women over exaggerate; stating that nowadays their voice counts more than the voice of men so, they manifest a negative and provocative behaviour in the community.*

Advocacy and lobby networks are also very active in the fight against gender based violence cases observed in the community.

As specified in focus groups discussions with women and girls, in January 2017, BISIGA and MIHIGO villages were acting to re-establish in their home the legal married wife who has been chased by her husband.

Also by economic empowerment improvement following the VSLAs activities, the women became more and more economically active and contribute as their husband to the family needs. Also they became more sensitive on the women's rights. They begin to act against GBVs. As evidence in Commune Vumbi, the advocacy groups supported by women and girls members of VSLAs and peace clubs members always kick out any concubine and so far referring any GBVs cases to the judicial court. That was actually due to the trainings and awareness sessions realized by MIPAREC and COCAFEM as they reported it.

*In Muyinga Commune, it was observed that women are acting on promotion of the rights, as evidenced in April 2018 when a lady actively lobbied in the release of a motorcycle transporter who had been badly treated by the responsible of intelligence services in Muyinga. She claimed for justice on behalf of the victim.*

*As evidence, in Vumbi commune, women and girls members of VSLAs supported women that have been victims of GBVs by advising or referring her to available special services.*

Also, the VSLAs members became aware of their role in local inclusive governance. They do some initiatives such gathering ideas and inputs for PCDC 2018-2023 to promote women's rights and their participation in local decision making.

*Some positive attitudes of VSLAs members and advocacy networks observed (i) Support the victims of GBVs and referring cases to judicial and formal services and AFV (Association des Femmes Juristes et AFEV) (ii) In commune Vumbi, there has been set a funds for support to the victims of GBVs*

#### **3.2.4. Analysis of types of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs ( Ref MTR question 11 (a and b)How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilisation, activation) were carried out by CSOs**

In total there were **35 advocacy initiatives** carried out in 2017, done by CARE together with partners at the commune, provincial and national levels. These initiatives include (i) 6 awareness raising initiatives, (ii) 3 mobilization initiatives realized through partnering with famous celebrities and the journalists to multiply the advocacy messages to the communities aiming to raise awareness of people in the communities about GBV issues: in total 3 events; alliances were created with journalists, one famous theater group (Ninde?) and other CSOs (APFB, AFRABU, AFJB, AFJO<sup>10</sup>) (iii) 26 influencing initiatives (24 Lobby meetings with local authorities in the 8 communes with the ministers of gender and communal development, 1 Press conference targeting decision makers and influencers, 1 Policy debate with elected women, women in leadership positions and government officials) aiming to engage with decision makers, and for elaborate/reach a common understanding about GBV issues. Since the GBV law is one of the 3 main priorities of EVC in Burundi, the major effort was directed to lobby for the amendment of the law Justice courts have already identified the gaps of this law.

As it was proved by implementing partners, the Ministers in charge of local development and gender and rights in their charge are recognizing these gaps. Apart from that, CSOs together with vulnerable women and girls have carried out pacific demonstration to support victims of GBVs, public meeting to for the early identification of inputs for new PCDC and so on.

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<sup>10</sup> **APFB:** Association pour la Promotion de la Fille Burundaise ; **AFRABU:** Association des Femmes Rapatriées du Burundi ; **AFJB:** Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi ; **AFJO:** Association des Femmes Journalistes

In 2018, it was carried out by CSOs, ( i) 3 initiatives that aimed at informing citizens, interest groups and other CSOs on issues/claim and 6228 people participated in the sessions (Initiative targeting the Community awareness and sensitization around the GBV Law, Community sensitization for women and girls participation to the PCDC process, Sensitization of women about their rights ), (ii) 5 mobilisation initiatives aimed at mobilizing support, creating networks and collaboration ( initiative of planning lobby and advocacy activities based on the advocacy roadmap, : work with the media on women’s rights radio programs, use of influential administrative officials in airing key messages about women’s rights, Mobilization during the celebration of the International women’s Day) , and 2 influencing initiatives (one-on-one meeting to advocate for the validation of the key provisions selected from different laws that will be used in community sensitizations on women’s rights, Workshop for CSOs and local authorities to negotiate spaces for the dissemination of the GBV law during community meetings organized by the public authorities) targeting to influencing government authorities and power holders to give space of dialogue to women and girls.

### 3.2.5. Analysis of improvement of CSOs legitimacy to lobby and advocate for claims of societal groups (Ref MTR question 4(How) have supported CSOs improved their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for their claims of societal groups?

Leaders of CSOs are associated in community conflicts resolutions structures. In some communes, such as Muyinga, in Cumba and Ruganirwa for instance, the VSLAs leaders and advocacy and lobby networks are invited and fully associated in the community conflicts management and resolution. In Gitega, Bukirasazi, while resolving community conflicts, women and girls, and men analyse separately the conflicts and the solution to that, and then, each group may propose its solutions so that the deliberation takes into account these two solutions to resolve the problems. That was unusual, before the EVC intervention, women and girls were fully excluded in that informal and traditional justice.

*In Giteranyi, following the adoption of the law regarding the GBVS, the commune council has initiatives about the law explanation sessions in the communes and villages. Besides, it was obliged to illegally married couples to legalise their status. To facilitate that, the commune decided to delocalise the legal marriage celebration to the zone level so that couple should not pretend problems of transport. ( creation of space of dialogue per public authorities )*

#### **Lessons learned**

- *Legitimacy of CSOs is easily achieved if the CSOs are fully participating in community constructive initiatives and being composed by model agents especially members of the religious quoted to be not fully active in fighting GBV's issues and women exclusion attitudes such as catholic and muslin religious*

### 3.2.6. In conclusion

*How are civil society organisations advancing towards effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups, and towards holding authorities and other power holders to account?")*

EVC program implemented by two main first tier CSOs (MIPAREC and COCAFEM- GL) , apart from these first tier CSOs , EVC program is involving VSLAs and lobby and advocacy networks aiming to promote gender sensitive policies and guidelines, local inclusive governance and change of gender based social norms. The CSOs actively participate in awareness raising training, and or in

advocacy activities, they have developed capacities to detect or identify SGBV issues; to refer SGBV cases for adapted services, to advocate and claim for women's rights at the local administration. As results of CSOs awareness, lobby and advocacy activities, the central government is becoming more responsive and accountable to women and girls' needs, rights and interests. As evidenced by community scorecard sessions, public authorities started to take account of women and girls needs and interests, such as mobilization of women and girls to participate in the upcoming PCDC 2018-2023, campaign on marriage legalization, besides CSOs legitimacy to lobby and advocate for claims is improved, VSLAs members and CSOs are in somehow involved in community development, the community is starting to consider them as important actors for social norms changes, and local governance promotion.

*EVC program while acting for promotion the local governance should also focus on involving many community based organizations or informal groups where men are predominant and having negative attitudes towards the promotion of women rights and GBVS reduction. Moreover, these men while sensitized and being more aware about women rights and needs; they could enable the destruction of negatives social norms related to GBVs and enable the creation of space for dialogue for women.*

*Also while focusing only on ABATANGAMUCO and other well behaving men; sensitive to women special needs, to urge the community change towards GBVS reduction and local inclusive governance, EVC should also try to involve in change these who think GBVs and local governance exclusion is fair, so that after being changed, they could be the ideal model for society. Above and beyond, the involving of ABATANGAMUCO and other men advocacy and lobby groups is more effective than only engaging social change through women based organizations.*

*While the lobby and advocacy groups are active, there is still a lot to do in order to enable them to fully advocate for women's and girls' rights promotion. Besides there is need for more trainings on advocacy and lobby skills*

### **3.3.Domain 3/Powerholders (ref. a3. MTR evaluation question table) (“How are powerholders becoming more responsive and acting upon the needs and interests of excluded groups?”)**

#### **3.3.1. Analysis of capacities and expertise developed among public authorities and other power holders (Ref MTR question 10 Which capacities and what expertise have been developed among public authorities and other power holders?)**

EVC have positively impacted the services delivering mechanisms by conducting community scorecard in the 8 communes. Besides in 2017 these scorecard sessions have resulted to a significant change in the services providing mechanisms.

The EVC programme applied the community scorecard (CSC) to improve the services of both the primary court and judicial police in order to improve the prevention and response to gender based violence (GBV) including the management of GBV cases. In addition, the CSC is also applied to evaluate the performance of commune councils in order to promote citizen's participation (especially of women and girls) in the revision of PCDCs<sup>11</sup> in 2018. In 2017, a total number of **109 institutions** were strengthened through the CSC process (in terms of no. of people/representatives, these covers 162

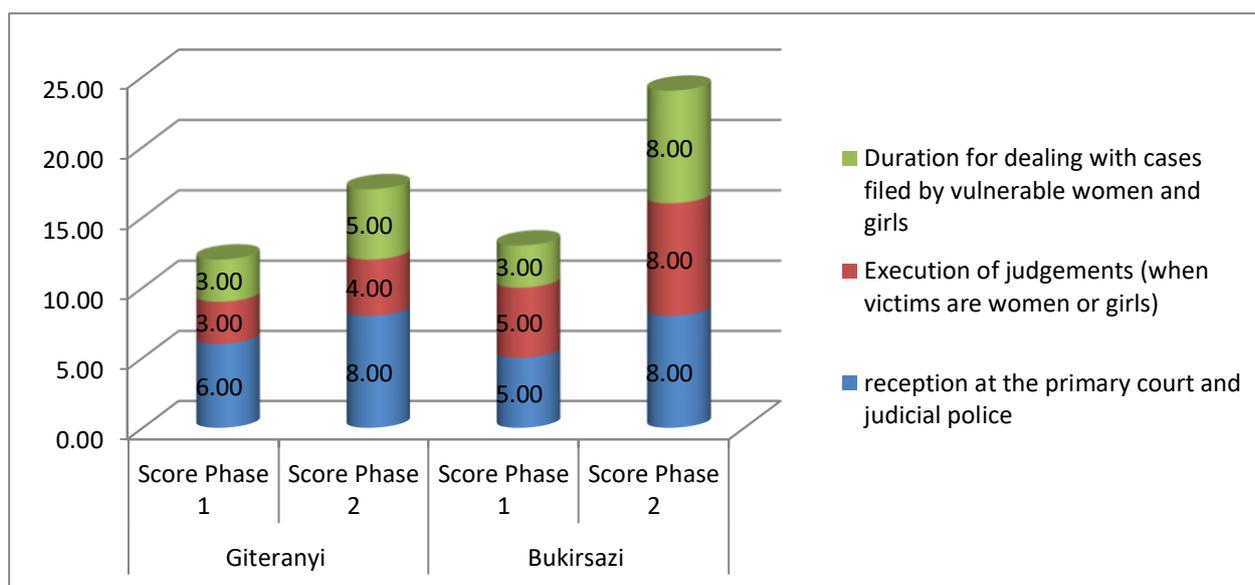
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<sup>11</sup> PCDC: Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire (Communal Plan for Community Development)

service providers and 99 local administration officials). These service providers were from the primary court, judicial police, and education, the provincial service of agriculture and livestock and health centres; while the local authorities were from the hill, communal and provincial levels. In total, the CSC covered 80 hills.<sup>12</sup>

The improvement in capacities of service providers and local administration officials was measured during the second phase of the CSC process, in which community members and service providers/local authorities jointly evaluate the extent to which community plans were implemented. Below is an example of changes in the CSC covering the commune of Giteranyi.

**Figure 10: community scorecard results**



Source: Author from the survey data

**3.3.2. Public authorities and other power holder capacity strengthening by EVC (Ref MTR question 9 How many public authorities and other power holders and from which institutions have strengthened their capacity to respond to the needs and rights of the population**

EVC Burundi program has strengthened the implementing partners to inclusive governance done by Hague Academy for local Governance. Also, EVC Burundi program activities have induced an increase responsiveness and accountability of public authorities and other power holders realized through 6 training session on leadership, advocacy, common technics and transformative gender organized in GITEGA and MUYINGA by COCAFEM to 56 men and 62 women local community leaders.

In 2017, EVC programme applied the community scorecard (CSC) to improve the services of both the primary court and judicial police in order to improve the prevention and response to gender based violence (GBV) including the management of GBV cases. In addition, the CSC is also applied to evaluate the performance of commune councils in order to promote citizen’s participation (especially of women and girls) in the revision of PCDCs<sup>13</sup> in 2018.

<sup>12</sup> A colline is the smallest administrative entity in Burundi, it can be compared to a village in some other countries. These 80 collines are dispatched in 8 communes, 3 provinces of the EVC intervention area.

<sup>13</sup> PCDC: Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire (Communal Plan for Community Development)

In 2017, a total of **109 institutions** were strengthened through the CSC process accounting to 162 service providers (from primary court, judicial police, and education, the provincial service of agriculture and livestock and health centres); and 99 local authorities (from the hill, commune and provincial levels. In total, the CSC covered 80 hills).

The table below illustrates the number of institutions strengthened

Number of Primary Courts	6 primary courts (Kirundo was not covered because the provincial administration did not approve the activity)
Number of judicial police offices	6 judicial police offices (Kirundo was not covered because the provincial administration did not approve the activity)
Number of Commune Councils	8 communal councils
Number of hills councils	80 hills councils
Number and types of provincial administration and services	3 provincial administration cabinets 3 provincial education service providers 3 provincial agriculture/livestock service providers
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>

In 2017, a training of trainers was organized training on 'Inclusive Governance for CSOs'. In September 2017, a training of trainers on inclusive governance was organised in Bujumbura for a total of 4 local trainers, a mixture of 2 staff from CARE Burundi and 1 from MIPAREC and 1 from Great Lakes Initiatives for Development (GLID) (CSO partners of CARE Burundi). The training's main objective of the training was to strengthen the capacity of the CSOs to assess, plan and implement effective and inclusive programmes, especially when it comes to including vulnerable rural women in their programmes.

**3.3.3. Increasing accountability and transparency of targeted public authorities and other power holders (Ref MTR question 13 (how) have targeted public authorities and other power holders increasing their accountability and transparency?)**

By the improvement of decentralization and the systems of assessment of communal evaluation realized in all the communes of Burundi, after which the top performers' communes are awarded, the communal authorities and leaders become more accountable since one of the evaluation criteria concern the transparency and accountability in the commune. Moreover, the commune budget is post up at public place since 2007. Besides, communal community development committee with the communal authorities have to organize two public sessions in all the communes to explain and displayed the realizations and the planning activities in the commune. That have been reinforced the accountability and transparency in the commune where EVC is operating based on that it is the focus of EVC program. In fact, CSOS and advocacy and lobby networks have mobilized the women and girls to participate in these sessions. As it was specified in Giteranyi Commune, in these public sessions women account to more than 60%.

As evidenced by key informants interviews and FGDs results, public authorities are delocalising services in order to make them very available to these having problems to get physically access to these services, especially marriage registration.

**✚ Outcomes in public authorities' responsiveness and public services providers' accountability increase**

- **In Giteranyi,** Women and girls participating in community scorecard processes acknowledged significant improvements at reception, where service providers actively listened to them, compared with the time before the CSC process was introduced
- **In Commune of GITERANYI,** the primary court planned and implemented a campaign of execution of judgements. Though all cases were not solved, CSC participants have acknowledged the efforts done by the primary court to serve vulnerable women and girls in cases of SGBV
- **In Commune of GITERANYI,** The primary court adopted a strategy for accelerating SGBV cases involving vulnerable women and girls
- **In commune Bukirasazi,** after the phase 1 of the CSC, the primary court started to distribute numbered tokens to service seekers to ensure that those who arrived first are serviced accordingly.
- **In commune Bukirasazi,** Participants of the CSC appreciated the campaign undertaken by the primary court to ensure that GBV cases involving vulnerable women and girls are solved
- **In commune Bukirasazi,** Participants of the CSC appreciated how the primary court has involved other stakeholders including service providers like health centers during case investigations to ensure improved services for survivors of GBV

As it has been noticed, the awareness sessions realized have fully impacted to the public holders supportive and positive attitudes towards women and girl's needs. As one of the outcome, Muyinga Commune, the member of communal team who will have to perform field activities in the design of PCDC were appointed. They take account on women participation in the implementation of PCDC and 5 women out of 15 were appointed.

That kind of supportive attitudes were mainly to services providers where that take into account special needs of women and tried to let their services more accessible to the women. As example, in the commune of Giteranyi the local administration decided the delocalisation of marriage celebration to the zone level in order to facilitate women who are not able to trek to the commune. Also the president of communal court revealed that they have already adopted an attitude of urgently treating GBVs related conflicts and have given special support of giving access to the victims by obliging the perpetrator to give material support to the victims even before the final judgment is made. That is for the support of the victims' especially impregnated girls or those in crucial needs of material supports. As he stated, about 5 cases were treated likely.

*As outcome, in March 2018, it was noticed that the Kibere Colline chief named Remegie, in Gitega commune and province, after the plenary sessions of the October 2017 CPDC Community Scorecard. The Colline Chief is getting involved in the GSs to raise awareness about the fight against GBV and encourages them to elect and be elected in the 2020 elections as an opportunity to replace him. He also organized community work with women and girls members of the GBV Dialogue Solidarity Groups at the end of this work. That is showing how local public authorities are becoming sensitive to Gender issues.*

### 3.3.4. In conclusion

Resulting to the initiatives including (i) awareness raising initiatives, (ii) mobilization initiatives and influencing initiatives, CSOs advocacy and lobby activities have positively impacted the services delivering mechanisms by conducting community scorecard in the 8 communes. Moreover, in 2017 these scorecard sessions have resulted to a significant change in the services providing mechanisms. *As it has been noticed, the awareness sessions realized have fully impacted to the public holders supportive and positive attitudes towards women and girl's needs.* In fact, CSOS and advocacy and lobby networks have mobilized the women and girls to participate in these CSC sessions and to provide inputs for local inclusive governance. As it was specified in Giteranyi Commune, in these public sessions women account to more than 60%

**3.4.Domain 4/Spaces of dialogue** (ref. a.4 MTR evaluation question table) (*“How are excluded groups, CSOs public authorities and other powerholders advancing towards effective interaction in formal and informal spaces of dialogue and negotiation?”*)

#### 3.4.1. Type of dialogue processes organized by CSOs and/or community/local advocacy groups to influence the political and/or public debate (Ref MTR question 16 How many and what type of dialogue processes have been organised by CSOs and/or community/local advocacy groups to influence the political and/or public debate

In 2017, CSOs succeeded **43 times** in creating space for CSO demands and positions. In these there are 14 interface meetings held to discuss the PCDC and services related to GBV prevention and response. Noticeably, during the year 2017, there was a total number of (i) **14 interface meetings** conducted (8 for the PCDC with communal Councils and 6 for the primary court together with the judicial police). Every meeting led to the elaboration of an action plan. (ii) 6 CSC interface meetings of **Primary court and the judicial police in the prevention and fight against SGBV** with objective to (a) Advocate for special committee sustainability (within the primary court) and for a close follow-up of services delivered to SGBV survivors, (b) Use suggestion boxes in primary courts in order to collect people's views and appreciations regarding service delivery (c) Advocate for special care regarding SGBV survivors at health centres; (d) inform community leaders and local administration about the functions of primary court (e) design a booklet (in local language) that inform women and girls of their essential rights in the context of Burundi local policies, laws and international resolutions or laws that were endorsed by the Government of Burundi , (f) Organise discussion sessions for women groups, primary court staff and health service providers to explore evidences that can be considered in case of SGBV.

In addition to that, CARE and Direct CSO partners were actively involved in **5 dialogues and negotiations** with targeted authorities during occasional celebrations i.e. **the International Women's Day, the International Day of the Girl Child, the International Day of the Rural Women and during the 16 Days of Activism.** Furthermore, the most exciting event was the **dinner debate** (on women political participation) organized in December to present the findings of the research that analysed the situation of women and their level of participation in political governance. During the event, CSOs met and discussed with national decision makers from the Electoral Commission, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Gender (the Minister attended himself) and other influential people. The

government representatives who were present agreed with the results of the study presented and expressed to support COCAFEM in the promotion of women and girls participation in governance processes (for instance, the electoral commission said they are ready to implement the 30% quota up to the hill level as provided by the law.

Above and beyond, it was reported that in the 8 communes, about 289 women and girls were involved in dialogue and negotiation with 120 power holders through 14 CSC interface meetings.

The association Abatangamuco and peace clubs community based organisations which focus on gender equality and peace consolidation from the household level, Subsequent to trainings facilitated by CARE partner organizations (COCAFEM-GL and MIPAREC) on women's rights and effective participation in decision making processes, they organized **24 community sessions** (3 sessions in each of the 8 communes) to discuss social norms. The discussions were preceded by sketches and testimonies of Abatangamuco, then the discussions were open to all community members. Community members identified harmful social norms that should be changed to enhance women and girls well-being.

As it was witnessed by the results of key informants interviews and focus groups discussions, these activities resulted in community change towards local inclusiveness and GBVS issues reduction . besides, the participants in the focus groups discussions have stated that:

- They are sensitized and know how to claim their rights and fulfill their responsibilities
- Actually, they participate in hill meetings and contribute with their ideas, they emit their wishes and follow the evolution of the activities that are done on their hills
- They struggle body and soul for the development of their homes (households), therefore that of hill
- They have become sensitive to the issues of their hills and compete with others
- Thanks to Every Voice Count program, girls and women are awake and are able to confront authorities or other leaders to express their thoughts and propose changes.

*In April 2017, the women and girls' associates asked through the MIPAREC officer that MUGANO health center owner came to listen to their complaints because they had observed that the nurses of this center do not welcome them especially when they bring the night pregnant women give birth without assistance of the nurse on duty. After this consultation meeting they rejoice operated by the agents of this health center of MUNAGANO, made by Marie Chantal Niyokindi, nevertheless improvements still remain to be made, As it is proved these action has impact on responsiveness increase and improving services providers attitudes towards women needs.*

In short, the Every Voice Counts program has brought a big change in this area

- Violence laws for women are known and popularized
- Women are awake and aware, they participate in elections
- women and girls support each other, fight together for a common cause
- Girls participate in meetings, in associations; consult each other for their own problem.
- Girls and women today feel capable.

**3.4.2. Creation of space for CSOs demands and position by CSOs and/or community/local group (Ref MTR question 17 How) often have CSOs and/or community/local group succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and position**

In 2018; The CSOs have created 4 spaces for dialogue and 386 people have participated in total. These are (i) Radio programme aiming on discussion on the political participation of women and the fight against GBV with target to sensitize communities about women's rights through radio programmes, (ii) Debates at communal level aiming at formulating a joint agenda for advocacy about the implementation of the GBV Law, (iii) National Event to influence decision makers to design gender sensitive PCDCs targeting to influence communal councils to design gender sensitive PCDCs and Annual Investment Plans, (iv) Evaluation of Community score card plans with target of assessing the level of implementation of plans jointly developed during community score card interface meetings. As noted from the key informants (CTAS <sup>14</sup>Muyinga, and CTAS GITERANYI, administrator of Bukirasazi), the image of local groups especially VSLAs as key developing actors is being reinforced. Since it is noted their role in local governance development, they are being integrated slightly in local development initiatives such community awareness on the local planning, involvement in public sessions ; besides, as the president of communal community development committee president of Giteranyi stated, they pass by VSLA members and local advocacy groups in order to fully invite the women in public and community based activities.

### **3.4.3. Laws, policies guidelines successfully improved / adopted as a results of lobbying and advocacy by CSOs and / or community / local groups**

(Ref MTR question 18 (on laws) How many laws , policies and policy guidelines were successfully improved / adopted as a result of lobbying and advocacy by CSOs and pr community/ local groups ?

In total, there are **4 policy guidelines** that were adopted by the Ministry of Gender and **1 social norm** adopted by the heads of hill's administration in the 80 communities where EVC is operating. These following policies were adopted by the minister in charge of gender.

- ❖ *The validation of implementation plan of Kampala Declaration<sup>15</sup> on GBV. A key highlight was the provision to set up a Commission that will be responsible in following up the implementation of the Kampala Declaration.*
- ❖ *the National action plan for the implementation of the new NAP UNSCR 1325 for 2017-2025;*
- ❖ *the National Strategy to Fight against GBV which was harmonised based on the provisions of the GBV law*
- ❖ *the Gender national policy*

### **3.4.4. Analysis of lobbying and advocacy activities of supported CSOs contributed to the implementation of laws, and/or policies and societal norms that have been put into practice and effectiveness of strategies utilized.**

(Ref MTR question 20 (idem) (how) have lobbying and advocacy activities of supported CSOs contributed to the implementation of laws, and/or policies and societal norms that have been put into practice? Which strategies were most effective?

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<sup>14</sup> Conseiller technique chargé des affaires administrative et sociales

<sup>15</sup> Kampala Declaration is the resolution made by the Heads of States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The content focuses on fight against impunity, assistance to survivors of GBV and prevention of GBV.

No laws or policies have been improved yet as a result of lobby and advocacy by CARE and partners within the EVC programme. But, CARE and partners have actively participated and provided inputs during the consultation meetings on the following 4 policy framework and guidelines that were adopted by the Ministry in charge of Gender.

In the gender national policy, the indicators did not change but activities were revised and updated. Activities were classified according to sectors, for instance there are specific activities for the Ministry of Justice, NGOs, etc.

Analysis the norms and attitudes improved by EVC implementation; it is noticed that as mentioned earlier in the context section, the interventions of EVC about women's rights have been largely supported by the local authorities as demonstrated by the decision of the central government to urge all married couples to get registered officially. The heads of hills administration in the 80 communities covered by EVC are now promoting women's rights during the regular community meetings. Moreover, it is observed a start in norms changes regarding the community conflicts management. It is observed a attitudes and practices of associating women and girls in community conflicts management and resolution. Before the EVC program, the women and girls were fully excluded in the community conflicts management realized by ABASHINGANTAHE.

CSC sessions carried out in 8 communes for the PCDC and in 6 communes for the primary court services have impact on change of attitudes and practices of public holders and authorities. With regard to primary court and judiciary police services, **4 action plans** were implemented to a satisfactory level. The actions that were implemented include (a) special committees to assist SGBV survivors, (b) advocate at high level decision makers to ensure the sustainability of special committees that assist GBV survivors (c) improvement of reception services at primary court and judicial police (d) inform the community especially women and girls groups on the functioning of the primary court, procedural steps to file a case and the way evidences are to be used during the hearing.

In 2018; the practice of unregistered marriages and the practice of getting married to more than one woman have been abolished by the Government. The norm concerns marriage, the first quarter was marked by a national campaign to legalize marriage for all couples who had not done it. These norms have been following by involving of local administration in legalization of marriages and registration of children. The women leaders, VSLAs and other CSOs have been very active in promoting the registration of children especially female children. But these measures have produced negative un- expected changes and impacts on women life especially these who were in polygamous union. Some of them are let without husband and with low chance to get married, without financial support for their life and the wellbeing of their children. As it was noticed, that has increase the vulnerability of women in their community.

The lobby and advocacy carried outh through EVC by local advocacy groups networks have positively impacted on the mind set of local authorities. As it is noted through CSC, the community among them women and girls being mobilized by CSOs and local advocacy groups have the time and privilege to assess the quality of services providing of public services providers services and accountability and responsiveness of the the public authorities, thus, these assessed are willing to improve their services. Besides, they desing action plan to better serve the population.

### ***Lesson learned***

*Improvement of women rights through rules and regulations set by the central government without accompanying behaviour change especially these women rights inhibited by social norms is not effective.*

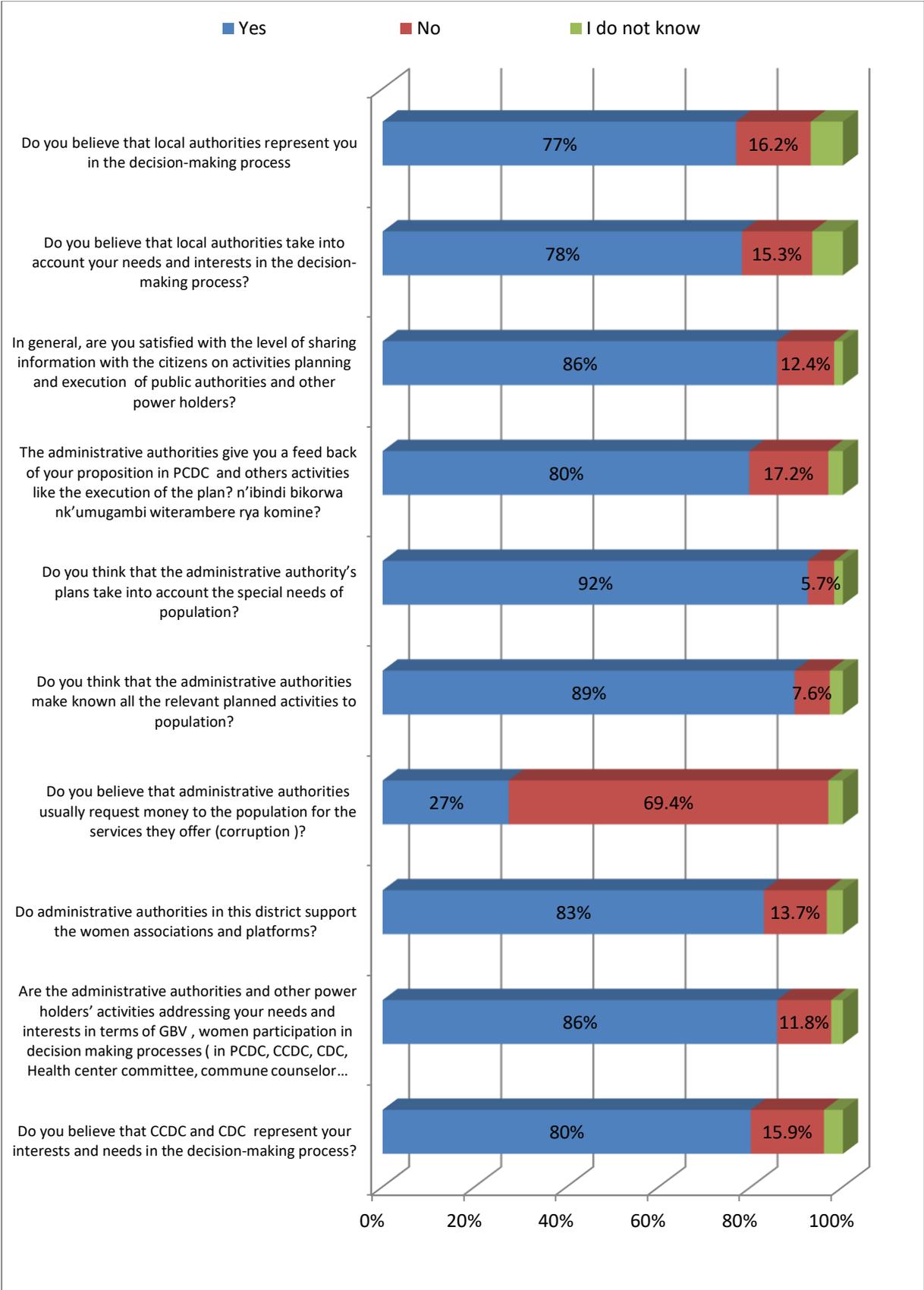
*Recommendations*

*Women rights inhibited by social norms should be improved by a combination of community attitudes change related activities to the setting rules and regulation by the central government.*

**3.4.5. Women / and or youth feeling on their representiveness by local authorities and other power holders** (Ref MTR question 15 How *many women/ and or youth feel represented by local authorities and other powerholders?*)

As displayed by the results of the survey, it is noticed a positive belief of women and girls towards local public authorities transparency and accountability. Besides, 77% of respondents declared that they believe that local authorities represent their interest and needs in the decision making, while 78 % believe those local authorities' takes into account their interests and needs in the decision making. some improvement is needed in local authorities representation of the women and girls needs and interests because the high respondents feel that the CCDC and CDC represent their interest and needs in the decision making process compared to local authorities and other powerholders . As it was also noticed, the public holders were attached to corruption at a certain level, 27% of respondents reported that they believe that public authorities are corrupted. The other finding is that 69.4% of vulnerable women believe that administratives authorithies don't usually request money for services they offer. If we try to understand and interpret this finding, we know that in Burundi context, power holders don't usually request money for services they offers to women. They should probably ask for money if it is services offered to man. This can also be explained by the fact that vulnerable women don't ask for services frequently or many of them think the question is very politically sensitive.

**Figure 5: Women / and or youth feeling on their representiveness by local authorities and other power holders**



Source: consultant from the survey data

## ***Lessons learned***

*Even if the positive perception on accountability and transparency of public authority's holder is noticed, vulnerable women and girls are more interested on the role of consultative organs and their role for the promotion of local inclusive governance. Besides, these organs play a crucial role in increasing of local participation of the community in the development, they are close to the population and their powers are more and there need to be reinforced in order to promote local inclusive governance. Besides, they are working voluntarily.*

### **3.4.6. Analysis to what extent do community members believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive (Ref MTR question 22)**

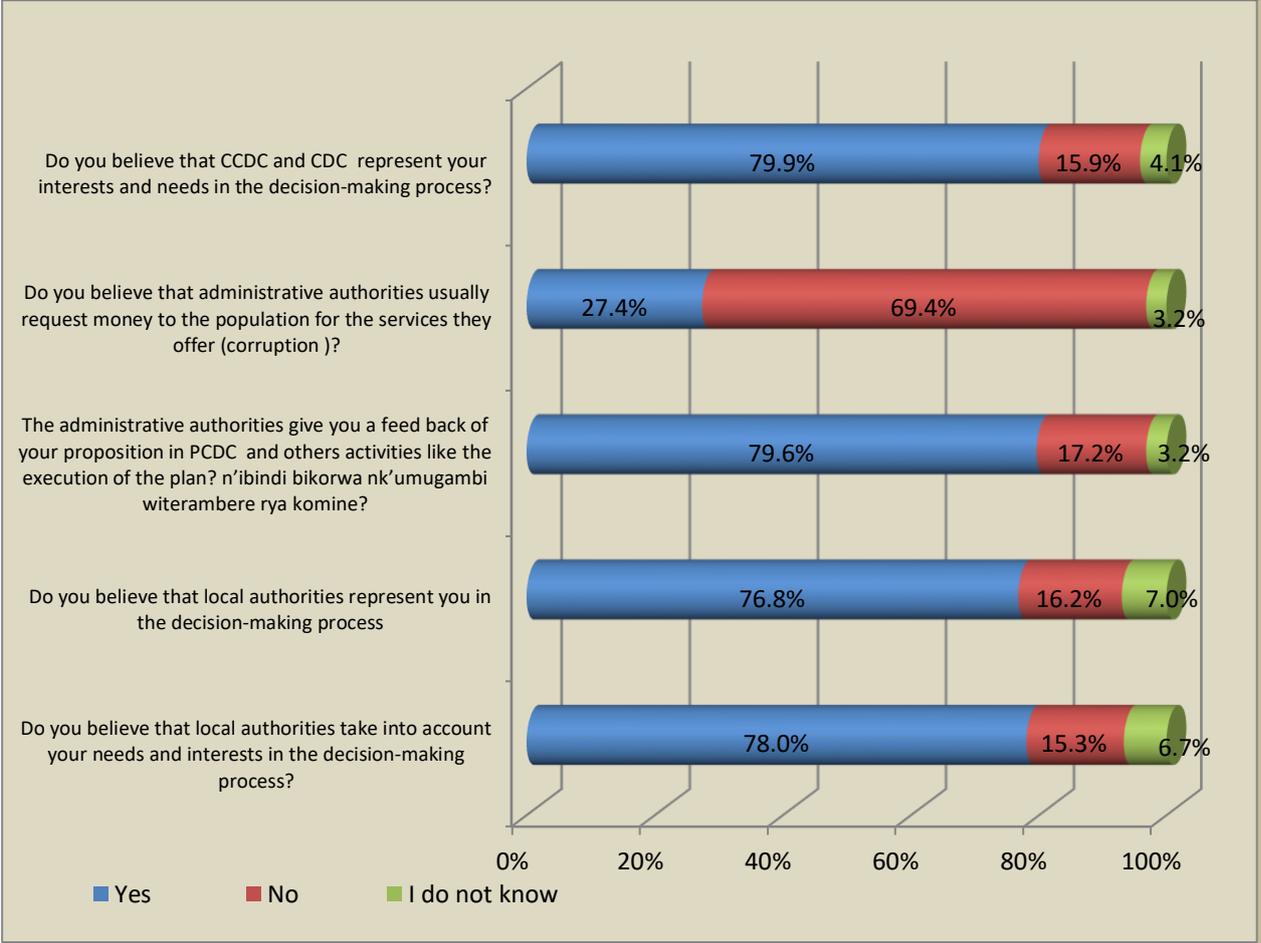
By analysis the results of surveys, it is shown that the community members believe in the inclusiveness and the responsiveness of the decision making is rated satisfactory. Moreover, more than 76.8 % of respondents manifest a positive belief on the inclusiveness and responsiveness of decision making. But still, it is observed the CDC and CCDC are considered more inclusive and responsive compare to local authorities and public power holders. This is linked to the fact , that theses organs are voluntary and elected directly by the community, as well, CCDC and CDC are fully involved in PCDC design , accountability sessions of communal realizations for free. They are not linked to any paying services besides they are working voluntary but play a key role in local planning and development.

**Table 7: to what extent do community members believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive?**

<b><i>Statement</i></b>	<b><i>Yes</i></b>	<b><i>No</i></b>	<b><i>I do not know</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
<i>Do you believe that local authorities take into account your needs and interests in the decision-making process?</i>	78.0%	15.3%	6.7%	100.0%
<i>Do you believe that local authorities represent you in the decision-making process</i>	76.8%	16.2%	7.0%	100.0%
<i>The administrative authorities give you a feed back of your proposition in PCDC and others activities like the execution of the plan?</i>	79.6%	17.2%	3.2%	100.0%
<i>Do you believe that administrative authorities usually request money to the population for the services they offer (corruption)?</i>	27.4%	69.4%	3.2%	100.0%
<i>Do you believe that CCDC and CDC represent your interests and needs in the decision-making process?</i>	79.9%	15.9%	4.1%	100.0%

Source: author from survey data

**Figure 6: to what extent do community members believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive?**



Source: author from survey data

**3.4.7. The public authorities change** (Ref MTR question 21)

They actually support women initiatives. As also stated in the focus groups discussions, public authorities begin to support women’s associations by giving them financial support their projects. But this is largely induced by the fact that it is among the criteria of commune performance assessment.

*As evidenced in FGDs and key informants interviews results realized in Gitega Commune, In May 2018, in Birohe hill, the administrative authorities and the communal council of Gitega commune as well as the members of the judicial organs (communal council, the police, the judiciary ...) are more and more receptive and apply the law governing SGBV. Indeed, following an initiative of women and girls reinforced by EVC, the police first imprisoned the chief of colline in BIROHE before he was dismissed by the communal council. This chief of colline had committed sexual abuse that made a woman pregnant and forced her to abort so that her husband would not know when he returned from peacekeeping mission in Somalia. The woman was in a state of vulnerability in relation to geographical celibacy. Worse than that, when the husband*

returned, he was beaten up by a group of young people on the orders of the hill leader. The women and girls on the hill joined forces to denounce the case to the police and the communal administration and demanded his dismissal, something that was done immediately.

### 3.4.8. In conclusion

CSOs become active in creating space for CSO demands and positions, these activities resulted in community change towards local inclusiveness and GBVS issues reduction, as illustration, are **4 policy guidelines** that were adopted by the Ministry of Gender and **1 social norm** adopted by the heads of hill's administration in the 80 communities where EVC is operating (i) *The validation of implementation plan of Kampala Declaration<sup>16</sup> on GBV. A key highlight was the provision to set up a Commission that will be responsible in following up the implementation of the Kampala Declaration,*(ii) *the National action plan for the implementation of the new NAP UNSCR 1325 for 2017-2025;* (iii) *the National Strategy to Fight against GBV which was harmonised based on the provisions of the GBV law,*(iv) *the Gender national policy.* Moreover, it is observed a start in norms changes regarding the community conflicts management. It is observed a attitudes and practices of associating women and girls in community conflicts management and resolution. Before the EVC program, the women and girls were fully excluded in the community conflicts management realized by ABASHINGANTAHE.

Besides, As displayed by the results of the survey, it is noticed a positive belief of women and girls towards local public authorities transparency and accountability. Besides, 77% of respondents declared that they believe that local authorities represent their interest and needs in the decision making, while 78 % believe those local authorities' takes into account their interests and needs in the decision making.

Moreover, by analysis the results of surveys, it is shown that the community members believe in the inclusiveness and the responsiveness of the decision making is rated satisfactory. Moreover, more than 76.8 % of respondents manifest a positive belief on the inclusiveness and responsiveness of decision making.

Also, public authorities attitudes, they actually support women initiatives. As also stated in the focus groups discussions, public authorities begin to support women's associations by giving them financial support their projects.

## 3.5. To what extent the EVC program contributed to Gender based violence and social norms change

### 3.5.1. Gender based violence and norms situation

In general it is noticed an impressive positive change in attitudes and beliefs of women towards GBVs women rights. As displayed by the survey results, apart from the **right to vote without the husband's permission where it has been noticed a negative change in the attitudes to their rights; positive significant change of attitudes of vulnerable women is observed in other sphere of their rights.**

The most significant change in attitudes towards women right has been produced in the **right to move in public space without seeking permission where 63% of respondents state that they have the right to move in public space without seeking permission in 2018 compared to 20% who stated so during baseline study.**

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<sup>16</sup> Kampala Declaration is the resolution made by the Heads of States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The content focuses on fight against impunity, assistance to survivors of GBV and prevention of GBV.

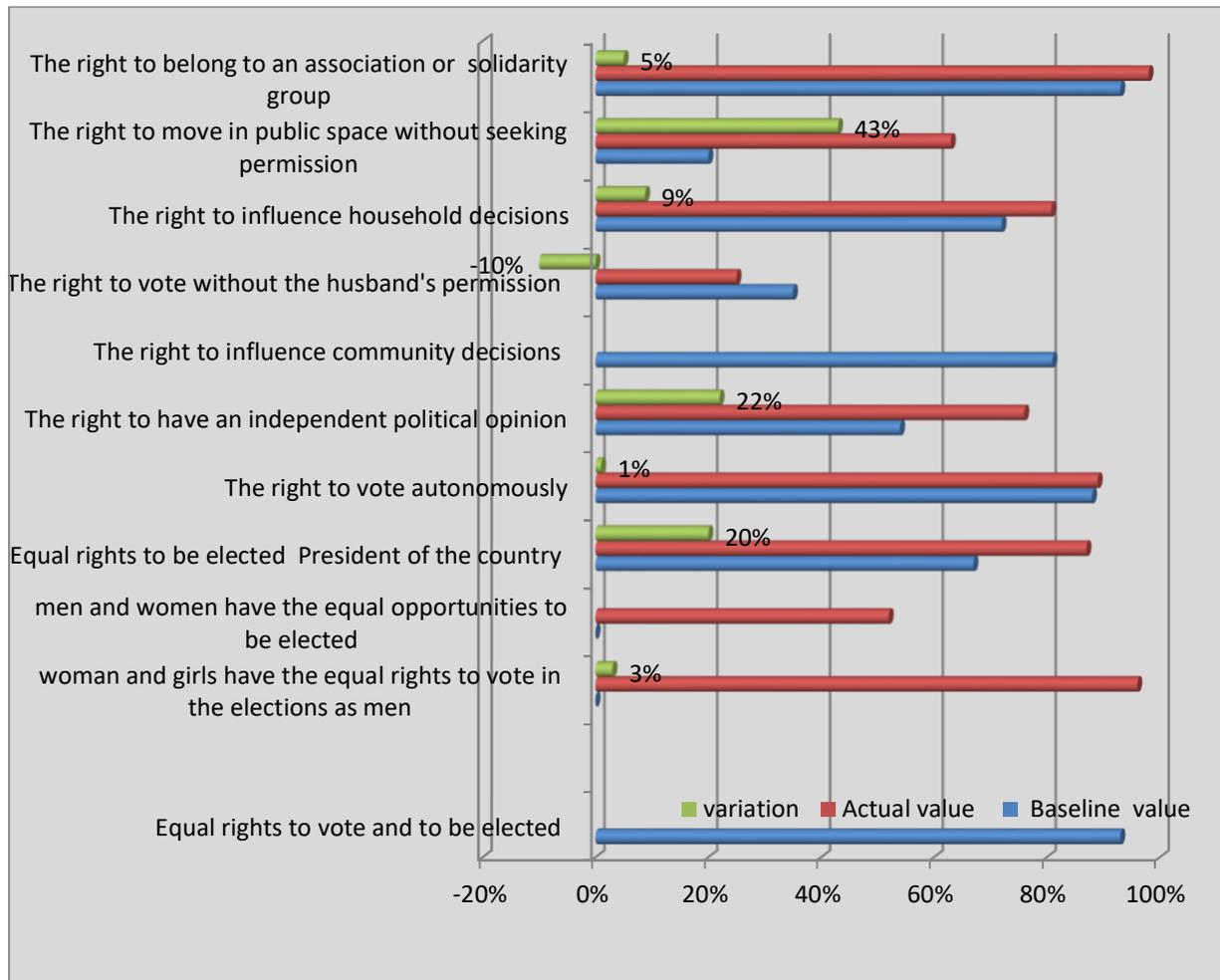
For instance, the right to vote and participate in election attitudes is passively changing. Besides, compared to the baselines, 96% of the respondents stated that women and girls have equal right to vote in the elections as men. But even if women and girls have the equal rights to vote in the elections as men, it is noticed that the opportunities to be elected is far equal between men and women. Besides, only 52% women stated that women and girls have equal opportunity to be elected as their counterpart men. As stated in Focus groups discussions , women face many challenges while it come to political career and sphere, apart from the community still considers women as not the best for elective positions, women also face economic default when is come to participate in the election process. Moreover, also women do not feel supportive to, are less willing to vote for the female candidate. But this is more about the lack of self-esteem. **As it was observed , negative change has been noticed in attitude to vote with husband' s permission, this could be linked to the challenging referendum election period observed in this late May 2018.**

**Table 8: Attitudes of vulnerable women towards women's rights (baseline, N=589, mid-term N=314)**

<i>Rights</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>MTR</i>	<i>Variation</i>
<i>Equal rights to vote and to be elected</i>	93%		
<i>woman and girls have the equal rights to vote in the elections as men</i>	-	96%	3%
<i>men and women have the equal opportunities to be elected</i>	-	52%	
<i>Equal rights to be elected President of the country</i>	67%	87%	20%
<i>The right to vote autonomously</i>	88%	89%	1%
<i>The right to have an independent political opinion</i>	54%	76%	22%
<i>The right to vote without the husband's permission</i>	35%	25%	-10%
<i>The right to influence household decisions</i>	72%	81%	9%
<i>The right to move in public space without seeking permission</i>	20%	63%	43%
<i>The right to belong to an association or solidarity group</i>	93%	98%	5%

Source: author from survey data

**Figure 7: Attitudes of vulnerable women towards women's rights**



Source: author from survey data

### 3.5.2. EVC program outcomes GBV issues and norms of gender change

In the area of intervention of EVC, have been produced many outcomes as displayed below.

Following advocacy done by COCAFEM / GL and others to influence development of national action plans for the Kampala Declaration on SGBV, the Government of Burundi has embraced this perspective. This resulted in the collaboration between the ICGLR and the DPHASG Ministry in the NAP / DK process for Burundi. Its validation took place on December 31, 2017, the official launch of its extension on July 31, 2018 and its popularization in the provinces of action of EVC (Gitega, Kirundi and Muyinga) and GWEP is scheduled for the second week of the month of August. Burundi currently has an Implementation Plan for the Kampala Declaration on VSB.

*A women's and girls' rights-sensitive movement is beginning to emerge and is taking up advocacy. Indeed, a movement of more than 100 women members and non-members of CSOs (VSLA, Women's Forum, Advocacy Networks, Peace Clubs, ABATANGAMUCO, CDFC, ....) made a peaceful demonstration to protest against the illegal release of Mr. AFIZI Hasham accused by the court of having committed a lot of rape to student girls in Muyinga province, Muyinga commune, in the city center (in the provincial capital), on 20/11/2017. These women carried banners on which one could read the following messages: "We say no to murders of young girls after having raped them", "show us where AFIZI, the rapist is"*

**HAKIZIMANA Mariam (Tel: +25769427720) is a business woman in Muyinga market, BOX\_38. She confirmed that the demonstration led by a movement of women has really happened in MUYINGA City. She also recognizes the added value of EVC program and its sensitization sessions organized by MIPAREC staff, Emmanuel. She added that other programs (Prodema) and other local organizations (Reseau 2000+, other CARE implementing Partner) have been contributing by different training. This substantiation was collected by Eric NIYONGABO, Staff of CARE.**

*In Muyinga Province, Giteranyi Commune, Mugano District, Mika Hill, VSLA Women members have been advocating for a female VSLA member named MANIRAKIZA who was abandoned by her husband in favor of another lady. To force the lady to leave the house, the husband had destroyed the house by removing tiles from the roof after having beaten her seriously. When the VSLA women became aware of this incident, they went to the hill leader to plead that the woman remains in her house and the latter wanted to settle this conflict amicably, these women went to the Officer of the Judicial Police, who forced the husband to pay some fine, provide medical care to the woman and rehabilitate the house. This change is important because in Burundian society, it was not customary to see such a reaction of women to adultery. They remained indifferent to such situations and it is very common in this locality of Giteranyi, common border of Tanzania and Rwanda.*

*Following the sensitization on the VBG Law of which COCAFEM / GL contributed as to the adoption of the LAW on VBG (2016, 2017 and 2018) and to the campaign of legalisation of free unions and registration of births in the civil status on decision of the President of the Republic (September 2017 to May 2018) as part of the implementation of the said Law, the population of Bukirasazi commune changed their behavior in relation with the practice of free unions and polygamy and registration of children in Civil Status (gucikiza and Guharika).*

*There has been a massive mobilization of local authorities and women of the GS to sensitize the population to break with these behaviors. Indeed, this community had committed itself since the adoption of the law in 2016, to a progressive regularization of free unions. So that at the time of the campaign of legalisation of free unions and polygamy, only 250 couples can be recorded whereas in other communes of this province, one had thousands of cases.*

*As stimulus activities, it was realized, in May 2018 at an "exchange workshop on the deficiencies of the GBV Act and the challenges related to its implementation" organized by COCAFEM / GL in this commune against the users of this Law (administration, Justice, Police and community leaders) that cohabitation and polygamy were almost eradicated in this community (hill leaders present at the workshop testified that there were no cases of cohabitation in the community) during the last 3 months and there are very few cohabitation their hill)*

Cohabitation and polygamy are among the major causes of violence against women and girls. Its reduction contributes enormously to the reduction of the latter. The reduction of GBV-based sexual and gender-based violence contributes to women's empowerment and participation in political and community decision-making bodies.

### **3.5.3. Conclusion**

In general it is noticed an impressive positive change in attitudes and beliefs of women towards GBVs women rights. As displayed by the survey results, apart from the **right to vote without the husband's permission where it has been noticed a negative change in the attitudes to their rights; positive significant change of attitudes of vulnerable women is observed in other sphere of their rights.** The most significant change in attitudes towards women right has been produced in the **right to move in public space without seeking permission where 63% of respondents state that they have the**

**right to move in public space without seeking permission in 2018 compared to 20% who stated so during baseline study.**

In the area of intervention of EVC, have been produced many outcomes, following advocacy done by COCAFEM / GL and others to influence development of national action plans for the Kampala Declaration on SGBV, the Government of Burundi has embraced this perspective. This resulted in the collaboration between the ICGLR and the DPHASG Ministry in the NAP / DK process for Burundi., its validation took place on December 31, 2017.

#### **4. Conclusions and recommendations**

##### **4.1. Main conclusions**

The EVC program was implemented since 2016 after the election process of 2015, but targeted the results that are achieved mainly through election and periodic change expect the GBVs issues and laws. As it was designed, we got more results and outcomes on **(i) Women and girls' issues are integrated in the PCDC and in the Annual Investment Plan of the 8 Communes** could be attained by the PCDC implementation process that is a periodic process. As things are currently, the implementing of new PCDC is scheduled in 2018, and the communal annual plan is only taking into account the strategies and orientation already integrated in PCDC. These years before the PCDC design, It may be very crucial to promote the women participation in PCDC design process and implementation so that their issues should be integrated in PCDC during the design period; the situation is the same for the outcomes **(ii) 30% quotas of women participation is respected at communal level** and this could be attained only through election. As the forthcoming 2020 election is approaching, EVC program activities are in the best line to positively influence gender sensitive changes at the national level regarding the respect of 30% quotas of women participation at the commune level after 2020 election. The most significant changes will be full observed after the 2020 election. As it is observed by policy and guidelines adopted by the government bodies, EVC program is acting effectively. The lobby and advocacy activities are also to be reinforced towards the PCDC design mechanism and communal performance assessment targeting to put the criteria of women participation and integration of Women and girls issues in the PCDC and in the Annual Investment Plan of the Communes. The integration of that criterion could easily be induced on the design and implementation of PCDC in gender sensitive ways due to the fact the communal bodies are more concerned by the score of the commune's performance. The third targeted outcome is that **GBV law is known in 80 collines and parliamentarians & key ministries have a common agreement for further amendment**, regards to that outcomes, the EVC program activities have induced noticeable change in knowledge of GBVS issues at community level, and women are becoming more aware and stand for their rights. This is also enabled by the EVC approach of working through VSLAs and local advocacy and lobby networks.

But still some raising awareness activities and sessions are more to be conducted because; the community did not give the opportunity to women and girls to fully enjoy the right, especially in political participation such as being elected.

The adoption of GBVS laws in December 2016 by the government was an impressive change in promotion of GBVs reduction mechanisms. That adoption was followed by massive community regularization of illegal marriages and banning of concubinage. In fact in the community, the advocacy and lobby groups become more active in fighting against GBVs issues; they fully involve themselves in awareness of the community about women's rights and GBVs issues, registration of children especially

female children, mobilizing the women to participate in the forthcoming PCDC design process. In general, The EVC program is enabling the vulnerable women to become active and aware of their rights and responsibilities. The impressive changes are remarked in the rejection of harmful practices, support positives attitudes towards women and girls' rights. But more awareness related activities and lobby and advocacy are needed especially in the 2018 while the PCDC is to be designed.

#### 4.2. Lessons learned

- ✚ The public authorities manifest high level of accountability and responsiveness if community or women's issues are integrated in communal performance assessment
- ✚ *According to the upcoming 2020 election; this is the right moment to sensitize the women, girls, and authorities on the importance of women's effective participation. This should help to impulse political leaders to appoint women and act for the promotion of women's rights.*
- ✚ *Legitimacy of CSOs is easily achieved if the CSOs are fully participating in community constructive initiatives and being composed by model agents especially members of the religious quoted to be not fully active in fighting GBVs issues and women exclusion attitudes such as catholic and muslin religious,*
- ✚ There are still negative attitudes and practices in the community towards GBVs and exclusion of women in the community and local governance
- ✚ Even if , the laws are becoming gender sensitive, there are still to be done in the community in order to enjoy the inclusive local governance
- ✚ EVC program while targeting induced change in promotion of 30% quotas of women participation is respected at the communal level is mainly focusing on impulse guidelines and laws on the 30% quotas but women are also facing community challenges regarding the opportunity to be elected. Besides, co-optation systems while it is enhancing the women participation could not be the only method to improve women's participation. It is more interesting to change that unfavourable situation so that women and girls can be let women and girls having less opportunity to be elected as their men.
- ✚ The adoption and implementation of GBVs related laws was a very positive change, but its implementation, in the community level while improving the promotion of women and girls rights is having some pitfalls due to the fact that women in polygamous union, some of them are let without any support and become more vulnerable. Noting that a polygamous man has to choose one woman and legalize the marriage; other women are let without any financial support and with less chance to get married. Also based on that, in many cases, men are these who financial support their families, women become more vulnerable and this situation is inducing most negative changes in women wellbeing than it was expected.
- ✚ Some women and girls negatively interpret the gender laws by adopting offensive and negative attitudes towards their male colleagues.

#### 4.3. Recommendations for:

- CARE country offices and partners

#### **EVC program should**

##### ➤ **EVC program should:**

- ❖ Focus on involving and raising awareness of many informal men groups that are manifesting negative attitudes towards women participation and rights in order to enable the destruction of negatives social norms and the creation of space for dialogue for women.
- ❖ focus on inducing guidelines and policies related to communal performance assessment by lobby and advocacy activities towards the Minister of Internal Affairs and Local governance
- ❖ The EVC program should not act in the ministry level only and state level to enforce the laws and guidelines that are gender sensitive but more focus should also be directed on community awareness due to the fact even adopted gender sensitive laws may lead to very critical situation of women and girls vulnerability than before if the community is still against the gender sensitive change.
- ❖ Seek to reduce the non-expected negative changes produced by the GBVs laws adoption by reinforcing economic empowerment activities toward the new vulnerable women that have been separated by illegal marriage they were in.
- ❖ Inculcate local advocacy groups for fully mobilize and community aware of the women rights and dignity. Above and beyond, it is a must that more community awareness and sensitisation related activities be conducted to impulse the community to afford equal opportunity to women and girls to be elected as men.
- ❖ Focus on these days before the new PCDC design and implementation, on awareness and mobilization women and girls to fully participate in the PCDC design process.
- ❖ Enable the women to make early assessment of their needs to be integrated in PCDC.
- ❖ While targeting changing negative attitudes and harmful practices in the community, EVC should not only focus on ABATANGAMUCO and female based organizations ,EVC program should also effectively induce noticeable change in community attitudes and practices toward women's rights integrated many male advocacy and lobby groups especially these composed by men that are manifesting negative attitudes towards women's rights so that while acquainted to the promotion of women and girls rights they should be involved as crucial advocacy and lobby groups for women and girls rights promotion and aware the community of these women and girls rights.
- ❖ Also while being implementing, EVC should regularly seek to follow the outcomes produced by its intervention, so that they could, at adequate time, adjust the change and impulse it to be more effective.

- **To the Government and local authorities**

- ✚ They should seek to fully enable the inclusive local governance by facilitating the creation of space of dialogue where all communities' members are involved.
- ✚ They should integrate the criteria regarding the local inclusive governance ( participation of women in PCDC process, 30 % of women in local decision making , and integration of GBVS issues ) as criteria of assessment of communal performance
- ✚ They should act for improving the services providing by public authorities and power holders by integrating the community score card mechanisms in the entire sphere.
- **To NGO and other bodies intervening in promotion of local governance and development**
  - to focus their intervention in promotion economic empowerment of vulnerable while seeking to adjust their impact on effective rural inclusive development
  - to design and implement holistically program enabling effective inclusive governance and development
  - to fully integrate the community score card mechanisms while implementing program that are directed to the improvement of community empowerment and development.

▪ Finalised data collection tools

**CARE INTERNATIONAL IN BURUNDI**

**EVC PROJECT MTR**

**QUESTIONNAIRE “VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS”**

Good morning. My name is----- . I work for CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI.

CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI through its project Every Voice Count is conducting a MTR to evaluate the progresses towards the project expected results. To assist us in evaluating our program in order to guide our activities and make a good action in your community, we are conducting an evaluation and we would appreciate your participation. I would like to ask you some questions. The information you provide will not be attached to your identity and only enable CARE International to better its intervention. We would ask you not to hesitate to give straight and honest answers. Participation in this survey is voluntary. You may interrupt this interview at any point, or choose not to answer specific questions. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your points of view are important for us. That interview may last less than 30 min. Did you understand? Do you have any questions?

Should I go with the interview?

Yes  No

If the response is no. You may thanks her for the time.

**Questionnaire (individual)**

IDENTIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:  
/\_0/\_1/\_1/\_2/\_2/\_1/\_1/\_0/\_1/\_

**General information on the site**

N°		NAME	Codes
Q0.1	Province/ Intara		/_/_/
Q0.2	Commune/ I komine		/_/_/
Q0.3	Colline/Umutumba		/_/_/
Q0.4	Name of the enumerator/Izina ry’Umurondezi		/_/_/_/_/
Q0.5	Questionnaire number/Inomero y’ikibazo		/_/_/_/_/
Q0.6	Date of Survey Igenekerezo ry’umusi w’ubushakashatsi	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ /_1/_8/ Day month year Umusi-ukwezi-umwaka	
Q0.7	Interview time of beginning Umwanya kubaza bitanguriyeko	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ (Hour and Min/Isaha n’iminota)	
Q0.8	Interview time of end/Umwanya ukubaza bihereyeko	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ (Hour and Min/Isaha n’iminota)	

**A. GENERAL INFORMATIONS ON THE RESPONDENT**

No	QUESTIONS 1	CODE
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Q0.9	How old are you? Ufise imyaka ingahe INVESTIGATOR: WRITE FULL NUMBER	/__/_ / years old/ imyaka
Q0.10	Sex of the respondent/Igitsina c'uwishura	1. Female /Gore 2. Male/Gabo
Q0.11	What is your current marital status? Urubatse canke ntiwubatse?	1. SINGLE/Célibataire/Umusore canke inkumi 2. WIDOW/veuve/Umupfakazi 3. DIVORCEE/SEPARATED/Warahukanye 4. MARRIED/mariée mariée/Urubatse 5. POLYGAMOUS UNION/Union polygamme 6. COHABITATION/Union libre Ugendana na benshi
Q0.12	Can you read and write Kirundi? Urashobora gusoma no kwandika ikirundi?	1. YES/EGO 2. NO/OYA
Q0.13	What is your highest level of education? Amashure wayagarukirije mu mwaka wakangahe?	1. None/Sinahonyoye mw'ishure 2. PRIMARY/mu mashure matomato 3. SECONDARY/ mu mashure yisumbuye 4. HIGHER /KAMINUZA
Q14	Are you a member of CSO? Woba uri umunywany w'ishirahamwe ridaharanira inyungu za politique?	Yes/Ego or Non/Oya If which position ? Urifisemwo ikibanza ikihe ?
Q0.15	What is your <b>main</b> activity/ni ikihe gikorwa nyamukuru ukora mubuzima bwawe bwa misi yose?	1. Farming (agriculture et élevage)/Uburimi n'ubworozi ? 2. Trade (Commerce)/Urudandazwa ? 3. Civil servant (fonctionnaire)/Akazi ? 4. Worker (ouvrier) 5. Craftsman (artisan)/Umuhinguzi w'utuntu 6. Other (SPECIFY)/Ikindi sigura _____

	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i> <b>Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</b>					
<b>Note</b>	<b>Respond the following questions with these alternatives/Wishure ibibazo bikurikira muguhitamwo inyishu ibereye muzikurikira:</b> <b>1=strongly disagree; 2= Disagree; 3=Medium; 4= Agree; 5=strongly agree</b> <b>1=Ndabihakanye cane ; 2=Ndabihakanye ; 3=Bisanzwe ; 4=Ndavyemeye ; 5=Ndavyemeye cane.</b>					
1.1	Women and girls have the equal rights to vote in the elections as men Abakenyezi n' abakobwa bafise uburenganzira bumwe bwo kwitaba amatora y'inzeho z'iguhugu, bagatora co kimwe n'abagabo	1	2	3	4	5
1.2	Man and women have the equal opportunities to be elected Abagore n'abagore bafise n'ubushobozi bumwe bwo gutorwa?	1	2	3	4	5
1.3	Man and women have the equal rights to be elected for key national positions (eg President, Legislative elections...)? Umukenyenzi arashobora kuja mu bibanza bikomakomeye mu gihugu co kimwe n'umugabo	1	2	3	4	5
1.4	Women could vote for the candidate of their own choice without being influenced by their husbands Mbega abakenyezi barihitiramwo uwo bipfuzwa mu matora batohejwe n'abagabo babo canke abandi?	1	2	3	4	5
	A woman who ambitions a political career is a disgrace for the family	1	2	3	4	5
1.5	A woman who ambitions a political career dominates her husband Umukenyenzi ari muri politike ashaka kurengera canke kuganza umugabo wiwe?	1	2	3	4	5
1.6	A woman who ambitions a political career will engage in loose sexual morals Umukenyenzi ari mu vyapolitike aca asa nuwutakinezereza uwo bubakanye mukurungura amabanga yabubatswe?	1	2	3	4	5
1.7	It is easy for a woman to have political affiliation different from her husband's Umukenyenzi arashobora kugira ivyiyumviro vya politike bidahuye/bitandukanye n'ivyo umugabo wiwe	1	2	3	4	5
1.7	Women's opinions are taken into account in decision making process in ( PCDCs, water committee, health center committee, CCDC; commune counsellor, village counsellor ) their neighbourhood Mwibaza ko Abakenyezi bategerejwe kugira ijamba / uruhara mu ngingo zihambaye zifatwa mu kibano?	1	2	3	4	5
1.8	Married woman asks a permission from her husband to go for vote Mbega umukenyenzi yubatswe arinda gusaba uruhusha umugabo wiwe kugira aje gutora	1	2	3	4	5
1.9	A woman must be informed on decisions taken/to be taken in her household Umukenyenzi ntategerezwa kugira uruhara mu ngingo zifatwa mu rugo	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i> <b>Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</b>				
<b>Note</b>	<b>Respond the following questions with these alternatives/Wishure ibibazo bikurikira muguhitamwo inyishu ibereye muzikurikira:</b> <b>1=strongly disagree; 2= Disagree; 3=Medium; 4= Agree; 5=strongly agree</b> <b>1=Ndabihakanye cane ; 2=Ndabihakanye ; 3=Bisanzwe ; 4=Ndavyemeye ; 5=Ndavyemeye cane.</b>				
1.10	A woman has to be consulted on decisions to be taken in her household. Umukenyezi nategerezwa kugira uruhara mu ngingo zifatwa mu rugo?				
1.12	Before going in a public place, a woman must seek for a permission from her husband or other representative of the family Kugira agende mu bibanza bihuriramwo abantu benshi umukenyezi ategerezwa gusaba uruhusha umugabo wiwe canke umukuru w'umuryango	1	2	3	4
1.13	Man and woman have equal rights to belong to an association or other gatherings such as VSLA, solidarity groups... Abakenyezi barashobora kuja mu mashirahamwe nk'aya Nawe Nuze canke ayandi co kimwe n'abagabo	1	2	3	4

<b>RESPOND Q14 BY</b>	<b>Yes 1</b>	<b>NO 2</b>	<b>Do not know</b>
2.1. Do you believe that CCDC and CDC represent your interests and needs in the decision-making process? Wibazako komite y'umutumba n'iyakomine ziguserukira muguharanira inyungu zawe n'ivy'ukeneye?			
2.2. Are the administrative authorities and other power holders' activities addressing your needs and interests in terms of GBV , women participation in decision making processes ( in PCDC, CCDC, CDC, Health center committee, commune counselor committee, village counselor committee) ?			
2.3. Mbe abajejwe intwari nabandi bategetsi barabatunganiriza muvuyo mukeneye muvuyerekeye uku VBG, mugutunganya imigambi y'iterambere mwikomine, mu ma comite yose			
2.4. Do administrative authorities in this district support the women associations and platforms? Mbega abajejwe intwari muri kano karere barafasha amashirahamwe n'inani z'abakenyezi?			
2.5. Do you believe that administrative authorities usually request money to the population for the services they offer ( corruption )? Wibaza ko abajejwe intwari bishika bakabasaba amahera kugira bagire ico babafasha?			

2.6.	Do you think that the administrative authorities make known all the relevant planned activities to population? Mbega abajejwe intwaro baramesha abanyagihugu integuro y'ibikorwa nyamukuru vyategekanijwe?			
2.7.	Do you think that the administrative authority's plans take into account the special needs of population? Urashigikiye ko integuro z'abajejwe intwaro zifatira ku vyipfuzo vy'abanyagihugu?			
2.8.	The administrative authorities give you a feed back of your proposition in PCDC and others activities like the execution of the plan? Mbega abajejwe intwaro barabaha inyishu kuvyo mwasavye ko vyoshirwa mu migambi y'iterambere n'ibindi bikorwa nk'umugambi witerambere rya komine?			
2.9.	In general, are you satisfied with the level of sharing information with the citizens on activities planning and execution of public authorities and other power holders? Muri rusangi, urahimbawe n'urugero rwo gukorera mu muco kw'abajejwe intwaro n'abandi bafise amabanga mugihugu?			
2.10.	Do you believe that local authorities take into account your needs and interests in the decision-making process? Wibaza ko abajejwe intwaro baha agaciro ivyo mukeneye mugihe bariko bafata ingingo?			
2.11.	Do you believe that local authorities represent you in the decision-making process Mwibaza ko abajejwe intwaro babaserukira koko iyo bariko bategura ingingo zizofatwa?			

<b>Respond the following question with:</b>	<b>1. Low</b>	<b>2. Average</b>	<b>3. Appreciable</b>
2.12. What is the level of taking into account the population's needs and interests by the district and sub-district leaders? Nuruhe rugero abajejwe intwaro kurugero rwa komine n'umutumba bifatirako ivyipfuzo vyanyu?			
2.9 What could be realized to increase the level answering of local administration towards its women population interest and needs in terms of GBVs, participation in decision making process in PCDC, CCDC, CDC, Health center committee, commune counselor committee, village counselor committee ?			

Ni igiki cokorwa kugira haduge urugero abajejwe intwaro aho mubaye biteho kurutai vyo abakenyezi bakeneye nko muvuyerekeye .....

Open questions, write down answer:

		1	2	3	4	5
	<p>Circle the right answer for the following questions with these alternatives:</p> <p>Uzitire n’umuzingi inyishu yo kubibazo bikurikira:</p> <p>1=strongly disagree/Ndabihakanye cane; 2= Disagree/Ndabihakanye; 3=Medium/Nibisanzwe; 4= Agree/ndavyemeye; 5=strongly agree/ndavyemeye cane</p>					
4.1.	<p>Women <u>should be</u> represented in all decision-making bodies (CCDC, CDC, health center committee, water committee, ..) in the community.</p> <p>Umukemyezi ategerezwa guserukirwa munzego zose aho iwanyu nko muri CCDC, CDC, Comite y’amagara y’abantu, comite za mazi....?</p>	1	2	3	4	5
4.2.	<p>Decision-making process ( PCDC design,Commune annual plan , health center and water committee decision taking process,..) <u>should consider</u> the needs and interests of woman in terms of women participation in CCDC, CDC, commune counsellor, village counsellor, health center committee, water committee, GBVs issues? Intambwe zo gufata ingingo murizi comite(.....) Bategerezwa kwitwararika ivya abakenyezi bakeneye munzego zoze duhejeje kuvuga ga</p>	1	2	3	4	5

No	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i>					
	<p>1. Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</p>					
Q2	<p>Respond the following questions with these alternatives:</p>					
2	<p>Wishure ibibazo bikurikira ukoresheje:</p> <p>1:Totally disagree/ Ndabihakanye cane; 2: Disagree/Ndabihakanye; 3: Medium/Birasanzwe; 4: Agree/ndavyemeye; 5:Totally agree/ndavyemeye cane</p>					
5.1.	<p>Women <u>are</u> represented in all decision-making bodies (CCDC, CDC, commune counsellor, village counsellor, health center committee, water committee) in the community?</p> <p>Abakenyezi baserukiwe munzego zose aho iwanyu? (.....)</p>	1	2	3	4	5
5.5	<p>The decision-making process (PCDC design,Commune annual plan , health center and water committee decision taking process,..) <u>considers</u> the needs and interests of woman in terms of women participation in CCDC, CDC, commune counsellor, village counsellor, health center committee, water committee, GBVs issues?</p>	1	2	3	4	5

No	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i> <b>1. Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</b>					
Q2 2	Respond the following questions with these alternatives: Wishure ibibazo bikurikira ukoresheje: 1:Totally disagree/ Ndabihakanye cane; 2: Disagree/Ndabihakanye; 3: Medium/Birasanzwe; 4: Agree/ndavyemeye; 5:Totally agree/Ndavyemeye cane					
	Intambwe zo gufata ingingo murizi comite(.....) Bategerezwa kwitwararika ivya abakenyezi bakeneye munzego zoze duhejeje kuvuga ga					
	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i> <b>Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</b>					
Not e	Respond the following questions with these alternatives: 1=strongly disagree/Ndabihakanye cane; 2= Disagree/Ndabihakanye; 3=Medium/Nibisanzwe; 4= Agree/ndavyemeye; 5=strongly agree/ndavyemeye cane					
6.1	Women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family united. <i>Umukenyenzi yokwihanganira gukubagugwa n'umugabo wiwe canke uwuserukira umuryango kugira urugo ntirusambuke</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.2	Some sexual practices such pulling down women genital part (in order to make it more attractive) are sometimes profitable to woman <i>Mu turere hakiri imigenzo yo gukuna, harimwo akarusho biftiye umukobwa/umukenyenzi.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1.3	A girl can be married at any age as long as a good candidate with financial means is available. <i>Umwigeme ntiyigera aba muto wo kwubaka igihe umugabo afise uburyo abonetse</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.4	A woman has the right to refuse sexual relation with his husband or partner when she feels tired or sick. <i>kwanka kurangura amabanga y'abubatse n'umugabo wiwe canke guhuza ibitsina n'uwo bagendana mu gihe arushe canke atamerewe neza</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.5	A woman deserves to be beaten by his husband or partner when she left without asking for an authorisation. <i>Igihe umukenyenzi agiye ahantu atabwiye umugabo wiwe iyo aroye, birumvikana ko akubitwa canke akaronka ibindi bihano</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.6	In regions where some sexual practices such pulling down women genital part (in order to make it more attractive) exist, a woman should comply with this practice in order to please his husband <i>Mu karere hari umugenzo wo gukuna, umwigeme ategerezwa kugirirwa uwo mugirwa mu ntumbero yo kuzoshimisha uwo bazokwubakana.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.7	Women has the right to choose by themselves their future husband. <i>Abakenyezi barafise uburenganzira bwo guhitamwo abo bubakana</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.16	A girl has the right to reject a husband her family chose for her	1	2	3	4	5

No	<i>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following</i>					
	<b>1. Wombarira ku ruhe rugero ushima canke unegura ibi bikurikira</b>					
<b>Q2</b>	<b>Respond the following questions with these alternatives:</b>					
<b>2</b>	<b>Wishure ibibazo bikurikira ukoresheje:</b>					
	<b>1:Totally disagree/ Ndabihakanye cane; 2: Disagree/Ndabihakanye; 3: Medium/Birasanzwe; 4: Agree/ndavyemeye; 5:Totally agree/Ndavyemeye cane</b>					
	<i>Umwigeme arafise uburenganzira bwo kwanka umugabo bamuhitiyemwo</i>					
6.8	It is better to send a young boy at school than a young girl. <i>Ni vyiza gushira mw'ishure umwana w'umuhungu gusumba umukobwa</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.9	A woman deserves to be beaten when if she didn't cook very well. <i>Iyo umukenyezi azigije imfungurwa, birumvikana ko umugabo wiwe amukosora mu kumukubita</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.10	In most of the cases, women/girls are raped because of their tempting behaviour. <i>Iyo umukenyezi afashwe ku nguvu, kenshi na kenshi, niwe aba yavyikwegeye</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.11	An unmarried girl is a dishonour to the entire family <i>Umwigeme asaziye iwabo biboneka nk'igitutsi ku muryango</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.12	It is normal for a man to have more than one wife <i>Si ibisanzwe ko umugabo agira abagore barenga umwe</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.13	A rich man can marry more than one wife because he has enough money to take care of them <i>Iyo umugabo afise amikoro, arashobora kubeshaho abagore n'abana benshi, arashobora kurongora</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.15	It is normal for man to beat her wife just after the wedding to teach her to be respectful toward him <i>Ni ibisanzwe ko umugabo akubita umugore wiwe inyuma y'ubugeni kugira amwubahe (Gushing amashiga)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.17	Widows has the right to get married again with a man of their choice <i>Abapfakazi bararekuriwe gusubira kwubakana n'uwo bishakiye</i>	1	2	3	4	5

**MURAKOZE CANE=====THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

## CARE INTERNATIONAL IN BURUNDI

### EVC PROJECT MTR

#### INTERVIEW FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Good morning. My name is----- . I work for CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI.

CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI through its project Every Voice Count is conducting a MTR to evaluate the progresses towards the project expected results and the adequacy/inadequacy of the implementing strategies and approaches. To assist us in evaluating our program and have the indicators progresses in order to guide our activities and make a good action in your community, we are conducting an evaluation and we would appreciate your participation in this mid-evaluation. I would like to ask you some questions related to the project objectives and indicators that we want to evaluate. This information will allow CARE to better plan interventions, review the implementing strategies and approaches if needed and measure their impact. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will be shared with no other people than the members of our project team. We would ask you not to hesitate to give straight and honest answers. Participation in this interview is voluntary. However, we hope you will participate in the interview since your points of view are important for us. Did you understand?

Should I go with the interview?

Yes  No

If the response is no. You may thank her /him for the time.

1. How was the policy making taking into account the claims of Women and Girls right?  
Ni gute abashing amategeko bafatira canke bitaho ivyipfuzo vy'abakenyezi n'abigeme?
2. What types of training or activities realized by EVC program for you, or in your communes? Did you learn/acquired new skills/capacities during these trainings? Please explain.  
Ni zihe nyigisho mwaronkejwe ni program EVC aha iwanyu canke muriyi commune? Hari ubumenyi bushasha mwaronse? Nsigurira neza?
3. Have you used what you learned/applied your acquired skills or capacities? Please explain.
4. What are the specific needs of women and girls in terms of women right in your community? Ni bihe vyankenerwa bikuru abakenyezi n'abigeme bakeneye muvuyerekeye ubururenganzira bwabo?
5. What initiatives have carried out in order to respond to these special needs of Girl and women in your community? (OH question )  
Mbega n'ibihe bikorwa vyakozwe muguhangana navyankenerwa nyamukuru vy'abakenyezi n'abigeme?
6. Do you have plans in place for vulnerable groups' development? Hari integuro zihari zo gufasha imigwi y'abantu batifashe neza ?Which ones? Ninkizihe?
7. In the commune's annual budgets, do you have the budget allocated to vulnerable groups (women and girls)? If yes, what percentage?  
Mu mafaranga komine izokoresha kumwaka, hari amafaramga yategekanijwe gufasha imigwi y'abantu itifashe neza (Abakenyezi n'abigeme) ? Niyaba yarategekanijwe, ivy'ijana bingahe ?
8. Does your commune put in place measures contributing to increasing the women and girls in decision-making process (CCDC, CDC, health committee, water committee)? If yes, what measures? – (also used as Outcome harvest question )

Aha mwi komine iwanyu, hare ingingo mwamaze gufata kugira abagore n'abigeme bashirwe mubafata ingingo mu ma comite ari ngaha nka CCDC, CDC, Comite za magara y'abantu , y'amazi nizindi. Nimba ziriho mwazifashe ryari?

9. How have increased the level of responsibility of public authorities and haring information on the execution and planning in your commune towards its population in terms of periodic plans and activities?

Mubona harateye imbere mugukorera kumugarararo kwa bategetsi mukumenyesha abene Gihugu aha muri commune mugushira mu ngiro ivyategekekanijwe gukorwa?

10. How do you support the advocacy initiatives for women and girls in their right?

Mufata mumugongo gute imigambi yo kuvugira abakenyezi n'abigeme muvyerekeye uburenganzira bwabo?

11. In designing periodic development plans like PCDC in your commune; Do you take into account women and girls right If yes, how? If not, why?,

Mugushiraho PCDC aha mwi commune , abakenyezi n'abigeme murabashiramwo munteguro yayo? Ego canke Oya

12. If yes, what % of budget allocated to them annually? Nimba arivyo? Kwijana mubategekaniriza angahe?

## **MURAKOZE CANE=====THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

### **CARE INTERNATIONAL IN BURUNDI**

#### **EVC PROJECT MTR**

#### **INTERVIEW FOR CSOs and IPs**

Good morning. My name is----- . I work for CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI.

CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI through its project Every Voice Count is conducting a MTR to evaluate the progresses towards the project expected results and the adequacy/inadequacy of the implementing strategies and approaches. To assist us in evaluating our program and have the indicators progresses in order to guide our activities and make a good action in your community, we are conducting an evaluation and we would appreciate your participation in this mid-evaluation. I would like to ask you some questions related to the project objectives and indicators that we want to evaluate. This information will allow CARE to better plan interventions, review the implementing strategies and approaches if needed and measure their impact. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will be shared with no other people than the members of our project team. We would ask you not to hesitate to give straight and honest answers. Participation in this interview is voluntary. However, we hope you will participate in the interview since your points of view are important for us. Did you understand ?

Should I go with the interview?

Yes  No

If the response is no. You may thank her /him for the time.

#### **Q3 which capacities and what expertise have been developed among first and second tier CSOs for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies**

- 1) What skills or capacities your CSO need in order to influence political participation of excluded people? N'ubuhe bushobozi ikibano/imigwi y'ubuvugizi yahoo iwanyu ikeneye kugira rishobore kwumvisha gose uruhara rw'imigwi y'abantu yakumiriwe muvya politike (Abakenyezi n'abigeme)?

- 2) Have you participated of EVC training/capacity building activities? What training or capacity building activities/initiatives offered by EVC program have empowered you to influence political participation? Mwoba mwaritavye inyigisho canke ugukarahirizwa ubwenge na EVC, nizihe nyigisho mwahawe na EVC zabatumye mushobora kwungura ubumenyi mukuja mubandi mu vya politique nko mukwitoza, gutora nibindi?
- 3) Which training / capacity building activities offered by EVC program has empowered you in implementing advocacy strategies? N'izihe nyigisho za EVC zabafashije mwebwe abenegihugu/imigwi y'abantu mukuduza ubumenyi n'ubushobozi bwo guhimiriza kwitabira ibikorwa vya politike?
- 4) Have you used the new capacity/knowledge/skills you acquired in EVC trainings? If yes, what kind of advocacy and lobby initiatives for women and girls your CSOs have you performed based on the skills gained from EVC capacity building activities? Please explain Mwoba mwarakoresheje ubumenyi mwahawe na EVC? Nimba mwarabukoresheje, nubuhe buhinga mwakoresheje mukuvugira, kwumvisha abarongozi kugira abakenyezi n'abigeme bumvirwe?
- 5) What have been the change in terms of women participation in decision making process ( CDC, CCDC, Health committee, water committee, PCDC and communal annual plan ); GBVs issues and creation of space of dialogue produced by these advocacy and lobby initiatives for women and girls your CSOs you have performed based on the skills gained from EVC capacity building activities ? ( OH) Nibihe vyahindutse biboneka muvuyerekeye uruhara gwa bakenyezi n'abaigime mwifatwa ry'ingingo bivuye k'ubuvugizi bw'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye ?nko kuja mu ma comite asanzwe muri commune canke kumutumba? Sigura neza
- 6) What are noticeable change in the policies ( in GBV law, PCDC and participation of women 30%) has been produced by the initiatives of lobby and advocacy at the community level? (OH) Nibihe vyahindutse biboneka muvuyerekeye amategeko n'imigenzo bijanye n' ihohoterwa ryabakenyezi, kuja mu ma comité y'iterambere ya commune, kuja munzego ku rugero rwa 30%

- 7) Is your CSO engaged in addressing women and girls issues (Governance, GBV, Participation of women and girl)? Aya mashirahamwe yigenga muhurikiyemwo (abatangamuco, abavugizi, club de paix, nawe nuze, nizindi .....), mubona avugira abigeme n'abakenyezi muvuyerekeye kuja muntwari nukugwanya ihohoterwa rifatiye kugitsina?
- 8) What approaches do you use in addressing women's and girls' issues (Governance, GBV, Participation of women and girl)?  
Mukoresha ubuhinga ubuhe mukuvugira abakenyezi n'abigeme bakumiriwe?
- 9) Was the policy made taking into account the claims of the societal groups?  
Ingingo zifatwa mubona zifatwa kuneza ya boose atakuvangura?
- 10) What kind of support you have received from CARE through this EVC project?  
Ni iyihe ntererano mwaronse ivuye muri CARE biciye muri uyu mugambi EVC (Iciyumviro Cose kirakenewe)?
- 11) What are the advocacy initiatives for women and girls realization of their rights carried out by your CSO?  
Nubuhe bwigoro bwubuvugizi ku bagore n'abigeme kuvuyerekeye iyubahirizwa ryagateka kabo mumaze gukora?
- 12) How do you appreciate the advocacy initiatives in the community?  
Mbega mushima kurugero rungana gute ibikorwa vy'ubuvugizi aho mubaye? Sigura
- 13) What have been the change produced by your advocacy initiatives for women and girls' rights in the community? (OH) Ni irihe hinduka mumaze gushikako mubijanye nintwari idakumira vyashitsweko n' UMUGAMBI EVC hano iwanyu
- 14) What has been realized by administrative authorities to increase the level of accountability and transparency in these 2 years?  
Nibiiki vyakozwe nababarongoye mukuduza kurugero ruboneka, abayobozi canke abategetsi bakora muvyintwari ibereye nugukorera ku mugaragaro (Gukorera ku mugaragaro, Kugira uruhara, Kwumva kufise icubazwa)
- 15) What is the noticeable change or changes in political and public debate organization produced by the community / local advocacy group's action? (OH)  
Ni ayahe mahinduka aboneka muvyitunganywa ry'ibiganiro, amanama canke ibiyago vyashitsweko bivuye k'ubuvugizi bw'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye?
- 16) What kinds of dialogue space have been created in your community?  
Iyo mukeneye gutunganya ibiganiro, ibiyago vyerekeye abakenyezi n'abigeme bakumiriwe, mukoresha ubuhe buhinga/uburyo ?
- 17) What is the change produced by the creation of dialogue space by CSOs in your community in inclusive governance space? (OH) None Vyahinduyiki? (Ni ayahe mahinguka aboneka muvy'ukuganira yashizweho n'ugucengetera n'ubuvugizi bw'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye ?)
- 18) What are the changes have been produced in inclusive governance scheme due to the EVC program? (OH) Ni ayahe mahinduka aboneka muvy'a politike yashizweho n'ugucengetera n'ubuvugizi bw'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye ?

19) (How) have changing internal and external contexts affected the EVC programme?  
Nayahe mahinduka haba indani canke inyuma vyakozweko kubera EVC

20) What is the implication of this change in context for the remainder of EVC programme?  
Izompinduka nizihe kugira EVC izobandanye

21) What are the challenges you're facing in the project implementation  
Ingora nizaho mwahuye nazo mugushira mungiro umugambi EVC

22) Do you think that the funds get from CARE sufficient to reach the expected results?  
Mubona ko uburyo bwatanzwe na CARE bukwiye kugira mushike kwihangiro?

23) What has been the role of CARE partnership in performing your daily jobs?  
Mbe uruhara gwa CARE nuruhe kugira umugambi uranguke neza kumunsi ku munsi?

24) What could have been done to perform the partnership with CARE if need?  
Nigiki CARE yokora kugira abafsha gushira mungiro uyu mugambi utere uja imbere neza cane?

25) What are the strengths of your organization to reach the expected results?  
Nizihe nguvu aya mashirahamwe yanyu afise kugira muzoshike kwihangiro?

26) Do you think that the implementing strategies and approaches efficient for achieving the expected results? If not, what do you suggest?  
Muravye ubuhinga muriko mukoresha , mubona muzoshika kwihangiro? Nimba atarivyo, Hokorwa iki?

**MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT EVERY VOICE COUNTS  
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITY LEADERS**

<b>Objectives</b>	To gain a deeper understanding of the thoughts and experiences of children, girls, parents and coaches related to the different outcome areas.
<b>Tool Administration</b>	COMMUNITIES LEADERS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES
<b>Facilitators</b>	At least 2 facilitators per session – one to lead the discussion, and one to take notes and assist in leading the discussion
<b>Group Administration</b>	6-8 people per group is ideal
<b>Materials Required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An audio recorder may be used</li> <li>▪ Notebook and pens for note-taking.</li> </ul>

CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI through its project Every Voice Count is conducting a MTR to evaluate the progresses towards the project expected results and the adequacy/inadequacy of the implementing strategies and approaches. To assist us in evaluating our program and have the indicators progresses in order to guide our activities and make a good action in your community, we are conducting an evaluation and we would appreciate your participation in this mid-evaluation. I would like to ask you some questions related to the project objectives and indicators that we want to evaluate. This information will allow CARE to better plan interventions, review the implementing strategies and approaches if needed and measure their impact. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will be shared with no other people than the members of our project team. We would ask you not to hesitate to give straight and honest answers. Participation in this discussion is voluntary. However, we hope you will participate in the discussion since your points of view are important for us. Did you understand? Should I go with the discussion?

- 1) What types of lobby and advocacy initiatives have been initiated in your community by CSOs and EVC program? Nubuho bwigoro bwubuvugizi n;ukwumvisha abarongozi kuvyerekeye iyubahirizwa ryagateka kabakenyezi n’abigeme bwaakozwe ngaha iwanyu?
- 2) What change has been produced by the lobby and advocacy initiatives in your community related to increasing local inclusive governance, women and girls participation? (OH) Ni ayahe amahinduka mubijanye n’intworo idakumira, uruhara rw’abakemyezi n’abigeme yazanywe n’ibikorwa vyo kugira no kwumvisha n abarongozi ?
- 3) How do you support the advocacy initiatives for women and girls governance? Mbega mushigikira mute utworo two kwumvisha no guhanira intworo idakumira abakenyezi n’abigeme?

- 4) Do you note the change in women and girls participation in decision making in your community? (OH) ) Hari amahinduka mubona mukwitaba kw'abakenyezi n'abigeme mugufata ingingo aho muherereye ?
- 5) Do you see the changes in women's attitudes and behaviour in participating in decision-making processes? If yes, how? (OH) Hari amahinduka mubona munyifato n'ingendo y'abakenyezi mukwitabira intambwe zo gufata ingingo ( ex gutegura PCDC) ? Ari ego, gute ?
- 6) What have been the changes of the claims of women and girls done by CSOs observed on societal groups in terms of GBV, Governance and participation (OH) )? Muvya bakenyezi n'abigeme basaba, nibihe vyoba vyarashitsweko bivuye kubikorwa vyayo mashirahamwe?
- 7) What skills or capacities your community/local advocacy (UBUVUGIZI) groups need in order to influence political participation of excluded disadvantaged groups of people ( girls and women ) )? N'ubuho bushobozi (Ubumenyi) mu kibano/imigwi y'ubuvugizi yaho iwanyu ikeneye kugira rishobore kwumvisha gose uruhara rw'imigwi y'abantu yakumiriwe muvya ~~politike~~ (Abakenyezi n'abigeme)?
- 8) What training or capacity building initiatives from CARE have empowered you to influencing political participation (you as community /local advocacy groups)? N'izihe nyigisho za MIPAREC/ COCAFEM zafashije abenegihugu/imigwi y'abantu mukuduza ubumenyi n'ubushobozi bwo guhimiriza kwitabira ibikorwa vya ~~politike~~?
- 9) What training / capacity building initiatives has empowered you ( as community /local advocacy groups) in implementing advocacy strategies ? N'izihe nyigisho zabafashije mukuduza ubumenyi n'ubushobozi mugushira mungiro ubuhinga bwo kuvugira?
- 10) What are the specific needs of women and girls in term of governance, GBV... in your community ? ? N'ubuho burenganzira nyamukuru umukenyezi akeneye mukibano iwanyu?
- 11) What initiatives have been carried out in order to respond to these special needs of girls and women in your community? Mbega nutuhe twigoro twaakozwe muguhangana navyankenerwa nyamukuru vy'abakenyezi n'abigeme aha iwanyu?
- 12) And what change has been produced by these initiatives in term of special needs of girls and women? Mbega nibiki vyahindutse bivuye kurutwo twigoro aha mubaye?
- 13) What are advocacy initiatives? Were there any in that community? ? Ni utuhe twigoro tw' guharanira uburenganzira bw'abakenyezi n'abigeme vyakoze n'abenegihugu canke imigwi y'ubuvugizi?
- 14) How do you appreciate the advocacy initiatives in Governance, GBV law and participation in the community?) Mbega mushima kurugero rungana gute utwigoro tw'ubuvugizi mukibano mubijanye n'intwari, itegeko ryo kwitaho abakenyezi nirikinga guhohotera abakenyezi?
- 15) Do you think that women and girls could be represented in all decision-making bodies in the community? Please explain? Mwibaza ko abakenyezi n'abigeme boshobore guserukirwa mu nzego zose zo gufata ingingo aho iwanyu ? Mwodusigurira kuruta ?
- 16) Could share the ideas about the decision-making process taking into account the needs and interests of woman? Murashobora kutubwira intambwe zo gufata ingingo zitaho ivyipfuzo n'inyungu z'abakenyezi?
- 17) Do you think that decision-making process considers the needs and interests of girls? Please explain? Mwibaza ko intambwe zo gufata ingingo zitaho ivyipfuzo n'inyungu z'umukenyezi n'umwigeme?

- 18) What are the observable changes in societal norms produced by lobby and advocacy of CSOs in your community? (OH) Ni ayahe mahinduka aboneka mumibereho canke imigenzo yashitsweko n'ubuvugizi n'ukwumvisha abarongozi bivuye ku'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye ?
- 19) What are the observable change in laws and policies produced by lobby and advocacy initiatives of CSOs in the community?(OH Ni ayahe mahinduka aboneka muvy'amategeko na ~~politike~~ yashizweho mu kwumvisha n'ubuvugizi bw'amashirahamwe yigenga aho mubaye ?
- 20) Do you note the change in women and girls participation in decision making? If yes, how?(OH) ) Murabona ihinduka muruhara rw'abakenyezi n'abigeme mugufata ingingo ? Hamwe hoba hari ihinduka, muribona gute
- 21) Is the community local governance becoming more inclusive? Explain ? (OH) Ni irihe hinduka UMUGAMBI EVC wazanye mubijanye n'intwaro idakumira aho iwanyu?

**MURAKOZE CANE=====THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

**MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT EVERY VOICE COUNTS  
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS**

<b>Objectives</b>	To gain a deeper understanding of the thoughts and experiences of children, girls, parents and coaches related to the different outcome areas.
<b>Tool Administration</b>	Women and girls
<b>Facilitators</b>	At least 2 facilitators per session – one to lead the discussion, and one to take notes and assist in leading the discussion
<b>Group Administration</b>	6-8 people per group is ideal
<b>Materials Required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An audio recorder may be used</li> <li>▪ Notebook and pens for note-taking.</li> </ul>

CARE INTERNATIONAL BURUNDI through its project Every Voice Count is conducting a MTR to evaluate the progresses towards the project expected results and the adequacy/inadequacy of the implementing strategies and approaches. To assist us in evaluating our program and have the indicators progresses in order to guide our activities and make a good action in your community, we are conducting an evaluation and we would appreciate your participation in this mid-evaluation. I would like to ask you some questions related to the project objectives and indicators that we want to evaluate. This information will allow CARE to better plan interventions, review the implementing strategies and approaches if needed and measure their impact. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will be shared with no other people than the members of our project team. We would ask you not to hesitate to give straight and honest answers. Participation in this discussion is voluntary. However, we hope you will participate in the discussion since your points of view are important for us. Did you understand?

Should I go with the discussion?

1. What change has been produced by the lobby and advocacy initiatives by CSOs related to increasing local inclusive governance, GBV and women and girls' participation and policy making ? (OH) Ni ayahe amahinduka mubijanye n'intwaro idakumira, uruhara rw'abakemyezi n'abigeme yazanywe n'ibikorwa vy'ukwumvisha no guharanira amateka aha iwanyu ?
2. Do you note the change in women and girls participation in decision making? If yes, how?(OH) Hari amahinduka mubona mukwitaba kw'abakenyezi n'abigeme mugufata ingingo ? Hamwe mwoba muyabona, ni ayahe ?
3. What are the specific needs (Governance, GBV law, Participation of women and girls) of women and girls in your community? Ni ibiki nyamukuru umukenyezi akeneye mukibano (Intwaro ibereye, amategeko akinga ihohoterwa ry'umukenyezi, n'ubuserukizi bw'abakenyezi n'abigeme)?

4. What initiatives have carried out in order to respond to these special needs of girls and women in your community? Ni utuhe twigore twakozwe muguhangana n'ibibazo bihanze abigeme n'abakenyezi iwanyu?
5. How do you appreciate the advocacy initiatives in the community responding to your specific needs? (Governance, GBV law, Participation of women and girls)? Mbega mushima kurugero rungana gute utwigoro tw'ubuvugizi muri kano karere mubijanye n'intwaro, itegeko nirikinga guhohotera abakenyezi n'abigeme?
6. How do you appreciate the advocacy initiatives in GBV law in your community? Mushima kurugero rungana gute utwigoro tw'ubuvugizi kw'itegeko rikinga guhohotera abakenyezi n'abigeme aho iwanyu?
7. What has been realized by administrative authorities to increase the level of accountability and transparency in the 2 previous years? Ni ibiki vyakozwe n'abajewe intwaro ngo baduze urugero rwo kurangura ivyo bajewe kandi mukuri no kumugaragaro muri iyi myaka ibiri?
8. What could be done to enhance the level of transparency in the local administration? Ni ibiki vyakorwa ngo hakomezwe ugukorera kumugaragaro kubajewe intwaro kurugero rw'amakomine?
9. Do administrative authorities in this district support the women associations and platforms initiatives? If yes, what to improve? If not, what should be done? Mbega abarongozi canke abatware muri ino komine barashigikira utwigoro tw'amashirahamwe n'inani z'abakenyezi? Hamwe boba bafasha, ni iki musaba borushirizaho? Hamwe boba badafasha, ni igiki cikorwa?
10. What are the noticeable changes in political and public debate organization observed in the community in these two years? Ni ayahe mahinduka aboneka mu gutunganya ibiyago vya politike canke rusangi bishizweho n'utwigoro tw'abanyagihugu canke imigwi y'ubuvugizi
11. What change produced in inclusive governance scheme in your community? (OH) Ni irihe hinduka UMUGAMBI EVC wazanye mubijanye n'intwaro idakumira aho iwanyu?

**MURAKOZE CANE=====THANK YOU VERY MUCH\**

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### Modèle de description de résultat

Ce modèle de récolte des résultats sera utilisé lors de la récolte des résultats en utilisant la documentation.

Numero du resultat:	
Country: <b>Burundi</b> Province: Commune: If applicable , colline :	
Domaine(s): <b>Notez le (s) domaine (s) auquel ce résultat est connecté</b>	<b>Nom de l'enquêteur</b> et organisation (partenaire): Notez votre nom et votre organisation
Nom de l'acteur social: <b>Notez le nom de l'acteur social ciblé qui montre un changement dans la pratique et / ou la politique</b>	<b>Quand le résultat rapporté a-t-il eu lieu:</b> mm-aaaa (environ)
Description du changement: <b>Ecrivez aussi précis et factuel que possible le changement que vous avez observé en termes de Qui (acteur social) a changé quelle pratique / politique, quand et où le changement a-t-il eu lieu? Donnez des faits supplémentaires afin qu'un étranger ou celui qui n'est pas du groupe puisse comprendre ce que signifie votre résultat.</b>	

Titre du résultat:

**Écrivez en une courte phrase qui résume les éléments clés inclus dans la description du changement: Qui a changé quoi, quand et où?**

Significance

Le changement peut être important s'il reflète une nouvelle pratique, une percée de vieilles habitudes, quelque chose qui est important pour un certain groupe de parties prenantes, quelque chose qui est une étape importante vers votre objectif à long terme, etc. pourquoi le résultat est important.

Contribution:

Décrivez comment votre organisation / programme a contribué au changement. Comment savez-vous que ce changement a été le résultat (partiel, total, direct, indirect, intentionnel, involontaire) de votre programme? Décrivez en quelques phrases ce qui a été fait par qui, quand et où. Soyez aussi factuel que possible. Si d'autres acteurs et facteurs ont également contribué au changement, vous pouvez également le mentionner ici.

Preuve du changement et de la contribution EVC:

Ajouter (liens vers, ou des références de) documents et d'autres sources qui peuvent servir de preuve pour le changement et la contribution EVC:

a) Le changement

b) Contribution EVC

ex. rapport annuel Care Sudan 2017; décret gouvernemental / loi XXX, etc.

sources de parties prenantes:

Entretien avec l'informateur XXX le [date].

Groupe de discussion avec les agents de changement XXX, YYY et ZZZ [date].

Confidentialité

Ce résultat n'est pas confidentiel et peut être utilisé pour la publication en dehors de l'EVC

Ce résultat n'est pas confidentiel mais les acteurs de ce résultat devraient être anonymisés lors de la publication des résultats en dehors du CVE.

**Ce résultat est confidentiel: il contient des informations pouvant présenter un risque pour les individus ou les organisations, et ne peuvent pas être publiées en dehors du CVE**

7. QUELLES PREUVES pourraient être utilisées pour démontrer ce changement? Identifiez tous les documents, contenus en ligne, sources de données ou méthodes qui pourraient être utilisés pour vérifier ces informations. Comment peut-on voir ou savoir que ce changement s'est réellement produit? Qu'en est-il de la contribution? Pouvez-vous fournir des preuves ou nommer où vous pouvez les trouver?

Réponse:

8. Y a-t-il quelqu'un d'autre qui connaît aussi ce changement que nous pourrions contacter? Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom et les coordonnées

Réponse:

9. Selon l'explication ci-dessus, préférez-vous traiter vos réponses anonymement? Veuillez choisir «OUI» ou «NON» en encerclant la bonne réponse.

Réponse: OUI / NON

10. Selon l'explication ci-dessus, préférez-vous que nous gardions vos réponses confidentielles? (seulement pour l'usage interne de EVC)? Veuillez choisir «OUI» ou «NON» en encerclant la bonne réponse

Réponse: OUI / NON

Questionnaire de récolte des résultats pour les autorités publiques, CARE International Burundi, MIPAREC et COCAFEM

Cher Monsieur / Madame. [XXX]

En 2016, le programme Care's Every Voice Counts a soutenu les organisations de la société civile au Burundi en lançant le [nom du mouvement / initiative / projet / stratégie]. L'initiative vise à **[décrire en quelques mots]**. Nous explorons maintenant les résultats de cette initiative à ce jour et aimerions vous impliquer dans la réflexion sur les résultats possibles, afin que nous puissions apprendre et adapter notre programme pour la deuxième phase.

Vous êtes invités à répondre au questionnaire dans le tableau ci-dessous. Nous vous serions reconnaissants de recevoir votre réponse d'ici le **[date et mois]** 2018.

Merci beaucoup d'avance de collaborer avec nous!

**Utilisation des réponses individuelles / Confidentialité:**

En principe, les réponses seront compilées, analysées et communiquées aux gestionnaires et aux bailleurs de fonds du CVE. Certaines réponses individuelles peuvent être affichées sur des documents EVC, tels que des rapports annuels et d'autres médias. Les rapports indiqueront le nom et le titre des répondants, mais les réponses individuelles ne seront pas liées aux noms des répondants. Cependant, si, pour une raison quelconque, vous avez besoin d'un anonymat complet, nous pouvons garder vos réponses confidentielles et complètement anonymes.

Produits: Une fois que nous aurons fini de rassembler l'information au moyen d'entrevues clés et de documentation, tous seront analysés et organisés sous la forme d'un rapport.

**Questions / Clarifications: Si vous avez des questions, veuillez contacter NKURUNZIZA Désiré: Email: desideranziza@yahoo.fr ou par téléphone: 79926197**

1. Veuillez indiquer votre nom, organisation / institution et poste.
Réponse
Réponse:
2. Pouvez-vous décrire brièvement comment vous avez collaboré / collaboré / étiez associé [ <b>nom de votre organisation</b> ] à [ <b>l'initiative de l'EVC</b> ]?
Réponse:
<b>Changements influencés par le programme EVC [ou insérez le nom de votre programme].</b>
S'il vous plaît réfléchir sur votre expérience avec le [ <b>insérer le nom de votre programme, par ex. EVC</b> ]. À ce jour, avez-vous observé des changements (dans les individus, les communautés, les groupes, les OSC, les institutions privées ou gouvernementales, etc.) qui ont été influencés par le programme? Des exemples de changements peuvent être de nouvelles actions, ou des changements dans les comportements, les relations, les activités, les politiques ou les pratiques sur le [ <b>insérer le sujet du programme</b> ]?
Veuillez signaler les changements que vous avez observés dans votre propre organisation ou d'autres parties prenantes.
Veuillez signaler les changements positifs ou négatifs liés au [ <b>sujet du programme</b> ]. Veuillez rapporter si vous avez influencé un acteur social à ne pas agir - par exemple, vous avez aidé à empêcher l'adoption d'une loi - cela aussi est un changement qui nous intéresse.
<i>Note: Veuillez inclure un seul changement à la fois. Si vous avez plus d'un changement à signaler, veuillez copier et les lignes 3a à 8 et remplissez-les pour votre deuxième, troisième, etc, exemple aussi.</i>
<b>Example of change 1</b>
<b>3.a Qu'est-ce qui a changé? Qu'est-il arrivé?</b> Décrivez un événement, un jalon ou un changement.
Réponse:
Response:

<p><b>3.b QUI</b> était impliqué? <b>Qui</b> a dirigé ou vécu le changement? Veuillez identifier les acteurs principaux par organisation (s) et décrire ce qui a changé dans leurs comportements, relations, activités, politiques ou pratiques.</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>3.c QUAND</b> le changement s'est-il produit? (mois et année)</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>3.d OÙ</b> le changement a-t-il eu lieu??</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>4.a POURQUOI</b> le changement est-il important? Expliquez pourquoi vous considérez qu'il s'agit d'un changement important lié au [sujet du programme]. En quoi est-ce différent de la situation antérieure de [sujet du programme]? Pourquoi est-ce important pour le groupe / institution / organisation / individu particulier qui a changé? S'il vous plaît expliquer le contexte, si nécessaire pour comprendre l'importance.</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>4.b</b> Sur une échelle de 1 à 10, <b>QUELLE</b> est l'importance du changement?</p> <p>1 = pas important du tout 10 = très important</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>5. COMMENT</b> le [nom de l'EVC / votre organisation] a-t-il contribué à ce que ce changement se produise? Décrivez quelles activités ou contributions ont spécifiquement soutenu le changement.</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>6</b> D'autres organisations / acteurs ont-ils également contribué au changement? Veuillez indiquer qui ils sont et comment ils ont contribué</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>7. QUELLES PREUVES</b> pourraient être utilisées pour démontrer ce changement? Identifiez tous les documents, contenus en ligne, sources de données ou méthodes qui pourraient être utilisés pour vérifier ces informations. Comment peut-on voir ou savoir que ce changement s'est réellement produit? Qu'en est-il de la contribution? Pouvez-vous fournir des preuves ou nommer où vous pouvez les trouver?</p>
<p>Response:</p>
<p><b>8.</b> Y a-t-il quelqu'un d'autre qui connaît aussi ce changement que nous pourrions contacter? Si oui, veuillez indiquer le nom et les coordonnées</p>
<p>Response:</p>

**9.** Selon l'explication ci-dessus, préférez-vous traiter vos réponses anonymement? Veuillez choisir «OUI» ou «NON» en encerclant la bonne réponse.

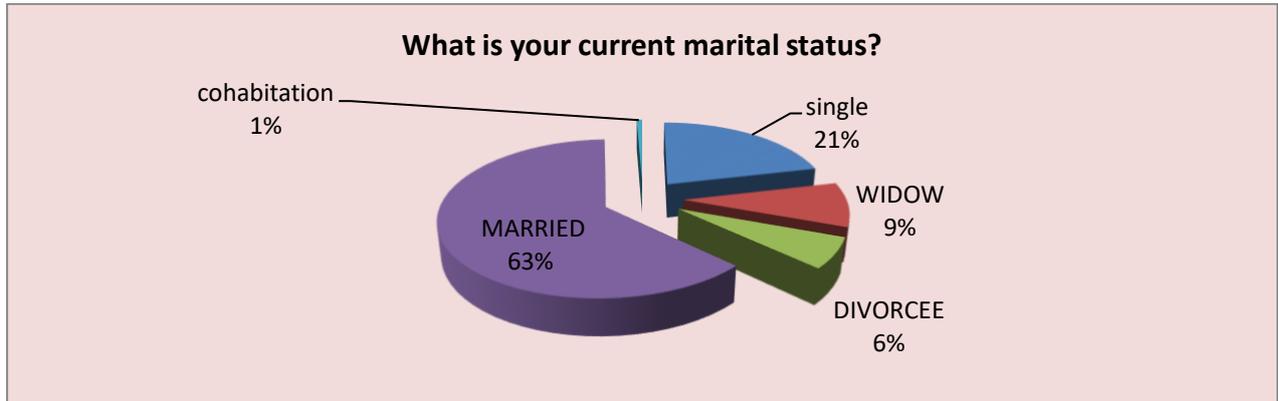
Response: OUI/ NON

**10.** Selon l'explication ci-dessus, préférez-vous que nous gardions vos réponses confidentielles? (seulement pour l'usage interne de EVC)? Veuillez choisir «OUI» ou «NON» en encerclant la bonne réponse

Response: OUI/ NON

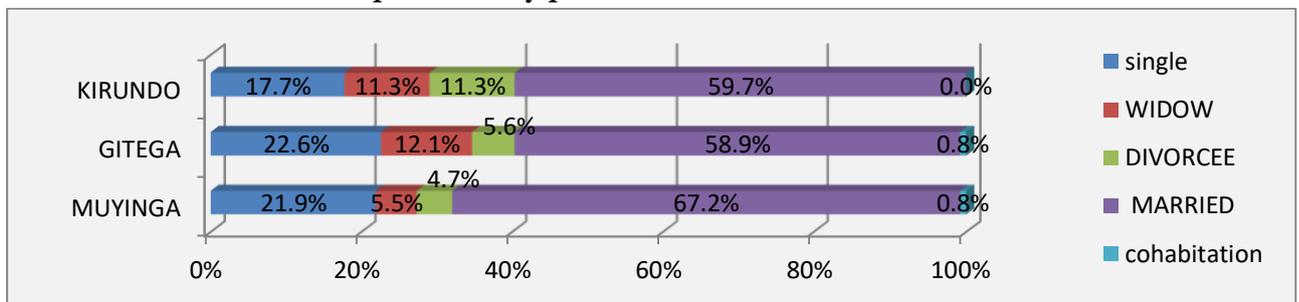
## Socio economic characteristics of respondents

- Overview of marital status of respondents

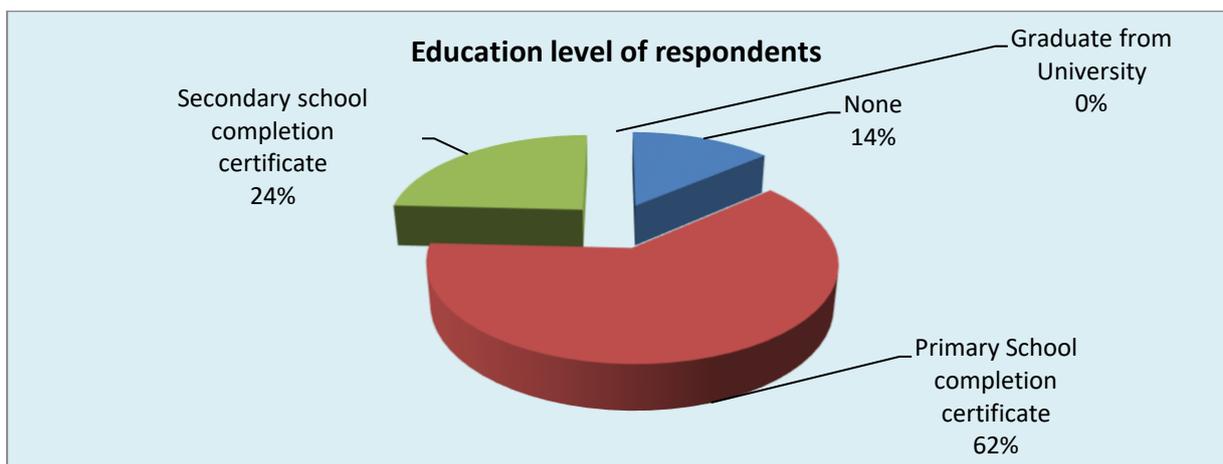


Source: author from survey data

- Marital status of respondents by provinces



- Education level of the respondents

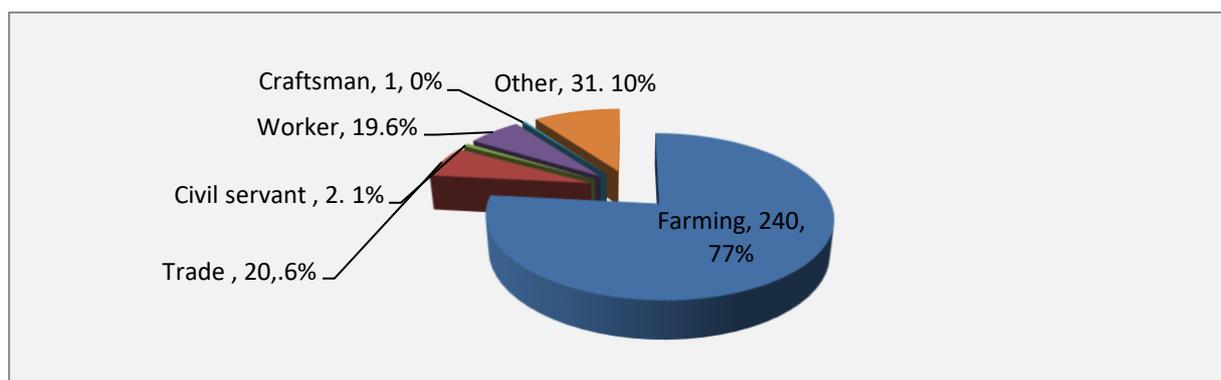


- Education level by marital status

	education level			Total
	None	primary school completion certificate	secondary school completion certificate	

<b>Marital status</b>	single	5	7%	20	29,9%	42	62,7%	67
	widow	11	38%	14	48,3%	4	13,8%	29
	divorcee	2	10%	15	75,0%	3	15,0%	20
	married	25	13%	145	74,0%	26	13,3%	196
	cohabitation	0	0%	1	50,0%	1	50,0%	2
<b>Total</b>		43	14%	195	62,1%	76	24,2%	314

- **main economic activities of respondents**



Source: author from survey data

- **Outcome Descriptions:** Outcome Descriptions of the outcomes that were harvested.

## OUTCOMES HARVESTED

## OUTCOMES HARVESTED

### BU 01 Outcome Harvested

#### 4. General Information

Harvester name	Chantal NININHAZWE
Tel:	(0257) 79 96 27 10
Name of social actor	A household head named Parfait Nyamugari Colline
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Project Name	Every Voice Counts EVC
Country	BURUNDI
Province	GITEGA
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:

In July 2018, we received a testimonial from a male head of household named Parfait regarding his behavior change related to GBV .He was committing in his household (shots and Injuries, Mismanagement of Family Property, Depriving his wife to membership in associations, .....). For the moment, there is a change in the family because the man has renounced his bad behavior (There is the dialogue in the family, it is free in the participation in associations, the management of household goods is joint, ...)

## B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant<sup>17</sup>

Reduce family BVG

- Women's participation in the management of family assets
- Dialogue at the household level
- Man's awareness of his change and public witness

How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	
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## C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>18</sup>

The contributions of the project are:

- ✓ Organization of the community scorecard on justice
- ✓ Community Outreach sessions on GBV prevention

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*17 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

*18 Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.*

In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>19</sup>					
The implication of the administratives Collines					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The work of supervisory staff following training</li> <li>• Existence of AE networks</li> <li>• The new law on GBV that has been made available to SG and the administrative at the grassroots level</li> </ul>					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>x</b>

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Oui	x

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	Yes, CARE and its partners have made the synergy with the elected officials to handle the case and organize awareness sessions.

E. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Testimonials of the concerned and those of the supervisory agents
2	Report of July
3	Photo
4	
5	
Etc.	

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<sup>19</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Et téléchargez la preuve dans le dossier Google, où vos énoncés de résultat sont enregistrés.  
 Dans la mesure du possible, envoyez-les par courrier électronique au Point focal de récolte des résultats dans votre projet.

F. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	x

**BU 02. Outcome Harvested**

1. General Information

Harvester name	Bitsure Jeanne
Tel:	75232938/ 71 009244
Name of social actor	Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform
Name of organization	COCAFEM- GL
Projects Name	Every Voice Counts
Country	Burundi
Province	National
Year of the result	2018

**A. Description of the result**

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
<p>Following advocacy by COCAFEM / GL to develop plans for implementing the Kampala Declaration on SGBV in order to implement the commitment of States and Governments to peace, stability in the ICGLR Region, the Government of Burundi has embraced this perspective.</p> <p>The Burundian authorities felt indebted to Burundi's commitment to consolidating peace and stability in the region. This resulted in collaboration between C-GL and the DPHASG Ministry in the NAP / DK process for Burundi. Its validation took place on December 31, 2017, the official launch of its extension on July 31, 2018 and its popularization in the provinces of action of EVC (Gitega, Kirundi and Muyinga) and GWEP is scheduled for the week 2 of the month of August .</p> <p>Burundi currently has an Implementation Plan for the Kampala Declaration on VSB</p>

A. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>20</sup>					
<p>* PAN / DK is a tool that will contribute to the fight against SGBV.                  * it is a result that meets the objectives of EVC</p>					
How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

B. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>21</sup>					
<p>* COCAFEM / GL organized regional meetings: 4 regional conferences of advocacy for the fight against SGBV as part of the implementation of R1325 and DK                  * working sessions as part of the preparation of the NAP / DK                  * COCAFEM / GL has carried out a dozen (at least 1 meeting per month since 2017) individual meetings with the ministries in charge of Gender and other authorities (Assistant Minister, Permanent Secretary) and technicians of this Ministry about the NAP / DK</p>					
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>22</sup>					

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*20 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

*21 Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.*

*22 Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly*

What is the situation on women's participation in decision-making (Study on women's political participation and protection against SGBV)					
Advocacy carried out by other actors including women's organizations AFRABU					
Existence of the legal framework promoting the participation of women: 30% in the Constitution; Electoral Code					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	<b>x</b>

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	The key ministries (Justice, Gender, Finance, Police) in the fight against SGBV have been invited to these regional advocacy spaces

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Protocol on Peace, Stability and Development in the ICGLR Region
2	Photos at the 4 <sup>th</sup> Regional Conference on the Implementation of R1325 and the DK at GOMA in February 2017 (for example)
3	PAN / DK / The Kampala Declaration
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

G. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested?	
Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

### BU 03 Outcome Harvested

1. General Information

Harvester name	Aline NDUWARUGIRA
Tel:	(0257) 79 57 22 29
Name of social actor	The Colline chief named Remegie
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du project	Every Voice Counts
Country	BURUNDI
Province	GITEGA
Year of the result	2018

A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
March 2018, we saw at Kibere Colline chief named Remegie after the plenary sessions of the October 2017 CPDC Community Scorecard. The Colline Chief is getting involved in the GSs to raise awareness about the fight against GBV and encourages them to elect and be elected in the 2020 elections as an opportunity to replace him. He also organized community work with women and girls members of the GBV Dialogue Solidarity Groups at the end of this work.

B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>23</sup>
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<sup>23</sup> Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold:

What makes it relevant is the sensitivity of the local authority in the organization of the dialogue framework and in the fight against GBV. But also, in understanding of the local authority that the woman may be able to be elected for coming colline chief.					
How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>24</sup>
The contributions of the project are:  - Organization of the community scorecard - Community awareness sessions - Monitoring and supervision of solidarity groups - Organization of reflection and exchange workshops
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>25</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of solidarity groups</li> <li>• Existence of Aes networks</li> <li>• The new law on GBV that has been made available to GS and the administrative at the grassroots level</li> <li>• he scorecard as an advocacy and awareness tool</li> </ul>
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)

*First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

<sup>24</sup> *Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.*

<sup>25</sup> *Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly*

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	
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Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
YES	X

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	Yes, CARE and its partners advocated and contributed to the implementation of the new GBV Act and the Decentralization Act.

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Testimony of Nyawenda Joselyne Mutwa on the change of behavior of a Colline chief.
2	Photo of hill chief with GS members during sensitization sessions
3	Quarterly report April - June 2018 activity
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

H. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organization	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	

Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 04 Outcome Harvested

### 1. General Information

Harvester name	AKIMANA Reine
Tel:	69282550
Name of social actor	Les femmes et filles membres des VSLAs
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du project	EVC Every Voice Counts
Country	BURUNDI
Province	MUYINGA
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
In Muyinga Province, Giteranyi Commune, Mugano District, Mika Collines, VSLA Women members have been advocating for a female VSLA member named MANIRAKIZA who was abandoned by her husband in favor of another lady. To force the woman to leave the house, the husband had destroyed the house by removing the tiles from the roof after having beaten it seriously. When the VSLA women became aware of this incident, they went to the colline leader to plead that the woman stays in her house and the latter wanted to resolve this conflict amicably, these women went to the OPJ, which forced the husband to pay an almond, ensure the medical care of the woman and rehabilitate the house

#### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>26</sup>
This change is important because it responds to outcome 1 of the project:

<sup>26</sup> Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.

In Burundian society, it was not customary to see such a reaction of women to concubine; they remained indifferent to such situations and it is very common in this locality of Giteranyi, common border of Tanzania and Rwanda. The result is thus released: Women and girls are empowered to actively influence decisions that affect their lives.

How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>X</b>
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### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>27</sup>

- ✓ For the partner COCAFEM, a capacity building on the CPF, right of the woman (at the communal level, 2 representatives per Colline, thus 20 people per Collines and these made restitutions with the thirds on their respective Collines
- ✓ MIPAREC made sensitizations on the rights of the woman, the fight against the GBV, ... (In general population and in particular the women and girls members of the VSLAs, the CSOs (CP, network of plea, abatangamuco, the heads Collines), women's forum, abashingantahe, religious leaders also contributed in this awareness

In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?<sup>28</sup>

The existence of the specific law on GBV, (there is a passage in this law that a decision maker who will override the measure of the rapist will be punished by the same law provided )

How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>X</b>
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Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	x

ONLY IF YES,

<sup>27</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>28</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	Workshops where we invited the women's forums, the religious leaders (human rights) and COCAFEM strengthened these last human rights, in collateral sensitizations on the fight against GBVs at the Colline level, in which they participate

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Testimony of a woman member of VSLA especially a Framing Agent (Germaine SINDIKUBWABO)
2	
3	
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

**5. Confidentiality - data security**

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## 6. General Information

Harvester name	DUKUNDANE Béatrice
Tel:	69280717
Name of social actor	Batwa Community
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du projet:	Every voice counts(EVC)
Country	Burundi
Province	Kirundo
Year of the result	2018

### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:

From the year 2017, a group of Batwa minority began to join the GS in the Nyagatovu Colline of Vumbi commune in Kirundo province. The people of this minority who joined in the first place are MINANI Virginie and KARENZO Vestine.

Initially there was a lot of GS. As this category always tends to deviate from the others, the leaders of the GS went to sensitize them to join the VSLA. Resistance has always reigned in this community to the point where the AEs have almost given up. Following the many sensitizations and visits made jointly by the staff of MIPAREC and the AEs in this hill, here are the first ladies Batwa have agreed to join. At first they were badly seen by their husbands as well as by their community. This was because this community did not understand that it was possible for Batwa to be accepted as members of purely Hutu and Tutsi associations. As time progressed, their husbands understood and it is the latter who currently pay their weekly dues. Now the entire Batwa community of this hill is aware that cohabitation is possible and begins to adhere in large numbers. As the Gs are used to helping one another, including plowing fields, social assistance, etc., the batwa will cultivate in the fields of other GS members and vice versa. For example, the Batwa said: "Ntamutwa yokubakana n'umuntu". That is to say, no one can marry a man just as if a mutwa is not a man like the others. Following this membership in the GS, mixed marriages are currently observed and their living conditions have totally changed. They participate in different meetings and express themselves freely?

### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant<sup>29</sup>

*29 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

This change is relevant in the sense that, first, it falls within the overall objective of the project "inclusive governance in the inclusion of excluded vulnerable minority groups". Then, a space of dialogue between the excluded groups and the rest of the community is established and it is also among the priorities of the project. And finally empowerment of the vulnerable has been established					
How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>X</b>

### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>30</sup>					
Through the project,					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ CARE and MIPAREC via the EVC project provided training on inclusive governance for women VSLA members (1);</li> <li>✓ MIPAREC conducted two workshops on financial services; one at the communal level and one at the provincial level for women VSLA members;</li> <li>✓ MIPAREC conducted training on the standard Nawe Nuze approach for GS presidents;</li> <li>✓ And finally, the multiple routine outreach sessions directed at these target groups.</li> </ul>					
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>31</sup>					
The important factors that contributed to this result are:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Good collaboration with the administration;</li> <li>✓ receptivity of the beneficiary population (VSLA women members);</li> <li>✓ Previous CARE projects that had weaned;</li> <li>✓ The favorable political and security environment.</li> </ul>					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>X</b>

<sup>30</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>31</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
YES	X

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ VSLA capacity building.</li> <li>✓ Strengthening on inclusive governance</li> </ul>

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Narrative and Financial reports
2	Photos of women in meeting
3	Awareness photos
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

I. Confidentiality - data security

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After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 07 Outcome Harvested

### 1. General Information

Harvester name	IRANKUNDA Confidence
Tel:	61385679
Name of social actor	6 VSLA (Female Solidarity group (SG) members) of Rupfunda Colline: -Twitezimbere Bakenyezi, Twungubumwe, Twiyungunganye, Kanguka, Dufashanye, Kazozakeza
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du projet:	Every voice counts(EVC)
Country	Burundi
Province	Kirundo
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:

July 31<sup>th</sup>, 2018, about 120 women and girls members of 6 VSLAs from Rupfunda Colline in Kirundo commune, Kirundo province gathered at Nyange Bushaza stadium to exchange ideas about their problems in order to gather the priorities they are going to submit to colloquial meetings preparing future PCDCs. This in the perspective of facing what will present the men of this collines.

#### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant<sup>32</sup>

Prior to the start of the EVC project, women were not interested in participating in the PCDC development process. The strangest thing is to get organized because they did not even have that spirit to get together around a specific subject like this one. In other words, within the VSLA, it begins to appear women who behave as leaders by organizing others around specific themes for the development of future PCDCs. What we used to observe is that almost the majority of women were involved in domestic affairs and were indifferent to community development issues. This time, they are starting to worry about PCDC development issues.

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*32 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

Before when they were asked what they know about this document, they replied that they did not know anything about the preparation or these documents themselves. They said they saw the projects happen in their locality without knowing where it came from.

This change is relevant in the sense that, first of all, it falls within the overall objective of the project "Effective participation of women in decision-making bodies, in other words, inclusive and effective governance. We have created a space for dialogue which is also the priority of the project. And finally a predominant role of women in the development of PCDCs is our goal. Finally, this change is in line with the theory of change which states that "Women and girls groups are actively taking initiatives to influence PCDC process.

How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	
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### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>33</sup>

- ✓ CARE and MIPAREC through the EVC project, provided a province-level training (Kirundo) on inclusive governance for 10 vulnerable VSLA women and girls. The training was facilitated by THALG and the participants were chosen at the rate of 10 VSLA women and girls per commune.
- ✓ MIPAREC also conducted a Community Score Card session on the evaluation of women's participation in the process of developing and implementing PCDCS (1). 12 women and girls and 15 administrative authorities (Collines, zonal, communal) participated in these sessions that were conducted in the project communes
- ✓ MIPAREC conducted two brainstorming workshops, one at the communal level and one at the provincial level aimed at bringing together and sensitizing the PCDCs and VSLA members to take into consideration the needs and interests of women and girls raised at CSCs.
- ✓ MIPAREC conducted as a routine activity sensitization sessions for women and girls members of GS to encourage them to participate in the entire process of developing 3rd generation PCDCs;
- ✓ And finally, MIPAREC organized a large-scale community awareness campaign with the support of Abatangamuco

In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>34</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

The important factors that contributed to this result are:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Good collaboration with the administration;</li> <li>✓ receptivity of the beneficiary population (women and girls members of VSLA);</li> <li>✓ Previous CARE projects that had weaned;</li> <li>✓ The favorable political and security environment.</li> </ul>					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>x</b>

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	X

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	VSLA capacity building through other CARE projects such as GEWEP and POWER AFRICA.

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Narrative and financial reports
2	Photos of women in meeting
3	Awareness photos
4	
5	
Etc.	

**Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.**

1. Confidentiality - data security
- 

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	

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Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 08 Outcome Harvested

### 7. General Information

Harvester name	NIBARUTA Emmanuel
Tel:	79661085
Name of social actor	Women members of OSCs
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du project	Every Voice Counts
Country	BURUNDI
Province	MUYINGA ,commune muyinga Town
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
A women's and girls' rights-sensitive movement is beginning to emerge and is taking up defense initiatives and advocacy for other vulnerable women and girls. Indeed, a movement of more than 100 women members and non-members of CSOs (VSLA, Women's Forum, Advocacy Networks, Peace Clubs, ABATANGAMUCO, CDFC, ....) Have made a march peaceful demonstration to protest against the illegal release of Mr AFIZI Hasham accused by the court of having committed a lot of rape of student girls in Muyinga province, Muyinga commune, in the city center (in the provincial capital), on 20/11/2017. These women carried placards on which one could read the following messages: "We say no to the murders of young girls after having raped them", "show us where AFIZI , the rapist"

#### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>35</sup>
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*Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

<p>This change is relevant because Mr AFIZI was recognized in the locality as a rapist, his well-known address. This period, there were murders of young girls after raping them. After this march demonstration until today, there are no cases of murders of girls. Also relevant because it meets the Results two of the EVC initiative</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations, including networks of women and girls, effectively influence policies and practices of excluded groups and hold public authorities and other decision-makers accountable by influencing policy makers.</p>					
<p>How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)</p>					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

### C. Contribution

<p>What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>36</sup></p>					
<p>A capacity building of CSO members on inclusive governance (women's participation in the fight against GBV), human rights, sensitization of women and girls on GBV law, human rights in general and in particular women's rights, lobbying and advocacy for marginalized groups.</p>					
<p>In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?<sup>37</sup> :</p> <p>The existence of coalitions of women's and children's rights associations and laws protecting marginalized groups</p>					
<p>How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)</p>					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
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<sup>36</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>37</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Yes	X
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ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	-Coalitions (CDFC, Women's Forum, and other NGOs, COCAFEM, APDH ...)

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

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J. Confidentiality - data security

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After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested?	
Put an X in the right column	
Staff	X
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	

**BU 09. Outcome Harvested**

## 1. General Information

Nom de collecteur	Jeanne BITSURE
Tel:	+257 75 232 938/71 009 244
Nom de l'acteur social	Communal Administrators
Nom de l'organisation	COCAFEM/GL
Nom du projet	Every Voice counts/EVC
Pays	BURUNDI
Province	Muyinga, Gitega et Kirundo
Année du résultat	2018

### A. Description of the result

<p>Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:</p> <p>In 2018, during the process to put in place the Communal technical Team in charge of the Community Development Communal Plans (CDCP Third Generation) process, the Communal Administrators integrated the representatives of the women (CDFC, the National Women's Forum), young people. This follow a letter of recommendation from the former Minister of Decentralization and Local Development, Mrs. KAGAYO Jeanne sent to all communal Administrators of Burundi.</p> <p>Since 2017, COCAFEM / GL has organized lobbying and advocacy activities in which the Ministry with the community Development Communal Plan and Local Development in its attributions is associated every time. These are mainly workshops: sharing the results of the analysis on women's participation in local political governance and its protection against SGBV (from 02/11/2017 and that of planning the Advocacy Roadmap) for women's political participation as well as its protection against SGBV (05-06 / 11/2017) In addition, COCFEM / GL conducted an individual lobbying and advocacy meeting with the Minister of Decentralization and of Local Development in April 2018.</p> <p>On July 27, 2018, the Advocacy team of COCAFEM / GL carried out a contact and advocacy visit to the New Minister of Decentralization and Institutional Reform. It was a follow-up because there have been a change The minister reaffirmed his strong commitment to support the prospect of promoting gender equality and it is in this context that he gave the injunction to theirs directors to take into account of social protection in the ongoing CDCP process, he explained to the COCAFEM / GL's delegation.</p>
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### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>38</sup>

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*38 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

The inclusion of Women and Youth Representatives is consistent with the ultimate goal of the Every Voice Counts project. It is one of the achievement about including vulnerable women and girls in inclusive local governance because their real needs and priorities will be taken into account

The CDFCs, these decentralized structures of the Ministry of Gender, open for the promotion of gender equality and women's rights, including. As for the Women's Forum, its primary mission is to advance the rights of women and girls. If the two structures are part of the Communal Planning Team of the PCDCs, it is the representation of the woman in terms of numbers but also of participation, which increases. It can be reassured that the priorities and real needs of women and girls will be taken into account in future PCDCs.

How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)

<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>high</b>	<b>X</b>
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### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>39</sup>

The EVC Project has contributed in achieving this result on two levels:

1. By doing an analysis of women's participation in local political governance through a research titled "analysis on women's political participation in political governance and its protection against SGBV";
2. By sharing this result of this analysis / study with the decision-makers (at a dinner in an advocacy dialogue with influential decision-makers, organized on 13/12/2018 and also at individual meetings with the Minister of Gender and the one in charge of decentralization and local development).

The study served as evidence / evidence of the underrepresentation of women in local political governance, prompting different decision-makers to act at different levels to enhance women's participation in local political governance through their inclusion.

In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>40</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Conducting an "analysis of women's political participation in political governance and its protection against SGBV"

- One on One meetings with ministers in charge of Gender and Decentralization and Local Development to ask their support for COCAFEM / GL's advocacy for the inclusion of women and girls in local political governance and their protection against VSBG;
- Ongoing development of the current PCDC Generation III process as an opportunity to enhance the participation of women and girls in local governance.
- The political will to achieve gender equality.

How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)

Low		Medium		High	X
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Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	X

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	The Minister in charge of Gender and the President of the National Women's Forum must have influenced this result following the advocacy actions of COCAFEM / GL.

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	"Analysis of women's political participation in political governance and its protection against SGBV".
2	Letter from the Minister in charge of Decentralization and Local Development to the Communal Administrators to include the representatives of the CDFC and the Women's Forum and the Youth Forum in the Communal Planning Teams of the PCDCs.

## 2. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 10. Outcome Harvested

### 1. General Information

Nom de collecteur	Bitsure Jeanne
Tel:	75 232 938
Nom de l'acteur social	Ministère de la Décentralisation et de la Réforme Institutionnelle
Nom de l'organisation	COCAFEM- GL
Nom du projet	Every Voice Counts
Pays	Burundi
Province	National
Année du résultat	2018

### C. A.Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
Advocacy was made to the Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform to support COCAFEM-GL's advocacy on women's representation at 30% in decision-making bodies and in the process of development and implementation. implementation of PCDCs:
A letter from the Minister of Recommendation to the Administrator for gender and social protection in the PCDC process was sent.
Advocacy was made to the Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform to support COCAFEM-GL's advocacy on women's representation at 30% in decision-making bodies and in the process of development and implementation. implementation of PCDCs:
A letter from the Minister of Recommendation to the Administrator for gender and social protection in the PCDC process was sent.
Advocacy was made to the Ministry of Decentralization and Institutional Reform to support COCAFEM-GL's advocacy on women's representation at 30% in decision-making bodies and in the process of development and implementation

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**B.Relevance**

What makes this result so relevant <sup>41</sup>					
This result responds to the result of having PCDCs that take into account the gender and specific needs of women and girls					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
Low		Medium		High	<b>X</b>

**D. Contribution**

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>42</sup>	
<p>2. <b>The COCAFEM-GL</b> made a meeting of lobbying and advocacy with the Secretary in charge of the Decentralization to ask him to watch the actual inclusion of the women and their priorities in the PCDC: to put the women in the committees of elaboration of the PCDC has all the levels of the process and watch the integration of the real needs for the women and over the girls in the PCDC - Care made meetings of lobbying and plea to the ministry in charge of the PCDC</p>	
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?	
<p>Research which show the state of play on women's participation in decision-making (Study on women's political participation and protection against SGBV)  Advocacy carried out by other actors including women's organizations AFRABU  ave the current situation(inventory of fixtures) on the participation of the women in the decision-making (Study on the political participation of the women and his(her,its) protection against the VSBG)  Existence of the legal frame(executive) promoting the participation of the woman: 30 % in the Constitution; electoral Code</p>	

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*41 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

*42 Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.*

How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
Low		Medium	X	high	

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	X

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	X
Yes, they received the following support:	

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Advocacy note of the COCAFEM / GL for the extension of the 30 % quota in the next electoral Code and in the process of elaboration and implementation of the PCDC Advocacy note for the support for the revision of the Law VSBG
2	Letter of the Secretary of the Decentralization of recommendation to the Municipal Administrators(Directors) for a consideration of the kind(genre) and the social welfare in the PCDC

**3.** 2. Confidentiality - data security

4.

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 11. Outcome Harvested

### 1. General Information

Harvester name	NIBARUTA Emmanuel
Tel:	79661085
Name of social actor	A albino girl ,15 year old is a VSLA member
Name of organization	MIPAREC
Nom du project	EVC
Country	BURUNDI
Province	MUYINGA ,commune muyinga
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
Since 2017. In Muyinga province, Muyinga commune, Cumba zone, Cumba Colline, a 15-year-old albino girl, 5 <sup>th</sup> year primary schooll, member of VSLA, Mariam KIGEME represented her VSLA to defend the inclusivity of discriminated girls, . Testifies that she is honest and feels non-discriminated at school and in her community. In her VSLA MFASHANGUFASHE, she enjoys the same rights as the others (Save and apply for a credit) At school, she plays with others, actively participates in other school activities like the others.

#### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>43</sup>						
This change is important because it responds to the result that speaks of the exclusivity of vulnerable women and girls and other marginalized (discriminated) groups: In Burundian society, albinos are taken as family misfortune, children sometimes hidden, who do not look like others,						
How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Low</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>Medium</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>High</b></td> <td><b>x</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>x</b>	

#### C. Contribution

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*43 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>44</sup>					
Cumba Collines community in general and VSLA women in particular benefited from the capacity building in inclusive governance (human rights especially women's rights) by MIPAREC, whose VSLA presidents participated and who , in turn made renditions to members of VSLAs sensitization on exclusivity on the hill (10)					
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>45</sup>					
The existence of the texts governing the rights of the child (DUDE), laws protecting marginalized groups					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>x</b>

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
YES	x

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	- Mariam is also invited in various workshops organized by COCAFEM especially in relation to human rights, fight against GBVs

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

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<sup>44</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>45</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

Describe the types of evidence here:

:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Etc.	

2. Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.
3. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## BU 12. Outcome Harvested

### 1. General Information

Harvester name	Jeanne Bitsure
Tel:	75232938/ 71 009244
Name of social actor	Couples in common and multiple unions of Bukirasazi
Name of organization	CARE et COCAFEM
Project Name	EVC
Country	BURUNDI

Province	Gitega
Year of the result	2018

#### A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:
<p>Following the sensitization on the VBG Law of which COCAFEM / GL contributed as of the adoption of the LAW on VBG (2016, 2017 and 2018) and to the campaign of regularization of the free unions and registration of the children in the civil status on decision of the President of the Republic (September 2017 to May 2018) as part of the implementation of the said Law, the population of Bukirasazi commune changed their behavior in relation to the practice of free and multiple unions and registration of children in Civil Status (gucikiza and Guharika).</p> <p>There has been a massive mobilization of local authorities and women of the SG to sensitize the population to break with these behaviors. Indeed, this community had committed itself since the adoption of the law in 2016, to a progressive regularization of free unions. So that at the time of the campaign of regularization of the free and multiple unions, one records only 250 couples whereas in other communes of this province, one had thousands of cases.</p> <p>In May at an "exchange workshop on the deficiencies of the GBV Act and the challenges related to its implementation" organized by COCAFEM / GL in this commune against the users of this Law (administration , Justice, Police and community leaders, participants testified that free and multiple unions were almost eradicated in this community (Collines chiefs present at the workshop testified that there were no cases of common-law unions in the community). Last 3 months and there are very few common-law people on their Collines)</p>

#### B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant <sup>46</sup>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The free and multiple union is one of the major causes of violence against women and girls. Its reduction contributes enormously to the reduction of the later.</li> <li>✓ SVGB contributes to women's empowerment and participation in political and community decision-making bodies.</li> <li>✓ Meets the goal in relation to the VBG Law</li> </ul>						
How do you assess the relevance of this result to the project objectives? (Put an X)						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"><b>Low</b></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"><b>Medium</b></td> <td style="width: 25%;"><b>x</b></td> <td style="width: 25%;"><b>High</b></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>		

*46 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

### C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically? <sup>47</sup>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ COCAFEM / GL conducted information and awareness campaigns on the law as part of 16 days of activism in 2016 and 2017.</li> <li>✓ COCAFEM organized a sensitization session on the law of VSLA members with ABATANGAMUCO,</li> <li>✓ Media awareness and advocacy campaign for the effective implementation of the law,</li> <li>✓ Production and display in the municipalities of banners containing provisions of the law,</li> </ul>					
In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result? <sup>48</sup>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The involvement of the President of the Republic by this measure of implementation of this law (political will).</li> <li>• The adoption of the VBG Law</li> <li>• The commitment of the municipal administrator</li> <li>• The mobilization of the authorities for this campaign,</li> <li>• Advocacy of CSOs</li> </ul>					
How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)					
<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>High</b>	

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	
Yes	x

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	VSLA Women, Local Authority, Community Leaders Information and awareness on the law

<sup>47</sup> Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.

<sup>48</sup> Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly

#### D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	Activity Report for May 2018
2	<a href="https://www.bfmtv.com/international/au-burundi-le-mariage-devient-obligatoire-pour-tous-1182473.html">https://www.bfmtv.com/international/au-burundi-le-mariage-devient-obligatoire-pour-tous-1182473.html</a>
3	
4	
5	
Etc.	

Upload the evidence into the Google folder, where your result statements are saved. If possible, email them to the Outcome Focal Point in your project.

#### 2. Confidentiality - data security

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After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

## **BU 12. Outcome Harvested**

### **1. General Information**

Nom de collecteur	Jeanne Bitsure
Tel:	75232938/ 71 009244
Nom de l'acteur social	Couples en unions libres et multiples de Bukirasazi
Nom de l'organisation	COCAFEM/GL
Nom du projet	Every Voice counts/EVC
Pays	BURUNDI
Province	Gitega

Année du résultat	2018
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A. Description of the result

Please provide more details on the change that has occurred, who has changed, what? when and where:

Further to the raising awarenesses (sensitizations) on the Law VBG of which the COCAFEM / GL contributed from the adoption of the LAW on VBG (on 2016, 2017 and 2018) and to the campaign (countryside) of regularization of the free loves and enregistrement of the children to the Registry office (Civil status) on decision of the President of the Republic (in September, 2017 in May, 2018) within the framework of the implementation of the aforementioned Law, the population of the municipality Bukirasazi changed behavior with regard to (compared with) the practice of free and multiple loves and recording of the children to the Registry office (Civil status) (gucikiza and Guharika). The population to break with this behavior. Indeed, this community had made a commitment from the adoption of the law in 2016, has a progressive regularization of the free loves

B. Relevance

What makes this result so relevant<sup>49</sup>

The common-law and multiple union is among the big causes of the violence against women and girls. His reduction contributes enormously to the reduction of the latter.

- The VSGB contribute to the empowerment of the woman and to her participation in the community and political authorities of decision-making.

Answers the objective in touch with the Law VBG

How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)

Low		Medium	x	high	
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C. Contribution

What was the contribution of your project specifically?<sup>50</sup>

*49 Briefly explain why the result is important. The challenge is twofold: First, the result should be contextualized so that a reader who does not have local expertise and country can appreciate why this result is significant. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the goals of your project should be as clear as possible.*

*50 Describe in more detail which activities of your project contributed to this outcome. This contribution can be direct or indirect, small or large, planned or*

<p>The COCAFEM / GL led campaigns of information and raising awareness (sensitization) about the law within the framework of 16 days of activism in 2016 and in 2017.  COCAFEM organized a session of raising awareness(sensitization) on the law of the members of the VSLAs with ABATANGAMUCO,  Media campaign of raising awareness(sensitization) and plea for the effective application of the law,  Production and display(posting) in the municipalities of banners containing statutory provisions,</p>					
<p>In general, what are the most important factors that contributed to this result?<sup>51</sup></p>					
<p>The involvement of the President of the Republic by this measure of implementation of this law (political will).  * The adoption of the VBG Law  * The commitment of the municipal administrator  * The mobilization of the authorities for this campaign,  Advocacy of CSOs</p>					
<p>How do you rate your contribution of this result to the contribution of other actors / factors? (Put an X)</p>					
Low		Medium	X	High	

Has a third party contributed to the achievement of this result?

Non	X
Yes	

ONLY IF YES,

Has a third party received capacity building support from the Strategic Partnership prior to the outcome, to enable them to contribute (more / better) to this outcome?

Non	
Yes, they received the following support:	

D. Proof:

Please download all the evidence that can be used to verify the statement of results (both the result and the proof of your contribution)

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*not. Describe what was done, by whom, when and where as precisely as possible. In the event that third parties have contributed to the achievement of this result, please include their name and role.*

<sup>51</sup> *Here, write down the most important influences that led to this change. These can be changes in context, changes in other actors involved and project actions. Here, describe your own actions only very briefly*

Describe the types of evidence here:

1	
2	

## 2. Confidentiality - data security

After the approval, who should have access to the registry of this issue harvested? Put an X in the right column	
Staff	
Staff of my organisation	
Staff from other organizations participating in this project in my country.	
Staff from organizations participating in this project in other countries.	
All CARE staff	
Everyone (completely public)	X

### • Consultant Team

Names	Role	Adress
NKURUNZIZA Désiré	Main Consultant/ Team leader	desideranziza@gmail.com
KWIZERA Eloi Edouard	Socio economist consultant	izereloiedouard@gmail.com

- List of key informants met during the mid term review

no	Nom et Prénom	Commune	Fonction
1	BIGIRIMANA Anastase	BUKIRASAZI	Président du Tribunal de résidence
2	NDUWAYO PASCAL	BUKIRASAZI	CTAS
3	HABONARUGIRA SOUAVIS	BUKIRASAZI	CDFC
4	HABONIMANA Suavis	BUKIRASAZI	Forum des femmes
5	BAMPORIKI EMMANUEL	Bukirasazi	CP Bukirasazi
6	NDAYISHIMIYE Stella	Gitega	Présidente du Tribunal de résidence
7.	NTAWUKIRISHIGA ERNEST	Gitega	CTAS
8	NIYAKIRE ANNOCIATE	Gitega	CDFC
9	BIGIRIMANA MONFORT	Gitega	CP Gitega

10	NDUARUGIRA Aline	Gitega	MIPAREC
11	HARERIMANA PATRICIE	Vumbi	Forum des femmes
12	KABURABUTARE DEO	Vumbi	CDFC
13	NSABIYABANDI JOSEPH	Vumbi	CTDS
14	MUSHENGEZI VENANT	GITERANYI	CTAS
15	BAMBONEYEHO ALAIN	Giteranyi	Président du Tribunal de residence
16	KAYUMBA LAURENT	Giteranyi	CTD
17	AKIMANA Reine	Muyinga	EVC Field officer/COCAFEM – GL
18	MINANI LAMBERT	Muyinga	CTAS
19	NININHAZWE YVETTE	Muyinga	CDFC
20	NDEREYE SEVERIEN	Muyinga	Président du tribunal
21	Jimmy MATEGEKO	Bujumbura	CARE Staff
22	Alida KANEZA	Bujumbura	CARE Staff
23	Eric NIYONGABO	Bujumbura	CARE Staff
24	Louise NZOSABA	BUJUMBURA	CARE Staff
25	Emmanuel	Muyinga	Staff EVC / MIPAREC
26		GITERANYI	Secrétaire communal / Giteranyi
27		GITERANYI	Président CCDC Giteranyi

#### FGDs with women and Girls

Provinces	Communes	Number of Women	Number of Girls	Total
Gitega	Gitega	15	6	21
	Bukirasazi	14	6	20
Muyinga	Muyinga	16	7	23
	Giteranyi	15	7	22
Kirundo	Vumbi	17	7	24
<b>Total</b>		77	33	110

#### FGDs with Community leader and local authorities

Provinces	Communes	Number of Men	Number of women	Total
Gitega	Gitega	6	3	9
	Bukirasazi	5	6	11
Muyinga	Muyinga	6	4	10
	Giteranyi	6	5	11
Kirundo	Vumbi	7	4	11
<b>Total</b>		30	22	52

Documents consulted

#### 1. BASELINE REPORT BURUNDI, 20 April 2017, Commissioned by:

### Care International in Somalia

2. BURUNDI EVC MEL Plan , June 20<sup>th</sup> 2018
3. EVC, Burundi Project Document
4. EVC, Burundi , Theory of change, Updated 2017
5. EVC Programme, annual Report (Perio1/1untill 31/12/2016)
6. EVC, Methodology guidance for the Midterm Review
7. EVC Programme, annual Report (Perio1/1 untill 31/12/2017)
8. EVC Programme, Country Report (Perio1/1 untill 31/03/2018)