



September 2018

Every Voice Counts

Midterm Review



Report prepared by:



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Photos on cover page feature members of youth-led civil society organizations participating in capacity building training as part of the EVC program, courtesy of CARE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations	4
1. Executive Summary	5
2. Introduction	9
3. Methodology	10
4. Limitations	12
5. Local Context	13
5.1 Southwest State	13
5.1.1 Afgoye	13
5.1.2 Baidoa	14
5.2 Puntland	14
5.2.1 Galkacyo	14
5.2.2 Garowe	14
6. MAIN FINDINGS	16
<u>6.1 Domain 1: Women and Youth</u>	16
6.1.1 EVC Contribution	16
6.1.2 Results – Youth Perceptions	18
6.1.3 Results – Program	21
<u>6.2 Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations</u>	23
6.2.1 EVC Contribution	23
6.2.2 Results – CSO Advocacy Efforts	25
6.2.3 Results – Policy	27
<u>6.3 Domain 3: Responsive Public Authorities and Other Power Holders</u>	31
EVC Contribution	31
6.3.1 Results – Outcomes	32
6.3.2 Results – Perspectives	32
<u>6.4 Domain 4: Effective Spaces for Dialogue and Negotiation</u>	34
7. LESSONS LEARNED	35
8. CONCLUSION	36
8.1 Program-Related Recommendations	36
8.1.1 Site-level Recommendations	36
8.1.2 State-level Recommendations	37
8.1.3 Country-level Recommendations	38
8.2 Research-Related Recommendations	38
9. ANNEXES	39
9.1 Unforeseen Outcomes	39
9.1.1 Dahir Khalid Said	39
9.1.2 Mohamed Mohayadin Osman	39
9.2 Outcome Harvesting Reflections	40
9.3 Data Collection Tools	41
9.3.1 Focus Group Discussion Tool	41
9.3.2 Key Informant Interview Tool	47
9.3.3 Quantitative Questionnaire Tool	63

ABBREVIATIONS

ACAT	Advocacy Capacity Assessment Training
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EVC	Every Voice Counts
LOYAL	Lower Shabelle Youth Association League
MP	Members of Parliament
PDRC	Puntland Development Research Centre
P-FIM	People First Impact Method
PUNSAA	Puntland Non-State Actors Association
PYAN	Puntland Youth Association Network
SAP	Strategic Advocacy Workshop
SWS	South West State
WAWA	We Are Women Activists
WARDO	Wadajir Rural Development Organization
Y-PEER	Puntland Youth Peer Education Network

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, Forcier's research showed CARE to have maintained a healthy program implementation during the first half of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) program, resulting in gains within the domains of the EVC program's theory of change. More specifically, CARE's programmatic efforts between 2016-2018 focused entirely on Domains 1-3 relating to the empowerment of women and youth, capable civil society organizations (CSOs), and responsive public authorities and power holders. Nevertheless, the intertwined nature of the four domains of change allowed for results to organically occur within the fourth domain, which aims to establish effective spaces for dialogue and negotiations, as well.

In terms of women and youth, Forcier observed various mobilization, capacity-building, and networking efforts on behalf of CARE, MUDAN, and WARDI to empower excluded groups in participating in the political decision-making process. During the first year of the EVC program, MUDAN and WARDI organized a number of dialogue sessions to foster unity among youth and to increase the awareness and capacity of women and youth to participate in decision-making in preparation for subsequent consultations with public authorities and power holders. Notable examples include discussion forums organized by MUDAN and WARDI during the 3rd quarter of 2016 in Garowe and Baidoa. The former event attracted 55 clan elders from Puntland as well as a coordinator from the United Nations Political Office and allowed youth to clearly voice their collective concerns. The latter brought together 45 high level clan elders, the Vice President, the regional Governor, the Speaker of Parliament, and the Minister of Youth and Sports. The forums represented the first event in Baidoa where youth and various high-level government officials convened to discuss youth involvement in politics. Throughout these events, CARE served as a technical advisor.

Quantitative data gathered for this study demonstrates the successes within this domain. Over 80% of youth respondents felt they were better able to make their voices heard if they disagreed with the action of an authority and three-fourths of respondents indicated they had been able to participate in political decision-making because they were a member of a youth organization. Compared to baseline values, this marks a considerable improvement to the perceptions of youth and women of their rights and responsibilities within their respective communities. During the baseline, 73% of youth and women reported a lack of awareness of their rights and responsibilities in quantitative interviews and reinforced this notion in qualitative interviews, citing a lack of civic education or awareness campaigns and an underwhelming feeling with regard to the role of CSOs and public authorities in addressing their concerns.

As for the impact of the EVC program on civil society organizations, Forcier's research found that the program undertook robust efforts to unify organizations focusing on excluded groups, to increase membership in both individual organizations and organizational umbrellas, to professionalize the internal processes of CSOs, and to develop organizations' ability to perform strategic advocacy towards public authorities and power holders. This is particularly apparent in CARE's work with the Puntland Youth Association Network (PYAN) where Forcier noticed considerable mobilizations efforts to add members to the organizations and organizations to the network and extensive efforts to link CARE's implementing partner, MUDAN, with PYAN on work related to excluded groups in Puntland. One of the key advocacy wins within this domain that highlights the collective efforts of CARE and implementing partners includes the revisions to the 2011 Puntland Youth Policy. On December 14-15th, 2016, MUDAN held a meeting to review the youth policy with the Director General of the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports, the Deputy Chairman of the Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA), and the Deputy Minister of Women Development and Family Affairs. Through this series of meetings and the overall advocacy efforts by

MUDAN, the following amendments to the Puntland Youth Policy were added and are currently in line for approval:

- ❖ **Gender mainstreaming;**
- ❖ **A youth parliament;**
- ❖ **An implementation plan detailing key tasks and duty-bearers;**
- ❖ **A youth development fund.**

Lastly, CARE's work to ensure responsive public authorities and power holders included numerous meetings with key public authorities as well as clan elders. These meetings, particularly during the onset of the program, allowed CARE to introduce the EVC program's objectives, planned activities, and expected results. These meetings also gave CARE and public authorities the opportunity to provide input on the program and work collaboratively to outline the role of government within the program. In addition, the meetings increased the legitimacy of CARE and associated implementing partners and paved a path for future advocacy efforts geared towards public authorities. Notable key public authorities in these initial meetings include SWS President, Sharif Hassan; Minister of Youth and Sports of SWS, Abdullah Abdi Omar; and the Minister of Constitution and Reconciliation of SWS.

Indicators of success within the third domain include both policy changes, which occurred due to advocacy efforts of the EVC program, and improved perceptions of youth between the baseline and midterm review. In Baidoa, clan elders agreed to nominate youth and women to join the SWS Parliament as Members of Parliament (MPs). In total, 18 youths joined SWS Parliament (8 female, 10 male). A total of 16 females joined, representing 23% of all the elected members comprising both the lower and upper house of Parliament. Leading up to this outcome, WARDI in collaboration with CARE Somalia held two forums with clan elders to discuss the importance of youth participation in the electorate. Afterwards, additional lobbying of individual clan elders occurred in order to gain consensus for this policy change.

The increased responsiveness of power holders is also reflected among the perceptions of youth and women. During the baseline, 63% of respondents in the youth survey indicated limited space for young men to engage with traditional leaders. However, during the midterm review 72.3% of interviewed youth indicated that public authorities were more open to listening to them than they were two years ago, suggesting an overall improvement in youth perceptions of the responsiveness of public authorities. Findings disaggregated by gender remained similar.

Despite noticing considerable successes of the EVC program, Forcier also observed some areas for potential improvement to the program, which are detailed in the following recommendations:

Program-Related Recommendations¹

Site-level Recommendations

Afgoye

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should focus program efforts on trust-building between local and state authorities present in Afgoye and the surrounding community, particularly with youth and women;

¹ Recommendations are sourced from amalgamated findings from comparisons to the baseline evaluation, qualitative and quantitative findings from the midterm review, as well as feedback from CARE Netherlands, CARE Somalia, MUDAN, and WARDI during the linking and learning event.

- ❖ **CARE Netherlands** should examine case studies from EVC programs in other countries operating in fragile settlements to gain best practices in increasing the accountability of Afgoye local authorities, especially related to security incidents;
- ❖ **WARDI** should emphasize the improvement of government service provision within Afgoye in strategic advocacy targeting clan elders and public authorities in efforts to prevent community reliance on extremist groups.

Galkacyo

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should mandate a larger provision of trainings for relevant stakeholders and advocacy initiatives in Galkacyo in response to this evaluation's finding of MUDAN's lack of programmatic efforts and limited results in this district;
- ❖ **MUDAN** should leverage the surplus of motivation among excluded groups observed by Forcier during this evaluation to further link youth and women to public authorities and power holders for advocacy opportunities.

Baidoa

- ❖ **WARDI** should adjust the program focus in Baidoa to accommodate youth and women MPs in SWS Parliament, ensuring adequate capability and willingness to source key needs from their constituents and bring them into the forefront of decision-making.

Garowe

- ❖ **MUDAN** should leverage their healthy relationship with the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports and the recent election of Ahmed Said Musa (Bare), Mayor of Garowe, to lobby for youth representation in Puntland Parliament, citing the 2016 youth inclusion in the Electoral College as support.

State-level Recommendations

South West State

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should devise additional security considerations to the program design in SWS to address the security-related impediments in Afgoye and the delicate reconciliation process occurring in Galkacyo;
- ❖ **WARDI** should build a formal narrative to include in future advocacy efforts in Afgoye, detailing the positive impact of the EVC program in Baidoa in terms of the benefits awarded to various stakeholders, particularly public authorities and clan elders;
- ❖ **The Hague Academy for Local Governance** should invite select Members of Parliament who represent excluded groups as well as non-youth incumbents to a study visit, which would increase the capacity of participants, boost their legitimacy, and foster cooperation between youth and non-youth parliamentary members.

Puntland

- ❖ Considering the number of youth and women in government positions, **The Hague Academy for Local Governance** should invite select Puntland District Electoral College members who represent excluded groups as well as non-youth incumbents to a study visit, which would increase the capacity of participants, boost their legitimacy, and foster cooperation between youth and non-youth Electoral College members.
- ❖ **MUDAN** should build a formal narrative to include in future advocacy efforts in Garowe, detailing the positive impact of the EVC program in Garowe in terms of the benefits awarded to various stakeholders, particularly public authorities and clan elders.

Country-level Recommendations

- ❖ As the EVC program moves toward more efforts within Domain 4: Creation of effective spaces for dialogue and negotiations, **CARE Somalia** should ensure sustained efforts within Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations, as this evaluation showcases how strides taken within this domain are associated with gains within the other three domains;
- ❖ **CARE Netherlands** should propose capacity-building opportunities targeted towards public authorities and clan elders to increase public authorities' and power holders' ability to practice inclusive governance. These trainings should be reviewed and finalized by **CARE Somalia** for suitability to the attitudes and cultural customs of the trainings' intended audience;
- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should place a larger emphasis on gaining media attention during key advocacy events, focusing heavily on outreach on television networks and radio shows;
- ❖ **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands** should reflect the prolonged nature of advocacy-based outcomes in the cost-benefit analysis that subsequently determines funding allocations relevant to both the EVC global and country program.

Research-Related Recommendations

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should implement more frequent monitoring throughout each program year, using updated security contexts and participant feedback to continually refine program implementation at the district level;
- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should produce a standardized reporting template for quarterly reports and individual EVC program event write-ups for implementing partners. The template should indicate clear time and dates of events, a summary statement of the event, participant lists, photos, and how the event links to the program's overall theory of change. While information within quarterly reports should overlap with EVC program event write-ups, the latter should be separate from quarterly reports, provide further detail, and be informed by monitoring occurring directly after an event.
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should allot more time for fieldwork to ensure researchers are able to adequately interview each respondent within the sample and sample new respondents as needed;
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should allow the consultant to assume control over sampling to prevent any potential sampling bias;
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should utilize focus group discussion to triangulate more appropriate respondents for the key informant interviews, who have had full involvement in the activities relevant to the evaluation.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Every Voice Counts program aims to contribute to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings. The program emphasizes achieving stability and sustainable development in fragile settings by empowering excluded groups to participate in government processes at the local, district, and national level. Simultaneously, the EVC program focuses on inclusive governance processes, particularly how governance processes can provide space to overcome the systematic exclusion of disadvantaged groups, such as women and youth, who want to participate in decision-making. By aiming for inclusiveness, the EVC program strives for effective governance where institutions and policies are accessible, accountable, and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal access to public services such as justice, health, and education. The theory of change for the EVC program includes four “Domains of Change,” required to reach the long-term objective of contributing to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings.

- ❖ **Domain 1: Women and Youth**
- ❖ **Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations**
- ❖ **Domain 3: Responsive Public Authorities and Other Power Holders**
- ❖ **Domain 4: Effective Spaces for Dialogue and Negotiation**

At the country-level, implementation of the EVC program involves strategic advocacy to public authorities and power holders, capacity building of excluded groups and the civil society organizations that serve them, and mobilization of relevant stakeholders to implement changes conducive to inclusive governance. Above all, CARE serves as a technical advisor in heightening the organizational capabilities of its implementing partners, both first and second-tier civil society organizations. First-tier organizations, WARDI and MUDAN, worked directly with CARE during the EVC program in terms of program planning and community-level coordination. Second-tier organizations supported the EVC program by means of WARDI and CARE through advocacy efforts but classified more as the target audience of the EVC program within Domain 2. In terms of specific programmatic aims, the EVC program in Somalia advocates for the approval and implementation of the Youth Policy in Puntland and South West State and aims to increase youth participation during the 2020 General Election.

In August 2018, CARE tasked Forcier with performing data collection and analysis as part of the midterm review of the EVC Program. Objectives for the evaluation include verifying and substantiating existing program outcomes harvested through CARE write-shops, harvesting additional outcomes from qualitative interviews, and assessing the overall impact of the EVC program in Somalia

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the midterm review involved the use of mixed methods, sourcing information from both quantitative surveys as well as qualitative interviews. In terms of quantitative tools, Forcier utilized a quantitative questionnaire (QQ), which assessed perceptions of relevant stakeholders within the EVC program space. The evaluation also used key informant interviews as well as focus group discussions to capture further nuance among the sampled respondents. Forcier and CARE collaborated to develop three corresponding tools for each type of interview, which underwent a heavy review and editing process by Forcier researchers, CARE Somalia staff, and the international consultants tasked with aggregating results from the six EVC country-level programs.

Prior to fieldwork, CARE conducted write-shops, which invited relevant stakeholders in South West State and Puntland to identify and describe outcomes of the EVC program. In total, CARE identified 22 outcomes of the EVC program to be verified and substantiated during fieldwork. Since research tools did not directly address each outcome, Forcier identified respondents within the sample to verify or substantiate each of the 22 outcomes. Should a designated respondent not organically verify an outcome during the course of an interview, the interview facilitator explicitly inquired about the outcome at the end of the interview. While this designation of respondent to outcome occurred with outcomes 1-15, CARE provided outcomes 16-19 at the midpoint of fieldwork on August 10th, leaving fewer un-interviewed respondents in the sample to verify these four outcomes.

Fieldwork occurred in Afgoye and Baidoa districts in South West State and Garowe and Galkacyo districts in Puntland during the period of August 5-17, 2018. Team composition comprised two experienced researchers, each tasked with two districts in either South West State or Puntland. In terms of understanding the local context, researchers selected for this evaluation had accrued considerable research experience in the research locations, had extensive knowledge of the research location as a native, or both. In each district, CARE in collaboration with WARDI (SWS) and MUDAN (Puntland), main implementers of the EVC program, arranged four key informant interviews, two focus group discussions, and 40 respondents to the quantitative questionnaire, which comprised primarily of youth from communities targeted by the EVC program. In total, 161 respondents participated in the quantitative questionnaire with roughly 40 participants interviewed in each of the four districts included in the midterm review. Please see Table 1 below for the demographics of respondents.

District	Male	Female	% Female	Adult	Youth	% Youth	Total
Afgoye	19	22	53.7%	0	41	100.0%	41
Baidoa	19	21	52.5%	0	40	100.0%	40
Galkacyo	18	21	53.8%	17	22	56.4%	39
Garowe	21	20	48.8%	18	23	56.1%	41
Total	77	84	52.2%	35	126	78.3%	161

Table 1: QQ Participant Demographics

Key informants included CSO representatives, clan elders, or public authorities from the local, regional, and federal levels. In each site, Forcier held two separate focus group discussions, one inviting ten male youth and another inviting ten female youth, to ensure an equal playing field for open discussion. However, in Afgoye, Forcier conducted focus group discussions in mixed gender groups due to scheduling constraints

but ensured gender parity between male and female contributions to the discussion. The table below gives a comprehensive breakdown of interviews by district.

Afgoye	Baidoa	Galkacyo	Garowe
1 KII – Community Elder	1 KII – Director General – Ministry of Youth and Sports (DG MOYS)	1 KII – Dudmudug, Youth Organization	1 KII – Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports (MOLYS)
1 KII – Women’s Group Representative	1 KII – Somali Youth Intellectual Development (SOYID)	1 KII – Jariban, Youth Organization	1 KII – Puntland Youth Association Network (PYAN)
1 KII – Somalia South-Central Non-State Actors (SOSCENSA)	1 KII – Somali Initiatives and Development Organization (SIDO)	1 KII - We are Women’s Activists (WAWA)	1 KII – Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA)
1 KII – Lower Shabelle Youth Association League (LOYAL)	1 KII – Member of Parliament – South West State (MP SWS)	1 KII – Local Government Representative	1 KII - We are Women’s Activists (WAWA)
1 FGD – 10 Mixed Youth	1 FGD – 10 Male Youth	1 FGD – 10 Male Youth	1 FGD – 10 Male Youth
1 FGD – 10 Mixed Youth	1 FGD – 10 Female Youth	1 FGD – 10 Female Youth	1 FGD – 10 Female Youth
41 QQ Respondents	40 QQ Respondents	39 QQ Respondents	41 QQ Respondents

Table 2: Interviews by district

Due to the short timeframe for fieldwork, facilitators recorded qualitative interviews and sent recordings to a team of researchers based in Forcier’s office in Hargeisa, who produced written notes of each interview. Upon their completion of fieldwork and return to Hargeisa, researchers responsible for facilitating qualitative interviews utilized a three-day period to verify and enhance the notes.

Following the end of fieldwork, Michael Shih, the Forcier project lead for the midterm review, and one of the fieldwork researchers attended a linking and learning event at CARE’s Garowe office in order to present initial findings, receive feedback on analysis methods for the final deliverable, and acquire additional program details for the full analysis. The event brought together Forcier staff, CARE Somalia staff, CARE Netherlands staff, and representatives from WARDI and MUDAN. During this event, through the collective efforts of the learning event’s participants, Forcier added an additional three outcomes (20-22) to this report’s analysis. Based on the feedback from this event, the resulting data, and CARE Somalia’s internal reporting documentation, Forcier produced this comprehensive report, detailing results of the EVC program in Somalia.

4. LIMITATIONS

In general, Forcier was able to carry out research for the midterm review successfully. However, Forcier encountered a few challenges during data collection. In particular, the main challenge Forcier faced involved the short period of time allotted to conduct interviews in each of the sites. The short turnaround hampered the researchers' ability to schedule follow-up interviews with respondents in the sample or schedule interviews with new respondents. In some instances, researchers would have liked to have met a respondent again in order to gain further detail or clarification of an event covered in the first interview. Under the short timeframe for data collection, researchers were forced to do this over the phone, which limited a respondent's ability to fully expand on key concepts. In other instances, respondents included in the sample cited other respondents they felt were more apt to speak on a certain subject or shared a different viewpoint on the EVC program. Considering the circumstances, researchers were unable to expand the sample.

The short turnaround for fieldwork also impacted the structure of note-taking for qualitative interviews. Under usual circumstances, Forcier prefers interview facilitators to produce written accounts of interviews to ensure accuracy and the inclusion of contextual clues that only the facilitator could notice. However, the timeframe for fieldwork required facilitators to conduct interviews consecutively without any time in-between to produce notes. Instead, facilitators submitted audio recordings of qualitative interviews to Hargeisa-based researchers to produce notes, risking a reduction in specificity and nuance in findings from qualitative interviews. In response, Forcier took preventative measures to hedge against any reduction in quality by having facilitators review notes upon the completion of fieldwork.

Furthermore, Forcier relinquished control over the sample to both CARE and implementing partners, WARDI and MUDAN, which risked a sampling bias. Forcier mitigated this risk by adopting a results-focused approach in interviews, using objective results of the EVC program to frame subjective feedback. In addition, interview facilitators as well as Hargeisa-based researchers remained alert to any unusual variance in the qualitative findings, which were flagged and verified via third parties within Forcier's network. Nevertheless, Forcier researchers encountered respondents with limited involvement in the EVC program, which led to generic answers and limited contributions to the final analysis. In retrospect, more control over the sampling and more time for data collection would have both widened the range as well as increased the accuracy of research for the midterm review.

Lastly, sampled respondents found difficulty remembering in detail or providing formal documentation for EVC program events or outcomes. The period between the event and this evaluation extended to up to two years, resulting in respondents remembering little about the events beyond logistical details and overarching themes. Forcier also noticed an overall lack of documentation of EVC program events and outcomes due to shortcomings of the program or a prolonged period since an event, during which a respondent struggled to maintain records for monitoring purposes. Forcier addressed this limitation by sourcing overlaps between cited events in CARE's quarterly reports and accounts of events in respondent interviews. While able to fully verify EVC program events and outcomes, this approach limited Forcier's ability to verify events and outcomes outside of the purview of CARE's internal reporting.

5. LOCAL CONTEXT

5.1 Southwest State

5.1.1 Afgoye

In Afgoye, difficult security circumstances hamper relationships between relevant stakeholders. Primarily, the lack of security in Afgoye strained trust between youth and the local government. From the perspective of youth, the government does not act fairly. An example of this includes how the government arrests indiscriminately following security events. During qualitative interviews, youth mentioned the government arresting all youth within a certain radius of a security-related event. In these circumstances, only youth with enough money to pay legal fees and youth with relationships with local authorities or power holders, i.e. through family bonds or shared clan affiliation, are able to leave, leaving others to face detainment until proven innocent. From the perspective of the local government, youth represent the largest group of individuals in which membership in extremist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, may exist. As such, local government relays very little trust or legitimacy to youth. This limited trust leads to the favoring of youth with family ties to government officials and, by default, clan affiliations aligning to the current administration.

“The local government is afraid and they do not trust anyone, not even young women, to sit and talk with them. They believe that these people have another mission. If you call someone from the local government to meet with him/her, then their first questions are ‘What is your intention? Who sent you?’”

WOMEN’S GROUP, AFGOYE

Distrust between youth and government extends to the local communities and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the government. Respondents indicated a growing reliance on non-governmental forces to resolve community issues following both a delayed and limited response from the government. In many instances, respondents cited the community’s preference for Al-Shabaab² to resolve issues within the community, primarily disputes relating to land or domestic abuse. This shift in community preference is also noted among public authorities, providing further detriment to the relationship between the community and local authorities. The difficult relationship between local authorities and community stakeholders stands as a major impediment towards the aims of the EVC program and should be contextualized when examining the successes and challenges of the program in Afgoye.

“If the community sends their complaints to the government and the government doesn’t respond, the community will go and complain to Al-Shabaab and Al-Shabaab will help them.”

LOWER SHABELLE YOUTH ASSOCIATION LEAGUE, AFGOYE

² Al Shabaab, Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, is a counter-insurgency group operating across Somalia. Originating as the armed-wing of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), the group maintains control over large parts of Somalia’s rural areas, as well as conducting a constant siege on the capital, Mogadishu. In recent years, the group has been steadily ceding ground to African Union forces (AMISOM) and its Somali allies, while the ranks of its senior leadership have been depleted by deaths and defections. However, it maintains a strong resilience within its areas of control, often being perceived by communities as fair arbitrators of land conflicts, and bringing order to areas, which have been plagued by decades of war.

5.1.2 Baidoa

The local context in Baidoa is conducive to the incorporation of youth and women into its political space. Not only are youth represented within the ranks of local authorities but also are considerably supported by clan elders as well as the community. In contrast to the operating environment in Afgoye, youth in Baidoa possess far more legitimacy and trust among relevant stakeholders, which result in more maneuverability in Baidoa's political space.

“The community sees that youth are the ones who will develop the country and that they would like the country to be more secure. The community now supports the youth to be in managerial positions because they understand the beliefs of youth and what they will do for the country.”

SOMALI YOUTH INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT, BAIDOA

5.2 Puntland

5.2.1 Galkacyo

The end of the conflict between the Darod and Hawiye clans has positively influenced the local context in Galkacyo. Increased safety, stability, and quality of life experienced in Galkacyo have created space for youth and women to advocate for more political involvement. Moreover, the end of conflict has allowed for more unity and mobilization among youth. In interviews with respondents in Galkacyo, respondents reported the existence of inter-clan marriages between members of the Darod clan and members of the Hawiye clan to formally institutionalize peace between the two clans. As shown later in the analysis, this operating environment enables youth and women to advocate for more political involvement. However, traditional, i.e. negatively biased, perceptions of youth and women's capability in presiding over political responsibilities persist among local authorities and clan elders, limiting the impact of the aforementioned advocacy.

“In 2016, Galkacyo was in conflict and youth did not interact. The country was divided into two sides, North and South. After integration programs and youth mobilization, the lives of youth changed extremely. They began to think in the same direction.”

DUDMUDUG, GALKACYO

5.2.2 Garowe

In contrast to Galkacyo, the local context in Garowe proves to be even more conducive to youth and women's involvement in politics. Respondents cited reduced community discrimination against youth and also an improvement in youth and women's understanding of their rights and roles in the political process. Added political agency parallels increased representation of excluded groups, including the Mayor of Garowe during the time of the evaluation.³ Respondents also mentioned a higher tolerance among local authorities for excluded groups speaking out about shortcomings of the government.

³ The Mayor of Garowe at the time of evaluation was Ahmed Ajax. As of late September 2018, a new Mayor, Ahmed Said Musa (Bare), was elected and also viewed as a youth among the community.

“Discrimination against youth has decreased, especially public instances of bad-mouthing. People understand that they have the same rights and should get the same respect.”

MALE YOUTH – GAROWE

Looking at all four sites included in the midterm review, the operating environments in Galkacyo and Afgoye pale in comparison to those in Baidoa and Garowe. As state capitals, Baidoa and Garowe are allotted more political power and finances but also experience more political pressure to remain attentive to the perspectives of their constituencies. Furthermore, in terms of locality, Baidoa and Garowe are more urbanized than Galkacyo and Afgoye with larger economies and better provision of education, which is conducive to a more educated constituency and associated with more overall political involvement. The contrast in the operating environments between these four sites should be used to contextualize the successes and challenges highlighted throughout this report.

6. MAIN FINDINGS

6.1 Domain 1: Women and Youth

6.1.1 EVC Contribution

As part of the EVC program, the process for empowering youth and women to participate in political decision-making involved mobilization, capacity building, and creating platforms for youth and women to interact with public authorities and power holders. Typically, first-tier organizations, WARDI and MUDAN, led program efforts throughout this process with CARE providing technical support. While mobilization occurred simultaneously with CARE's internal preparation meetings during the 1st quarter of 2016, the majority of capacity building and platform creation efforts happened after the 1st quarter of the program, showing strategic planning in the program schedule.

In terms of mobilization, the EVC program organized various mobilization events in Afgoye and Garowe during the first year of the program in order to meet all relevant stakeholders who would be involved. In order to sensitize participants to the EVC program, the events overviewed program deliverables, expected results, as well as roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. Participants included target communities, civil society organizations, government officials, and clan elders. Most notably, the Governor of Lower Shabelle, the District Commissioner of Afgoye, and a local authority from Garowe attended. These mobilization events did not only allow participants to plan together and define duty bearers but also provided an early opportunity for all relevant stakeholders to develop relationships for a more streamlined program implementation.



Photo 1: Mobilization event in Afgoye, 2016

Additionally, WARDI and MUDAN held similar mobilization events specifically for community members in Mogadishu, Afgoye, Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkacyo throughout the month of December 2016. CARE's CSO partners met directly with community members in order to introduce the EVC program and to gather feedback to tailor program approaches. Overall aims of these mobilization events included fostering both support as well as community ownership for the program among target communities. In Mogadishu and Afgoye, participation in these events reached 60 community members (26 female, 34 male). In Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkacyo, roughly 100 community members attended in total (40 female, 60 male).

In terms of capacity building, MUDAN brought together 125 youth (42 female, 83 male) to attend forums in Bossaso, Galkacyo, and Garowe. The forums aimed to promote youth engagement and to create discussion and awareness regarding their legal rights and responsibilities. This event occurred during the 4th quarter of 2016. Other efforts to build the capacity of youth and women included additional forums held by MUDAN and WARDI during the 1st quarter of 2017. Both WARDI and MUDAN, in collaboration with the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission, organized three discussion forums in Afgoye, Garowe, and Bossaso with the attendance of a total of 140 youth (51 female and 89 male). The discussion forums collected youth representatives from different universities and education institutions in each district and

aimed to build youth knowledge and understanding of election and voting processes as well as enhance their role in the local and district elections.

CARE partners devoted substantial efforts to bolster youth and women's empowerment in meeting public authorities and power holders. Examples of these efforts include consultation forums with clan elders planned by MUDAN and WARDI during the 3rd quarter of 2016, which provided youth and women the opportunity to articulate to clan elders in a safe space their concerns regarding the national electoral system and the lack of space for youth involvement. CARE provided technical support by working with WARDI to organize youth consultation meetings prior to the consultation forums with elders. The youth consultation meetings served to reach consensus among youth on the main messages to be included in the talks with clan elders. Roughly 45 participants contributed and agreed to the following main messages to be covered in the forum:

- ❖ **Lack of advocacy forums for youth;**
- ❖ **Lack of youth involvement in consultation forums with elders;**
- ❖ **Capacity gaps among youth-led CSOs to with engage elders;**
- ❖ **Poor/lack of information-sharing on issues related to youth;**
- ❖ **Poor networking between elders and youth.**

Ultimately, two separate forums occurred, one led by MUDAN in Garowe and another one led by WARDI in Baidoa. The former event resulted from a joint effort between MUDAN and the Puntland Development Research Centre (PDRC). The successful partnership between MUDAN and PDRC served as a signal to clan elders in attendance of the increasing importance of youth political involvement among the community. In total, the forum in Garowe brought together various youth representatives, 55 clan elders from Puntland as well as a coordinator from the United Nations Political Office and allowed youth to clearly voice their collective concerns. In Baidoa, the forum brought together 45 high level clan elders, the Vice President, the regional Governor, the Speaker of Parliament, and the Minister of Youth and Sports. The forum in Baidoa represented the first event in Baidoa where youth and various high-level government officials convened to discuss youth involvement in politics.

Other empowerment-focused programs included an effort by MUDAN to create a formal dialogue event between young women and men and the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports to develop an implementation framework for the Puntland Youth Policy, which occurred during the 1st quarter of 2017. This event took place following considerable advocacy efforts by MUDAN, which stressed the need to revise the Puntland Youth Policy, which was originally drafted in 2011, with additional amendments. The success of MUDAN's advocacy endeavor to amend the policy will be further examined later on in this report as a key win through CARE's efforts to build MUDAN's advocacy capacity. The dialogue event served to ensure the practical implementation of the policy after considerable advocacy efforts to amend the policy as well as to increase community ownership of the policy. In total, 40 participants (17 female, 23 male) attended the event.

During the 2nd quarter of 2017, MUDAN and WARDI organized two dialogue sessions in Bossaso and Baidoa district, respectively. The sessions brought 30 CSO members and local authorities to each event in order to discuss issues relating to high-level government development plans and priorities, specifically how the plans could be applied to the local context. The dialogue session allowed CSOs to develop a better understanding of what role local authorities played in terms of implementing high-level government

development plans and to formulate strategies to incorporate youth into the efforts of local authorities. At the conclusion of the session, local authorities in attendance agreed to allow youth CSOs to participate in district planning and implementation.

Most recently in the 1st quarter of 2018, WARDI and MUDAN established four peer-to-peer groups in Garowe, Afgoye, Baidoa, and Bossaso and coordinated a four-day workshop to prepare groups for community outreach. The objective of the subsequent workshop aimed to empower trainees with knowledge on civic rights and responsibilities, facilitation skills, public speaking, and planning civic education campaigns in each of his/her respective communities. Particular emphasis was placed on advocacy and campaigning strategy as well as negotiation tactics to engage public authorities and power holders. Each peer group comprised of five members and engaged youth at the district level to share key concepts of the trainings and foster increased youth involvement in the political decision-making process.

6.1.2 Results – Youth Perceptions

The results following the EVC program’s process of mobilizing and training excluded groups as well as connecting excluded groups to public authorities and power holders can be observed by examining comparisons between the perceptions of youth interviewed during the baseline and the midterm review. Furthermore, Forcier’s research encountered various youth-led projects, which benefited from the EVC program. Both the improved capacity of youth and women through trainings and the increased access to public authorities and power holders through the EVC program contributed to the creation and success of these youth-led projects.

6.1.2.1 Youth Involvement in Decision-Making

When asked about whether male youth should be involved in decision-making at the district level, roughly 71.4% of all respondents across all sites indicated support for this type of representation, while only 9.9% of respondents did not indicate support. Roughly the same percentage of respondents indicated that male youth could actually participate in decision-making in their district, indicating respondents’ perception of the actual operating environment rather than their opinion of male youth participating in political decision-making. This marks a reduction from 83.7% in the baseline to 71.4% in the midterm of respondents supporting male youth in decision-making and an increase from 7.9% to 9.9% in respondents who disagree with the idea of male youth involved in decision-making.

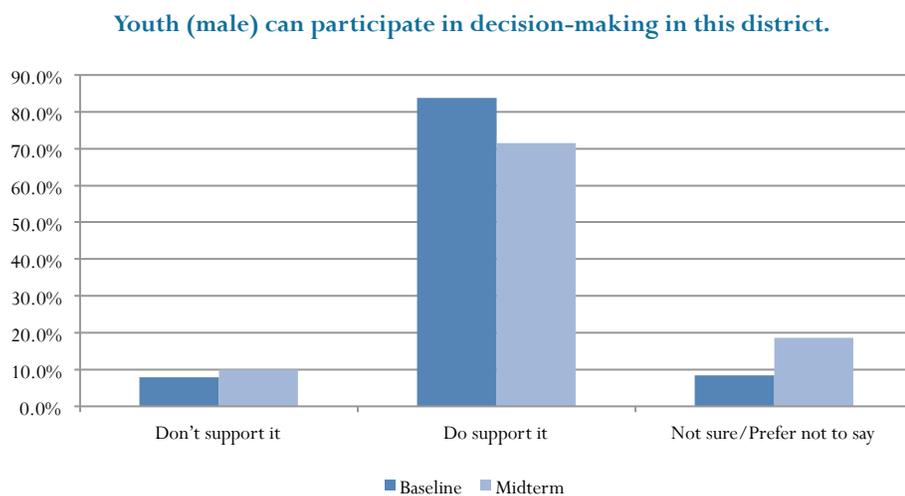


Figure 1: Perception of youth participating in decision-making during baseline and midterm (all respondents)

Surprisingly, a strong majority of respondents who did not support the idea of male youth involvement in decision-making at the district level were youth themselves (35 years old or younger). In terms of female youth involvement in decision-making at the district level, 90% of respondents supported this notion while only 3.7% disagreed. Slightly less respondents, 83.2%, believed that women had the right to hold political office.

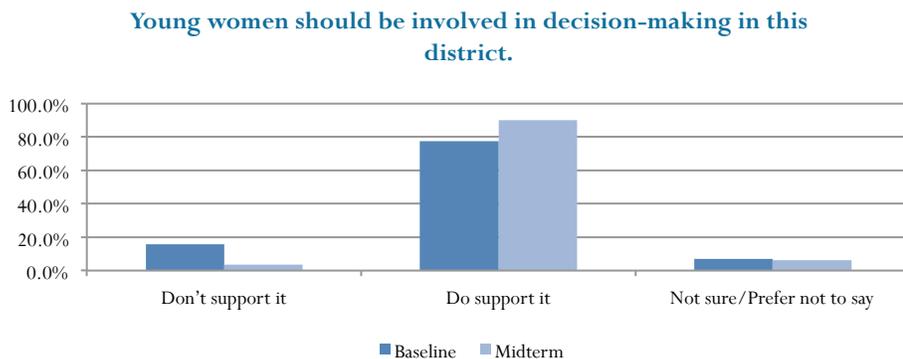


Figure 2: Perceptions of female youth participating in decision-making during baseline and midterm (all respondents)

Overall, the majority of respondents strongly favored women’s involvement in decision-making. Among respondents who disagreed with the statement “Young women should be involved in decision-making in this district”, double the number of male respondents disapproved of female youth involvement in decision-making compared to women. In comparison to baseline values, there is a 12.6% increase of respondents showing support for women in political positions and an 11.9% decrease in opposing respondents. In addition, roughly 90% of respondents in the midterm review also believed that women should be able to hold political office and currently held the legal right to do so. The decrease in support for young men as well as the increase in support for young women to participate in decision-making between the baseline and midterm review may suggest that young women have become the preference among youth for political decision-making. When asked if any differences existed between young men and young women, youth respondents remained relatively divided with 56.3% citing no difference and 39.7% claiming a difference. While this preliminary finding challenges the traditional mentality of men as the most suitable for political positions, perhaps it is also indicative of a perception shift among youth following advocacy efforts to bring young women into the political decision-making process.

There is no difference between young men and young women (N=126)

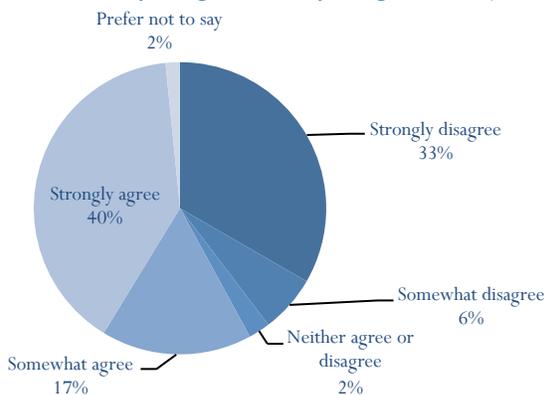


Figure 3: Perceptions of difference between young men and women among all interviewed youth in midterm

6.1.2.2 Civil Society Organizations

In terms of youth perceptions of support provided by CSOs, 59.6% of respondents disagreed with the statement, “There is no organization that represents young people in this district.” During the baseline, only 28.5% of youth felt they were represented by the CSOs in their community, suggesting that the reputation of CSOs had improved over the two-year period since the beginning of the EVC program. However, roughly 60% of both male and female youth respondents interviewed in the midterm believed that no organizations that represent women existed in their district, indicating either a lack of CSOs working on women’s issues or a lack of awareness among youth of the organizations working in their district. Nevertheless, youth respondents indicated increased ability to voice opinions and to participate in political decision-making due to his/her membership in a youth organization. Over 80% of youth respondents felt they were better able to make their voices heard if they disagreed with the action of an authority and three-fourths of respondents indicated they had been able to participate in political decision-making because they were a member of a youth organization.

As a member of a youth organization, I am better able to make my voice heard if I disagree with an authorities' actions. (N=110)

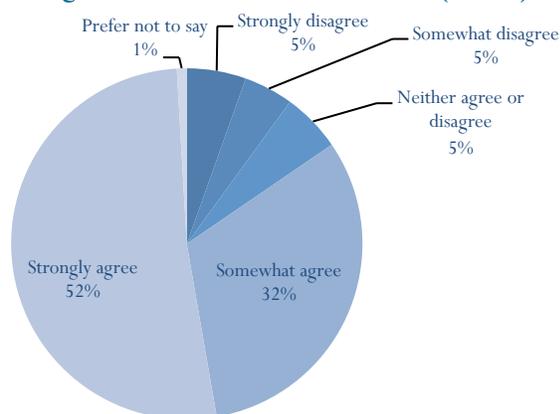


Figure 4: Perceptions of ability to speak out due to CSO membership among youth members of youth organizations

I have been able to participate in political decision-making because I am a member of a youth organisation (N=110)

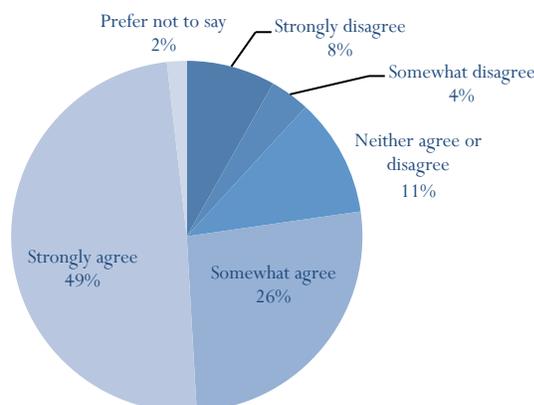


Figure 5: Perception of decision-making participation due to CSO membership among youth members of youth organizations

Improved youth perceptions of the role of CSOs and their increased advocacy ability as a result of membership in a CSO reflected in quantitative data is paralleled in the qualitative findings.

“Before, communities used to believe that CSOs acted out of self-interest and that they only cared about themselves. When CARE started the EVC Program, the perception of the community changed and the community began to understand the role of a CSO.”

-WOMEN’S GROUP REPRESENTATIVE, AFGOYE

6.1.2.3 Forums for Dialogue

In terms of the availability of forums or platforms for youth to discuss issues, the data suggests an improvement between the baseline and midterm review. During the baseline, 45% of respondents indicated that they were not aware of any forums in which youth could participate and discuss issues that affected them. However, 60.9% of youth interviewed during the midterm review agreed to the statement, “If government officials do something I disagree with, I have ways to make my voice heard.” It is important to note that respondents who were members of a youth organization were more likely to cite increased ability to speak out than respondents who were not members, suggesting a correlation between membership to a youth organization and increased empowerment.

If government officials do something I disagree with, I have ways to make my voice heard. (N=126)

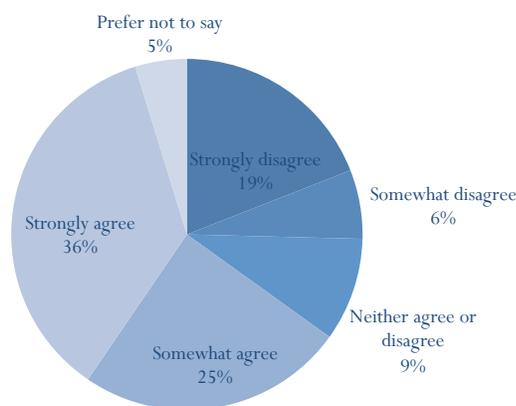


Figure 6: Perception of government responsiveness among all interviewed youth

Considering that the baseline sample of survey respondents differs from the sample taken at midterm, the differences in perspectives provide a mere glimpse at potential areas of change rather than a definitive shift in public perception.

6.1.3 Results – Program

Following the mobilization, training, and platform creation as part of the CARE EVC program to empower youth and women, various youth-led programs have occurred in program sites, particularly in Galkacyo and Garowe. In Galkacyo, local youth organized a “Tea and Conversation” event in order to bring together members of the Darod as well as members of the Hawiye clan to sit and discuss matters relating to the city.

The main objective of the event aimed to build unity between people living in the North and South of the city as well as provide a venue to openly discuss any potential issues regarding community development and peace building. This event originated from youth in the city seeking to create a peace building opportunity and has taken place four times since the start of the EVC program.

In Garowe, university students from the Puntland Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER) mobilized youth in Garowe and local authorities to participate in the “Yes We Can” campaign⁴. The “Yes We Can” campaign aimed to enact trash pick-up, sanitation activities, and street art throughout Garowe. The local government responded to the needs of YPEER by providing cleaning materials (paint, brooms, etc.). In interviews with the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports, the respondent lauded this youth-led event. CARE and MUDAN’s advocacy efforts to connect youth with public authorities in Garowe and to lobby local authorities to reach out to youth directly contributed to the success of this program. More specifically, CARE and MUDAN’s work in Garowe in creating opportunities for youth and local authorities to discuss



Photo 2: Y-Peer's "Yes We Can Campaign" in Garowe, 2017

relevant issues and service delivery deficits encouraged a more cooperative relationship between these two parties.

Finally, following the bombings in Zoobe Market in Mogadishu in late 2017, youth-led efforts to fundraise and occurred in both Galkacyo and Garowe. In both locations, youth collected money from their respective



Photo 3: Y-Peer Puntland Youth Volunteer

communities to donate to affected communities in Mogadishu. The Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports in Garowe confirmed the occurrence of this event and stated that the efforts of youth in Garowe led youth in other cities to follow suit in fundraising and donating money to communities in Mogadishu. The interviewed Chairman of Dudmudug confirmed that youth in Galkacyo similarly fundraised money from the community and used the local government to transmit the donations to residents of Mogadishu who were affected by the bombing. Forcier recognizes the considerable efforts to mobilize and empower youth in these aforementioned districts. It is also plausible to assume youth utilized the skills gained to self-mobilize in occasions such as these.

“The youth organized themselves to work for the community, doing sanitation, painting the streets, and putting the Somali flag on it. During the recent bomb blast that happened in Zoobe market [in Mogadishu], youth collected money from the community and sent it to the affected families. Youth from other regions imitated youth in Garowe and did good things for their respective communities. This is an outcome of the program.”

MINISTRY OF LABOR, YOUTH, AND SPORTS, GAROWE

⁴ Outcome 17

“The lives of youth in Galkacyo have changed significantly since the explosion happened in KM5, Mogadishu. The youth of Galkacyo collected money and they gave it to the Galkacyo government to deliver to people affected by the explosion.”

DUDMUDUG, GALKACYO

6.2 Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations

6.2.1 EVC Contribution

Results from the midterm review show considerable effort by CARE to train and improve the organizational capacity of first-tier CSOs such as MUDAN and WARDI in order to prepare them to mobilize communities as well as to perform high-level advocacy towards public authorities. Various policy outcomes as well as CSO-led advocacy initiatives outlined in this section suggest CARE’s technical assistance succeeded in empowering first-tier organizations to effectively influence public authorities to incorporate more youth and women into the decision-making process.

During the 1st quarter of the EVC Program in 2016, CARE Somalia in collaboration with CARE Netherlands initialized the program by organizing a kick-off workshop, which invited 17 members of MUDAN and WARDI. The workshop included various preliminary trainings, featuring a Strategic Advocacy Workshop (SAP) and an Advocacy Capacity Assessment Training (ACAT). The workshop also focused on the development of key skills including but not limited to:

- ❖ **Context analysis;**
- ❖ **Advocacy Planning Cycle;**
- ❖ **Theory of Change Development;**
- ❖ **Stakeholder Analysis;**
- ❖ **Core Message Development;**
- ❖ **Assumption Analysis;**
- ❖ **Production of Advocacy Capacity Development Plans.**

The purpose of the workshop intended to not only harmonize program expectations and planning among all partners but also to build the operational and advocacy capacity required for the program’s implementation. Beyond the kick-off workshop, it is apparent that CARE maintained consistent provision of relevant trainings for CSOs throughout the program cycle. During the 4th quarter of 2016, CARE planned and attended a five-day training, which focused on the People First Impact Method (P-FIM) methodology. The P-FIM methodology aims to strengthen community engagement in development projects by emphasizing basic communication with affected people as a basis for building trust and open relationships, accurate information gathering, understanding the local context, and building community participation and active engagement. Through this training, partners learned how to help communities speak for themselves in identifying the important changes in their lives and to whom and what these are attributable to. Members of the CARE program team and representatives from MUDAN, WARDI, and the Bay Youth Council attended the training and used the knowledge gained in the training during subsequent discussion forums, which brought together youth , public authorities, and power holders.

CARE also held trainings for second-tier CSOs and local advocacy groups. During the 4th quarter of 2016, CARE conducted a two-day training for 46 representatives from 23 second-tier CSOs and local advocacy groups, comprising organizations under the Puntland Youth Association Network (PYAN), MUDAN, and WARDI. The training's objectives aimed to improve participants' organizational skills in the realm of constituency building, leadership, negotiation, peace building, advocacy, policy influence, and participatory budgeting, so that participants could effectively contribute in each of his/her respective communities.

Beyond training, CARE also worked towards improving coordination between civil society organizations and increasing membership in both individual organizations as well as organizational umbrellas. During the 2nd quarter of 2016, CARE coordinated strategic meetings with implementing partners and associate partners aimed to strengthen coordination among various organizations within the network. Most notably, this occurred with MUDAN and the 10 organizations that form PYAN. The resulting meetings allowed for MUDAN and PYAN to build a formal relationship for subsequent programming as well as establish MUDAN as the formal lead and mentor for PYAN. This partnership led to MUDAN leading a membership drive to mobilize youth to join organizations under the umbrella as well as bring non-member youth organizations into PYAN. This consolidation effort allowed for a larger umbrella of organizations to attend a community consultation forum hosted by MUDAN and CARE as part of CARE's SCOPES⁵ program during the same quarter of the EVC program. The forum primarily discussed the draft federal constitution and meeting objectives included:

- ❖ **Providing CSOs a space to demonstrate their potentiality to play a role in this arena;**
- ❖ **Increasing the capacity to engage citizens' (youth) voices in the ongoing political efforts for federal election;**
- ❖ **Discussing strategies to build support for youth space in the electoral processes with Somali Federal MPs and state authorities;**
- ❖ **Identifying youthful MPs amongst federal MPs who are sympathetic to youth issues and could be good political allies for the youth empowerment movement;**
- ❖ **Advocating for the reduction of the many cultural and legal constraints marginalizing youth from the ongoing political process at federal level;**
- ❖ **Developing a position paper on the elimination of the costly MPs registration fees that restrict youth from engaging in political processes;**
- ❖ **Calling on the Puntland government to open the door of democracy and allow the country to have a system of choice with political parties and a one-person/one-vote election process;**
- ❖ **Releasing a position paper that calls for the government of Puntland and Federal Government of Somalia to guarantee a 30% quota for women in political positions (Parliament cabinet civil service).**

Furthermore, CARE supported PYAN in organizing its second General Assembly on March 12th, 2018 at Puntland State University, which intended to elect new leadership for tenure between 2018-2020. The Ministry of Youth, the Ministry of Constitution and Reconciliation, the Ministry of Women, and the Garowe Local District Authority attended the election as independent monitors. Aside from providing financial support to the election, CARE's main role involved providing technical support for the election in

⁵ Strengthening Civil Organizations and Public Sector Engagements in Somalia (SCOPES) project is a 26 months' intervention implemented by CARE in partnership with WARDI and MUDAN. The project aims to contribute to the development of an effective civil society engagement towards achievement of the strategic objectives of Peace building and State-building Goal (PSG) 1 of the Somali Compact.

reviewing candidate resumes, engaging election observers, and designing proper voting procedure. The election featured the first female candidate who faced the incumbent for the Vice-Chair position⁶. The voting block consisted of 11 female and 19 male delegates who represented regional youth associations. Despite the female candidate receiving fewer votes, having a female candidate in the election represented an ideological step forward in accepting the potential of a female leader. The overall professionalism of the General Assembly and subsequent election led the aforementioned election monitors to recommend PYAN to mentor other youth umbrellas and share PYAN's key lessons in promoting youth inclusion and advocacy across Somalia.

6.2.2 Results – CSO Advocacy Efforts

Forcier's research during the midterm review uncovered a healthy array of CSO-led advocacy efforts, which heavily utilized the key concepts of trainings provided through the EVC program and benefited from CARE's efforts to improve the organizational capacities of WARDI and MUDAN. The advocacy efforts in this section are not comprehensive but highlight the CSO-led initiatives that both reflected the inputs of the CARE EVC program as well as showed the most promise in influencing public authorities and power holders.

During August 2017, WARDI organized four dialogue events with local authorities in Kunturwarey, Merka, Baidoa, and Sablale in Southwest State. The dialogues allowed local CSOs to meet with respective local authorities and discuss key issues facing the community. The three main topics included:

- **Involvement and participation in the planned local and district elections for South West State and Lower Shabelle;**
- **Provision of public services;**
- **Inclusion of excluded groups in different levels of government.**

In Puntland, MUDAN published a newsletter named "Hiigsi Magazine" in English during the 1st quarter of 2017 with technical assistance provided by CARE's communication team. The newsletter provided MUDAN with a platform to discuss central issues and mobilize youth into action. The publication highlighted key contributions by youth to Puntland in order to raise awareness for the importance of youth inclusion. CARE's communication team provided technical assistance by developing regulatory policies to ensure high editorial quality. Most recently during the 1st quarter of 2018, WARDI organized meetings to help CSOs establish networks and build a stronger youth alliance in South West State. The meeting focused on six main objectives:

- ❖ **Enhancing youth inclusion in decision-making at the district, regional, and state level;**
- ❖ **Training youth-led CSOs to create an umbrella group and build alliances to leverage advocacy on youth inclusion in decision-making platforms;**
- ❖ **Equipping participants with the basic functionality of an umbrella network;**
- ❖ **Fostering shared ownership and fully utilizing complementary skills and experiences within the network;**
- ❖ **Channeling coordinated strategic activities to bring about a desired change;**
- ❖ **Using an alliance for long-term as well as short-term objectives.**

⁶ Outcome 14

Roughly 80 participants attended the meetings, which occurred in Afgoye, Wanlaweyn, Qoryole, and Kuntuwarey. As a result of these meetings, WARDI succeeded in creating the Lower Shabelle Youth Association League, a platform designed to unite youth-focused CSOs from different geographic locations, identify similar objectives, and organize collective advocacy efforts. Members of the Lower Shabelle Youth Association League identified the following next steps:

- ❖ **Develop bylaws, strategic plans, and financial policies to govern the umbrella and its members;**
- ❖ **Develop coordination and advocacy strategic plans;**
- ❖ **Identify thematic areas.**

Forcier’s interviews also revealed additional advocacy efforts on behalf of second-tier CSOs in Garowe and Galkacyo. In Garowe, Forcier interviews confirmed We Are Women Activists’ advocacy efforts to bring women’s political participation to the forefront of Puntland’s state agenda. During the last presidential elections in Puntland, representatives from WAWA met directly with current President Abdiweli Mohamed Ali to advocate for women’s right to participate in policy-making. The strategic timing of this advocacy effort during an election period leveraged the voting power of the 46 women’s groups included under the WAWA collective to advance women’s involvement in decision-making at the state level during a period when political figures tend to express higher sensitivity to community needs in efforts to amass voting support.

“The current female Members of Parliament in the Federal Government represent candidates who we advocated for. During Abduwali’s election, we met directly with the President to discuss giving women the right [to participate] in policy-making.”

WE ARE WOMEN ACTIVISTS, GAROWE

In Galkacyo, Forcier found further evidence of targeted advocacy efforts on behalf of Dudmudug, a second-tier organization affiliated with MUDAN. In response to the selection of 27 new District Council members based on clan affiliation, the Dudmudug umbrella in Galkacyo organized internal consultations to produce a list of advocacy points regarding changes to the selection process for District Council members, which would increase the participation of excluded groups in the decision-making process. Following consultations, Dudmudug representatives submitted the suggestions to the President of the district council.

“When the 27 District Council participants were selected, they were selected based on clan. Elders were the ones who selected and the chosen candidates were old people. Then our umbrella made an effort to reduce elder [influence] and [increase] the participation of youth and young women. After meetings, we finally submitted our suggestions to the President.”

DUDMUDUG, GALKACYO

Looking collectively at the advocacy efforts on behalf of first and second-tier CSOs included under the EVC program, the foundational skills associated with these efforts as well as the selection of targets to advocate

towards heavily overlap with the approaches championed in CARE’s trainings. This suggests first and second-tier organizations not only benefited from the mobilization efforts of CARE but also utilized skills acquired in trainings as part of the CARE EVC program to effectively leverage influence in outward facing advocacy efforts. In fact, the quantitative findings corroborate this. Nearly 90% of respondents, both adult and youth, who received training from a civil society organization reported feeling better able to advocate on behalf of youth in their district as a result of the training they had received. Moreover, 86.3% of all respondents reported having taken action to advocate on behalf of youth in their district due to trainings they participated in. These percentages remain the same when looking exclusively at youth who received training from a CSO. It is also important to note the EVC program’s focus on unifying and boosting membership in local networks as well as professionalizing internal structures, which allowed for more streamlined advocacy efforts as shown above.

As a result of this training, I feel better able to advocate on behalf of youth in my district. (N=145)

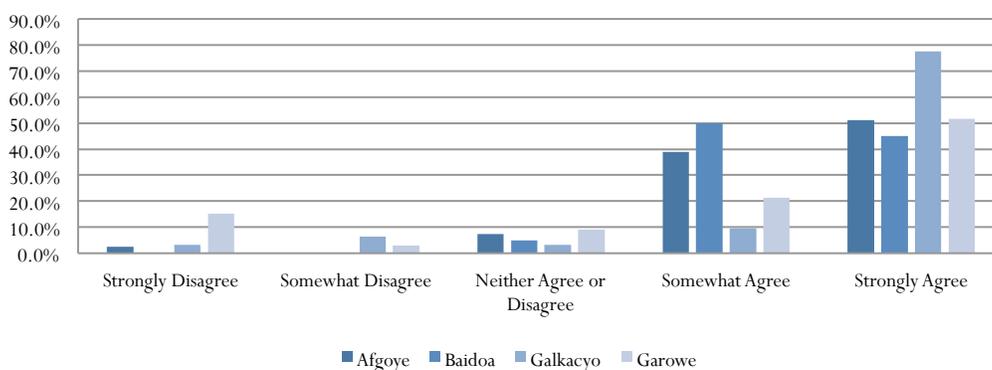


Figure 7: Perception of improvement of advocacy ability through training among respondents trained by CSOs

As a result of this training, I have taken action to advocate on behalf of youth in my district (N=145)

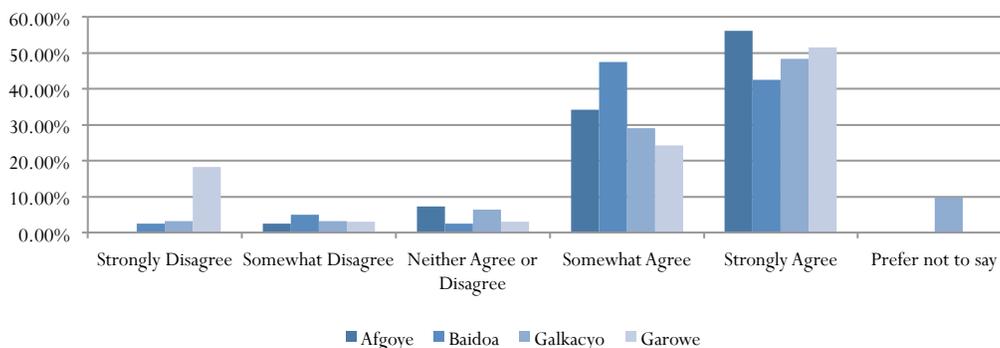


Figure 8: Resulting advocacy after receiving training among respondents trained by CSOs

6.2.3 Results – Policy

The following descriptions of policy changes provide further indication of CARE EVC’s impact on CSO improvements in their capacity to advocate effectively for actual policy change. Forcier’s research during the midterm review identified five main policy changes, which occurred as a result of the advocacy efforts of first-tier organizations.

6.2.3a Puntland Youth Policy⁷

In Puntland, MUDAN's advocacy efforts led to revisions of the 2011 Puntland Youth Policy, which included four key amendments that incorporated clauses ensuring:

- ❖ **Gender mainstreaming⁸;**
- ❖ **A youth parliament;**
- ❖ **An implementation plan detailing key tasks and duty-bearers;**
- ❖ **A youth development fund.**

MUDAN's joint efforts with CARE International and Mercy Corps⁹ resulted in outreaching to politically excluded populations in Garowe, Galkacyo, Bossaso, Badhan, and Qardho to source feedback on potential revisions to the youth policy. Between December 14-15th, 2016, MUDAN held a meeting to review the youth policy with the Director General of the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports, the Deputy Chairman of PUNSAA, and the Deputy Minister of Women Development and Family Affairs. Through this series of meetings and the overall advocacy efforts of MUDAN, the aforementioned amendments to the Puntland Youth Policy were added and are currently in line for approval. This outcome relied heavily on the strong relationship between MUDAN and the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports who worked intimately together to achieve this. Particular emphasis should be placed on the addition of the amendment relating to gender, which can be found in Section 4.11.5 of the revised youth policy, which outlines five strategies to promote gender equality:

- ❖ **Facilitate equitable access to and control of economic resources and opportunities by female and male youth;**
- ❖ **Promote equal rights and access to education, skills development training, legal and health services for both male and female youth;**
- ❖ **Enhance the protection of female youth from all forms of violence, sexual abuse, and human trafficking;**
- ❖ **Advocate for the adoption of special policies, measures and funds to empower adolescent girls with the overall aim of raising their status and opportunities vis-à-vis their male peers;**
- ❖ **Engage key stakeholders such as traditional leaders, policy makers and opinion leaders to abolish any kind of discrimination of youth of either sex to participate in decision-making and problem solving in the public and private spheres.**

This is particularly significant as it indicates a perception shift of public authorities and power holders, both state authorities as well as clan leaders, towards the increased legitimacy of women to participate in decision-making. As clan leaders typically influence the actions of politicians, the willingness of state authorities to incorporate a gender clause in the revised youth policy suggests equal or near-equal willingness of clan elders to allow women into the Puntland political space.

⁷ Outcome 22

⁸ Outcome 1 and 12

⁹ This advocacy effort benefited from Mercy Corps' Somali Youth Leaders Initiative (SYLI), a USAID-funded program aimed at fostering good governance and economic recovery, and reducing the appeal of extremism by increasing education and civic participation opportunities for youth.

“Apart from capacity building, the main indicator of success of the EVC program includes the revisions of the Puntland Youth Policy.”

PUNTLAND YOUTH ASSOCIATION NETWORK, GAROWE

After we had received the training, the Ministry started planning for youth such as a Youth Development Fund [with the aim to allocate] a budget for youth. We talked with the government about it and we are awaiting their approval. We also started to have consultations for plans for the youth.”

MINISTRY OF LABOR, YOUTH, AND SPORTS, GAROWE

6.2.3b Inclusion of Youth and Women in SWS Parliament¹⁰

In 2016, clan elders in Baidoa signed a petition, expressing their support for youth, particularly female youth, in attaining parliamentary positions. Based on this petition, clan elders in Baidoa selected youth to join the electorate college as members of parliament.

SWS Parliament	Female			Male			Total		
	Female Youth	Total Female MPs	%	Male Youth	Total Male MPs	%	Total Youth	Total MPs	%
Upper House	1	2	50%	3	6	50.0%	4	8	50%
Lower House	7	14	50%	7	55	12.7%	14	69	20%
Total	8	16	50%	10	61	16.4%	18	77	23%

Table 3: 2016 Demographics of SWS Parliament

In total, 18 youths joined SWS Parliament (8 female, 10 male). A total of 16 females joined, representing 23% of all the elected members comprising both the lower and upper house of Parliament. The willingness of clan elders to incorporate youth as MPs demonstrates a change in perspective towards youth, particularly female youth. The addition of women in SWS Parliament represents efforts to implement the 30% legal quota for female parliamentarians, as declared by the National Leadership Forum in September 2016. Leading up to this outcome, WARDI in collaboration with CARE Somalia held two forums with clan elders to discuss the importance of youth participation in the electorate. Afterwards, additional lobbying efforts on behalf of CARE and WARDI toward individual clan elders occurred in order to gain consensus for this policy change. In addition, WARDI’s ability to facilitate such consultations and effectively advocate towards an increase of youth and women in the decision-making process benefited heavily from trainings provided from CARE, which emphasized advocacy strategies such as negotiation and policy influencing.

“Initially, the community feared that he/she might be attacked if they tried to change the government system. When NGOs came and sat with the government, they provided youth with a platform where they could raise their voice, exercise their rights, and take part in politics. As a result, the government empowered youth to take top political positions. International NGOs along with the government made these changes happen for youth.”

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS, BAIDOA

¹⁰ Outcome 20

In efforts to substantiate this outcome as part of the EVC program, Forcier interviewed Sayid Ali Sharif, a staff member at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, who witnessed the declaration by clan elders in Baidoa, which allowed for the inclusion of youth and women in SWS Parliament. Through this interview, the respondent confirmed the occurrence of this outcome and the subsequent motivational effect on local youth in Baidoa to run for political positions as well as aim for employment within various ministry offices.

“I witnessed the clan elder’s declaration in Baidoa to include more youth and women in South West State Parliament in 2016. Since then, there have been many more educated youth involving themselves in the political process and running for political office. I think the elder’s declaration motivated youth within the region to seek political positions. I personally know more than 10 youth who currently hold political positions or work within the government ministry offices in Baidoa.”

SAYID ALI SHARIF, UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

6.2.3c Youth Inclusion in Puntland District Electoral College¹¹

In September 2016, MUDAN and CARE facilitated community information sessions with clan elders from all regions of Puntland to discuss inclusive participation of youth and women in electoral processes and decision-making. As a result of this lobbying, clan elders agreed to add a total of 12 youth (3 female, 9 male) to the Electoral College, increasing the total number of members of the Electoral College. This policy change demonstrates a definite shift in perspective among clan elders who permitted a total of 10 women to join, who now represent 25% of the Electoral College.

Puntland District Electoral College	Female			Male			Total		
	Female Youth	Total Female MPs	%	Male Youth	Total Male MPs	%	Total Youth	Total MPs	%
Upper House	0	3	0%	0	8	0.0%	0	11	0%
Lower House	3	7	43%	9	30	30.0%	12	37	32%
Total	3	10	30%	9	38	23.7%	12	48	25%

Table 4: 2016 Demographics of Puntland District Electoral College

6.2.3d Civil Society Organizations Act¹²

WARDI in collaboration with CARE provided trainings between May-June 2017 for three local organizations in Baidoa, NAALEEYE, the Wadajir Rural Development Organization (WARDO), and MARGAN. The trainings aimed to build the capacity of these organizations in regard to their knowledge of the law-making process. WARDI also placed particular emphasis on advocacy and lobbying strategies, specifically on how to engage with public institutions, in preparation for consultation meetings between the aforementioned CSOs and the Ministry of Youth and Sports for South West State in Afgoye to discuss potential policy-based solutions in order to bolster the role of CSOs in political decision-making. Following various consultations, the Ministry of Youth and Sports drafted the CSO Act in January 2018, which

¹¹ Outcome 21

¹² Outcome 7 and 8

detailed regulations for CSOs in terms of formally registering and recognizing CSOs in government records. Following the completion of the draft, the Ministry of Youth and Sports conducted a final consultation with the aforementioned CSOs for final approval, an act that indicates a measure of recognition and respect for the role of civil society organizations. Furthermore, the passing of the CSO Act not only provided a formal avenue but also gave added legitimacy to CSOs to participate in political decision-making in South West State. This policy change can be attributed to WARDI's efforts to build the capacity of CSO actors involved in advocacy targeted towards the Ministry of Youth and Sports and, subsequently, the EVC program, which boosted the advocacy capacity among first and second-tier CSOs.

6.2.3e PUNSAA By-Laws¹³

The Puntland Non-State Actors Association serves as a forum for local non-state actors to engage in decision-making processes at the local, state, and regional level. This occurred primarily in discussions organized by PUNSAA, which brought together various PUNSAA members and invited public authorities. Until March 2017, PUNSAA required all members to be above the age of 35. This age restriction limited youth access to participate in the decision-making process and became a key advocacy objective for MUDAN and PYAN. Following a series of lobbying efforts on behalf of MUDAN and PYAN, PUNSAA changed their internal electoral policy by lowering the minimum age for a chairperson from 35 years to 25 years old and reflected this change in revisions to the association's bylaws. The prospect for having a younger chairperson for PUNSAA provided further opportunities for youth to ensure key issues facing youth are included in agenda when meeting with public authorities and power holders.

6.3 Domain 3: Responsive Public Authorities and Other Power Holders

EVC Contribution

In the initial stages of the EVC program, CARE conducted strategic meetings with key public authorities. Most notably, CARE met with SWS President, Sharif Hassan; Minister of Youth and Sports of SWS, Abdullah Abdi Omar; and the Minister of Constitution and Reconciliation to introduce the EVC program's objectives, planned activities, and expected results. These meetings allowed CARE and public authorities to provide input on the program and work collaboratively to outline the role of government within the program. In addition, the meetings increased the legitimacy of CARE and associated implementing partners and paved a path for future advocacy efforts geared towards public authorities.

Subsequent efforts on CARE's behalf to increase the responsiveness of government include the celebration of Somali National Youth Day on May 15th during the 2nd quarter of 2016. The celebration invited various senior public authorities from the South West State administration, including the Minister of Youth and Sports, and 150 youth representatives from different youth-led CSOs across South West State. This event marked the first opportunity for youth representatives to interact with high-level public authorities. During the event, the Minister of Youth and Sports gave a speech, which acknowledged the importance of youth in the upcoming federal elections and the need to craft strategies to ensure youth participation. International broadcasting companies, including Horn Cable TV, Universal TV, and Somali National TV, broadcasted the event during primetime television slots, emphasizing within the programs the importance of the inclusion of youth voices in the upcoming elections. This event not only allowed youth to interact with public authorities but also publicized public authorities openly endorsing the legitimacy of youth to participate in decision-making.

¹³ Outcome 11

6.3.1 Results – Outcomes

The responsiveness of public authorities and elders within the context of the EVC program are deeply intertwined with the successful programmatic and advocacy efforts of youth and civil society organizations detailed earlier. Strategic advocacy efforts by CARE’s partners in the EVC program led to successful outcomes by means of increasing the responsiveness of power holders. For example, WARDI’s successful advocacy efforts resulting in clan elders in Baidoa increasing the number of youth and women to run for positions within SWS Parliament indicates a solid perception shift among clan elders (6.2.3b). WARDI’s advocacy efforts effectively shifted clan elders’ perception of youth and women as legitimate and formidable candidates for Member of Parliament positions. Similarly, YPEER’s advocacy towards local authorities to participate in the “Yes We Can” campaign and the local government’s support for the event indicate the responsiveness of local authorities to youth issues and recognition of the value of collaborating with youth in projects (6.1.3). Lastly, the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports endeavors to include an amendment for a youth development fund in the revised Puntland Youth Policy following attending trainings held by MUDAN indicate an increase of responsiveness due to the CARE EVC program (6.2.3a).

6.3.2 Results – Perspectives

During the baseline, 63% of respondents in the youth survey indicated limited space for young men to engage with traditional leaders. However, during the midterm review 72.3% of interviewed youth indicated that public authorities were more open to listening to them than they were two years ago, suggesting an overall improvement in youth perceptions of the responsiveness of public authorities. However, perspectives differ from district to district, depending on the local context. Looking at the perspectives of youth and women disaggregated among the four sites included in the midterm review, the percentage of respondents who feel public authorities have shown increased responsiveness in the past two years vary considerably by district.

In Afgoye, over 85% of respondents felt public authorities were more responsive despite citing heavy mistrust between local authorities and youth due to security circumstances cited in qualitative interviews. This contrast suggests persisting mistrust between youth and public authorities in Afgoye despite net improvement in the responsiveness of public authorities in the past two years following the efforts of the EVC program. In addition, the difficult security context in Afgoye may increase the significance of any perceived improvement in responsiveness. In contrast, a better operating context may decrease the significance of improvements. For example, less than half of respondents indicated an improvement in the responsiveness of public authorities in Garowe in the quantitative questionnaire but shared positive feedback in terms of the operating space. It is plausible that respondents in Garowe undervalued the significance of improvements in the responsiveness of public authorities quantitatively but were able to expand more on the actual significance of these improvements in a qualitative setting.

“Politicians from the District Administration are the most available and closest to youth. If I go to the Mayor’s office right now he would be available and I could ask him whatever I want. If I organized an event they would come to show their respects. Before, public authorities didn’t respect freedom of speech. If a person said something in the media they arrested him, but now they don’t.”

MALE YOUTH, GAROWE

Public authorities are more open to listening to my voice than they were two years ago. (N=119)

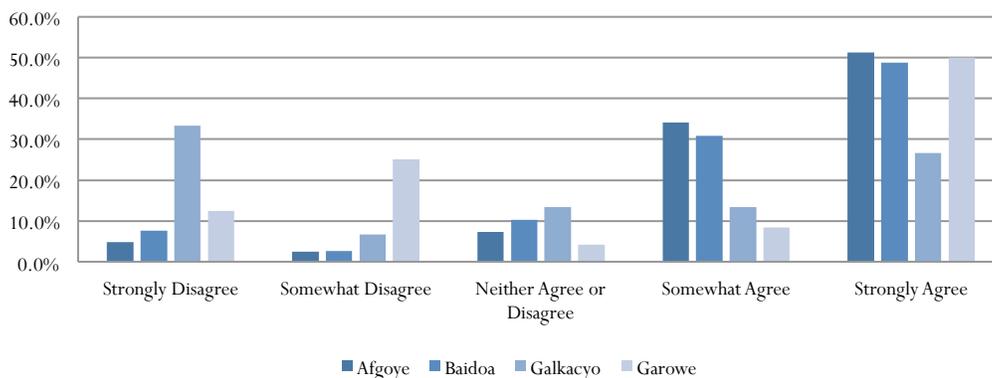


Figure 9: Perception of the responsiveness of public authorities among all interviewed members of CSOs

In Baidoa, the high percentage of respondents who felt there was an improvement mirrors the qualitative feedback, which detailed a healthy relationship between public authorities and excluded groups. However, in Galkacyo, the unwillingness of local authorities to incorporate excluded groups into decision-making processes and their limited response to advocacy efforts is reflected in the quantitative feedback where only a little over a third of youth respondents felt there were improvements in the responsiveness of the government in Galkacyo. Among the four sites included in this evaluation, Galkacyo ranked last in terms of the youth and government openly communicating. Despite various government engagement efforts, both the qualitative and quantitative evidence suggests limited gains. Nevertheless, it is important to note the lasting motivation and the belief in the certainty of eventual change among excluded groups and the CSOs that represent them in Galkacyo. Forcier researchers encountered an example of this mentality while interviewing the Chairman of Jariban, a youth-focused CSO operating under the Dudmudug umbrella in Galkacyo. When asked about the difficult circumstances in Galkacyo, the respondent confirmed the unresponsive nature of local authorities, specifically of the District Chairman. He continued by citing his intention to gain favor among his clan elders in order to run for the district chairman position himself and credited his strong interest in running for this position to a training held by MUDAN, which made him aware of his own political agency. This example not only demonstrates the impact of the EVC program but also features the lasting motivation of excluded groups in Galkacyo to gain access to the decision-making process.

“I wasn’t interested in getting involved in politics before but now I have hopes of becoming the District Chairman in 2019. I hope my clan elders will approve of me for this position. To be honest, I really started to think about the District Chairman position after I participated in the EVC training. I really hope to become the next District Chairman.”

JARIBAN, GALKACYO

6.4 Domain 4: Effective Spaces for Dialogue and Negotiation

While express program efforts aimed to reach objectives under the fourth domain of the CARE EVC program theory of change have not yet been enacted at the midterm, Forcier observed the creation of effective spaces for dialogue and negotiation in efforts to empower youth and women and to support the capacity of civil society organizations.

The EVC program's efforts to empower youth and women as detailed in Section 6.1.1 resulted in the creation of effective spaces for dialogue between public authorities, power holders, and youth and women. For example, early CARE EVC mobilization events in Afgoye and Garowe, which intended to introduce the program's objectives; roles and responsibilities; and expected results to relevant stakeholders, succeeded in bringing together public authorities including the Governor of Lower Shabelle and the District Commissioner of Afgoye with members of target communities and civil society organizations. Further efforts to empower youth and women that resulted in effective spaces for dialogue include consultation forums that brought together youth and women with clan elders to discuss the national electoral system and the lack of space for youth involvement during the 3rd quarter of 2016. Most notably, MUDAN's efforts to develop an implementation framework for the Puntland Youth Policy resulted in dialogue events between the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports and young women and men in Garowe during the 1st quarter of 2017. Each of these programmatic efforts to empower youth and women resulted in the creation of effective spaces for dialogue and negotiation.

In terms of the EVC program's efforts to increase the capacity of civil society organizations that resulted in effective spaces for dialogue, Forcier encountered two main programs efforts. First, MUDAN and WARDI organized dialogue sessions in Bossaso and Baidoa districts, respectively, to discuss high-level development governmental plans and priorities and how the plans could be applied to the local context. These dialogue sessions created a dialogue opportunity for local authorities and 30 CSO members (6.1.1). Moreover, during August 2017, WARDI organized dialogue events in Kunturwarey, Merka, Baidoa, and Sablale to discuss youth involvement in local and district elections for South West State and Lower Shabelle (6.2.2.). Collectively, these efforts that aimed to improve the capacity of civil society organizations naturally resulted in the creation of effective spaces for dialogue. Creating these opportunities early on is not only an organic result of programmatic efforts within Domain 1 and 2 but also establishes an early precedent for open dialogue between public authorities and their constituencies in preparation for planned interventions within Domain 4 during the second half of the CARE EVC program.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

Forcier's research during the midterm review as well as extended discussions with CARE Netherlands, CARE Somalia, MUDAN, and WARDI during the linking and learning event yielded various lessons learned following the first half of the CARE EVC program.

In regards to program design, key lessons include tailoring program outreach to the district or community context. Different districts and communities interviewed during the midterm review exhibited contrasting programmatic needs and operational contexts. Program design should account for the level of education, urbanicity, security context, and clan structures of the target audience. Historical clan conflict, Al-Shabaab presence, or limited access to formal education will heavily impact the success of a program without adaptations incorporated into the program design. In addition to special considerations, the program design should also include more space for increased flexibility to capitalize on time-sensitive advocacy opportunities or unforeseen risks that may arise throughout the course of a program cycle.

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, further examination should be placed on the EVC program's impacts on clan dynamics and representation of interest across clans as the current monitoring process does not directly address these. Rather, findings related to clanship appear in relation to program outcomes or indicators of the local context in which the program operates. As clan representation stands as a major determining social factor in the Somali cultural context, a more directed focus to see interactions between the EVC program and clan would benefit the overall quality and fit of interventions. Monitoring content aside, more periodic monitoring done by CARE, examining program outcomes as well as the local context, would result in not only more clarified findings during the midterm and endline evaluations but also inform mid-project alterations in programmatic approach to address any changes in the local context or reactions to previous interventions. In terms of the midterm evaluation, more time allocated to this monitoring activity would allow for more thorough pre-testing of monitoring tools. Added time to pre-test tools would prevent survey exhaustion or respondent irritation due to the phrasing and order of questions or the length of the survey, which can be more easily identified when tested in a simulated interview.

8. CONCLUSION

Overall, Forcier’s research during the midterm review found that CARE maintained a healthy implementation of the EVC program in Somalia. At this juncture, CARE’s program efforts have focused entirely on women and youth, capable civil society organizations, and responsive public authorities and other power holders. Nevertheless, Forcier observed sizeable gains in terms of Domain 4, creation of effective spaces for dialogue and negotiations, as an organic result stemming from CARE’s programmatic efforts to make strides within the first three domains.

CARE placed particular emphasis on developing the capability of civil society organizations in terms of unifying organizations focusing on excluded groups, increasing membership in both individual organizations and organizational umbrellas, professionalizing the internal processes of CSOs, and developing organizations’ ability to perform strategic advocacy to public authorities and power holders. Feedback from first and second-tier organizations as well as local advocacy groups under the EVC program indicates these improvements strengthened advocacy efforts through consultations between CSOs, public authorities, and power holders arranged by either CSOs or CARE. CSOs also benefited from CARE’s consistent input as a technical advisor for such endeavors.

The EVC program’s focus on improving CSO capabilities contributed directly to the empowerment of youth and women, as part of Domain 1. Ensuing CSO mobilization and outreach to excluded groups ensured higher awareness of legal rights and the political system, increased political agency, and opportunities for relevant public authorities and power holders to engage with youth and women. Moreover, increased efforts to connect public authorities and clan elders with their constituents, as a part of efforts to empower both CSOs and excluded groups, can be associated with positive changes in public authority and power holder perception of excluded groups, which Forcier observed in the course of the midterm review. This becomes even more apparent when looking at the concrete policy changes that occurred throughout the first half of the program and the contributions of CARE and CSOs, which Forcier considers vital to having achieved each policy change. Forcier’s quantitative assessments of respondent perceptions also indicate an overall positive shift in their perception of the responsiveness of public authorities, their own agency and knowledge of the political decision-making process, and the value of civil society organizations present in their communities since the baseline evaluation. This improvement in perceptions among target communities of the EVC program likely paved the way for the aforementioned results within Domain 3 and 4.

Despite noticing considerable successes of the EVC program, Forcier also observed some areas for potential improvement to the program, which are detailed in the following recommendations:

8.1 Program-Related Recommendations¹⁴

8.1.1 Site-level Recommendations

Afgoye

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should focus program efforts on trust-building between local and state authorities present in Afgoye and the surrounding community, particularly with youth and women;

¹⁴ Recommendations are sourced from amalgamated findings from comparisons to the baseline evaluation, qualitative and quantitative findings from the midterm review, as well as feedback from CARE Netherlands, CARE Somalia, MUDAN, and WARDI during the linking and learning event.

- ❖ **CARE Netherlands** should examine case studies from EVC programs in other countries operating in fragile settlements to gain best practices in increasing the accountability of Afgoye local authorities, especially related to security incidents;
- ❖ **WARDI** should emphasize the improvement of government service provision within Afgoye in strategic advocacy targeting clan elders and public authorities in efforts to prevent community reliance on extremist groups.

Galkacyo

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should mandate a larger provision of trainings for relevant stakeholders and advocacy initiatives in Galkacyo in response to this evaluation's finding of MUDAN's lack of programmatic efforts and limited results in this district;
- ❖ **MUDAN** should leverage the surplus of motivation among excluded groups observed by Forcier during this evaluation to further link youth and women to public authorities and power holders for advocacy opportunities.

Baidoa

- ❖ **WARDI** should adjust the program focus in Baidoa to accommodate youth and women MPs in SWS Parliament, ensuring adequate capability and willingness to source key needs from their constituents and bring them into the forefront of decision-making.

Garowe

- ❖ **MUDAN** should leverage their healthy relationship with the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports and the recent election of Ahmed Said Musa (Bare), Mayor of Garowe, to lobby for youth representation in Puntland Parliament, citing the 2016 youth inclusion in the Electoral College as support.

8.1.2 State-level Recommendations

South West State

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should devise additional security considerations to the program design in SWS to address the security-related impediments in Afgoye and the delicate reconciliation process occurring in Galkacyo;
- ❖ **WARDI** should build a formal narrative to include in future advocacy efforts in Afgoye, detailing the positive impact of the EVC program in Baidoa in terms of the benefits awarded to various stakeholders, particularly public authorities and clan elders;
- ❖ **The Hague Academy for Local Governance** should invite select Members of Parliament who represent excluded groups as well as non-youth incumbents to a study visit, which would increase the capacity of participants, boost their legitimacy, and foster cooperation between youth and non-youth parliamentary members.

Puntland

- ❖ Considering the number of youth and women in government positions, **The Hague Academy for Local Governance** should invite select Puntland District Electoral College members who represent excluded groups as well as non-youth incumbents to a study visit, which would increase the capacity of participants, boost their legitimacy, and foster cooperation between youth and non-youth Electoral College members.
- ❖ **MUDAN** should build a formal narrative to include in future advocacy efforts in Garowe, detailing the positive impact of the EVC program in Garowe in terms of the benefits awarded to various stakeholders, particularly public authorities and clan elders.

8.1.3 Country-level Recommendations

- ❖ As the EVC program moves toward more efforts within Domain 4: Creation of effective spaces for dialogue and negotiations, **CARE Somalia** should ensure sustained efforts within Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations, as this evaluation showcases how strides taken within this domain are associated with gains within the other three domains;
- ❖ **CARE Netherlands** should propose capacity-building opportunities targeted towards public authorities and clan elders to increase public authority and power holders' ability to practice inclusive governance. These trainings should be reviewed and finalized by **CARE Somalia** for suitability to the attitudes and cultural customs of the trainings' intended audience;
- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should place a larger emphasis on gaining media attention during key advocacy events, focusing heavily on outreach on television networks and radio shows;
- ❖ **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands** should reflect the prolonged nature of advocacy-based outcomes in the cost-benefit analysis that subsequently determines funding allocations relevant to both the EVC global and country program.

8.2 Research-Related Recommendations

- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should implement more frequent monitoring throughout each program year, using updated security contexts and participant feedback to continually refine program implementation at the district level;
- ❖ **CARE Somalia** should produce a standardized reporting template for quarterly reports and individual EVC program event write-ups for implementing partners. The template should indicate clear time and dates of events, a summary statement of the event, participant lists, photos, and how the event links to the program's overall theory of change. While information within quarterly reports should overlap with EVC program event write-ups, the latter should be separate from quarterly reports, provide further detail, and be informed by monitoring occurring directly after an event.
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should allot more time for fieldwork to ensure researchers are able to adequately interview each respondent within the sample and sample new respondents as needed;
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should allow the consultant to assume control over sampling to prevent any potential sampling bias;
- ❖ In the EVC program end-line evaluation, **CARE Somalia** should utilize focus group discussion to triangulate more appropriate respondents for the key informant interviews, who have had full involvement in the activities relevant to the evaluation.

9. ANNEXES

9.1 Unforeseen Outcomes

9.1.1 Dahir Khalid Said

In June 2016, the Garowe Local Council nominated Dahir Khalid Said, a former Finance Officer working with MUDAN, to join a local tax and policy authority. While youth involvement in leadership is an important step towards inclusive governance, this occurrence cannot be classified as a direct result of the EVC program. While it is possible Mr. Said's nomination may be attributed to aims of the EVC program such as an enhanced capacity to participate in political decision-making or an increased strategic advocacy ability, his involvement with MUDAN in an implementing role within the EVC program differs considerably from women and youth outside of the organization. Mr. Said's position at MUDAN may have provided him more opportunities to improve his understanding of government structures or increase his professional network among public authorities, which community members solely participating in MUDAN-led activities would not have access to. While promising, this result falls outside the purview of the EVC theory of change and cannot be attributed to the express efforts of EVC program.

9.1.2 Mohamed Mohyadin Osman

On September 2017, the Puntland Ministry of Interior nominated Mohamed Osman, the former Chairman of Eyl Brothers Youth Organization, a MUDAN-affiliated organization, for the position of Secretary General of Dangorayo district to help coordinate activities. Similar to Dahir Khalid Said's move to politics from his position in MUDAN, Mr. Osman's political nomination may have resulted due to advantages that are inaccessible to unaffiliated community members who participate in programs organized by youth-focused civil society organizations. However, considering the organization Mr. Osman served as Chairman for is not a direct implementing partner such as WARDI or MUDAN, this result can be credited marginally more to the efforts of the EVC program than Mr. Said's case. Regardless, increased representation of youth in government with former association with first and second-tier organizations under the EVC program should be welcomed.



9.2 Outcome Harvesting Reflections

The EVC program utilized the process of outcome harvesting to structure its monitoring and evaluation process throughout the program cycle. Outcome harvesting is a participatory monitoring and evaluation methodology to identify, analyze, and learn from outcomes or changes that a program produces. The outcome harvesting process proves effective when evaluating programs with complex initiatives such as the EVC program, which:

- ❖ **Aim to influence other social actors (governments, civil society, private sector) to shift their practices, policies towards a more just, sustainable and safe planet for all;**
- ❖ **Involve partners in different countries, acting in different and challenging contexts, united towards one common, shared goal;**
- ❖ **Develop strategies and build capacity and lobby/advocate for their chosen causes, but have little control over what the social actors they want to influence will do.**

Rather than focusing on quantitative outputs resulting from a program, outcome harvesting identifies changes in social actors (individuals, groups, communities, local, national or international organizations, politicians, companies, etc.) as a result of a program's trainings, workshops, and/or advocacy meetings. In other words, an outcome is an observable and significant change in a social actor that has been influenced by the implementing organization through inspiring, encouraging, facilitating, or supporting. Possible examples of changes include power holders using new knowledge from a learning event or a civil society organization operating differently in their lobbying efforts due to the implementation of program. Outcome harvesting provides an accessible way for organizations implementing programs with complex results to identify changes they have contributed to and learn from them, encouraging deeper reflection, adaptation, and improvement to program strategies.

Forcier's experience conducting research using the outcome harvesting process proved positive. However, additional efforts to link fieldwork methodology to the outcome verification process would result in clearer findings and a more effective evaluation process overall. Throughout the midterm review, Forcier observed strong indication that the outcomes harvested by CARE mirrored the feedback from collected qualitative and quantitative data. However, Forcier applied additional efforts beyond the content of research tools in order to establish this link. In several instances, respondents selected by CARE, WARDI, and MUDAN did not feel apt to speak on harvested outcomes, either reporting very limited information or having no knowledge at all of the outcome. As a result, the significant policy changes detailed in Section 6.2.3 of this report only include a portion of the outcomes that CARE harvested. Despite representing substantial outcomes of the EVC program in Somalia, Forcier was unable to verify or substantiate these outcomes. Looking forward Forcier recommends the following improvements:

- ❖ **Utilize focus group discussions to identify target key informants to verify and substantiate certain outcomes;**
- ❖ **Incorporate key outcomes directly into focus group discussion interview tools to cast a wider net in identifying key informants;**
- ❖ **Allot more time to conduct fieldwork and more flexibility in sampling to encourage more thorough examination of harvested outcomes as well as the potential for new outcomes.**

9.3 Data Collection Tools

9.3.1 Focus Group Discussion Tool

Question	Component
Target Group: State: Region: District: Village : Interview date: Start time: End time:	
<p>Introduction: Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Forcier Consulting. We are carrying out research for the Midterm Evaluation on Every Voice Counts (EVC), a project being implemented by CARE Somalia in Puntland and South Central through partnership with local civil society organisations in your area, especially work done by WARDI (SWS) / MUDAN (PL) and other civil societies.</p> <p>This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours of your time. Your identity will be kept entirely confidential and you may refuse to answer any question you wish. Participation is voluntary. Do you agree to participate?</p>	
<p>1. How has life changed for youth in your district over the past two years, if at all?</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete, tangible changes, specifically related to participation in decision-making at district and state levels</i></p> <p>a. Why? What has caused these changes?</p> <p>b. Who was involved in this?</p> <p>c. How does this affect life in general in your community, if at all?</p> <p><i>PROBE for examples</i></p>	<p>9. (How) are public authorities and other power holders responding to the needs and rights of the population, making use of the strengthened capacities?</p>
<p>2. How has life changed for young women in your state over the past two years, if at all?</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete, tangible changes, specifically related to participation in decision-making at district and state levels</i></p> <p>d. Why? What has caused these changes?</p> <p>e. Who was involved in this?</p> <p>f. How does this affect life in general in your community, if at all?</p> <p><i>PROBE for examples</i></p>	<p>9. (How) are public authorities and other power holders responding to the needs and rights of the population, making use of the strengthened capacities?</p>
<p>d. Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work with youth specifically.</p> <p><i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <p>a. How was this project communicated to you?</p> <p>b. What was this project about?</p> <p>c. Who was involved?</p>	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by</p>

<p>d. Who was not involved, but should have been involved?</p> <p>e. What has this project achieved?</p> <p>f. What could have been done better?</p>	<p>CSOs(1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>
<p>e. Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work with young women specifically.</p> <p><i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <p>a. How was this project communicated to you?</p> <p>b. What was this project about?</p> <p>c. Who was involved?</p> <p>d. Who was not involved, but should have been involved?</p> <p>e. What has this project achieved?</p> <p>f. What could have been done better?</p>	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs(1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>
<p>f. Please tell me about programmes in your state that work with young women specifically.</p> <p><i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <p>a. How was this project communicated to you?</p> <p>b. What was this project about?</p> <p>c. Who was involved?</p> <p>d. Who was not involved, but should have been involved?</p> <p>e. What has this project achieved?</p> <p>a. What could have been done better?</p>	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs(1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>
<p>g. What do you think about this project? [ASK FOR EACH PROJECT MENTIONED]</p> <p><i>Ask all of the following:</i></p> <p>a. What activities has the project conducted?</p> <p>b. What problems or challenges have they had?</p> <p>c. What did they do when they had those problems?</p> <p>d. How involved are the local youth in the project? In what way?</p> <p>e. Have women been involved in this program? In what way?</p> <p>f. Are there any groups that have not been involved that should have been?</p>	

<p>g. How successful has the project been? [PROBE for evidence of success]</p> <p>h. Do you think the project will have a long-lasting impact? Why?</p>	
<p><i>Thank you for these answers. Let's talk now about some specific activities that have been supporting youth in this district and state.</i></p>	
<p>h. Please tell me about the organisations that support young people in this district.</p> <p>a. What organisations are there?</p> <p>[GUIDANCE: ask the following for each organisation]</p> <p>b. What do they do to support youth?</p> <p>c. How effective are they in supporting youth? Why?</p> <p>d. What could they do better?</p> <p>e. Who are members of this organisation?</p> <p>f. Is there anyone who cannot join? Why?</p>	
<p>i. What do people in your community say about these organisations?</p> <p>GUIDANCE: ask for each organisation</p> <p>a. How willing would you say young people are to accept the organisation or group as speaking for them? Why?</p> <p>b. How willing would you say young people are to support the organisation or group? Why? How do they support them?</p>	
<p>j. Have people's opinions on these organisations changed over the past two years?</p> <p>a. If so, how?</p> <p>GUIDANCE: ask for each organisation</p> <p>b. What has caused this change in opinion?</p> <p>GUIDANCE: ask for concrete, tangible examples</p> <p>PROBE for things civil-society organisations do differently from before</p> <p>c. Are young people now more or less willing to accept these organisations as speaking for them? Why?</p> <p>d. Are young people now more or less willing to support these organisations? Why?</p>	<p>4 . (How) are supported CSOs improving their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for the claims of societal groups?</p>
<p>k. Which organisations or institutions are supporting these organisations in advocating for youth in this district?</p> <p>a. GUIDANCE: List all organisations and institutions</p> <p>b. PROBE specifically for trainings and capacity-building measures for CBOs</p> <p>c. How are they supporting these organisations?</p> <p>d. Why do they support these organisations?</p> <p>e. How effective are they? Why?</p>	
<p>l. Have any of you attended trainings for young people related to rights and advocacy?</p> <p>a. If so, who administered these trainings?</p> <p>b. How were you selected as participants?</p> <p>c. What did they do well?</p> <p>d. What could they do better?</p> <p>e. How have you since used what you have learned at these trainings?</p>	

<i>PROBE for specific examples</i>	
<i>Thank you for your answers so far. Finally, I would like to ask you some questions about the interaction between youth and government institutions in your state.</i>	
<p>m. Please tell me about how young people can engage with political decision-making in this district?</p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i> <i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How does the district administration consult young people on its decisions, if at all? b. What kind of platforms or spaces exist for youth to interact with district authorities? c. How has this changed over the past two years? Why? d. How do you think young people's participation in political decision-making will change over the next two years? Why? 	17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?
<p>n. Please tell me about what organisations have done to enable youth to participate in political decision-making in this district?</p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i> <i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How does the district administration work with civil society organisations, if at all? 	17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?
<p>o. Please tell me about how young people can engage with political decision-making in this state?</p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i> <i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How does the state government consult young people on its decisions, if at all? b. What kind of platforms or spaces exist for youth to interact with state authorities? c. How has this changed over the past two years? Why? d. How do you think young people's participation in political decision-making will change over the next two years? Why? 	17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions? 19. To what extent do community members believe that decision-making should be inclusive and responsive?
<p>p. Please tell me about what organisations have voiced demands or positions towards power holders (government authorities)?</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How have CSOs supported youth involvement in decision making? <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. How does the district administration work with civil society organisations, if at all? 	17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?
<p>q. What ways are there for young people like you in this state to participate in law making?</p>	19. To what extent do community members

<p><i>PROBE for writing to representatives, civil society organisations, traditional elders, consultations, other representatives, social media</i></p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: List all ways participants mention in which young people can participate</i></p> <p>a. Which of these ways do you personally use?</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: List all ways in which participants do participate</i></p> <p>b. How does the state government communicate to young people like you in this district about the laws it passes, if at all?</p> <p>c. How does the state government communicate to young people like you in this district about the laws it plans to pass, if at all?</p> <p>d. How should young people like you be involved in law making in your state?</p>	<p>believe that decision-making should be inclusive and responsive?</p> <p>14. What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth?</p>
<p>r. How can you voice your concerns or needs to government authorities?</p> <p><i>PROBE for available avenues participants know of</i></p> <p>a. How can you know what, if anything, government authorities are doing to address your concerns?</p> <p>b. How confident are you that government authorities will address your concerns?</p>	<p>14. What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth?</p>
<p>s. How reliable are your state's authorities in enforcing existing law?</p> <p>a. How do authorities enforce laws?</p> <p>i. How does affect youth in your state?</p> <p>ii. PROBE for examples</p> <p>b. Do authorities enforce some laws more than others? If so, which ones? Why? How?</p> <p>PROBE for differences between groups, urban/rural areas</p>	<p>14. What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth?</p>
<p>t. Do you know how state authorities spend money?</p> <p>a. If no, why not?</p> <p>b. If you want to know more about your state's budget and spending plans, how can you obtain this information?</p> <p>i. Who can help you know more about your state's budget?</p> <p>ii. If not possible, do you think you and people like you should be able to know more about your state's budget?</p> <p>c. If so, what could you do to get authorities to share information on the state's budget with you and people like you?</p>	<p>14. What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth?</p>
<p>u. How well do you think state authorities support youth?</p> <p>PROBE for examples</p> <p>a. What works well?</p> <p>b. How could these programs be better supported?</p> <p>c. What should authorities do to support youth?</p>	<p>14. What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth?</p>
<p>v. Please tell me about the rights you are guaranteed by the</p>	<p>6. How many women</p>

<p>constitution of your state.</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: Go around the room and ask each participant to list the personal rights they are aware of.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do you know about these rights? b. Who could you ask about your constitutional rights? c. How can you know more about your constitutional rights? d. What do your constitutional rights allow you to do? e. In the past, have government authorities acted towards you in ways that you now know are violating your rights? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. If so, what happened? f. Are there practices that were considered normal that you now that do not match with the constitutional rights? 	<p>and/or youth are more aware of their rights and responsibilities, and has this changed acceptance of harmful practices as norm?</p>
<p>w. Please tell me how you can ensure that your rights are respected.</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Who supports you in ensuring your rights are respected? b. How do different institutions react when you want your rights respected? <p>PROBE for district administration, state authorities, police officers, state security forces, national army, AMISOM, other security providers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Do state authorities respect some rights more than others? 	<p>6. How many women and/or youth are more aware of their rights and responsibilities, and has this changed acceptance of harmful practices as norm?</p>
<p><i>Thank you very much for these answers. Is there anything you would like to add?</i></p>	
<p><i>This concludes our interview. Thank you for taking the time to share your opinions.</i></p>	

9.3.2 Key Informant Interview Tool

Question	Component	Respondent
Name: Phone number: Age: Gender: Role/position in community: Interview date: Start time: End time:		If no specification, question will be asked to all respondents
<p>Introduction: Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Forcier Consulting. We are carrying out research for the Mid Term Evaluation on Every Voice Counts (EVC), a project being implemented by CARE Somalia in Puntland and South Central through partnership with local civil society organisations in your area, especially work done by WARDI (SWS) / MUDAN (PL) and other civil societies.</p> <p>This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours of your time. Your identity will be kept entirely confidential and you may refuse to answer any question you wish. Participation in this interview is voluntary. Do you agree to participate?</p>		
<p>1. Can you tell me about the work of your organisation?</p> <p>a. What is your specific role in the organisation?</p> <p>b. What are some of your organisation's achievements you are proud of?</p>	1. How many first- and second-tier partner CSOs are included in EVC?	CSO Representative
<p>Can you tell me about the work your administration does on youth inclusion?</p> <p>a. What is your specific role in the administration?</p> <p>b. What are some of your administration's achievements you are proud of?</p> <p>PROBE specifically for inclusion of young women</p>		MOYS/MOLYS
<p>2. Who is supporting you in advocating for youth in this district?</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: List all actors and groups</i></p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for</i></p>		CBO Representatives

<p><i>trainings and capacity-building measures for CBOs</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How are they supporting these organisations? b. Why do they support these organisations? <p>How effective are they? Why?</p>		
<p>Please tell me about any trainings or support you and staff in your ministry have received from organisations?</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: List all trainings and organisations</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How were participants selected for these trainings? b. What skills have ministry officials gained from these trainings? c. Can you give me examples of how these skills have helped ministry officials in their work? 		MOYS/MOLYS
<p>3. Please tell me about the trainings you have received from WARDI/MUDAN.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What trainings have you participated in? b. How were you selected for these trainings? <p>How effective were these trainings? Why?</p>		EVC Partners
<p>4. What did you learn from these trainings that you did not know before?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Please tell me how you have used this knowledge in 	<p>3. Which capacities and what expertise have been developed among first- and second-tier CSOs for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies?</p> <p>8. Which capacities and what</p>	EVC Partners

<p>your activities since the training. <i>GUIDANCE: ask for concrete, tangible examples.</i></p>	<p>expertise have been developed among community/local advocacy groups for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies?</p>	
<p>5. What skills did you gain from these trainings that you had not had before? a. Please tell me how you have used these skills in your activities since the training. <i>GUIDANCE: ask for concrete, tangible examples.</i></p>	<p>3. Which capacities and what expertise have been developed among first- and second-tier CSOs for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies? 8. Which capacities and what expertise have been developed among community/local advocacy groups for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies?</p>	EVC Partners
<p>6. How would you describe life in your district today? a. What things are good about living in this district? b. What are the challenges about living in this district?</p>		
<p><i>Thank you for these answers. I would now like to ask you a few questions about support for different groups in your district.</i></p>		
<p>7. How has the ability of youth to voice or exercise their rights changed in your state over the past two years, if at all? <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible changes, in particular related to decision making</i> <i>PROBE for examples and evidence</i> g. Why? What has caused these changes? h. Who was involved in this? i. How does this affect life in general in your community, if at all?</p>	<p>9. (How) are public authorities and other power holders responding to the needs and rights of the population, making use of the strengthened capacities?</p>	
<p>8. How has the ability of young women to voice and</p>	<p>9. (How) are public authorities and other</p>	

<p>exercise their rights in your state over the past two years, if at all?</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete, tangible changes, in particular related to decision making</i></p> <p><i>PROBE for examples and evidence</i></p> <p>j. Why? What has caused these changes?</p> <p>k. Who was involved in this?</p> <p>l. How does this affect life in general in your community, if at all?</p>	<p>power holders responding to the needs and rights of the population, making use of the strengthened capacities?</p>	
<p>9. Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work with youth specifically.</p> <p><i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <p>g. How was this project communicated to you?</p> <p>h. What was this project about?</p> <p>i. Who was involved?</p> <p>j. Who was not involved, but should have been involved?</p> <p>k. What has this project achieved?</p> <p>l. What could have been done better?</p>	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>	<p>Not MOYS/MOLYS</p>
<p>Please tell me about programmes in your state that work with youth specifically.</p> <p><i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p>	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political</p>	<p>MOYS/MOLYS</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How was this project communicated to you? b. What was this project about? c. Who was involved? d. Who was not involved, but should have been involved? e. What has this project achieved? f. What could have been done better? 	<p>participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>	
<p>10. Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work with young women specifically. <i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. How was this project communicated to you? h. What was this project about? i. Who was involved? j. Who was not involved, but should have been involved? k. What has this project achieved? l. What could have been done better? 	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>	<p>Not MOYS/MOLYS</p>
<p>Please tell me about programmes in your state that work with young women specifically. <i>Ask the following for each project mentioned:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. How was this project communicated to you? 	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>	<p>MOYS/MOLYS</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. What was this project about? h. Who was involved? i. Who was not involved, but should have been involved? j. What has this project achieved? c. What could have been done better? 		
<p>11. Please tell me about your own activities supporting youth participation in this state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. How have you chosen your programme priorities? e. What are the objectives of your programmes? f. How do you plan to achieve these objectives? g. What challenges have you faced in implementing your program? h. How have you overcome or mitigated these challenges? i. What has your program achieved so far? <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible achievements</i> 	<p>11 – A. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (1st tier)?</p> <p>11 – B. How many and what types of advocacy initiatives (political participation, mobilization, activation) were carried out by CSOs (2nd tier)?</p>	<p>CBO Representatives</p>
<p>12. What do you think about this project? [ASK FOR EACH PROJECT MENTIONED]</p> <p><i>Ask all of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What activities has the project conducted? b. What problems or challenges have 		<p>Not EVC Partner</p>

<p>they had?</p> <p>c. What did they do when they had those problems?</p> <p>d. How involved are the local youth in the project? In what way?</p> <p>e. Have women been involved in this program? In what way?</p> <p>f. Are there any groups that have not been involved that should have been?</p> <p>g. How successful has the project been? [PROBE for evidence of success]</p> <p>h. Do you think the project will have a long-lasting impact? Why?</p>		
<p><i>Thank you for these answers. Let's talk now about some specific activities that have been supporting youth in this district and state.</i></p>		
<p>13. Please tell me about the organisations that support young people in this district.</p> <p>a. What organisations are there? [GUIDANCE: ask the following for each organisation]</p> <p>b. What do they do to support youth?</p> <p>c. How effective are they in supporting youth? Why?</p> <p>d. What could they do better?</p> <p>e. Who are members of this organisation?</p> <p>f. Is there anyone who cannot join? Why?</p>		Not CBO Representatives
<p>14. Please tell me about the organisations that support young women specifically in this state.</p>		Not CBO Representatives

<p>a. What organisations are there? [GUIDANCE: ask the following for each organisation]</p> <p>b. What do they do to support youth?</p> <p>c. How effective are they in supporting youth? Why?</p> <p>d. What could they do better?</p> <p>e. Who are members of this organisation?</p> <p>f. Is there anyone who cannot join? Why?</p>		
<p>Please tell me about other organisations that support youth in this state.</p> <p>a. What organisations are there? [GUIDANCE: ask the following for each organisation]</p> <p>b. What do they do to support youth?</p> <p>c. How effective are they in supporting youth? Why?</p> <p>d. What could they do better?</p> <p>e. Who are members of this organisation?</p> <p>f. Is there anyone who cannot join? Why?</p>		CBO Representatives
<p>15. What do people in the community say about these organisations? GUIDANCE: ask for each organisation</p> <p>g. How willing would you say young people are to accept the organisation or group as speaking for them? Why?</p> <p>h. How willing would you say young people are to support the organisation or</p>		Not CBO Representatives

<p>group? Why? How do they support them?</p>		
<p>16. How have people's opinions on these organisations changed over the past two years?</p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: ask for each organisation</i></p> <p>a. What has caused this change in opinion? <i>GUIDANCE: ask for concrete, tangible examples</i> <i>PROBE for things civil-society organisations do differently from before</i></p> <p>b. Are young people now more or less willing to accept these organisations as speaking for them? Why?</p> <p>c. Are young people now more or less willing to support these organisations? Why?</p>	<p>4. (How) are supported CSOs improving their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for the claims of societal groups?</p>	<p>Not CBO Representatives</p>
<p>Please tell me about your interactions with local communities?</p> <p>a. How do you recruit members?</p> <p>b. How do you consult with local communities?</p> <p>c. What are the main challenges for you in working with communities?</p> <p>d. How do you increase your support among local communities? <i>PROBE for youth and specifically young women</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p>		<p>CBO Representatives</p>

<p>17. Which organisations or institutions are supporting these organisations in advocating for youth in this district?</p> <p>f. GUIDANCE: List all organisations and institutions</p> <p>g. PROBE specifically for trainings and capacity-building measures for CBOs</p> <p>h. How are they supporting these organisations?</p> <p>i. Why do they support these organisations?</p> <p>j. How effective are they? Why?</p>		Not CBO Representatives
<p><i>Thank you for your answers so far. Finally, I would like to ask you some questions about the interaction between youth and government institutions in your state.</i></p>		
<p>18. Please tell me about how young people can engage with political decision-making in this district?</p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i></p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i></p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <p>e. How does the district administration consult young people on its decisions, if at all?</p> <p>f. What kind of platforms or spaces exist for youth to interact with district authorities?</p> <p>g. How has this changed over the past two years? Why?</p> <p>h. How do you think young people's participation in political decision-</p>	<p>17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?</p>	

<p>making will change over the next two years? Why?</p>		
<p>19. Please tell me about what organisations have done to enable youth to participate in political decision-making in this district? <i>PROBE specifically for young women</i> <i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <p>a. How does the district administration work with civil society organisations, if at all?</p>	<p>17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?</p>	
<p>20. Please tell me about how young people can engage with political decision-making in this state? <i>PROBE specifically for young women</i> <i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i> <i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <p>e. How does the state government consult young people on its decisions, if at all?</p> <p>f. What kind of platforms or spaces exist for youth to interact with state authorities?</p> <p>g. How has this changed over the past two years? Why?</p> <p>h. How do you think young people's participation in political decision-making will change over the next two</p>	<p>17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?</p>	

years? Why?		
<p>21. Please tell me about what organisations have done to enable youth to participate in political decision-making in this state?</p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for young women</i></p> <p><i>GUIDANCE: list all avenues for engagement</i></p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete, tangible examples</i></p> <p>a. How does the state administration work with civil society organisations, if at all?</p>	<p>17. How often have CSOs and/or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for CSO demands and positions?</p>	
<p>22. Please tell me about dialogue between civil society organisations and district or state authorities that your organisation or organisations like yours are supporting.</p> <p><i>PROBE for specific organisations and specific platforms/processes</i></p> <p><i>PROBE specifically for organisations working on youth issues, or youth organisations</i></p> <p>a. What kind of challenges do organisations face who are looking to foster dialogue between governments and civil society organisations?</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p> <p>b. How can these be overcome?</p> <p><i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p>	<p>16. How many and what type of dialogue processes have been organized by CSOs and/or community/local advocacy groups to influence the political and/or public debate?</p>	CBO Representatives
<p>Please tell me about dialogue between civil society organisations and district or state authorities.</p> <p><i>PROBE for specific organisations and specific platforms/processes</i></p>	<p>16. How many and what type of dialogue processes have been organized by CSOs and/or community/local advocacy groups to influence the political and/or public debate?</p>	Not CBO Representatives

<p><i>PROBE specifically for organisations working on youth issues, or youth organisations</i></p> <p>a. What kind of challenges do organisations face who are looking to foster dialogue between governments and civil society organisations? <i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p> <p>b. How can these be overcome?</p> <p>d. <i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p>		
<p>23. Please tell me about how civil society organisations can participate in law-making in this state. <i>PROBE for concrete examples</i> <i>PROBE specifically for organisations working on youth issues, or youth organisations</i></p> <p>a. What laws have been passed with contribution from civil society organisations or groups? <i>PROBE specifically for organisations working on youth issues, or youth organisations</i></p> <p>b. Please tell me about which organisations contributed, and how they contributed.</p> <p>c. What challenges do civil society organisations face when influencing law making processes in your state?</p> <p>d. What challenges do state officials face in working with civil</p>	<p>20. (How) are lobbying and advocacy activities of supported CSOs contributing to the implementation of laws, and/or policies and societal norms? Which strategies were most effective?</p>	

<p>society organisations on law making processes?</p> <p>e. In your opinion, what would be the most effective way of involving civil society organisations in law making?</p>		
<p>24. How reliable are your state's authorities in enforcing existing law?</p> <p>a. How do authorities enforce laws?</p> <p>i. How does affect youth in your state?</p> <p>ii. PROBE for examples</p> <p>b. Do authorities enforce some laws more than others? If so, which ones? Why? How?</p> <p>PROBE for differences between groups, urban/rural areas</p>		
<p>25. Do you know how state authorities spend money?</p> <p>a. If no, why not?</p> <p>b. If you want to know more about your state's budget and spending plans, how can you obtain this information?</p> <p>iii. Who can help you know more about your state's budget?</p> <p>iv. If not possible, do you think you and people like you should be able to</p>		

<p>know more about your state's budget?</p> <p>c. If so, what could you do to get authorities to share information on the state's budget with you and people like you?</p>		
<p>26. How do you consult youth in this state on budgetary issues?</p> <p>a. Can you give me examples of youth contributing to budgetary decisions at state level?</p> <p>b. Is your state-budget public?</p> <p>i. If so, which groups can access information about your state's budget?</p> <p>ii. If so, how can citizens obtain information about the state's budget?</p> <p>a. If not, why not?</p>		
<p>27. What challenges, if any, do you face when enforcing laws? <i>PROBE for concrete examples and specific laws</i></p>		
<p>28. What do state authorities do to support youth? <i>PROBE for examples</i></p> <p>a. What works well?</p> <p>b. How could these programs be better supported?</p> <p>a. What should authorities do to support youth?</p>		

<p>29. What can youth in this state do when they do not feel supported by state authorities? <i>PROBE for concrete examples</i></p>		
<p>30. How reliable are your state's authorities in enforcing existing law?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do authorities enforce laws? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How does affect youth in your state? ii. <i>PROBE</i> for examples b. Do authorities enforce some laws more than others? If so, which ones? Why? How? <p><i>PROBE</i> for differences between groups, urban/rural areas</p>		
<p><i>Thank you very much for these answers. Is there anything you would like to add?</i></p>		
<p><i>This concludes our interview. Thank you for taking the time to share your opinions.</i></p>		

9.3.3 Quantitative Questionnaire Tool

Administrative

On which day was this QQ filled out?

What time was this QQ filled out?

Enumerator Name:

Please specify other enumerator name:

In what site is this interview taking place?

Which other site is this interview taking place in?

Respondent Information

What is the respondent's age?

What is the respondent's gender?

What is the respondent's job status?

What is the respondent's education level?

If formal education, what kind of education have you had?

What is the name of the town you currently live in?

Section Two

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- i. Some people have different rights than others in this state.
 - ii. There are no organisations that represent young people in this district
 - iii. Youth should be able to participate in decision-making in this district
 - iv. Youth can participate in decision-making in this district
 - v. I have the right to be consulted on decision making in this district
 - vi. I have the right to be consulted on laws in this state
 - vii. There is nothing I can contribute to law making in this state
 - viii. Politics is a matter for elders and politicians
 - ix. If government officials do something I disagree with, I have ways to make my voice heard
 - x. I have no way of knowing how decisions are taken by government
 - xi. It is possible for me to know how the government spends money
- What do you think the role of youth in decision-making should be?

Section Three

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- xii. There is no difference between young men and young women
- xiii. Young women should be involved in decision-making in this district
- xiv. Young women should be involved in politics in this state
- xv. Young women should be able to hold political office
- xvi. Young women have the right to hold political office
- xvii. There are no organisations that represent young women in this district

CSO Screening Question

- i. I am a member of a youth organization

Section 4: Civil Society Organizations

- ii. As a member of a youth organisation, I am better able to make my voice heard if you disagree with authorities' actions
- iii. Public authorities are more open to listening to my voice than they were two years ago.
- iv. I am now more able to obtain information on what public authorities are doing than I was two years ago

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- v. I am now more able to obtain information about the money public authorities' are spending than I was two years ago
 - vi. The government does not listen to youth organisations
 - vii. I have been able to participate in political decision-making because I am a member of a youth organisation

Training Screening Question

- i. I have participated in training by other civil society organizations.

Section: 5 Training

- ii. As a result of this training, I feel better able to advocate on behalf of youth in my district
- iii. As a result of this training, I have taken action to advocate on behalf of youth in my district
- iv. This training has not changed my knowledge or skillset
- v. Were any of these trainings administered by WARDI or MUDAN, or one of their partners?