

Twuzuzanye: Final LogFrame & Indicators

Results Chain	Indicators	Target	Final
Outcome 1: Women and girls influence post- conflict reconstruction & WPS agenda.	1a. Proportion of women and girls effectively participating in post-conflict reconstruction and WPS processes, disaggregated by province.	75% direct beneficiaries (women/girls) report making an effective contribution to post-conflict reconstruction and/or WPS processes. 50% of indirect beneficiaries report women and girls' positive contribution.	Indicator 1a. 95% of direct beneficiaries reported making an effective contribution to post-conflict reconstruction and/or WPS processes. The commitments made by decision-makers present in the policy forums are advocacy elements that the women leaders intend to use to monitor the evolution of the proposed solutions to the challenges mentioned. 88% of indirect beneficiaries reported the positive contribution of women and girls.
	1b. Evidence of changes in attitudes about women in leadership and women's political participation.	Two cases: one representative study of political actors; one among the population.	Indicator 1b. Population: Husbands who encourage their wives to stand for election, whereas before, men categorically disagreed with women's participation in public life or community management. In the case of Cagizo Colline, commune of Butihinda, province of Muyinga, women have succeeded in securing leadership positions on the Colline, Vincent MISAGO. Political actors: In the commune of Kanyosha, after monitoring and observing the awareness-raising activities of the women leaders and their interventions in community forums, the collinal chiefs recognised the exceptional mobilisation and organisational skills of the women who participated in the project. <i>"The community chief contacted me to ask me to support him in mobilising the community to participate in the hill meetings. This shows that my notoriety is recognised in my locality thanks to the project activities."</i> Hakizimana Beatrice, Nyamaboko. Numerous other cases are found in the Final Project and the External Evaluation report.

Outcome 2: Burundian youth are more resilient to manipulation and militarisation by political actors.	2a. Proportion of youth reporting higher levels of resilience to manipulation based on greater understanding, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	50% of direct beneficiaries report increased levels of resilience	Indicator 2a. 81% of beneficiaries report increased levels of resilience. <table><tr><th>Categories</th><th>Makamba</th><th>Cibitoke</th><th>Muyinga</th><th>Bujumbura</th></tr><tr><td>Men (18 to 35)</td><td>77%</td><td>87%</td><td>80,1%</td><td>81,1%</td></tr><tr><td>Women (18 to 35)</td><td>86,2%</td><td>74,2%</td><td>78,5%</td><td>87%</td></tr></table>					Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura	Men (18 to 35)	77%	87%	80,1%	81,1%	Women (18 to 35)	86,2%	74,2%	78,5%	87%
	Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura																	
	Men (18 to 35)	77%	87%	80,1%	81,1%																	
Women (18 to 35)	86,2%	74,2%	78,5%	87%																		
2b. Proportion of ex-combatants benefiting from MHPSS services reporting reduction in symptoms, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	50% of youth ex-combatants report a reduction in their symptoms.	Indicator 2b. 93% of young ex-combatants report a reduction in their symptoms. <table><tr><th>Categories</th><th>Makamba</th><th>Cibitoke</th><th>Muyinga</th><th>Bujumbura</th></tr><tr><td>Men (30 to 45)</td><td>91%</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td><td>90,2%</td></tr><tr><td>Women (30 to 45)</td><td>92%</td><td>100%</td><td>93%</td><td>92%</td></tr></table>					Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura	Men (30 to 45)	91%	100%	90%	90,2%	Women (30 to 45)	92%	100%	93%	92%	
Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura																		
Men (30 to 45)	91%	100%	90%	90,2%																		
Women (30 to 45)	92%	100%	93%	92%																		
Outcome 3: Attitudes on hegemonic masculinities begin to change.	3a. Proportion of people reporting changed attitudes on masculinities, disaggregated by age, sex, province.	50% of direct beneficiaries report changes in their attitudes towards alternative, positive masculinities.	Indicator 3a. 89% of direct beneficiaries report changes in their attitude. <table><tr><th>Categories</th><th>Makamba</th><th>Cibitoke</th><th>Muyinga</th><th>Bujumbura</th></tr><tr><td>Men (18 to 40)</td><td>83,33%</td><td>100%</td><td>83,3%</td><td>90,2%</td></tr></table>					Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura	Men (18 to 40)	83,33%	100%	83,3%	90,2%					
	Categories	Makamba	Cibitoke	Muyinga	Bujumbura																	
Men (18 to 40)	83,33%	100%	83,3%	90,2%																		
3b. Signs of alternative masculinities being publicly discussed.	Two representative case studies documented.	Indicator 3b. 2 case studies were documented.																				
Output 1.1. Women and girls have increased their leadership capital.	1.1a. Number of women and girls participating in trainings, disaggregated by province.	48 women and girls.	Indicator 1.1a. 48 women and girls participated in trainings; they were joined by 20 DH local structure (a total of 68 women and girls were trained). - Per province, 12 women and girls (1 per community) and 5 members of DH local structures (17 in total per province). - A total of 8 trainings organised: two per province on the topics of WPS (Pillars of R1325), gender and TJ, civic education, positive masculinities, leadership, public speaking, communication, and advocacy skills.																			
	1.1b Number of community forums organised by women	16 community forums	Indicator 1.1b. 16 Community Forums organised, 4 forums per province.																			

	community leaders, disaggregated by province.		The forums are dialogue platforms between women and girls, to highlight concerns, challenges, needs, as well as strategies to promote effective participation in community and policy structures.
	1.1c. Policy document produced after participatory workshops	1 policy document	Indicator 1.1c. 1 advocacy document produced documenting barriers and priorities identified at the provincial level.
Output 1.2. Women and girls access political space to make their voices heard at the local and national level.	1.2a. Number of communal policy forums organised by women community leaders.	32 communal policy forums	Indicator 1.2a. 32 communal policy forums organised. 16 policy forums organised around the WPS agenda and women's political participation. 16 policy forums organised around gender and TJ.
	1.2b. Number of provincial policy forums organised by women community leaders.	8 provincial policy forums	Indicator 1.2b. 8 provincial policy forums organised (2 per province) on the WPS agenda and on gender and TJ.
	1.2c. Number of women participating in national forums.	48 leaders participated in at least 1 national forum.	Indicator 1.2c. 16 women leaders participated in 2 national forums (2 per province) - The strategy was adapted after the design of the advocacy document by the 48 women leaders. Two representatives per province were elected to work with women members of civil society (16 CSOs and the National Women's Forum) in the first forum around the theme of women and the elections, which was used to prepare the second forum with political party leaders (50% women) to discuss the challenges faced by women around political participation.
	1.2d. Number of women community leaders participating in debates.	50% of women leaders participated in a debate.	Indicator 1.2d. 11 women participated in 6 online debates.
Output 1.3. CSOs and the media promote women's	1.3a. Number of CSOs trained on gender transformative approaches.	8 CSOs trained.	Indicator 1.3a. 10 CSOs trained. - Makamba (2), Muyinga (3), Bujumbura (3), Cibitoke (2).

post-conflict political participation.	1.3b. Number of community campaigns initiated, disaggregated by province.	50% of the have initiated community campaigns.	Indicator 1.3b. 100% of the youth CSOs trained implemented community campaigns. - Makamba (2 campaigns), Muyinga (3 campaigns), Bujumbura (3 campaigns), Cibitoke (2 campaigns).																																							
	1.3c. Number of online and radio campaigns initiated, disaggregated by media.	At least two online campaigns and two radio campaigns launched.	Indicator 1.3c. 2 online campaign was organised (Facebook data). 2 radio campaigns launched on Radio CDN and Radio voix des jeunes.																																							
Output 2.1. Youth have information on diverse platforms about identity-based manipulation.	2.1a. Number of youth engaging with online content about identity-based manipulation.	20,000 young people engaged	Indicator 2.1a. 35,845 young people engaged with online content about identity-based manipulation (Facebook data).																																							
	2.1b. Number of youth engaging with radio content about identity-based manipulation.	20 radio programmes produced and broadcast.	Indicator 2.1b. 20 programmes. - These radio programs were broadcast on the following 3 radio stations: Izere FM; Isanganiro; RTV Buntu. <i>Due to the difficulty in obtaining data on listening figures, the indicator on the numbers of youth listeners cannot be accurately measured.</i>																																							
Output 2.2. Youth ex-combatants are exposed to democracy and human rights principles and supported to deal with traumas.	2.2a. Number of youth ex-combatants trained, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	100 ex-combatants	Indicator 2.2a. 100 ex-combatants (87 M, 13 W). - Of the 100 ex-combatants, 21 are under 40, including 5 women. <table><tr><th colspan="2">CIBITOKÉ</th><th colspan="2">BUJUMBURA</th><th colspan="2">MAKAMBA</th><th colspan="2">MUYINGA</th></tr><tr><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>5</td><td>F</td><td>5</td><td>F</td><td>2</td><td>F</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>20</td><td>M</td><td>20</td><td>M</td><td>23</td><td>M</td><td>24</td></tr></table>								CIBITOKÉ		BUJUMBURA		MAKAMBA		MUYINGA		Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	F	5	F	5	F	2	F	1	M	20	M	20	M	23	M	24
	CIBITOKÉ		BUJUMBURA		MAKAMBA		MUYINGA																																			
Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number																																			
F	5	F	5	F	2	F	1																																			
M	20	M	20	M	23	M	24																																			
	2.2b. Number of youth ex-combatants benefitting from MHPSS services, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	100 ex-combatants	Indicator 2.2b. 99 ex-combatants. 1 veteran from Muyinga province was unable to participate in the MHPSS sessions due to unavailability.																																							

			<table><tr><th colspan="2">CIBITOKÉ</th><th colspan="2">BUJUMBURA</th><th colspan="2">MAKAMBA</th><th colspan="2">MUYINGA</th></tr><tr><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td><td>Sex</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>5</td><td>F</td><td>5</td><td>F</td><td>2</td><td>F</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>20</td><td>M</td><td>20</td><td>M</td><td>23</td><td>M</td><td>23</td></tr></table>	CIBITOKÉ		BUJUMBURA		MAKAMBA		MUYINGA		Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	F	5	F	5	F	2	F	1	M	20	M	20	M	23	M	23																									
CIBITOKÉ		BUJUMBURA		MAKAMBA		MUYINGA																																																						
Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number	Sex	Number																																																					
F	5	F	5	F	2	F	1																																																					
M	20	M	20	M	23	M	23																																																					
Output 2.3. Youth participate in youth forums and intergenerational dialogues.	2.3a. Number of youth forums and intergenerational dialogues, disaggregated by location of platform and type of platform.	16 youth forums organised and 32 intergenerational dialogues organised.	Indicator 2.3a. 16 community forums on communal level (1 per commune). 496 (50% women) young people attended the community forums (31 young people per commune). Makamba: 124 people; Muyinga: 124 people; Bujumbura: 124 people; Cibitoke: 124 people (31 per commune). - These young community members were joined by a representative of the National Youth Council at provincial level (1 per province, 4 representatives in total). 32 intergenerational dialogues (2 per commune, 8 per province). 1000 participants, including 96 elders and 904 young people.																																																									
	2.3b. Number of youth from political parties trained, disaggregated by sex, location, and political party.	40 youth political party members.	Indicator 2.3b. 100 youth: 96 young people affiliated to political parties and 4 youth (1 per province) representing the National Youth Council. <table><tr><td rowspan="8">F</td><td>Party</td><td>CIBITOKÉ</td><td>BUJUMBURA</td><td>MUYINGA</td><td>MAKAMBA</td></tr><tr><td>CNDD</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>CNL</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>UPRONA</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>FRODEBU</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>APDR</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>CNJB</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>FNL</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">M</td><td>UPD</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>CNDD</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>CNL</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	F	Party	CIBITOKÉ	BUJUMBURA	MUYINGA	MAKAMBA	CNDD	2	4	3	4	CNL	2	2	2	3	UPRONA	4	1	3	4	FRODEBU	0	0	0	0	APDR	0	0	1	1	CNJB	0	1	0	0	FNL	0	1	0	0	M	UPD	1	0	0	0	CNDD	4	6	9	7		CNL	4	6	5
F	Party	CIBITOKÉ	BUJUMBURA		MUYINGA	MAKAMBA																																																						
	CNDD	2	4		3	4																																																						
	CNL	2	2		2	3																																																						
	UPRONA	4	1		3	4																																																						
	FRODEBU	0	0		0	0																																																						
	APDR	0	0		1	1																																																						
	CNJB	0	1		0	0																																																						
	FNL	0	1	0	0																																																							
M	UPD	1	0	0	0																																																							
	CNDD	4	6	9	7																																																							
	CNL	4	6	5	0																																																							

			<table><tr><td></td><td>UPRONA</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>FRODEBU</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>APDR</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>FNL</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>UPD</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>CNJB</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>25</td></tr></table>		UPRONA	2	2	1	2		FRODEBU	4	1	0	3		APDR	1	0	0	0		FNL	0	0	0	0		UPD	0	0	0	0		CNJB	1	1	1	1	TOTAL		25	25	25	25
	UPRONA	2	2	1	2																																								
	FRODEBU	4	1	0	3																																								
	APDR	1	0	0	0																																								
	FNL	0	0	0	0																																								
	UPD	0	0	0	0																																								
	CNJB	1	1	1	1																																								
TOTAL		25	25	25	25																																								
Output 3.1. Youth have information on diverse platforms about positive masculinities.	3.1a. Number of youth engaging with online and radio content about violent masculinities.	60,000 young people engaged 20 radio programmes	Indicator 3.1a. 156,670 young people engaged: 19,533 comments, 133,792 likes, 3,345 shares. 20 radio programmes produced and broadcast on three radio stations: Isanganiro; RTV Buntu; and Izere FM.																																										
	3.1b. Number and description of awareness-raising campaigns initiated.	6 campaigns launched (one per province).	Indicator 3.1b. 144 campaigns initiated; 3 campaigns per colline, per province (36). - In collaboration with community leaders (chefs de colline), communal focal points and CSOs trained in positive masculinities and facilitation techniques, the women leaders organised 3 masculinities awareness campaigns on each colline during the project period. These campaigns were open spaces, animated by games and music.																																										
	3.1c. Number studies produced on "positive deviance".	3 studies produced.	Indicator 3.1c. 1 study of traditional Burundian proverbs that promote gender equality: cultural examples of positive deviance of masculinities as they challenge traditional gender norms and dominant masculine stereotypes. 1 study among ex-combatants. 1 audio-visual research highlighting stories of positive deviance among project participants.																																										
Output 3.2. CSOs undertake	3.2a. Number of CSOs trained on tackling violent masculinities.	10 youth CSOs trained.	Indicator 3.2a. 10 youth CSOs trained.																																										

community-level actions to promote positive masculinities.	3.2b. Number of community action plans developed by CSOs after the trainings.	50% of the youth CSOs implement community action plans.	Indicator 3.2b. 100% of the trained youth CSOs implemented community action plans.
Output 3.3. Youth centres engage youth in discussions about masculinities.	3.3a. Number of youth centres trained on violence masculinities.	4 youth centres.	Indicator 3.3a. 4 youth centres trained: 2 people per youth centre were trained. - Cibitoke (commune Murwi); Musinga (commune Musinga); Makamba (commune Kayogoro); Bujumbura (commune Kanyosha).
	3.3b. Number of plans by youth centres for community discussions, disaggregated by location.	4 action plans implemented.	Indicator 3.3b. 4 actions implemented one per province. - As part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, each centre organised a dialogue, placing masculinities and dealing with the past at the heart of discussions on GBV in Burundi. 32 young people from each province were involved in dialogues; in total 128 young people.