

EVALUATION REPORT

NORTH CAUCASUS YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SECURITY PROJECT

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COMMISSIONED BY:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aims of the Evaluation

The Terms of Reference for this evaluation required it to:

1. Assess the extent to which the project achieved its objectives.
2. Assess the outcomes and immediate impacts for project beneficiaries.
3. Examine external factors that affected performance of the project.
4. Provide recommendations for continuation.

Data for the review included qualitative information gathered through interviews and focus groups as well as quantitative data gathered through a survey of 326 beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the project.

Project Background

The *Youth Empowerment and Security Project* is a joint initiative of the World Bank and UNICEF. The World Bank funded the project for 2.1m USD and it was implemented by UNICEF over 2.5 years from November 2008 to April 2011. It aimed to enhance the security of at-risk youth from different backgrounds in 5 republics of the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation: North Ossetia, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Chechnya and Dagestan. Activities were carried out under four project components:

1. **Youth Centres:** were established in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria to provide complementary learning as well as opportunities to engage in safe and inclusive leisure activities.
2. **Peace and Tolerance Programming:** engaged over 6,000 young people across the region through interactive events and volunteer programmes. The aim of the activities was to increase social cohesion and understanding between people of different nationalities, ethnicities and religious groups.
3. **Youth Grants:** a competitive grants programme provided NGOs from across the region with funds to deliver youth-focused projects. In addition to providing benefits to young people, the aim of these grants was to build the organisational capacity of the NGOs and strengthen civil society support for young people. The project also ran a competitive small grants programme for aspiring young entrepreneurs.
4. **Capacity Building of Ministry Staff:** the project provided ministries with basic office equipment, training to increase skills, and a study tour to Syria to exchange ideas and see examples of youth programmes. By working closely with ministry staff on initiatives funded under the grant, UNICEF provided ministry staff with opportunities to “learn by doing” and develop ideas for youth policies and programmes.

Evaluation Findings

The programme has met its objectives and the targets agreed between UNICEF and the World Bank. Following the criteria set by the OECD DAC, the evaluation found the following:

1. **Relevance:** the aims and approach of the project are highly relevant to the needs of the region. The project clearly benefitted from the 2005 World Bank study mission investigating inter-linkages between youth and security. UNICEF has also been a key factor for the project. The relationships it has built over more than a decade of work in the region allowed the project to remain connected to stakeholders and well-adapted to local realities.
2. **Efficiency and Effectiveness:** the project has met the targets set for each component identified in the results framework. The UNICEF team is small and has had to focus very clearly on delivering the essentials, which has resulted in a high degree of operational efficiency. A downside however is that the team has not developed a results-based management system. This has limited its ability to clearly articulate programme strategy or generate evidence that would help it influence funding decisions of its government counterparts and other possible funders.

Some elements of the programme have run more efficiently than others. A major cause of inefficiency was the delay in project implementation between 2006 and 2008 (prior to UNICEF's involvement) which allowed key officials in Ingushetia to change and government commitment to wane. This resulted in a drawn-out effort on UNICEF's part to re-build support among key individuals. Nevertheless, inefficiencies like these do not appear to have affected the quality of programming as perceived by beneficiaries. All stakeholders report high levels of satisfaction with the quality of the project outputs.

3. Outcomes: the programme is delivering outcomes with each of its main stakeholder groups.

Youth engaged through components 1 and 2: the project is bringing about changes in attitudes, perceptions and behaviours of young people. It is also having an effect on a wider group of indirect beneficiaries as participants influence their friends and family. The kinds of changes that are taking place include increased participation in community activities, increased ethnic tolerance, and the perception that opportunities for young people are expanding. Young women are more enthusiastic about promoting the programme than young men, and while support is extremely strong in Kabardino-Balkaria, it is slightly less strong in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Ministry staff: trainings in topics like strategic planning have changed the way ministry staff organise and go about their work. Policy papers and the ideas that staff have for programmes highlight that ministry priorities are congruent with the Bank/ UNICEF programme, indicating that the project has influenced policy thinking.

NGOs: in order to qualify for the grants, several youth-focused NGO grantees were required to improve their internal administrative systems. This allowed them to improve their efficiency and better position themselves to receive funding from international donors. The grants also allowed several better-established NGOs to strengthen their focus on young people. Several supported NGOs are beginning to spontaneously collaborate with one another, providing encouraging early signs of a strengthening civil society sector to support youth.

Young Entrepreneurs: although it is still very early days for many of the businesses that were started, there are encouraging early outcomes. These include increased personal incomes, self-confidence and respect from others. Grantees are also providing jobs for other young people.

4. Sustainability: much of what the programme has built is intangible, and the departure of the UN and other international organisations at the request of the Russian government poses a number of threats to the sustainability of results achieved. These include:

Declining support for civil society: Russian plans for developing the region focus heavily on bringing investment through tourism. The exit of the UN and others represents the loss of a key source of support for civil society, which also threatens to undermine what has been achieved through the project.

Federal concerns over sovereignty: due to perceptions expressed within Moscow that international assistance is sometimes a covert means for Western countries to influence Russian policy, officials in the region go to great lengths to be seen to be immune from external influence. This makes them reluctant to adopt ideas that are strongly associated with external agencies like the World Bank and the UN, and has made it difficult for UNICEF to gain traction in their attempts to arrange the handover of activities. There is a real risk that project activities strongly associated with the World Bank and UNICEF will not be taken up and continued.

Loss of a convenor: UNICEF has developed good relationships with its government counterparts. Its independence and strong reputation has allowed it to bring stakeholders from different republics together in ways that government agencies would struggle to do on their own. With the departure of the UN and other international organisations, it is not obvious who will be in a position to take on this role.

Loss of momentum: UNICEF has initiated several promising streams of work which should be continued, but there is a danger that with its departure, the energy behind them will dissipate. Examples include the volunteer movement, the cooperation that has begun to develop between NGOs in the region, and continued high quality support for young entrepreneurs.

Recommendations

The programme did a number of things very well, which are highlighted as lessons for the future:

1. **Maintain momentum with government partners:** UNICEF's work in Kabardino-Balkaria to establish the youth centre has resulted in a very successful partnership between three levels of government. Their experience developing this project should serve as a model for how to co-develop projects with government in the future.
2. **Create programmes that fit national frameworks and priorities:** the entrepreneurship grants programme was designed within the framework that federal authorities provide to republican governments. Approving the UNICEF programme helped republican governments meet their obligations to Moscow, which facilitated the process of securing the required authorisations.
3. **Create synergies with other UN organisations:** by working with other UN agencies in the region, UNICEF was able to increase the benefits available to its beneficiaries
4. **Adapt the peace and tolerance training method to other locations:** UNICEF's North Caucasus office has been developing its peace and tolerance training since 2005. External stakeholders highly praise the approach, and the training manual should be examined to see how it could be translated and adapted to other locations.

The programme has managed to engage approximately 10,000 young people through its activities. This is an impressive accomplishment but there are 1.75 million young people in the five Republics. In order to bring about population-level changes, future programmes should considering the following.

1. **Build stronger mass communication campaigns:** communications efforts have done a good job of promoting the activities under the programme but greater focus should be put on using media to influence attitudes at a population level. Stories focused on young people and their accomplishments, outside of the frame of UNICEF and the World Bank, would be more effective for creating a sense of expanding opportunities, and for inspiring other young people to take steps themselves.
2. **Create an independent youth-friendly brand:** the project was run under the banner of the World Bank and UNICEF. Future programmes should consider creating a separate identity for campaigning activities. Youth would likely connect more strongly to a locally derived brand, and would make it easier for project activities to evolve into an indigenous grassroots peace movement. It would also make handover simpler for government counterparts. Lastly, the image of an independent brand would not be damaged when the project closes.
3. **Develop outreach strategies around priority segments of the population:** not all people react to outreach in the same way. Future programmes should consider using market research techniques to segment the population and build tailored strategies for reaching priority groups. An approach like this would have allowed UNICEF to better define who youth most at risk are, and to unite partners in efforts to engage people of that profile. It also would have allowed the programme to better understand why uptake was so much stronger among some parts of the population than others. Segmentation also offers the potential to identify and recruit young people who are likely to promote the programme to friends and family, which would greatly accelerate uptake.
4. **Use network effects to build momentum:** one of the main reasons that young people value the programme is that it offers a window into a wider social world. By making the programme's ability to help young people connect more obvious, it may be possible to radically scale up youth participation through network effects.
5. **Make more strategic use of M&E:** one of the shortcomings of the project is that it lacks a system for tracking higher-level results. Future projects should include an RBM system, as this would help them adapt to meet emerging realities. Having evidence about what works and why would also help influence programme and policy decisions of government counterparts and other funding organisations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RELEVANCE	1
1.1 Context	1
1.2 Project Relevance	2
1.3 Programme Model	2
2. METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 Evaluation Aims and Uses	4
2.2 Methods	4
2.3 Methodological Shortcomings	6
2.4 Ethical Considerations	7
3. EFFECTIVENESS & EFFICIENCY	8
3.1 Youth Centres	8
3.2 Peace and Tolerance	10
3.3 Youth Fund	12
3.4 Capacity Building of Ministries	13
3.5 Cross cutting programme elements	14
4. OUTCOMES	16
4.1 Young people engaged through components 1 & 2	16
4.2 NGO Grantees	20
4.3 Young Entrepreneurs	21
4.4 Ministries & Youth Committees	21
5. FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE	23
5.1 Small team	23
5.2 Changes in legislation and ministry personnel	23
5.3 Security situation	23
6. SUSTAINABILITY	24
6.1 Diminishing support for civil society	24
6.2 Federal concerns about sovereignty and international assistance	24
6.3 Loss of a ‘convener’	24
6.4 Loss of momentum	25
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	26
7.1 Good practices to continue	26
7.2 Suggestions for improvement	27
APPENDIX 1. SUMMARY OF PROJECT OUTPUTS	30
APPENDIX 2. MISSION ITINERARY	32
APPENDIX 3. BENEFICIARY SURVEY	36
APPENDIX 4. STATISTICAL TABLES	45

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RELEVANCE

1.1 Context

The *Youth Empowerment and Security Project* was conceived and funded by the World Bank for 2.1m USD. It was implemented by UNICEF over 2.5 years from November 2008 to April 2011 in 5 republics of the North Caucasus: North Ossetia, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Chechnya and Dagestan.

The North Caucasus is in the southwest corner of the Russian Federation between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea. It is ethnically and religiously diverse, and has a long history of conflict and violence. The region was relatively stable during soviet times due to the overarching communist ideology. But the wave of ethnic nationalism that re-configured much of Eastern Europe also re-ignited tensions between different groups in the North Caucasus, which continue into the present.

A number of demographic changes are underway that both influence and are influenced by the violence. Ethnic Russians make up about a third of the overall population, but this is reducing as violence persuades increasing numbers of them to leave. At the same time, ethnic groups indigenous to the region are migrating back to their home territories, creating closed enclaves. Ingushetia, for example has become a nearly mono-ethnic republic. And while the population of the Russian Federation as a whole is ageing, fertility rates in the North Caucasus are high, with young people representing a third of the overall population.

Conflict in the area is multi-dimensional, and levels of violence ebb and flow across the region. The Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) tracks violent incidents and found that in 2010, Dagestan was the most violent of the five republics. At 165 deaths due to violent incidents, Dagestan was worse than Ingushetia (53) and Chechnya (86) combined. The last two years however has seen a significant increase of violence in Kabardino-Balkaria which have made international media. There was for example an attack on a tour group at Mount Elbrus. There have also been stories about militant ringleaders who were recently located and killed by Russian security forces in the Baksan district near Nalchik.

The motivations behind specific incidents are not always obvious. Attacks on civilian targets highlight continued antipathy between different ethnic groups and nationalities, and these have the potential to re-

ignite tensions across the region. Most attacks however are better described as anti-establishment. They tend to be directed at politicians and law enforcement personnel. There are also significant numbers of attacks on infrastructure targets and it is widely speculated that criminal gangs are behind these, in their attempts to extort money to finance their operations.

The region is predominantly Muslim, and there are fears of a growing Islamic insurgency in the region. Most observers say however that violence is better explained by the lack of opportunity and resentment of the state's failures than a spread of radical Islam *per se*.

Prevailing economic conditions in the region are tough, and it makes life challenging for the majority of residents. The region is not economically productive. The federal portion of budgetary income for all the republics of the South Federal District exceeds 50%, and in Chechnya and Ingushetia the amount rises to 91%. Official figures for 2010 show the region's unemployment at 18%, whereas in the rest of the Russian Federation it was 8.2%. Unemployment is even higher in Ingushetia at (53%) and Chechnya (42%).¹ For those who are employed, wages are very low. Average wages in Ingushetia are reported to be 20% of Russia's average.²

Entrenched corruption prevents economic development efforts initiated from Moscow from gaining traction. Corruption also affects education. Schools and higher educational institutions in the region are overcrowded, and young people often have to pay bribes in order to be admitted to universities. Students also pay bribes to professors in order to get good exam results, and even to employers to be considered for jobs and internships when they graduate.

The World Bank was farsighted in its recognition of the connection between youth deprivation and the security situation. The results of the study it commissioned in the region in 2005 were published in an excellent report *Youth In The Northern Caucasus: From Risk To Opportunity* in 2006. It found that young people in North Caucasus face greater disadvantages than young people in the rest of Russia, and these are further magnified by the size of the youth population in the

1 Strategy of Social-economic Development for the North Caucasus Federal District (NCFD) until 2025

2 Voice of America News, Behind Moscow Airport Bomb, Insurgency Grinds On in Caucasus, 2 Feb 2011. <http://www.voanews.com/english/news/europe/Behind-Moscow-Airport-Bomb-Insurgency-Grinds-on-in-Caucasus-115048989.html>

Exhibit 1a. Single circulation of newspapers (per 1,000 pop)

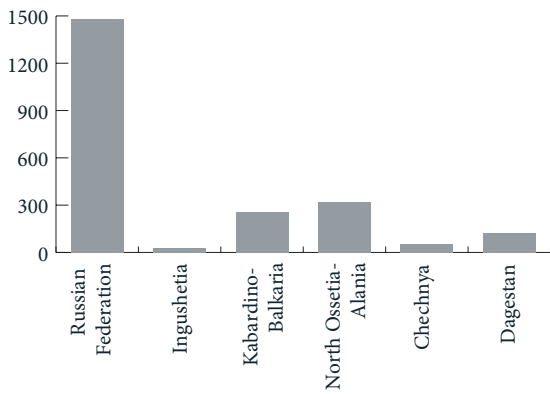


Exhibit 1c. Number of theatre spectators (per 1,000 pop)

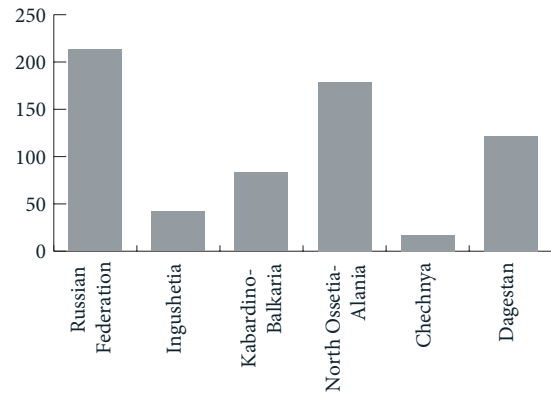


Exhibit 1b. Circulation of books and brochures (per 1,000 pop)

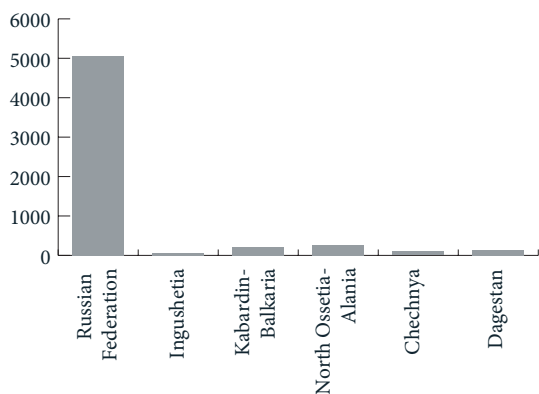
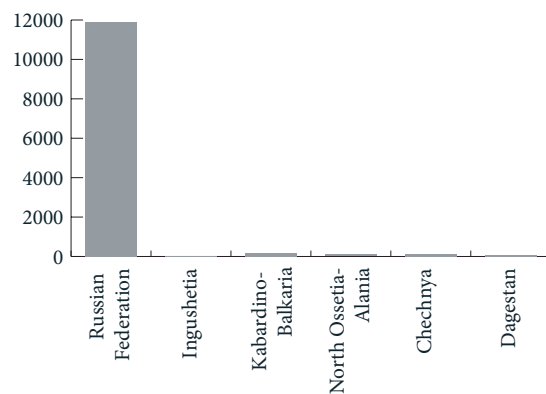


Exhibit 1d. Annual circulation of magazines and other periodicals (per 1,000 pop.)¹



region. It also recognised that youth of the region are not only important for bringing greater security to the region, but also that the demographic changes that are underway mean that youth of the region are a critical future resource the rest of the Russian Federation.

1.2 Project Relevance

The problems that were highlighted by the World Bank at the outset of the project persist, and the activities under the project remain highly relevant. Numbers of violent incidents in the region are high, and young people still feel very insecure. Young people feel they have little to look forward to. The job situation is bleak, education is poor and there little in the way of cultural products that can provide inspiration (See Exhibits 1a-d). The situation makes young people frustrated and bored, and vulnerable to adopting risky lifestyles.

It is widely recognised that Moscow's efforts to use tourism to bring investment to the region will not, on their own, bring peace. Leaders see that building understanding between young people across the region is critical, and they see the activities carried out under the project are incredibly important. This is reflected in the regional strategy paper, and was highlighted by the President of North Ossetia-Alania,

Taymuraz Mamsurov, in a recent interview with a British newspaper, *The Telegraph*. Referring to activities undertaken under the project recently, the President remarked:

I'm convinced we'll have a long-lasting peace during my lifetime, but I wouldn't connect this directly to developing tourism...we had groups of young people here from Chechnya, Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria, and the positive interaction that goes on between their youth and ours is remarkable. These youth will lead us to a prosperous future.

1.3 Programme Model

To address the risks facing young people, the project had the following goals and objectives:

Goal: to enhance the security of at-risk youth of different ethnic, religious and linguistic backgrounds and their communities in Ingushetia and other North Caucasus republics, by offering community-based youth-friendly activities, supporting institution building of youth-related ministries and promoting peace and tolerance activities, more broadly, among North Caucasian youth.

¹ Exhibit 1 data collected from *Youth in Russia*. 2010. UNICEF, Rosstat.

Objectives:

1. Offer safe and inclusive spaces for learning (complementary to the formal school system), as well as opportunities for income generation, development of leadership skills and participation in community life.
2. Provide a learning and development platform for future development efforts by the Government, UNICEF and the Bank in the sub-region and throughout the Russian Federation.

The project targeted young people residing in areas affected by social tensions, and provided gender-sensitive modules for two separate age groups; adolescents from 14 to 18 years, and youth 19 to approximately 30 years old.

The project delivered activities through four separate components:

1. **Youth Centres:** were established in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria. These provide local young people with learning opportunities and access to safe and inclusive leisure activities. Youth Ministries collaborated with UNICEF in site selection and programme design, and will take possession of the assets when the project comes to an end.
2. **Peace and Tolerance Programming:** the UNICEF programme engaged over 6,000 young people across the five republics through Peace and Tolerance events of various kinds. The aim of these were to increase social cohesion and improve inter-ethnic understanding between youth across the region. UNICEF financed the events and managed the logistics. Republican governments collaborated by approving activities and providing security. Educational ministries have been closely involved in coordinating activities through schools.
3. **Small Grants:** were provided to NGOs to deliver youth-focused projects. The aim of these grants was to build capacity by both funding projects and by requiring NGOs to bring their internal administrative systems up to a basic minimum standard. UNICEF also aimed to use the grants to strengthen the landscape of youth-support organisations by encouraging NGOs to collaborate, and by making youth ministries aware of a wider set of civil society organisations that they could work with to channel support to young people.

The component also held a competitive grants programme for aspiring entrepreneurs. UNICEF provided the grants not as cash but as equipment and/or material and entrepreneurs were required to invest their own resources into their businesses as well.

4. **Capacity Building of Ministry Staff:** UNICEF worked closely with the staff of youth ministries in order to build capacity in several ways including the provision of basic office equipment, training to increase skills, and a study tour to see examples of programmes in other locations. By working closely with Ministry staff, UNICEF also provided them with opportunities to “learn by doing”.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Evaluation Aims and Uses

This evaluation comes at the end of the World Bank/ UNICEF project, but it also comes at a time when the UN is departing the North Caucasus. The aims of this evaluation are to:

1. Assess the extent to which the project achieved its objectives.
2. Assess the outcomes and immediate impacts for project beneficiaries.
3. Examine external factors that affect performance of project.
4. Provide recommendations for future projects.

There are two main intended users of the findings of the evaluation:

1. **World Bank:** conceived the project and has been closely involved in overseeing its implementation. Being the principle funder, it is important that World Bank receive an independent assessment of the results that have been achieved and what has been learned about how future programmes could be improved.
2. **UNICEF:** the evaluation also aims to provide UNICEF with an external account of the strengths and weaknesses of the project. Although UNICEF is leaving the region, it may consider implementing similar projects elsewhere and it is therefore important to capture lessons.

Furthermore, although UNICEF is leaving, current activities will fall to UNICEF's government counterparts. It is hoped that the evaluation will assist UNICEF to transmit lessons from its experience to government departments in the region to help them as they take their own youth initiatives forward.

2.2 Methods

OECD DAC guidelines direct all evaluations to consider the criteria of Relevance, Impact, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Sustainability. This evaluation has followed this format with one exception. Instead of Impact we present Outcomes. The reason for this is that the scope of the evaluation and approach put forward in the TOR made consideration of changes at the population level infeasible. As a result, we have limited ourselves to considering changes occurring with

direct and indirect beneficiaries.

The review took place between 11-22 April 2011, and included a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods. Information was collected in three ways:

1. **Beneficiary Survey:** A survey 15-19 year-olds from all five republics was undertaken to examine results with youth who were engaged through components 1 and 2 of the project. The sample included 143 beneficiaries of the programme as well as 183 non-beneficiaries as a comparison group.
2. **Interviews and focus groups:** of stakeholders were conducted during a field visit between 11-22 April 2011. Stakeholders from all components of the programme were met and interviewed to gather views about results of the project.
3. **Documentation:** key project documents were reviewed in order to understand project rationale, and requests were made of UNICEF staff to review programme records and provide quantities of outputs produced under each component of the project. Some external information sources were also sought to provide supplemental information and data about the context. References to these sources are provided in footnotes throughout this report.

Beneficiary Survey

The survey included a total of 326 beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Three questionnaires were written by the evaluator, and these were administered in the five republics by volunteers recruited by UNICEF.

Once the number of beneficiaries from the different programmes and republics were determined, the figures were provided to the consultants and local volunteers who administered the survey in the field. Exhibit 2 summarises the planned and achieved sample sizes. The steps for determining the sample size were the following:

1. *Size of beneficiary group:* was determined using the Cochrane method for estimating the required sample size to calculate the mean of a 5-point Likert scale with a 3% confidence interval at $p < 0.05$. Once the required sample size was determined, the same number of non-beneficiaries was specified to provide a robust comparison group. This resulted in a required minimum sample of 142 beneficiaries and 142 non-beneficiaries.

Exhibit 2. Sample (Actual numbers sampled are in parentheses)					
REPUBLIC	TOTAL	Beneficiaries= 142 (143)		Non-Beneficiaries = 184 (183)	
		C1. Youth Centres	C2. P&T Programme	Friends	Not friends
Ingushetia	117 (119)	34 (34)	17 (18)	15 (16)	51 (51)
Kabardino-Balkaria	92 (90)	23 (23)	17 (18)	12 (15)	40 (35)
Chechnya	39 (39)		17 (17)	5 (5)	17 (17)
North Ossetia	39 (39)		17 (17)	5 (5)	17 (17)
Dagestan	39 (39)		17 (17)	5 (5)	17 (17)
TOTAL	326 (326)	57 (57)	85 (86)	42 (46)	142 (137)

2. *Country and Programme Coverage*: the numbers of beneficiaries from each programme and from each republic were determined so that these would be proportional to the coverage of the programme. Again, the numbers of non-beneficiaries in each republic were set to mirror the number of beneficiaries.

3. *Additional “indirect beneficiaries”*: because the programme aimed to change the attitudes and perceptions of participants, there is the potential that friends and acquaintances will also be influenced by the programme. If such influence did occur, we would expect non-beneficiaries who are friends with beneficiaries to exhibit attitudes and behaviours that are more similar to beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries who are not friends with beneficiaries.

In order to examine indirect effects, we included an additional 42 non-beneficiaries who were friends of beneficiaries. This provided two benefits. First, it provided a clear distinction within non-beneficiaries between “friends” and “non-friends”, allowing the comparison between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who are not friends of other beneficiaries to stand as a distinct counterfactual. Second, although we could only include a relatively small number of “friends”, the presence of the group allowed us to investigate what those indirect effects are likely to be.

In order to mitigate the problem of selection bias, we provided additional criteria to the enumerators to ensure that beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups were as similar to one another as possible. This involved matching the beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups as closely as possible on characteristics that are likely to have a bearing on their attitudes, perceptions and behaviours. These criteria included the following:

1. *Age distribution*: for each cell of the table, the age distribution of respondents should be evenly

distributed between the ages of 15 & 19.

2. *Gender representation*: for each cell in the table, the ratio of males to females should be approximately 1:1

3. *In each republic*: the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries should be selected from the same geographical areas to ensure that comparisons are made of people coming from localities with similar characteristics (socio-economic status, inter-ethnic and religious tensions, etc.)

Questionnaires: Three questionnaires were prepared and are available in Appendix 3. The first was administered to all respondents. This asked questions about respondents’ backgrounds attitudes, perceptions and behaviours. Comparisons of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on items in this questionnaire provided insights into outcomes of the programme.

Two additional short questionnaires were prepared for participants in components 1 and 2 of the programme. These asked beneficiaries about their impressions of the quality of the programme that they took part in, providing information about results at the output level.

Indicators: most of the indicators from the survey relate to simple constructs and are examined with a single question. For example it is simple to directly report responses to questionnaires asking participants to rate their level of satisfaction with activities.

But the programme also aimed to address more complex issues related to young people’s well-being. A young person’s propensity to embark on risky behaviours is influenced by their perceptions about their communities, circumstances and the amount of opportunity available to them. In order to examine these more subtle issues, the questionnaire included 35 separate questionnaire items around related areas. By examining inter-correlations between the items,

Exhibit 3. Summary of Scale Measures		
Scale	Questionnaire Items	Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha)
Scale 1. Physical Activity Respondents' views about their level of physical activity and physical fitness	D1a, D1b, D1c, D1d	0.726
Scale 2. Optimism about own future The extent to which respondents feel good about their future life prospects	D2b, D2c	0.842
Scale 3. Social Support Respondents' perceptions of having friends and a support network	D3a, D3b, D3c, D3d, D3e	0.767
Scale 4. Religious Conviction The extent to which religion shapes respondents' identities and life choices	D4a, D4b, D4c, D4e,	0.854
Scale 5. Civic Engagement The extent to which respondents are engaged in community activities and want to take part in decision-making processes	B6, B7, D5a, D5a, D5a, D5a,	0.828
Scale 6. Ethnic Tolerance The extent to which respondents see diversity as a benefit to their community	C3a, C3a, C3a, C3a	0.760

we were able to condense these into six separate 'scale' measures.

Exhibit 3 above summarises the names of the scales, the individual questionnaire items that went into them, and the scale's alpha (α). Cronbach's alpha is an expression of the strength of inter-correlation between the individual items within the scale. Values can range from 0 to 1, and in practice, a scale measure with $\alpha > 0.7$ is considered reliable.

Scale measures are often used in psychological research, and they offer two big advantages over single item measures. The first is that scales are more reliable. They allow surveys to go after underlying constructs in multiple ways, allowing inquiry into concepts that are difficult to fully capture in one question.

The second big advantage is that scale measures transform response items with a limited number of ordinal steps into a longer variable with finer gradations. This makes them more statistically useful. On their own, a single 5-step Likert questions like those used in this survey provide an indicator with five levels of progressively increasing agreement to a question. But by combining five of these questions together, the range of possible scores increases from 5 (scores 1-5) to 20 (scores 5 to 25). For convenience of presentation, all of the scales in this report have been converted to a standardised 10-point scale.

Interviews and Focus Groups

Interviews were undertaken with stakeholders from all programme components. Interviews were semi-

structured and guided by an interview guide to make sure that respondent views on quality of outputs, outcomes, relevance and sustainability were covered.

2.3 Methodological Shortcomings

The evaluation was conducted in a short period of time, and there are a number of shortcomings which need to be borne in mind when considering the findings.

1. *Programme Coverage:* The UNICEF team has strong project management, but lacks an RBM system for collecting results at outcome and impact levels. Consequently, the only information available about higher-level results are what was collected through interviews and surveys.

Due to the short period of time available for the review, we were not able to collect uniform information across all programme components. We have quantitative results for components 1 and 2 as well as qualitative accounts from programme participants and stakeholders. For components 3 and 4 however, we have had to rely only on qualitative accounts from stakeholders.

2. *Survey design:* programme outcomes are inferred by comparing responses of beneficiaries to non-beneficiaries, but two design shortcomings need to be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

The first is that the survey only has an *ex post* component, meaning that we only see a snapshot of outcome measures at one point in time, following the programme. The second shortcoming is that the

non-beneficiary group is not a randomised control group. The most robust experimental designs assign test subjects to control and treatment randomly. This ensures that the two groups are qualitatively identical apart from receiving treatment, and is what allows differences between the groups to be attributed to the programme.

Care was taken to use matching criteria to make sure beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were as alike as possible, but outside of random assignment, there is no way to guarantee that the two groups are qualitatively identical. This makes it difficult to rule out the role of selection bias in observed results.

2.4 Ethical Considerations

The evaluation involved input from children and young people, and care was taken to ensure that the evaluation met a high ethical standard. This was done through two ways:

Informed consent: prior to collecting information, time was taken to explain the purpose of the exercise and precisely how the information they provided would be used. This gave young people the ability to decide if they wanted to participate in, with the knowledge of how their information would be used

Confidentiality: efforts were taken to make sure that young people would not be compromised by the information that they provided. Questionnaires administered for the survey asked young people to provide information about drug or alcohol use, but did not record their names or other personally identifiable information. During focus groups, only respondents first names were retained in interview notes. Throughout the presentation of findings, care has been taken not to include information provided by young people that could damage them.

3. EFFECTIVENESS & EFFICIENCY

3.1 Youth Centres

The project has successfully established two youth centres, one in Ingushetia and the other in Kabardino-Balkaria. For both, a central criterion in selecting the site for the youth centres was their proximity to where children and young people are at high risk.

The location for *Planeta*, the Ingushetia youth centre, was agreed by World Bank and Ingushetia's Youth Ministry when the project was initially agreed in 2006. Ingushetia was seen at that time to be the republic most in need of the programme. The chosen *House of Culture* site, located in the village of Nesterovskya, provides an excellent venue and is located in remote area where young people in the area lack things to do. Idleness is seen as a risk that young people will turn to drugs and alcohol. More worrisome is the prospect that boredom and frustration with the lack of opportunity may lead young people to join insurgent groups who are known to be active in the nearby mountains.

The second youth centre, called *Galaktica*, is located in the village of Dugulubgei in the Baksanski district of Kabardino-Balkaria. Kabardino-Balkaria was selected for the second youth centre on the basis of a beneficiary survey and a review of public statistics. The population figures showed that the village and district has the greatest density of young people in the whole of the North Caucasus. There has also been an increase in recent years in insurgency around Baksan. Militant leaders in the area have developed a following over the internet where they appeal to local young men to join the jihad³, making the area highly relevant to the project. *Galaktica* opened on the 27th of December and is now fully operational.

An important aim of the project is to completely handover the youth centres to youth ministries when it closes. The agreement struck with government counterparts is that the World Bank/UNICEF contribution would cover the financial requirements of hiring staff and providing the oversight and assistance required to set up systems and make the youth centres operational. The government on the other hand would take part in decision-making and steering group meetings, to make sure they would be ready to ownership of the assets and operations.

³ See for example, Has the FSB Penetrated the Kabardino-Balkari Insurgency? Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty, 20 March 2011. http://www.rferl.org/content/fsb_penetrate_kabardino_balkaria_insurgency/2344288.html

Efficiency

For both youth centres, the core offer is a curriculum of classes. These are delivered by staff specialists which include librarians, fitness teachers, language teachers, computer instructors, and psychologists. Interactions between teachers and students are informal, and classes do not teach the same things that young people would learn in school, but are complementary. There are skill-building classes in computers and languages, as well as classes aimed at improving well-being such as *Healthy Way of Life* which warn against the risks of drugs and alcohol. There are also leisure activities like dance and exercise classes.

In Ingushetia, the fitness classes are seen to be very important for girls. Ingushetia is a predominantly conservative Muslim society, and girls often lack opportunities for exercise and physical activity. Youth centre staff report that girls' parents are much more comfortable with allowing their daughters to participate in physical activity if it is in a female-only environment under the supervision of a qualified female teacher.

As they learn more about the needs of local young people, both youth centres are adding to their core offering. Staff from both report that they circulate forms asking children and their parents to suggest classes or sessions they would like to run. An example of a requested session in Ingushetia was a public question and answer session with a local imam, where young people could ask questions about the reasons behind the various rules of Ramadan.

Both youth centres report high levels of demand for their services, and they appear to be reaching the upper limit of the number of young people they can serve. Staff at both youth centres report long waiting lists for computer and language classes. With computer rooms that have room for only 10 computers, the youth centres are clearly not-equipped to keep up with demand. Although it has only been open since December, the Youth Centre in Kabardino-Balkaria can already see that demand will soon outstrip their ability to provide other services as well. Both youth centres recognise that they will need to re-examine their offer to see how they can service more young people. For example the staff at the Ingushetia youth centre have recognised that the centre needs to provide more opportunity for unstructured leisure activities to accommodate drop-in visitors, and so are installing a foosball table while the current renovations are going on.

UNICEF has made good progress with handing the youth centres over to ministries in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria. Government agencies in both republics have adopted staff salaries into their own payrolls, crossing an important milestone in the handover process. Both have also acknowledged in writing that they will take full responsibility for the youth centres by the 30th of April 2011.

There has however been a dramatic difference in the efficiency with which the process unfolded in the two republics. Securing commitments from the Ingushetia government was laborious and time consuming throughout. This was mainly because the Youth Committee struggled to secure the needed finances from the Ingushetia Ministry of Finance.

In contrast, cooperation in Kabardino-Balkaria has been extremely smooth. The process for setting up the youth centre involved Republican, District and Village level governments and the process might have been extremely challenging, but was not. When asked what they thought allowed them to come to such a cooperative working relationship, Government representatives in Kabardino-Balkaria replied:

Of course Aida deserves a lot of credit for this. She made it clear right from the beginning that each side needs to fulfil their part of the agreement or it doesn't make sense to go forward. And this project is very important to us. This is a very densely populated area, and there is not enough for young people to do. You can't even begin to think of all the threats facing young people if they do not have something useful to do. We all saw this as a very important undertaking, and are committed to seeing it through.

Effectiveness

The beneficiary survey indicates high levels of satisfaction with youth centre services. Overall, 95% of users were “highly” or “extremely” satisfied with the quality of services that were provided. One hundred (100%) among the youth centre users in Kabardino-Balkaria and 86% of users in Ingushetia felt their youth centre was meeting the needs of all young people in the community, including those most at risk (See Exhibits 4 and 5).

The survey also provides insights into what users perceive the relative strengths and weaknesses of the youth centres to be. Overall results show that youth centres are most effective at providing safe recreational

Exhibit 4. % of Youth Centre users who are satisfied with the quality of activities offered by the Youth Centre

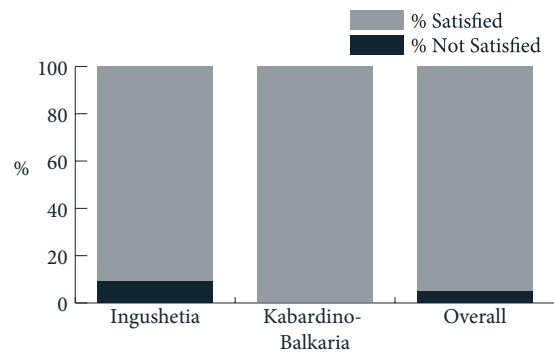
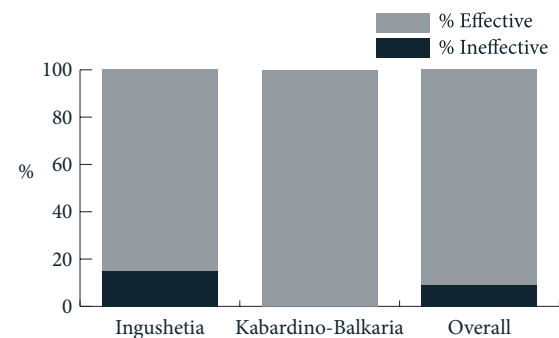


Exhibit 5. % Youth Centre users who feel that the Youth Centre is effectively meeting the needs of the community, including those most at risk



space, helping young people make new friends, and teaching them valuable skills (see Exhibit 6a-c).

Young people who took part in focus groups provided insights into what makes youth centres attractive to local young people. In Ingushetia, a group of young volunteers were asked what initially interested them in the youth centre, and one teenage girl replied simply that,

There is not much for us to do here. When the Youth Centre arrived, it was something new and shiny. I was curious.

The discussion also demonstrated how the centre becomes an anchor for some young people. It provides something that they are otherwise lacking, inducing them to repeatedly come back. For example one volunteer, nicknamed by centre staff as the “Assistant Director” because of his near-constant presence and enthusiasm for helping out explained that:

Where else would I get to use computers and learn from all these books? I also really like all the teachers, and I have friends here. The centre is really important to me.

Although there appear to be limits to the scale of services that Youth Centres on their own can provide,

Exhibit 6a. Perceived Strengths & Weaknesses of Youth Centres

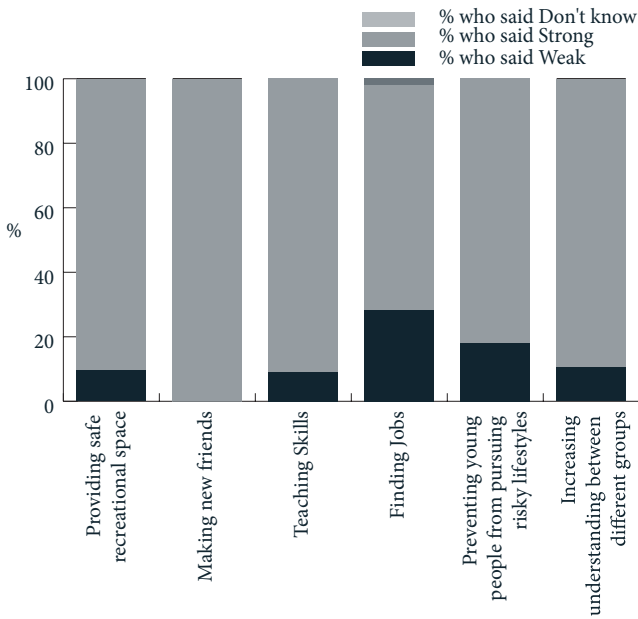


Exhibit 6b. Perceived Strengths & Weaknesses of Youth Centre: Kabardino-Balkaria

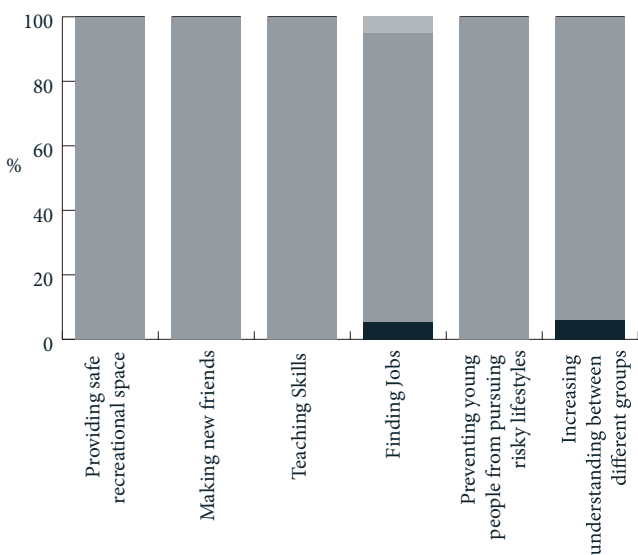
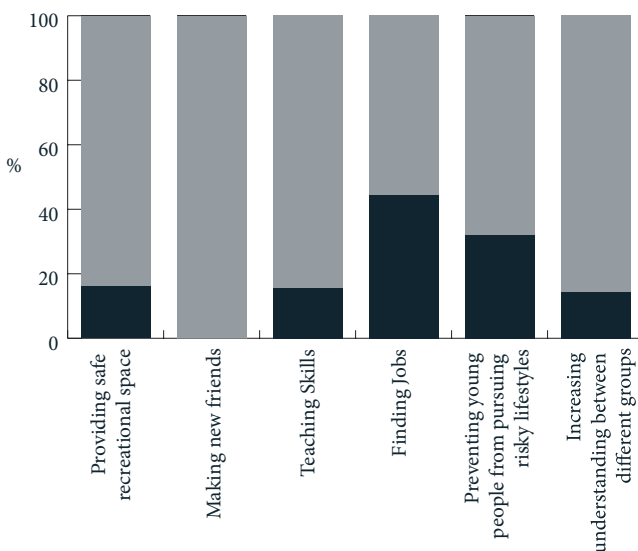


Exhibit 6c. Perceived Strengths and Weaknesses of Youth Centre: Ingushetia



they do act as important hubs for other community development activities. In Kabardino-Balkaria, a volunteer training session was taking place with Valery Mitrofanenko, a renowned organiser of volunteer movements based in Stavropol. This event brought together young people from across the region to learn leadership skills, and work with one another to develop their own community initiatives.

3.2 Peace and Tolerance

While youth centres provide recreational opportunities, the Peace and Tolerance component of the project aims to overcome divisions between different nationalities and ethnic groups within the North Caucasus. As part of the legacy of the long history of conflict, young people in the region are discouraged by their families from interacting with people from other backgrounds. People in the region often hold extremely negative stereotypes of neighbouring groups, which have been deeply ingrained from a very young age.

The P&T component aims to break down divisions in several ways. Through peace camps, the programme provides school age children with opportunities to meet and make friends with children from other republics. It also engages smaller numbers of opinion formers like teachers and volunteers in a more intensive way, teaching them to lead groups through the P&T activities. This is crucial to scaling up the size of the Peace and Tolerance movement.

Efficiency

To date, programme records indicate that the peace and tolerance component has engaged approximately 6,000 young people in inter-republic programmes, including:

- 945 volunteers participating in 4 inter-republic peace forums
- 805 young people taking part in inter-regional events
- 575 school children attending 4 peace camps

At the heart of the P&T programming is a highly effective process for bringing people from different backgrounds together and helping them get to know one another on a personal level. It consists of a variety of interactive activities where participants work together in multi-ethnic teams. It is designed to help people get past stereotypical perceptions and gain a greater understanding of each other as individuals.

School children are led through the workshop exercises in peace camps, but another part of the programme involves training teachers and volunteers to conduct the workshop activities themselves. Volunteer trainers describe becoming a trainer as a transformative experience. They are taught that tolerance begins with self-examination and achieving inner harmony. It is also impressed upon them that communication skills are important because these allow a person to express who they want to be. They are taught “to view themselves through the eyes of others”, and it is impressed on them that peace and tolerance is not spread passively, but through pro-active engagement with others. Consequently volunteers feel that they are not merely learning a set of teaching techniques, but are acquiring a new way of viewing the world and learning fundamental skills for engaging in it.

Another important part of the programme are the mass inter-republic events that it holds, which included a film festival, sports cup and essay competition. These events provided venues for young people from across the region to convene and interact with one another. They also provided participants with outlets for public expression of their talents.

Effectiveness

Responses on the participant survey show high levels of satisfaction from across the five republics. Ninety-four percent (94%) of people overall said they were “mostly” or “extremely” satisfied with what they learned and 85% rated the quality of the information they received to be “high” or “very high” (see Exhibits 7 and 8).

Young people who have been to P&T camps say the process is extremely effective for breaking down barriers. From listening to several of them describe their experience, it seems that a key element that makes it so effective is the contrast between the emotional high that participants feel when making dozens of new friends and the relative isolation they feel in their closed communities at home. Focus groups with volunteers from all republics describe how after they went home, they couldn’t wait to go to the next event to see their friends again. Volunteers report that after peace camps, school children who have taken part go online to re-connect with friends they met from other republics and tell them how much they miss them.

Peace camps have been running since 2006, and several of the school children who took part in the first ones have gone on to become volunteers themselves. Many

Exhibit 7. % Participants in P&T programmes who are satisfied with the events

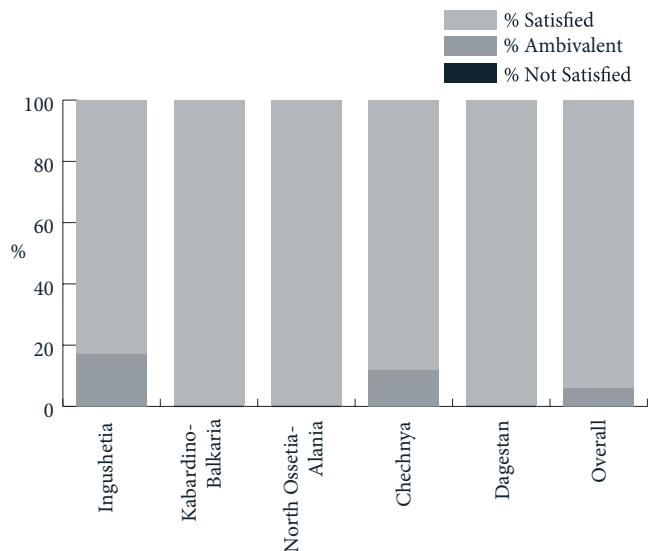
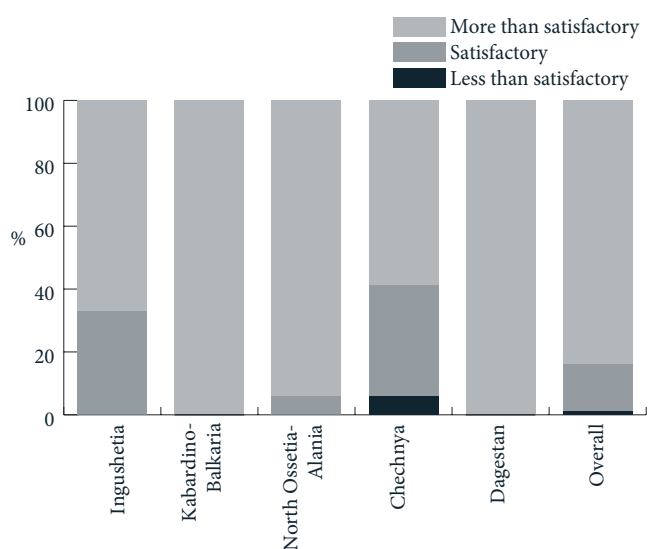


Exhibit 8. % P&T programme participants who were satisfied with the quality of information they were provided



young people described the peace camps as a high point in their lives.

Beyond emotional benefits, volunteers describe functional benefits as well. Volunteers are in their late teens and early twenties, and their training requires them travel to other republics where they spend several days with others learning how to lead groups through the techniques. In-so-doing, they form strong connections with one another and quickly develop a network of friends across the region which they can visit, and they see this as incredibly valuable. The focus on communication and leading group activities allows volunteers to develop leadership and communication skills, which several describe has given them an advantage over their classmates at university. A number of those who are just finishing high school mentioned that their involvement in the movement was a valuable

element of their university applications, and helped them to win a place.

School teachers across the region are also being trained in the techniques through the Teacher Re-training Institutes, with the co-operation of the Education Ministries in each republic. The communication techniques are seen to be effective for getting teachers out of a “patterned” approach to teaching towards an approach that helps the teacher achieve better understanding with the learner. A Ministry of Education representative in Ingushetia described the approach as:

A valuable technology for teaching people how to live together. It is not only effective for teaching students, but also helps trained teachers work together more effectively as well.

3.3 Youth Fund

The grants were a completely new activity for the UNICEF team and it made effective use of external resources in order to make them a success.

One of the ways UNICEF accomplished this was to procure the help of a professional services firm that designed national-level small business programmes for Ministries in the Russian Federation. This helped UNICEF make sure that a rigorous selection process was set up, but it also ensured that reservations within republican government ministries were allayed. When ministry officials learned that the grants programme was designed by the same people who had written the guidance received from Moscow on promoting small business, republican cooperation was very forthcoming.

The UNICEF team also drew on the expertise of other UN agencies. It secured the services of ILO-certified business trainers to give ILO’s three-day course on starting a business. The course is thoroughly tested, having been run thousands of times around the world. UNICEF also worked with UNDP to review business plans during the competitive selection process, which led to synergy between UNICEF and UNDP programmes in their support for entrepreneurs.

NGO Grants

Through this component, UNICEF provided 16 grants worth a total of 9,107,152 rubles to NGOs in all 5 republics. These were selected from a total 43 submitted proposals, of which 40 were considered eligible.

UNICEF had collaborated with several of the recipients in the past and the grant programme allowed UNICEF to work with many of them as “implementation partners”. This designation requires NGOs to demonstrate a minimum level of organisational capacity, and the status better positions organisations to attract funds from other donors.

In order to ensure the process was fair, external evaluators were used to evaluate and score NGO proposals and those receiving the highest scores were short-listed. As part of the process, NGOs had to submit their accounts and registrations to ensure that all government approvals and tax filings were complete. This was to ensure that the grants would not simply be used to cover past liabilities.

UNICEF also reviewed the strength of NGOs’ internal administrative systems and gave them a risk rating. A rating of *low* meant that there were no reservations for providing the grant, and *high* meant that the NGO was considered too risky to work with and was disqualified. A rating of *medium* meant that UNICEF would work with the NGO to put the right procedures in place.

NGO grant recipients who were interviewed spoke positively about the support received from UNICEF. Many have worked with UNICEF or have known the UNICEF staff for several years, and there is clearly a strong trust-based relationship between them. Several of the NGOs expressed their appreciation of UNICEF staff and their availability to answer questions and give advice, which is not the norm with many of their funders. All mentioned that they regret UNICEF is leaving the Caucasus, as they are seen to be one of the best donors to work with.

Entrepreneur grants

UNICEF also provided 25 grants to entrepreneurs through this component. Grants for entrepreneurs were awarded competitively, and were not provided as cash but as goods and equipment for their businesses. Once the requirements were defined, UNICEF handled the procurement and delivered the goods to the winners. Entrepreneurs will gain full ownership of these goods after several months of operation, when they have demonstrated some progress against their business plans.

Efficiency

The entrepreneurship grants component of the project was delayed in getting started, but UNICEF

should be applauded for the efficiency with which it conducted the initiative once it got underway. Grants were administered in a couple of stages. First, an announcement was placed in the media, inviting interested applicants to submit an application with an expression of interest to UNICEF and a panel of evaluators who would select the winners. All applicants were then invited to attend the ILO *Start Your Business* training programme, where they were led through a series of sessions to translate their idea into a business plan. After completing the course, applicants had a few weeks to refine their plans and then re-submit them to UNICEF, where an independent panel of evaluators scored and selected the winners. One hundred eighty-five (185) people submitted applications for the grant, and 138 took part in the training. Of those, 97 submitted business plans, from which 25 were selected.

The UNICEF team came up with an innovative approach for keeping applicants informed about the progress of their applications and the time and dates of meetings and training events through a text message application. This allowed the limited number of UNICEF staff to efficiently keep in regular contact with a large number of widely distributed applicants.

Effectiveness

The 3-day business plan course is well-designed and takes participants through a structured process of defining their product, identifying their customers, making sales projections and calculating financial results. The course includes within it short survey that trainees fill out and score themselves to assess their readiness to start their business. The ILO trainer reported that at the beginning, only 37% of trainees achieved a “ready” classification, whereas by the end, 90% achieved it. This increase suggests that trainers were effective in conveying the information to trainees.

In interviews, grantees gave mixed reviews of the utility of the business plan training. Several said that it was interesting and enjoyable, but two mentioned that it was “too theoretical” and did not really prepare them for the reality of running a business. It was clearly a benefit for the programme however, because the training session provided a good filter for identifying motivated candidates and for generating a set of business plans that could be assessed against a common set of criteria.

Generating a large pool of good quality proposals

was necessary because there was some attrition of candidates after the business plans were selected. The grants would supply equipment for the new businesses, but the programme also required entrepreneurs to commit resources of their own. UNICEF discovered that a few of the candidates did not have the all the resources they claimed in their applications, and had to be disqualified. In one case, UNICEF discovered that one young woman had been put forward by her family as a front for an older brother, but who was not eligible for the programme but whose family wanted to help him start a business. That UNICEF managed to identify and eliminate cases like these before any resources were committed demonstrates its sound and thorough approach to project management.

In contrast to the lukewarm appreciation of the business plan training, entrepreneurs were very positive about the support they received from UNICEF throughout the startup process. They report that UNICEF staff made themselves available on the phone, often outside of regular office hours, to answer questions or provide advice.

It is also evident that UNICEF’s collaboration with the UNDP entrepreneurship programme helped to expand benefits available to participants. One of UNICEF’s young entrepreneur grantees reported that she received a micro-loan from the UNDP programme. She mentioned that, although the equipment that UNICEF provided was necessary, she also needed cash to start up and establish her working capital. Unsuccessful applicants to the UNICEF grants programme are reported to have joined the UNDP entrepreneurship club, so they have continued support to help them follow up on their business ideas.

It is clear that advertising was sufficient for generating enough applications to finally arrive at a set of high quality grants, but the manager of the UNDP entrepreneurship programme mentioned that many young people came to her after the UNICEF grant application deadline had passed, expressing their disappointment about not being aware of it in time to apply. Also, all grantees mentioned that they became aware of the grant programme through a friend, and none mentioned that they had come upon it in the media or through some other communication channel.

3.4 Capacity Building of Ministries

Ministries were provided with four different kinds of

support.

1. *Physical capacity*: several of the ministries received basic office equipment in order to let them carry out their basic activities. In Ingushetia, the youth ministry had been newly formed and although the staff were assigned, there was no equipment or computers for them to use.
2. *Training*: in order to increase skills of ministry staff, UNICEF provided training in two stages: a joint cross regional training in strategic planning (consisting of a series of three trainings) for five groups of Youth Ministry representatives from 5 republics, and individual trainings in various parts of Russia for the same ministries/committees. The topic for the joint trainings, Strategic Planning, was selected by the ministries/committees themselves. For the individual trainings, UNICEF made sure that staff got the most value from it by allowing them to select courses and training providers from a list of those that are used and recognised within the highest levels of government.
3. *Study tour*: a trip to Syria was organised with staff from ministries of all five republics. Although all five were invited, only three were able to attend due to scheduling issues. Officials from the Tajikistan government were also included in the trip at the request of The World Bank.

Syria was selected because it has well-established and successful youth programmes which it has developed within a similar, post-soviet context. UNICEF delegated representation of the delegation to officials from the youth ministries. This allowed the ministers to develop a greater sense of ownership over the activities, and it also promoted greater coordination between the republican ministries.

4. *Collaboration*: the last kind of support that UNICEF provided was simply to work closely with ministry staff.

UNICEF focal points in the Youth Committee in Ingushetia and the Youth Ministry in Kabardino-Balkaria report high levels of satisfaction with the support they received from UNICEF. The provision of basic office equipment has been fundamental to their operations, and the training in strategic management has reportedly translated into staff managing work with a higher degree of efficiency and professionalism.

3.5 Cross cutting programme elements

The efficiency and effectiveness of the four components of the project are affected by the performance of three cross-cutting elements. These are the programme's approach to identifying and reaching youth at risk, the communications strategy, and the use of monitoring and evaluation to guide programme decision-making.

Targeting Youth at Risk

The defining feature of the project involves preventing youth from embarking on risky lifestyles by providing them with leisure and skill development opportunities.

Defining who is most at risk is a challenge. There are not necessarily outward signs of risk, and young people most at risk are not necessarily living on the edge of the law. The UNICEF team provide the example of an attack on a police station in Nalchik, which resulted in many killings and the perpetrators were all young people who came from well-established families.

The team does nevertheless try to consider risk factors when designing activities. Youth centres were selected in areas where problems are known to exist, and more than 50% of applicants to the entrepreneurship grants were either out of school or out of job. Several had many children, some had disabilities, and many live in localities with limited, if any, opportunities for youth. Taken together, there are four ways that the programme attempts to reach youth at risk:

1. *Location*: both youth centres are located where there are significant risks of young people being drawn in negative directions. Staff indicate that there are several children whose clothing indicates they come from poorer families who are regular visitors, and often come at times when they should be in school.
2. *Communication channels*: the communications team uses a variety of media when announcing upcoming events and opportunities including radio, television, newspaper ads and billboards. Radio is seen to be very important for youth at risk, as listening to the radio through mobile telephones is a very popular and inexpensive form of entertainment.
3. *School databases*: Ministry officials and school administrators described that schools draw on their records to identify children who exhibit learning and behavioural problems when nominating children to attend peace camps. Schools and ministries recognise

that peace camp are effective not only for breaking down stereotypes, but also for helping marginalised young people develop more effective social skills and become better integrated.

4. *Outreach through social networks*: volunteers at youth centres and those involved in the peace and tolerance programme report that they draw up lists of youth at risk who they know from their own communities who would benefit from participating. UNICEF designers of the peace and tolerance programme are emphatic that the only really effective way of drawing in and influencing youth-at-risk is through other youth.

The balance of activities that are offered appear to be primarily oriented towards increasing opportunities for young people, and preventing them from embarking on risky lifestyles. There is less activity aimed at intervening with youth who have already embarked on a risky path.

This 'opportunity' orientation can be seen with the NGOs supported under the youth fund. In Chechnya's conservative Muslim society for example, girls are discouraged from developing their talents or expressing themselves. *Women's Dignity*, one of the supported NGOs, is using the grant money to identify gifted girls and providing them with opportunities to further develop their talents. *Albus* in North Ossetia is an NGO that runs a programme of televised intellectual competitions between young people from different republics. It attracts highly intelligent young people that are under-stimulated in school and provides them with a forum to keep them engaged. Representatives from both *Women's Dignity* and *Albus* emphasised that when talented young people cannot find an outlet for their talents, this can lead to depression, alienation, and eventually risky behaviour.

Communications

The UNICEF programme is heavily involved in communications. The architecture of the strategy places UNICEF's website at the centre, which provided a repository for all information. The strategy also involved planning content for media channels such as television spots, radio adverts, billboards and newspaper ads to raise awareness about opportunities to get involved.

Another important element is to advise NGO grantees on their communications about the project. The UNICEF communications team advises partners

on how to use the UNICEF and World Bank logos correctly, and to provide accurate descriptions of the aims of the project and the roles of the World Bank and UNICEF. Publicity materials seen during the evaluation mission confirm that UNICEF and World Bank logos were prominently displayed, and partners knew the roles of each.

The communications team should also be commended for coming up with the innovative approach of using a mobile text messaging application as a way to keep in touch with the applicants to the entrepreneurship grants. The application, installed on a computer, allowed the limited number of UNICEF staff to efficiently keep in regular contact with a large number of widely distributed applicants through their mobile telephones.

Results-Based Management (RBM)

The UNICEF programme has a very practical project management approach to monitoring. The results framework agreed between UNICEF and the World Bank, which specified quantitative output targets on a number of different dimensions, has clearly focused the attention of the team on delivering what is required, which it has done. UNICEF also has strong internal financial controls to ensure that expenditures are tracked and documented.

Recipients are also closely monitored to ensure that they fulfil their side of agreements. For example NGO and entrepreneur grantees' of the Youth Fund are closely monitored to ensure that their contributions are what they claim, and that they are meeting agreed milestones.

What the project is missing however is a system for tracking higher-level outcomes and impacts. This has undoubtedly come about because the team is small and it has had to focus on the essentials. The team has very good records of expenditures and the number of outputs required under the project, but it has very little systematic information about how beneficiaries attitudes, perceptions and behaviours are changing as a result, nor are they able to provide evidence about how the programme is changing things at the level of the region as a whole.

4. OUTCOMES

Rather than examine Impact, defined as changes at the level of the population, we concentrate on Outcomes. Given the scope of the evaluation, it was not feasible to assess population-level changes and instead, the evaluation concentrates on changes in the attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours of programme beneficiaries.

4.1 Young people engaged through components 1&2

Utilisation of learning

A simple behavioural indicator from the survey was a question that asked young people about the frequency that they apply what they learned from the programme in their everyday life. The pattern of responses was very similar to the findings about satisfaction reported in the previous section. The vast majority participants in Kabardino-Balkaria report very high frequency of use, whereas participants from Ingushetia and Chechnya report that they use what they learned less frequently.

Engagement in community development

Another way we examined behaviour change was to ask all respondents about whether their participation in community development activities had increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year. We also asked respondents about the difference that they feel their actions have on their communities and how much influence they have on community-level decision-making.

The responses were encouraging. Significantly more beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries reported that their participation in community activities had increased in the last year. Beneficiaries are also more likely to feel that their actions have an impact on improving their communities. They are also more likely to feel that they have an influence on community development decisions than non-beneficiaries (See Exhibit 9a-c).

Scale measures

We wanted to capture more complex issues such as young people's feelings about their own future prospects, the amount of social support they feel that they have, and their interest in being involved in community decision-making. These are all elements that the programme has an effect on, and are also areas that have a bearing on a young person's propensity to embark on risky lifestyles.

Exhibit 9a. B5 - In the past year, would you say that your participation in community programmes has increased, decreased or stayed the same?

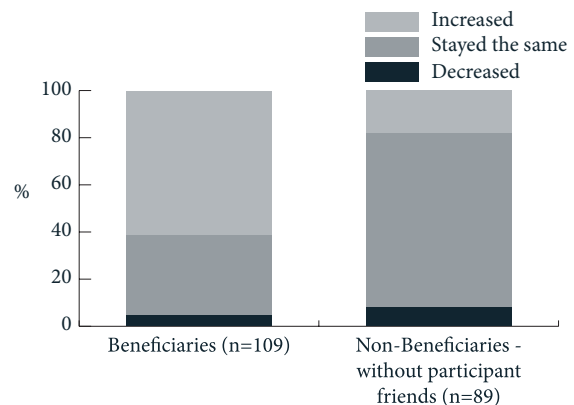


Exhibit 9b. B6 - How much do you think your own actions have helped to improve your community?

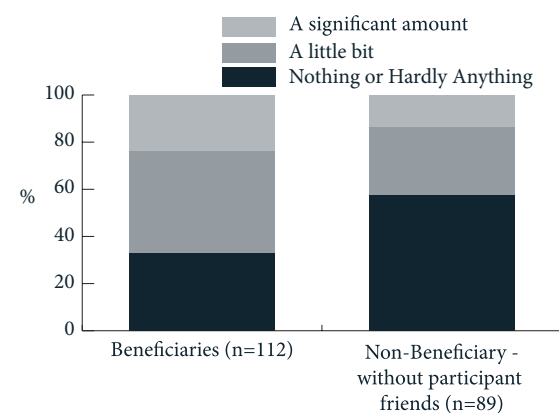
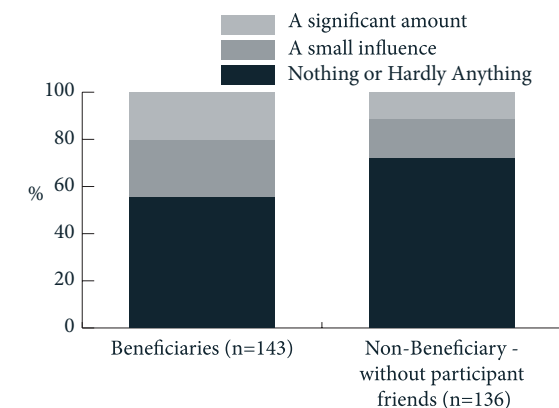


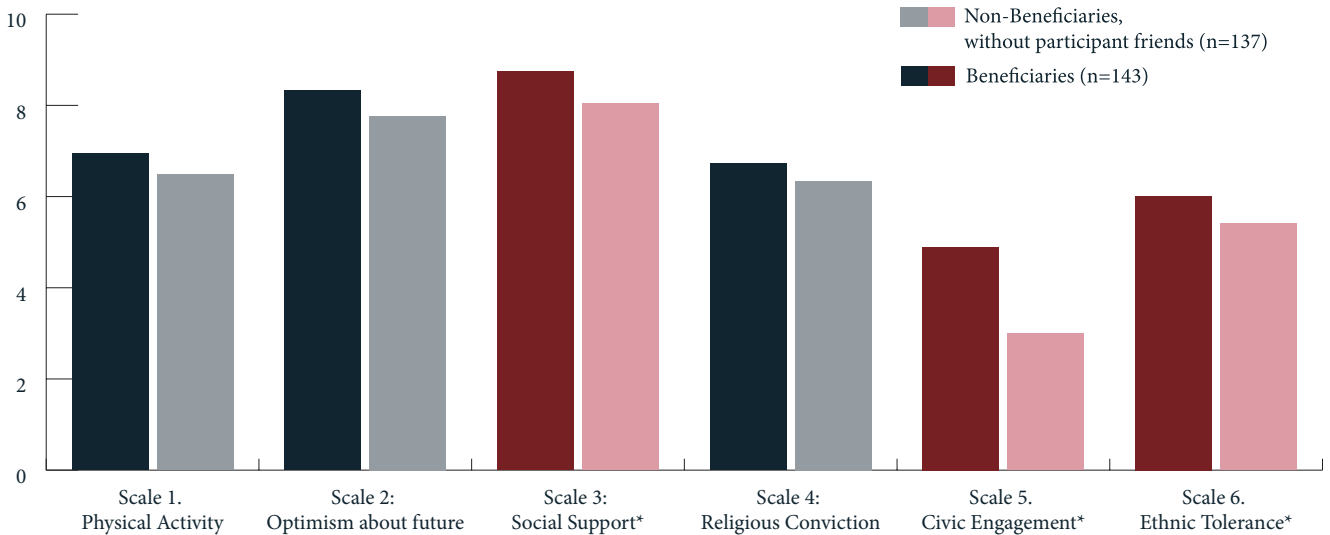
Exhibit 9c. B7 - How much influence do you feel you have on community development decisions?



Beneficiaries on average had higher scores than non-beneficiaries on all the scale measures. Statistically significant differences between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were apparent on feelings of Social Support, Civic Engagement and Ethnic Tolerance (see Exhibit 10).

We also noted significant differences between young men and women on the scale measures. The first supported what stakeholders said about girls lacking physical activity in the region's more conservative

Exhibit 10. Comparing Beneficiaries & Non-beneficiaries on Scales



societies. We found that female non-beneficiaries had lower scores on *Physical Activity* than young men. Encouragingly, female beneficiaries registered significantly higher physical activity scores than female non-beneficiaries, suggesting that the programme is providing female participants with more opportunities for exercise.

Female beneficiaries also had significantly higher scores on *Ethnic Tolerance* than male beneficiaries. Although male beneficiaries do exhibit higher levels of ethnic tolerance than male non-beneficiaries, the findings suggest that the programme has a stronger effect on young women than on young men on this dimension.

Effects on indirect beneficiaries

Results from the survey also support the idea that programme effects extend beyond participants to their friends and acquaintances. This offers the encouraging prospect that programme effects can be scaled beyond those it directly engages.

Youth participants interviewed for the evaluation provided examples of how this wider influence occurs. Several described that they often challenge their friends and family when they make off-hand derogatory remarks about people from other countries and ethnic groups. In a more dramatic example, Jamila, a 22-year-old Kabardine volunteer from Kabardino-Balkaria described that through great effort, she eventually

Exhibit 11a. B5. In the past year, would you say that your participation in community programmes has increased, decreased or stayed the same?

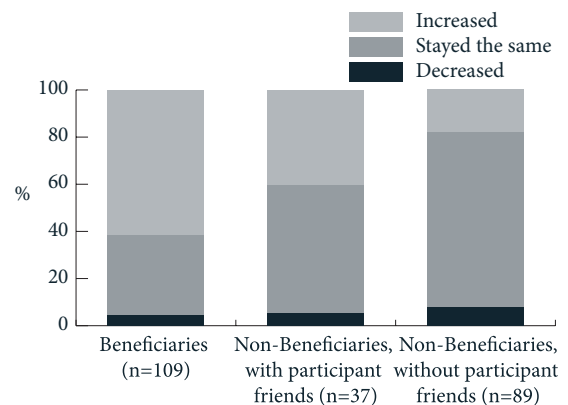


Exhibit 11b. B6. How much do you think your own actions have helped to improve your community?

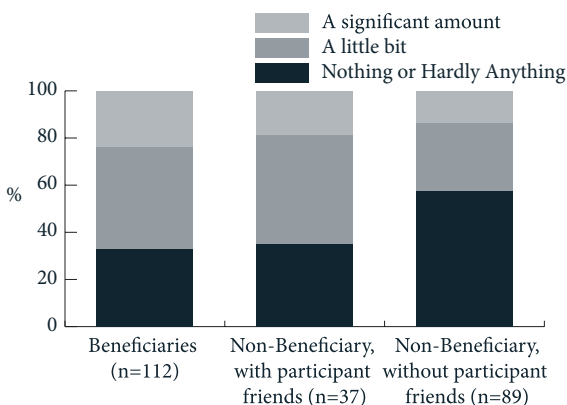


Exhibit 11c. B7. How much influence do you feel you have on community development decisions?

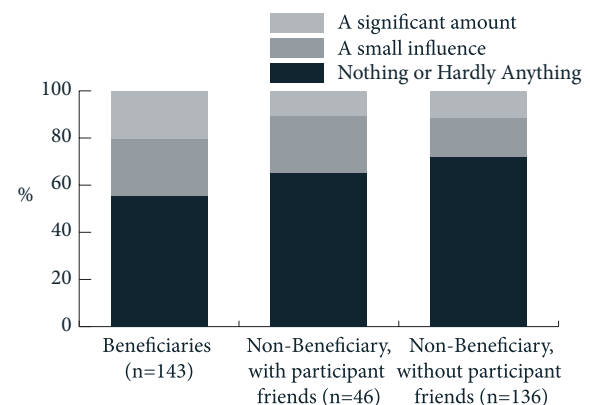
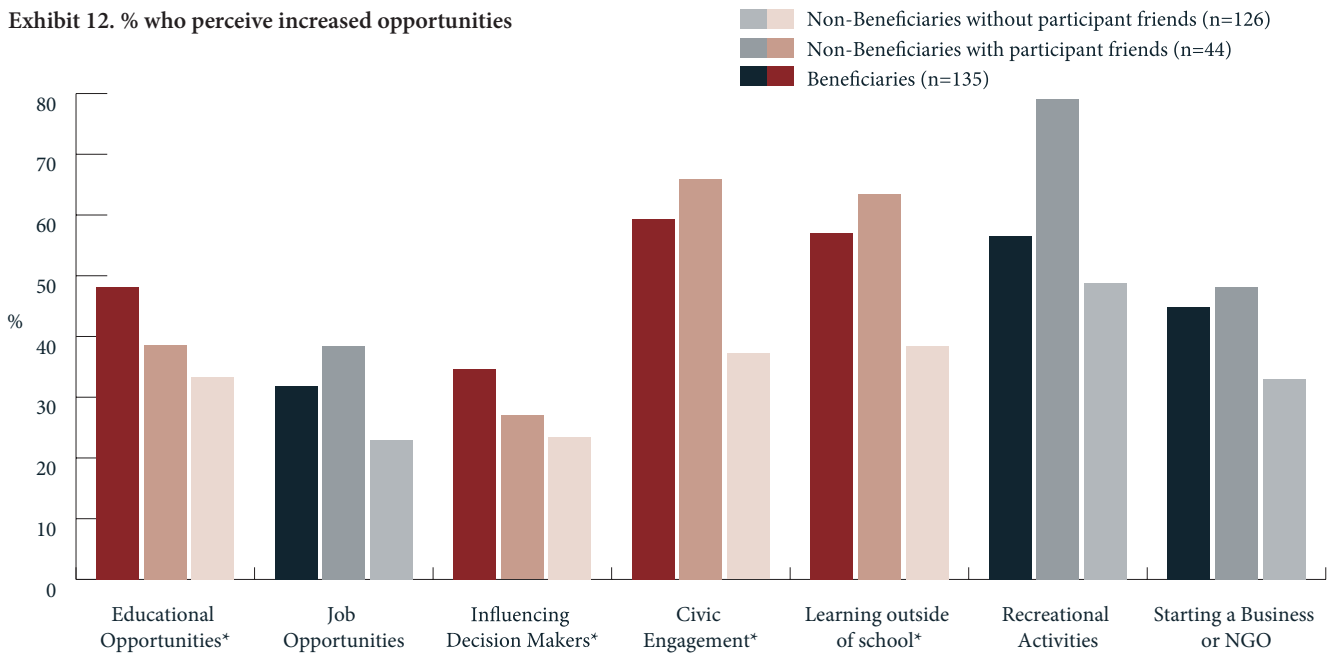


Exhibit 12. % who perceive increased opportunities



managed to convince her family to allow her brother to marry his Balkar girlfriend.

When comparing the two subgroups of non-beneficiaries on the survey, those who have participant friends are much more likely to report that they have increased their participation in community development activities in the last year. They are also more likely to feel that their actions improve their communities and that they have a greater influence on decision-making than those who do not have friends that are beneficiaries (see Exhibits 11a-c).

The findings also indicate that the programme influences young people’s perception of opportunities. Beneficiaries see many more opportunities than non-beneficiaries who have no connection to the programme (see Exhibit 12). Non-beneficiaries who are friends of participants are also more likely to see opportunities than those who are not friends of beneficiaries.

Interestingly, non-beneficiaries who are friends of participants are sometimes more likely to perceive opportunities than beneficiaries themselves. This was the case with perceptions about opportunities for civic engagement, and for opportunities for learning outside of school. This may be due to non-participants hearing about various activities that their friends are involved in, and having the impression that opportunities for young people may be expanding in general.

Programme uptake

There are signs throughout the survey that young

people from the five republics show differing levels of enthusiasm for the programme. For example, we saw extremely high satisfaction in Kabardino-Balkaria with the youth centre and with the Peace and Tolerance Programme, whereas enthusiasm for the programme in Ingushetia and Chechnya has been a little more muted.

The pattern is repeated in the number of young people who are likely to promote the programme to others. The survey asked beneficiaries to rate, between 0 and 10, the likelihood that they would recommend project activities to their friends and family. Those who provided a rating of 9 or 10 are very likely to provide favourable reviews of the programme to their acquaintances and are considered “Promoters”. Those providing ratings of 0 or 6 are considered “Detractors” because are unlikely to provide favourable reviews (in fact they may even do the opposite). Those who give ratings of 7 or 8 are considered “Passives”, because they have not expressed a strong inclination either way. A Net Promoter score can then be calculated by subtracting the number of Detractors from the number of Promoters. A positive score indicates that there are likely to be more people saying positive things about the programme than negative things, and indicates the potential that youth engagement could grow organically through enthusiastic participants.

Net promoter scores were calculated for each republic and these again show a similar pattern of enthusiasm for the programme. Once again Kabardino-Balkaria exhibits the highest net promoter score and Ingushetia and Chechnya, while positive, are lower (see Exhibit

Exhibit 13. Net promoters to Friends and Family

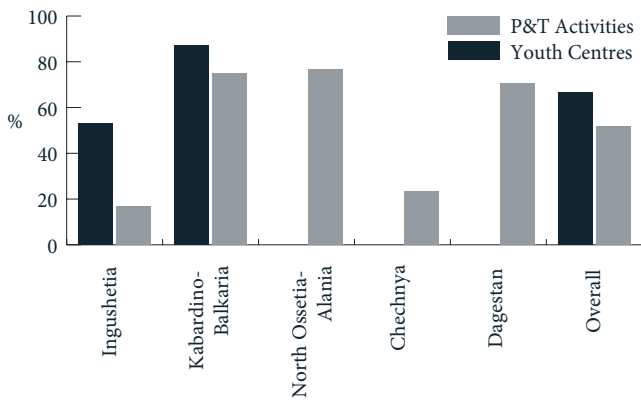


Exhibit 14. Net willing to volunteer own time to peace promotion (participants of component 2)

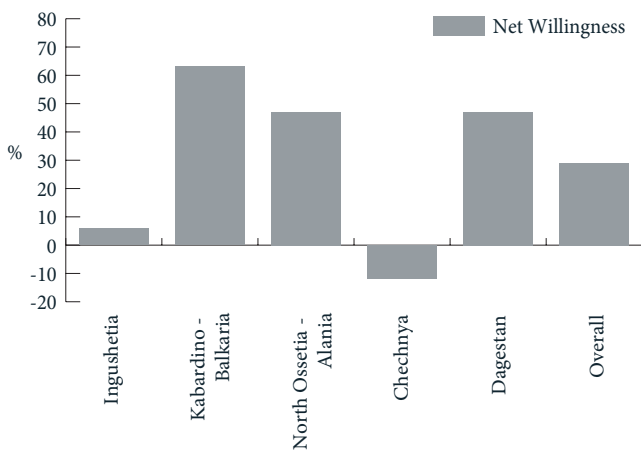
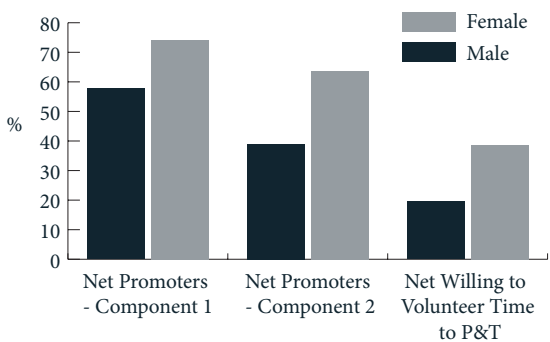


Exhibit 15. Gender differences in net promotion



13).

A related issue concerns the aim of the peace and tolerance programme to convert participants into active promoters of peace. Beneficiaries of the peace and tolerance component were asked to rate how likely it is that they would volunteer their time to promote peace. Once again, the highest willingness to promote peace was seen in Kabardino-Balkaria and the lowest was in Ingushetia and Chechnya (see Exhibit 14).

Disaggregating net promotion by gender shows differences in how men and women react to the

programme (see Exhibit 15). Although net promotion figures for both are positive, the figures strongly suggest that young women tend to develop a stronger affinity for the programme than young men. The differences are particularly pronounced in the peace and tolerance component, with a higher proportion of young women net promoters than young men. Twice as many young women also willing to volunteer their own time to promote peace and tolerance than young men.

Changing risky behaviour

As mentioned earlier, all young people encountered during the field missing were educated, bright and goal-oriented. Very few respondents to the survey exhibited risky behaviours such as use of drugs and /or alcohol, or indicated involvement in physical violence. Consequently, neither the survey nor the interviews were able to provide direct evidence about how the programme is changing attitudes or behaviour of youth most at risk.

Interviews did provide some second-hand accounts. For example volunteers in Ingushetia described children from their neighbourhood who were shy or reserved, and whose behaviour changed dramatically after attending peace camps. School administrators described that they send children who are known to have learning or behavioural problems to peace camps, as the events are known to help young people improve their social skills and become happier as a result.

High need in Dagestan

Among the five republics, Dagestan stood out in a number of ways. Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents from Dagestan reported that they do not feel safe where they live. When asked whether opportunities for young people had increased, decreased or stayed the same, more respondents in Dagestan felt that opportunities had decreased than increased. They also felt the most alienated from community development activities, exhibited the lowest levels of optimism about their future, and are by far the least interested in political engagement.

Because of the small sample size, responses reported here are not representative of the overall situation in Dagestan and care should be taken in interpreting these findings. But they do indicate that a more thorough investigation should be undertaken into conditions facing young people in Dagestan in order to get a more accurate picture.

Exhibit 16. Comparing respondents from 5 Republics on Scale Measures

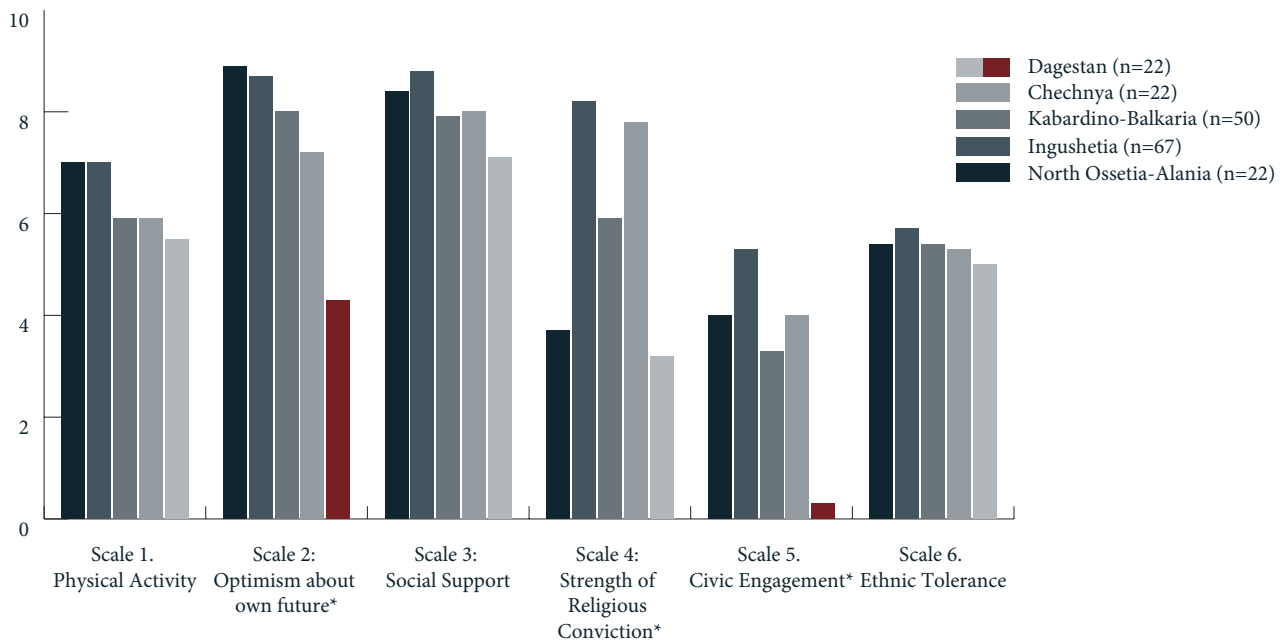


Exhibit 17. Proportion of respondents who do not feel safe within their communities

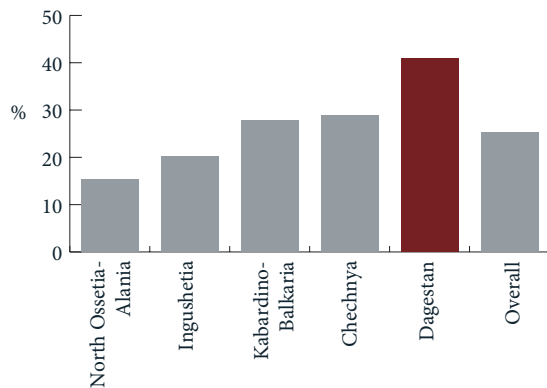
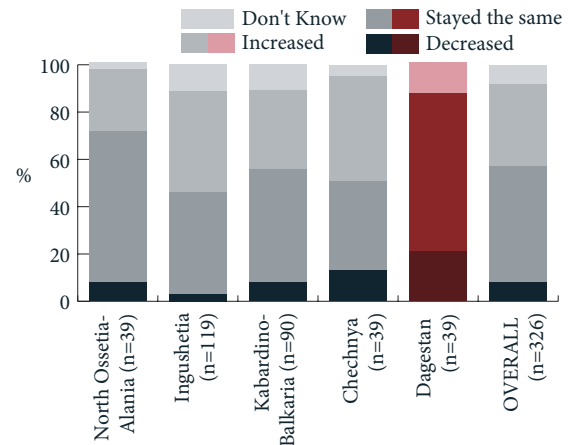


Exhibit 18. % respondents who feel that opportunities for young people have increased, decreased or stayed the same in the past year



Despite their apparent disillusionment, project beneficiaries in Dagestan report high levels of satisfaction with the activities they took part in. Net promotion scores are also quite high in Dagestan compared to respondents from Ingushetia and Chechnya. This combination of high need and high affinity for project activities among participants suggests that efforts to start a youth peace movement in Dagestan would find fertile ground, and would find many enthusiastic supporters.

4.2 NGO Grantees

Grants for NGOs brought about outcomes at the level of the organisation and positively affected the organisational landscape in a number of important ways.

Strengthened internal systems: as mentioned earlier, several of the NGOs were required to improve their internal administration and reporting systems in order to qualify for a grant. This is good for the organisations in terms of improving their own efficiency, but also positions them well for attracting funding from other international donors.

Expanded programming: in a number of cases, it was clear that the grant allowed NGOs to expand their youth activities. *Errasik* for example is a school that teaches journalism skills to young people. The grant from UNICEF allowed the organisation to buy cameras and a computer, which allowed the programme to dramatically expand the skills it teaches young people. It grew from being a programme that only teaches young people how to write and report news stories to one that includes photography, video and film making.

The enthusiasm of the young people involved to use this equipment in creative ways is astounding, and their productions are impressive.

There were also cases where grants allowed NGOs who already had strong programmes to extend their work to children and young people. *Women's Dignity* in Chechnya for example works predominantly with Chechen women. The grant allowed the NGO to follow-up on an issue they had identified in 2005 concerning the lack of opportunity for girls to express themselves and develop their talents. The NGO did not have the opportunity to pursue the issue at that time, but the grant allowed them to follow up on it.

It was also the case with the NGO *Albus*, which had developed intellectual games with University students. The grant provided under this project allowed *Albus* to extend its programme to teenagers and to hold inter-public events.

Strengthening the landscape of support: by helping nascent NGOs become more stable, and providing more established NGOs with the opportunity extend their offer to young people the grants helped to increase the amount of NGO activity directed towards children and young people. This in turn creates the ability for UNICEF and the growing number of youth-oriented NGOs to engage more government ministries on issues concerning young people, such as labour and employment.

4.3 Young Entrepreneurs

Many of the recipients of small grants have not been in business for very long, so the longer term viability of the enterprises is still uncertain. However interviews with grant recipients reveal very positive early results.

Increased incomes: although it is still early days for most of the businesses, all of the interviewed entrepreneurs report an improvements in their personal financial situation. Two report that they are turning over more money, but that most of their returns are being reinvested in the business. Two others however report that their take-home income has improved, and there has been a direct improvement on their living conditions.

Lyubov, a 29-year-old mother of four from Chechnya demonstrated how even modest business performance can lead to dramatic improvements in living conditions. She described that before she got the grant to start her sewing business, both her and her husband were

unemployed. They lived a subsistence lifestyle, living off what they could grow. She reported that her business is now providing her a personal income of about 500 Rubles (18 USD) per day, which is enough to feed her family.

Increased respect: Another important outcome for entrepreneurs is the increased respect that they receive from family and neighbours. Ibragim, 28-year from Ingushetia who started a beauty salon reports that his motivation to be a business owner stemmed from his need to win the approval of the family of the woman that he wanted to marry.

The salon has been successful, providing him with 1,500 Rubles (54 USD) per day. This has not only allowed him to win the respect from his fiancée's family, but has also increased the regard that neighbours and others have for him. He went on to describe his plans for future expansion, which included adding another location to the business and hiring a cosmetician to extend the range of services on offer.

Increased self-confidence: Alena, a 21 year old from North Ossetia, set up a key cutting and shoe repair shop in the heart of a residential area of Vladikavkaz. She described how she got the idea for the business after noticing that current shoe repair shops are not places where young people - particularly young women - want to go. They tend to be dirty, staffed by older men, and the service is poor. She realised that she could do much better.

She described that the experience of setting up has shown her that she is capable of much more than she had ever thought. This has improved her self-confidence enormously and she feels that this has also likely affected her own behaviour in positive ways. She notices that people react differently to her now and that her relationships with friends and family have improved.

Employment: all of the interviewed entrepreneurs had 3 to 4 employees in their businesses. In countries like Ingushetia and Chechnya, where unemployment is 50% and living conditions are very basic, the potential contribution of grants programmes like these is dramatic.

4.4 Ministries & Youth Committees

At the beginning of the programme, the capacity of youth ministries was minimal. In Ingushetia, the Youth Committee had only recently been formed and had no

physical equipment to work with except some empty offices.

By providing basic office furniture and computers, UNICEF provided ministries with the basics they needed to carry out their work. UNICEF's focal points in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria both described that although they could have requisitioned the equipment through internal systems, requests take a long time to be processed and there is no assurance that they would have received what they needed. The UNICEF programme provided them with exactly what they needed, much more quickly than they could have acquired through government procurement.

Strategic management from a Moscow-based trainer who supplies training to ministries at the federal level was also highly regarded. Individuals value the training because it provides a credential that is recognised at the highest levels of the civil service. Interviews also suggest that the course has improved workflow and efficiency.

One example came from UNICEF's focal point in the Youth Ministry of Kabardino-Balkaria. He was responsible for drafting the new youth strategy for the Ministry and reports that the strategic management training showed him how to structure the work so that fewer changes were required when the paper was circulated for comment and review.

There are indications that the ongoing relationship between UNICEF and the Ministries is shaping the thinking and orientation of the youth ministries. Government officials are often reluctant to admit that they have been influenced, for reasons explained in Section 6, but they do concede that the collaboration has helped them crystallise ideas that they already have. In one example, ministry staff describe that the study tour to Syria allowed them to see operational examples of programmes that they had already been considering, and showed them how their ideas could work in practice.

UNICEF approach to promoting peace and engaging young people are also showing up in policy. For example, of the seven priorities outlined in a strategy paper that was recently prepared by the Youth Ministry in Kabardino-Balkaria, three are core areas of the World Bank/ UNICEF project.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

5.1 Small team

UNICEF has a dedicated but small team working to deliver a large scale programme of activities. The team is focused on delivering agreed outputs, and has done an impressive job meeting targets in a challenging working environment. The downside is that it reduces its ability to develop strategy. Consequently, some opportunities may have been missed:

1. *Reaching youth most at risk*: volunteers described how they are identifying and bringing youth at risk into activities. The approach is promising but at the level of the project as a whole, the strategy for reaching those most at risk remains diffuse. Different stakeholders clearly see risk in different ways, and the project appears to struggle to articulate which youth are most at risk. This prevents the project from developing a structured approach to addressing risks by for example estimating how many youth at risk there are, how many they should be able to reach, or how their behaviour should be different after they have taken part in project activities.
2. *Generating greater publicity*: the communications strategy has been adequate to deliver the required number and quality of outputs. For example publicity for the entrepreneurship grants generated a large enough applicant pool to deliver the required number of high quality grants. But opportunities may have been missed to use mass communications to inspire young people to act on their own ideas. Although more publicity may not have changed the number or quality of grantees, it likely could have had a strong influence on helping young people see a wider more opportunities and consider a wider range of options for themselves.

5.2 Changes in legislation and ministry personnel

As mentioned, when the World Bank negotiated the project with the Ingushetia Youth Ministry in 2006, it was agreed that the Youth Ministry would pay for the physical renovations of the *House of Culture* building.

By the time UNICEF was selected to run the project in early in 2009, the Youth Ministry had been re-structured and the Minister had changed three times. When it began to set activities in motion, the Ingushetia Youth Committee could not locate the financial resources for

the renovations that were agreed three years earlier. In order to make sure the project carried on, UNICEF used project funds to pay for a partial renovation and ensure that the youth centre would get up and running. Eventually the Youth Committee secured the support of a wealthy member of the Duma, who agreed to commit funds to complete the renovations. These were underway during the evaluation mission in April 2011.

During the evaluation mission, questions remained about the Ingush government's ability to support the centre over the longer term. A law passed between 2006 and the present complicated matters by making local authorities financially responsible for youth centres. The local authority can not afford to take on youth centre, and new rules prevented the Ministry of Finance from allocating the money.

Subsequent to the evaluation mission, the issue was resolved by the President of Ingushetia, who eventually simply instructed the Ministry of Finance to issue the funds the Youth Committee. This came about as a direct result of UNICEF's persistence in lobbying the president, to make sure that he was aware of the issue. Although the final result was positive, the drawn-out situation caused a significant amount of anxiety within UNICEF as well as the staff at the youth centre. This certainly cost energy and attention that could have been more usefully applied in more positive directions.

5.3 Security situation

The unsteady security situation made managing logistics of the project complicated. The UNICEF team has needed to put a great deal of energy into simply making sure that planned activities go ahead. Furthermore, the need for escorts and security clearances has made conducting activities in Chechnya and Dagestan much more difficult than in the other three republics.

Violent attacks and bomb blasts effect stakeholders' willingness to take part in planned events. Parents become reluctant to let their children travel to other republics for events that have been planned after events like the car bombing in Vladikavkaz in September 2010. And because governments are responsible for guaranteeing the security for events, violent incidents make them reluctant to allow planned events to go ahead. Consequently, UNICEF has gone to great lengths to maintain contact with parents and government representatives to maintain their commitment to the work.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The project created some hard assets in the form of youth centres in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria, but most of what the project has built is intangible. There is a movement of young people, there are new ideas in circulation within government ministries about programmes and priorities for young people, and improved understanding between government ministries and youth-focused NGOs that should help in the delivery of services to youth in the future.

Interviews showed a high level of commitment to continuing activities, but a number of developments present significant risks to sustaining the momentum of the work into the future.

6.1 Diminishing support for civil society

Central Russian authorities have requested the UN and other international assistance organisations to leave the North Caucasus. The request has been made based on the fact that Russia is now a member of the G8 and a leading economic power. Russian leaders say that Russia can and should take full responsibility to address its own internal development challenges.

As international assistance departs, NGOs in the region are likely to struggle. Moscow's strategy for bringing development to the region is heavily oriented towards increasing investment through the promotion of tourism. Efforts are underway to develop Mt Elbrus into a tourist location. There are also high profile sporting events on the horizon. The city of Sochi in Krasnodar Krai will host the 2014 Winter Olympic Games, and there are discussions about hosting World Cup games there as well.

The government commission for the socio-economic development of the North Caucasus Federal District announced earlier in the year that government will oversee a plan to implement 400 billion Rubles worth of investment projects in the North Caucasus in 2011, which they say will contribute to the creation of 400,000 jobs over the next decade. The government has also established a joint stock company to develop health resorts in the region.⁴

Although the Federal government transfers a great deal of money to Republican governments, very little of reaches beneficiaries through NGOs. A great deal

of funding for civil society comes from international organisations. International organisations are seen by many NGOs to be playing an important role in providing assistance where the government has failed, and their departure is a cause for concern.

6.2 Federal concerns about sovereignty and international assistance

Russia's economy has been growing quickly and an area of political debate in the run-up to the next election has been the extent to which growth should be managed centrally, or whether growth might be better promoted through increased liberalisation of the economy and developing closer ties with the West.

The debate shows that central government authorities in Russia are in general very cautious about western influence. A recent speech by Vladimir Putin to the State Duma on 20 April illustrates how international assistance tends to be regarded as a means of covert influence:

Let's be honest with one another. If you are weak then someone will try to come over and advise you where to turn and what policy to adopt. But this seemingly good advice conceals interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.⁵

Officials in the region follow Moscow's lead closely, and sentiments like the one expressed above cause problems for international organisations working in the region. Republican government officials need to be seen to be immune from outside influence, and are often reluctant to carry forward ideas that are known to have been introduced by international organisations. UNICEF staff spoke of several good externally-initiated programmes that were discontinued when projects came to an end, and which government agencies tried to re-start from scratch some time in the future under their own name and slightly modified.

6.3 Loss of a 'convener'

UNICEF's strong reputation allows it bring stakeholders from different republics together in ways that government agencies struggle to do on their own. This is what has allowed UNICEF to convince government officials to allow inter-republic events to go forward after security incidents. It is also what has allowed them to build a movement of young people from across the five republics.

⁴ Poverty and corruption feed extremism in North Caucasus – Putin. RT, published 21 January 2011. Accessed 5 May 2011: <http://rt.com/politics/putin-north-caucasus-situation/>

⁵ Arutunyan, A., 2011 Putin hints he's going nowhere. The Moscow News, 22-25 April 2011. p.1

When UNICEF leaves, it is not obvious who could take on this pan-regional role. Although UNICEF's current government partners are highly engaged, their efforts may not be enough to ensure a programme of events can be coordinated across the region.

The most promising place to locate project activities may be the South Federal District, which oversees the whole of the North Caucasus region. But UNICEF team members report that attempts to engage officials at this level have been met with polite disinterest. It is not clear to UNICEF staff whether this is due to officials' reluctance to be influenced (or to be perceived to have been influenced), or whether they simply see their mandate as ensuring the republics comply with Federal laws.

6.4 Loss of momentum

A number of promising activities have been put in motion through the project, and UNICEF's departure risks that the momentum behind these will dissipate.

For example, a committed corps of volunteers has been created. Volunteers express a strong desire and commitment to keep the network alive, but all viable networks need a strong coordinating centre. It is not clear where funding and logistical support for making sure that training retreats and peace camps continue to take place. Without these, there is a real risk that volunteers will become involved in other things and the strength of the movement will dissipate.

The project has also initiated several streams of work that hold a great deal of potential for further development. The support provided to civil society organisations is not only important for funnelling resources directly to young people, but also for building the broader network of support between NGOs and between NGOs and government. As more youth-focused NGOs become stronger, they can collaborate with one another on common issues. Interviews provide encouraging evidence that such relationships have already begun, but more support over a longer period of time would help to strengthen the sector.

The grants programme for entrepreneurs also holds a great deal of potential. Entrepreneurs have received their grants and early results are encouraging, however there has only been one round of 25 grants. This could be built into a much bigger programme, with many more small businesses and also generate campaigning and public awareness material. Media stories could be generated about the businesses and the young people

themselves, both helping to promote their businesses also increasing awareness about the grants programme ideas about entrepreneurship more generally. This could go a long way to increasing the sense that opportunities for young people are increasing.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The programme has been successful in meeting its objectives. The recommendations provided in the first section below focus on positive lessons from the project that should be repeated. The section that follows offers suggestions about additional elements that might be included to bring about additional results.

7.1 Good practices to continue

Engage government partners closely and maintain momentum

Key lessons about how to engage government counterparts emerge from UNICEF's experience in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria. UNICEF worked closely with Youth Ministry staff and local authorities in Kabardino-Balkaria to decide locations. The need for each party to uphold their commitments was stressed from the start. Agreements were followed up quickly and financial contributions were secured along the way. The approach taken allowed momentum to gather and stakeholders' commitment to the project to increase as the process unfolded.

The consequences of not following the good example can be seen in Ingushetia. The delay of nearly three years between striking agreements with the government and implementing the project allowed key ministry personnel to change and government commitment to the project to wane. Agreed funding evaporated and UNICEF stepped in to provide the funds for a partial renovation to prevent progress from stalling. Although this was necessary, providing the funding likely created additional problems by signalling UNICEF's willingness to fill funding gaps when they appeared, thereby reducing the urgency that the Ingushetia government felt to support the activities of the project. Although UNICEF's successful lobbying brought about a final positive result, the bad start set the programme up for a difficult process going forward.

Create grants programmes that fit national priorities

UNICEF had never before provided grants for entrepreneurs, and in order to create a robust programme, it enlisted the help of a firm that designs programmes for Ministries at the level of the Russian Federation. Retaining this top notch support allowed UNICEF to ensure that:

- The best applicants were selected: the process involved multiple independent reviewers who

assessed submissions according to a set of criteria.

- The process was fair: throughout the interviews conducted during the fieldwork, stakeholders describe that there is a great deal of cynicism and suspicion about the fairness of competitive programmes like these. Creating a clearly codified process for the selection of applicants and being transparent about the decision-making process was likely very important for maintaining credibility.
- Win approval with Republican ministries: UNICEF staff describe that the presence of the Moscow-based consulting company was extremely useful when they approached the ministries with the plan for the programme. The consultants were able to demonstrate to Ministry staff that by approving the UNICEF programme, Ministries were fulfilling directives that they had received from central government in Moscow.

Create synergies with other international organisations

There were two good examples of how UNICEF worked with other UN organisations to increase the benefits available to beneficiaries. The first was to hire ILO-certified business trainers to provide business plan training to grant applicants.

The second was to invite UNDP to participate in the entrepreneurship grant process. UNDP is actively supporting entrepreneurship, and has developed a micro-credit programme. It has also set up an entrepreneurs club, where aspiring entrepreneurs can get together and trade ideas and contacts.

By working together, UNDP and UNICEF were able to increase benefits to both of their beneficiary groups. For example UNICEF grant applicants who took the business plan course learned about the UNDP entrepreneur club, and several became members. One of the UNICEF grant winners that was interviewed for this evaluation took out a small UNDP loan to establish the working capital of her new business.

Adapt the peace promotion programme so that it can be applied in other contexts

The enthusiasm that volunteers feel for the peace and tolerance volunteer programme is remarkable. The core of the programme is the workshop process which was developed by UNICEF consultants and codified in a manual.

This manual should certainly be translated and used in other locations.

7.2 Suggestions for improvement

Through its various components, the project has engaged approximately 10,000 young people across the five republics (see Appendix 1). Given the budget, staff and duration of the project, this is an impressive accomplishment. But there are 1.75 million people between the ages of 15 and 29 across the five republics⁶. In order to change attitudes, perceptions and behaviours at a population level, the programme needs to consider how to reach far beyond the people with whom it comes into direct and indirect contact. The following suggestions are intended to help in this regard.

Stronger communications campaigns

The most obvious ways to scale up influence is through mass communications. As mentioned earlier with respect to the entrepreneurship grants, although the communications strategy was sufficient for reaching the project's output targets, opportunities may have been missed to build a mass media and communications strategy around the people involved in the activities with the aim of influencing attitudes and behaviour on a mass scale.

It should be clarified that human interest stories are being disseminated by UNICEF. For example a story was published in a local newspaper for the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Youth describing the experience of a local young lady who decided to take her first steps in the garment industry with support from UNICEF. The Communications Unit is also finalising a 30-minute video of project activities focusing specifically on achievements of young grant-winners supported under the WB grant. The video is planned to be broadcast through local television stations and uploaded to the UNICEF YouTube Channel and disseminated to partners.

Future programmes should set out to collect many stories like these to feed a larger communications strategy. That strategy should involve taking stories outside of the frame of UNICEF, and hold the young person up as an extraordinary example what is possible when young people come up with an idea and commit themselves to making them happen. This would help to create a more enterprising, optimistic spirit among young people across the region, and help them realise

that their actions are what will bring about the change they are looking for.

Create a youth-friendly brand for campaigning activities

The programme was conducted under the banner of the World Bank and UNICEF, and efforts were taken to make sure that partners accurately described the roles of the two organisations in their own communications. In order to catalyse a mass youth movement, UNICEF should consider creating a separate youth-friendly brand to run peace promotion activities under. The name of the brand should resonate strongly young people, and it should have a distinctive visual identity to make it clearly recognisable. It might even include symbols that young people can wear. An example that is frequently cited is Lance Armstrong's *Livestrong* brand. The campaign's understated but highly visible yellow wristbands were a simple but effective means for supporters communicating their support for cancer research to each other. Elements like this would also be effective for making the emerging social movement visible.

Again, local branding has occurred with specific components of the project. For example *Planeta*, the Youth Centre in Nesterovskaya was provided with its own logo and identity, which was replicated in all items produced for the centre, including the signboards, banners, and t-shirts. The same is true for *Galaktika*. But what is missing is a brand that holds all the separate project components together, demonstrating that they are all part of a larger movement that is gaining momentum.

There are two reasons for suggesting a separate brand. The first comes from a marketing perspective. A locally derived brand has the potential to connect more strongly to youth and foster a deeper sense of connection to an emerging grassroots movement. The second is that by reducing the association of the project to international funders, the handover of project to government counterparts could be made simpler. Furthermore, the strength of the brand would not be diminished when the project comes to a close and the UNICEF departs.

Use network effects to build the youth movement

This review found that programme influence radiates outwards from participants to the wider population. The programme has been very successful at mobilising

⁶ Youth in Russia. 2010. UNICEF, Rosstat.

a committed corps of volunteers. The results of the survey suggest that participants are promoting peace and tolerance outside of programme activities, and several described their attempts to encourage more tolerant attitudes among their friends and family. These findings also suggest that there may be huge potential to draw more young people into the programme itself.

In focus groups, several volunteers described that they had joined the volunteer group because their friends were in it. Volunteering was also an important way to travel outside of the region and make contacts at universities or find job leads. For younger participants, a key reason that they valued the project is that it provides them with a window into a wider social world where they can make hundreds of new friends. For many young people, the project is an important network hub, allowing them to find and maintain connections with others that are important to them.

This aspect of the programme suggests that it may be possible to radically scale up participation in the programme through network effects. In business and economics, *network externalities* are said to exist when the value of a product or service changes as a function of the number of other users who are also using it. A telephone or fax machine is not much use if you are the only person who owns one. But as more of the people you know begin to get them, a telephone or fax machine becomes much more valuable.

Network externalities can propel rapid growth because the value of the network increases a little more with each new member. Robert Metcalfe, the inventor of the ethernet, came up with a concept that quantifies the network effect. A network with 'n' unique members has $(n^2 - n)/2$ possible unique connections. This means that as the network grows, the number of possible connections grows in the order of n^2 . This is the basis of Metcalfe's law, which says the value of the network to users' grows exponentially as new members join.

If UNICEF could position the programme so that this networking aspect was more obvious to prospective participants, it has the potential to start a bandwagon that others would like to join. Clearly the programme would need to re-think its infrastructure in order to accommodate more people. Youth centres are already nearly at full capacity, and there is also an upper limit on the number of volunteers that can be trained.

Build targeted outreach strategies for priority segments of the population

One of the shortcomings of the project is that it does not appear to have a strategy for reaching different segments of the youth population.

Many successful communications campaigns begin with the realisation that not everybody reacts to messages in the same way. They often use modern marketing techniques to identify priority segments of the population and develop separate strategies for each. Segments are defined in terms of their needs, wants, preferences and perceptions pertaining to the project's message and the behaviour changes it is intending to bring about. Strategies include a consideration of their preferred communication channels and the different kinds of messages that are likely to resonate with them.

The evaluation findings suggest that a segmentation could have assisted in a number of ways. The differing levels of enthusiasm for the programme among respondents strongly suggests that different youth audiences need to be engaged in different ways. For example, the programme resonates strongly with young people in Kabardino-Balkaria, but is slightly less effective in Ingushetia and Chechnya. The programme also seems to resonate more strongly with females than males.

A segmentation would also help the programme identify and recruit young people who are likely to influence their friends and family, or those who are likely to bring their friends into the programme. By investing energy to support young people who take the initiative to influence others, the programme could set a wave in motion that extends far beyond only those that the project can engage on its own.

Finally, a segmentation may also have helped the programme better define youth most at risk. A clearer understanding among partners about who this group is might have helped unite them in their efforts to engage youth with a particular risk profile. But interviews showed that 'risk' is understood differently among the different programme partners, which in turn leads them to have different views about who youth at risk are. For teachers and educators, they are young people who exhibit learning or behavioural problems in school. For volunteers, they are children who are shy and do not have many friends. For youth centre workers, they are children who are not in school when they should be.

More strategic use of M&E

The programme would benefit from better monitoring and evaluation of higher-level outcomes. Future projects should collect results beyond the delivery of outputs, and collect information about changes that occur with both direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries at the wider population level.

Monitoring would better equip the programme to perceive changes such as evolving public sentiment, and to adapt programming to it. It would also provide the programme with better information to communicate the difference that it is making, which would help win the support of government stakeholders and influence programming decisions of government bodies and international funders.

The kinds of results to monitor might include:

- Population-based surveys could be periodically undertaken to gauge young people's awareness of the programme, the salience of peace promotion, and how young people's attitudes, perceptions about other groups.
- Numbers of volunteers' that are actively involved in community-based projects could be tracked, to demonstrate the scale of public benefits that the volunteer movement is generating.
- Organisational capacity of NGOs could also be monitored to show that they are strengthening as a result of the programme. Indicators of capacity could include their financial position, the amount of funding they are receiving from other sources, and the increasing number of young people they are reaching through their operations.
- Entrepreneurs' financial results could be used to calculate the return on investment of entrepreneur grant programmes. Additionally, a social return on investment perspective could be employed by looking at the impact that the new enterprises have on generating employment and income for others. Gathering information about the breakeven point of the funded businesses, i.e., when the amount of investment put into the businesses is paid back to the entrepreneurs and employees in the form of wages, would also provide good information about the kinds of businesses future grants might be given to.

APPENDIX 1. SUMMARY OF PROJECT OUTPUTS

Component 1. Youth Centres

	Planeta	Galactika
Location	Nesterovskaya Ingushetia – House of Culture	Village of Dulubgei, Kabardino-Balkaria
Date Opened	12 November 2009	27 December 2010
Status	Closed for renovations since January 2011. Will be re-opened on 1st of May	Running since opening date
Nb. Staff	9	6
Nb Volunteers	43	34
Nb. Adolescents reached (14 to 18)	1,338	1,003
Nb. Youth reached (19 to 30)	892	1,226
Planned handover date	30 April 2011	30 April 2011

Component 2. Peace and Tolerance Programming

	TOTAL	Ingushetia	Kabardino- Balkaria	North Ossetia	Chechnya	Dagestan
Overall Direct Engagement						
Nb. Adolescents (14-18) engaged through activities and events (m/f)	2,500 1,150/1,350	398	738	483	493	388
Nb Youth (19-30) engaged through activities and events (m/f)	3,500 1,600/1,900	550	900	1,000	550	500
Number young people involved in Inter-republic programmes	6,000	948	1638	1483	1043	888
Events held						
Number of Peace Camps	3	1	1			1
Attendance:	575:					
1. Peace camp in RI	150	30	30	30	30	30
2. Peace camp in KBR	210	42	42	42	42	42
3. Peace camp in RD	215	43	43	43	43	43
Inter-republic Peace volunteers forums:	4 945:	1	2	1		
1. Tolerance Day I KBR	450	30	330	30	30	30
2. Tolerance Day II KBR	170	30	50	30	30	30
3. "Boomerang" Forum RNO-A	210	30	30	90	30	30
4. Youth Forum RI	115	23	23	23	23	23
Volunteer Training Events	5¹					
Attendance	175	35	35	35	35	35
Film Festivals	1		1			
Participants	190	30	50	45	30	35
Photo exhibition	1	1				
Participation	150	40	30	30	30	20
Bursaries (Essay Contest)	1			1		
Participation	195	30	40	50	40	35
Bursaries awarded	15	3	3	3	3	3
WB/UNICEF Sport Cup	1				1	
Participation	270	35	35	35	130	35
Joint Media Projects						
Peacemaker Magazine - Editions	4	5	5	5	5	5
Number Distributed (1 addition is 5,000)	20,000	4,000 (4*1,000)	4,000 (4*1,000)	4,000 (4*1,000)	4,000 (4*1,000)	4,000 (4*1,000)
Nb. Television programmes Participation	5	1	1	1	1	1

¹ 5 events were held in Stavropol region due to security problems in

	TOTAL	Ingushetia	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia	Chechnya	Dagestan
Assets created						
Nb. P&T manuals printed & distributed	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nb of young teachers trained	3,000	450	800	900	450	400
Nb. Peace Centres Established	20	1	1 13 ²	1	1	3 ³
Nb Universities involved in inter-university programme	13	1	2	3	3	4
Nb students involved in University programme	1,000	100	100	200	200	400
Number of volunteers trained in P&T training	500	100	100	100	100	100
Nb. of certified volunteer P&T Trainers	200	35	40	30	35	60

3. Youth Fund

	TOTAL	Ingushetia	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia	Chechnya	Dagestan
NGO Fund						
Nb. Grant applicants	43	5	4	17	6	11
Total Nb. Grants provided	16	3	2	5	3	3
Total Value of Grants (RUR)	9,107,151.88	1,484,143	1,415,928	2,697,894.04	2,010,047	1,499,140.20
Entrepreneurship fund						
Nb. applications received	185	27	9	68	29	52
Male/female	107/78	18/9	2/7	37/31	13/16	37/15
Nb, trained	138	29	6	47	16	40
Male/female	81/57	17/12	2/4	28/19	8/8	26/14
Nb. Business Plans Received	97	18	7	41	23	11
Male/female	56/44	12/6	2/5	22/19	11/12	9/2
Nb. grants provided	25	2	2	9	6	5
Male/female	14/11	1/1	1/1	5/4	3/3	4/1

4. Capacity Building for Ministries

	Ingushetia	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia	Chechnya	Dagestan
Members of the steering committee	Idris Buzurtanov, Magomed Barkinkhoev	Boris Pashtov, Moussa Djappuev	Rustem Kelekhsaev, Dmitry Koroyev	Mourad Tagiev, Tamara Denilkhanova	Zaur Kakhriyanov, Gapiz Gapizov
Govt bodies receiving assistance	Youth Committee	Youth Committee	Youth Committee	Youth Committee	Youth Committee
Description of Equipment procured	Office furniture, IT equipment, stationary	IT equipment	Office furniture, IT equipment	Video equipment	Mini-publishing house, IT equipment, stationeries, electric appliances, office furniture
Value of Equipment	385 560.00 RR	126 939.00 RR	469 660.00 RR	257 050.00	314 732.00
Number staff trained	6	3	5	4	5
Number staff attended Syria Study Tour	1	1			1

² Began with one but due to the interethnic problems escalation among young people the Government of Kabardino-Balkaria approached UNICEF and asked for assistance in setting up 1 in each of the Republic's 13 districts.

³ Dagestan approached and asked for assistance in setting one up with the Agricultural College and another was set up at a Polytechnic college to involve more students in P&T promotion work

APPENDIX 2. MISSION ITINERARY

Time	Activity	Venue	Participants
12.05 - 13.00	Arrival to Beslan Airport, Flight XW177, move to Vladikavkaz		
13.00 - 15.00	Hotel check-in, lunch	Imperial Hotel	
15.00 - 16.00	Security briefing	UNDSS office, Victor Base	DF
16.00 - 17.00	Meeting with UNICEF Head of Office	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	RdT, AA
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 - 12.00	Project briefing	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	AA, MS, EB, EM
12.00 - 13.00	Orientation meeting with beneficiary survey administrators	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	3 administrators (Zareta Israilova, Aslan Guluev, Eteri Sigaeva)
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 - 18.00	Interviews with UNICEF PIT members	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
09.30 - 10.15	Pick-up from Hotel and Transfer from Vladikavkaz to Nazran, Ingushetia		
10.15 - 11.15	Meeting with NGOs, small grants winners	Nazran, Open Continent	AA, EB, Open Continent - Batyr Parchiev - Director of Open Continent; Denal - Lubov Archakova, Director of Denal
11.15 - 12.15	Meeting with young entrepreneurs, small grants winners	Nazran	EB, AA, Ibragim Pugoev - young entrepreneur; Lubov Gazikova - young entrepreneur
12.15 - 13.15	Meeting with Ministry of Education and Science	Nazran	MS, AA, EB, Ms. Fatima Nalgieva, Rector of the Teachers' Retraining Institute Ms. Angela Gulieva-MoE, Ms.Zulfia Nalgieva - PR manager, MoE
13.15 - 13.45	Meeting with Youth Committee, Ingushetia, coffee break	Nazran, Youth Committee	AA, Magomed Barkinkhoev - Head of the Economic Department, Youth Committee of Ingushetia
13.45 - 14.15	Transfer from Nazran to Nesterovskaya, Ingushetia		

Time	Activity	Venue	Participants
14.15 - 14.45	Visit to the 'Planeta' Youth Centre	Nesterovskaya, House of Culture	AA, EB, Centre staff: Zakhira Ausheva, Director of the House of Culture; Aslan Cherbizhev, Teacher of English, Raisa Bazgieva - Healthy Lifestyles Teacher, Lilia Gandarova - Fitness Teacher, Khadi Archakova - Psychologist, Madina Cherbizheva - Teacher of Computer Science, Albika Dudusheva - Library Manager
14.45 - 16.15	Meeting with young volunteers and staff of the Centre	Nesterovskaya, House of Culture	AA, EB, Centre staff, volunteers
16.15 - 17.45	Transfer from Nesterovskaya to Vladikavkaz		
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel to UNICEF office, Charlie Base		
10.30 - 12.00	Transfer from Vladikavkaz to Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkaria		
12.00 - 13.30	Meeting with young entrepreneurs, small grants winners	Nalchik	AA, Milana Gedueva - young entrepreneur.
13.30 - 14.30	Youth Initiatives Institute, NGOs	Nalchik, 62 Pushkin street, Central Library	MS, TK, AA, EB, Rustam Azubekov - NGO, volunteers
14.30 - 15.00	Transfer from Nalchik to Baksan, Kabardino-Balkaria		
15.00 - 16.00	Visit to the 'Galaktika" Youth Centre	Baksan, Dugulubgey village, 32 Baksanskaya street, Youth Centre	AA, Mussa Dzhappuev - Head of the Department of Youth Programmes and Projects; Oleg Zhukov - Deputy Head of Baksan Municipal District Administration; Safrail Gergov - Head of the Youth and Sports Department of Baksan Municipal District Administration; Youth Centre staff - Zarema Kushkhova, Coordinator, Asiyat Botasheva, Psychologist.
15.30 - 16.15	Meeting with local administration, young volunteers and staff of the Centre	Baksan, Dugulubgey village, 32 Baksanskaya street, Youth Centre	AA, Youth Centre staff
16.15 - 17.00	Visit to the training on Volunteer movement, NAN	Baksan, Dugulubgey village, 32 Baksanskaya street, Youth Centre	AA, Valery Mitrofanenko - Director of NGO NAN, Stavropol
17.00 - 18.30	Transfer from Baksan to Vladikavkaz		

Time	Activity	Venue	Participants
13.30 - 14.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
14.00 - 15.00	Meeting with NGO "Erassik", winner of small grants	Vladikavkaz, Lyceum of Arts	UNICEF, Erassik - Irina Belova, Director, Yekaterina Gabakova, Deputy Director, project participants
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 - 11.00	Office work	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
11.00 - 12.00	Meeting with UNICEF Education Officer on Activities under Component 2	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	MS, TK
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
16.00 - 16.40	Meeting with ILO-Certified Business Trainer, Small Grants for Young Entrepreneurs	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	Etery Khokhoeva
16.40 - 17.20	Meeting with Finance expert, Member of selection panel, Small Grants for NGOs	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	Natalia Gudieva
17.20 - 18.00	Meeting with UNDP Project Manager, Member of selection panel, Small Grants for Young Entrepreneurs	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	Natalia Andreeva, UNDP
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 - 11.30	Meeting with Teachers, P&T Trainers	Teachers's Retraining Institute	MS, TK, Luidmila Isakova- Rector of Teachers' Retraining Institute, Iza Biragova, Irina Tolparova-Teachers
12.00 - 13.00	Meeting with young entrepreneurs, Small Grants Winners	"Masterok"	Alena Khetagurova
13.00 - 13.30	Transfer from Vladikavkaz to Oktyabskoye		
13.30 - 14.10	Meeting with young entrepreneurs, Small Grants Winners	Oktyabskoye village	EB
14.10 - 14.40	Transfer from Oktyabskoye to Vladikavkaz		
14.40 - 15.40	Lunch	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
16.00 -17.00	Conference call with Women's Dignity	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	Libkan Bazaeva, Director
17.00 -18.00	Office work	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	

Time	Activity	Venue	Participants
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 -13.00	Office work	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
15.00 - 16.20	Meeting with P&T volunteers from NOA, Chechnya, Dagestan	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	MS, TK, volunteers
16.30 - 20.00	Meeting with NGOs, small grants winners	Albus	UNICEF, Albus - Zhanna Borieva, Director of Albus and project participants
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 - 11.00	Meeting with Communication Officer on project visibility	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	MKh
11.00 - 13.00	Office work	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 - 18.00	Wrap-up meeting	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	UNICEF
09.30 - 10.00	Pick-up from Hotel		
10.00 - 11.30	Office work	UNICEF office, Charlie Base	
11.30 - 12.00	Transfer from Vladikavkaz to Beslan Airport		
13.05	Departure for Moscow from Beslan airport, Flight 0X 178		

APPENDIX 3. BENEFICIARY SURVEY

Administered by:	Respondent ID: (Monitor's Initials + Number of Survey)
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A. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

<p>6. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Female (2)</p> <p>2. Age: _____ (enter person's age)</p>	<p>3. Programme Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Centre (1) <input type="checkbox"/> P&T Events (2) <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above (3)</p> <p>3a. Do you know anyone involved <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p>	<p>4. Location <input type="checkbox"/> North Ossetia (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Ingushetia (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Kabardino-Balkaria (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Chechnya (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Dagestan (5)</p>	<p>5. Type of settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Urban (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural (2)</p>
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<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>6. Are you currently enrolled in education? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <p>7. What level of education are you enrolled in? <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Lower vocational (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary (3) <input type="checkbox"/> University degree (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable (5)</p> <p>8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold? <input type="checkbox"/> None (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Lower vocational (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary (4) <input type="checkbox"/> University degree (5)</p>	<p>EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC SITUATION</p> <p>9. What is your current employment status? <input type="checkbox"/> Employed fulltime (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Employed part time (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Not employed (3)</p> <p>10. What is your monthly income from your primary job (in roubles) _____(enter amount)</p> <p>11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p>
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<p>12. What is your marital status? <input type="checkbox"/> Never married (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Cohabiting with a partner (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Separated/ divorced (4)</p> <p>13. What is your religion? <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Christian (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (3)</p>	<p>HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</p> <p>14. Are you the primary earner for your household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <p>15. How many people live in your household? _____(enter amount)</p> <p>16. What is the monthly income of your household? _____(enter amount)</p>
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17. Compared to last year, please say whether each of the following have improved, gotten worse or stayed the same

	A lot worse	A little worse	Stayed the same	A little better	A lot better
a. Your own income	1	2	3	4	5
b. Your household income	1	2	3	4	5
c. The economic situation in your neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5

B. QUALITY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. How satisfied are you with the following services in your community?

	Completely unsatisfied	Slightly unsatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor unsatisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Completely satisfied
a. Sports and recreational activities for young people	1	2	3	4	5
b. Culture and entertainment	1	2	3	4	5
c. Social welfare	1	2	3	4	5
d. Health care	1	2	3	4	5
e. Education – Secondary Schools	1	2	3	4	5
f. Education – Colleges and Universities	1	2	3	4	5
g. Learning opportunities outside of school					
h. Police and Crime prevention	1	2	3	4	5

2. To what extent do you think youth services are adequately addressing the needs of young people in your community?

- Much more than adequately (5)
- More than adequately (4)
- Adequately (3)
- Less than adequately (2)
- Much less than adequately (1)

3. In the past year, would you say that opportunities for young people in your area have decreased, increased or stayed the same?

- Increased a lot (5)
- Increased a little (4)
- Stayed the same (3)
- Decreased a little (2)
- Decreased a lot (1)
- Don't know (9)

3b. Please indicate where opportunities for young people have increased, decreased or stayed the same

	Decreased a lot	Decreased a little	Stayed the same	Increased a little	Increased a lot	Don't know
a. Getting good quality education	1	2	3	4	5	9
b. Finding a job	1	2	3	4	5	9
c. Influencing decision-makers	1	2	3	4	5	9
d. Taking part in local civic actions	1	2	3	4	5	9
e. Accessing learning activities outside of formal education	1	2	3	4	5	9
f. Enrolling in recreational activities like sports, dance classes	1	2	3	4	5	9
g. Starting a business or NGO	1	2	3	4	5	9

4. In the past year, have you been involved in any civic activities to try to increase the number of opportunities for young people?

___Yes (1)

___No (2)

5. In the past year, would you say that your participation in community programmes has increased, decreased or stayed the same?

- a. Increased a lot (5)
- b. Increased a little (4)
- c. Stayed the same (3)
- d. Decreased a little (3)
- e. Decreased a lot (1)

6. How much do you think you your own actions have helped to improve your community?

- a. A great deal (5)
- b. A significant amount (4)
- c. A little bit (3)
- d. Hardly anything (2)
- e. Nothing (1)

7. How much influence do you feel you have on community development decisions?

- a. A big influence (5)
- b. Significant influence (4)
- c. A small influence (3)
- d. Hardly any influence (2)
- e. No influence (1)

C. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Communities often have people living in them from different religions, nationalities, ethnic origins and language groups. Sometimes they find it easy to live together and other times they don't. Please let us know how well different groups are getting along in your community.

1. How much tension is there currently between different groups living in your community?
 - a. A lot (5)
 - b. Quite a bit (4)
 - c. Some (3)
 - d. Minimal (2)
 - e. None (1)

2. In the next year, do you think tensions between different groups are likely to get better, worse or stay the same?
 - a. Get much better (5)
 - b. Get a little better (4)
 - c. Stay the same (3)
 - d. Get little worse (2)
 - e. Get much worse (1)

3. Please rate (from 0 to 10) the strength of the effect that diversity has on your community.

a. Does the presence of different groups in your area improve the local economic situation or make it worse?

(-) Makes it worse					Makes it better (+)					
Much worse ←					→ Much better					
					No effect					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

b. Is diversity creating more opportunities for everyone in the community, is it reducing opportunities?

(-) Reduces Opportunity					Increases Opportunity (+)					
Much worse ←					→ Much better					
					No effect					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

c. Is diversity increasing the amount of crime in your area or reducing it?

(-) Increases Crime					Decreases Crime (+)					
Much worse ←					→ Much better					
					No effect					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

d. Does diversity in your area reduce or enrich the quality of cultural life where you live:

(-) Reduces Quality					Enriches Quality (+)					
Much worse ←					→ Much better					
					No effect					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

e. Overall, is your community made better or worse by having people from different ethnic and religious groups living there?

(-) Made worse					Made better (+)					
Much worse ←					→ Much better					
					No effect					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

D. SECURITY, ATTITUDES and PERCEPTIONS

The following questions help us understand more about how you think your life is going. How much do you agree with the following statements?

1. Level of activity	Strongly disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
a. I live a full, active life	1	2	3	4	5
b. I am physically fit and healthy	1	2	3	4	5
c. I am often bored	1	2	3	4	5
d. I am often frustrated because there is nothing to do	1	2	3	4	5
e. There are lots of ways that I am learning and improving my skills	1	2	3	4	5
f. I am involved in organised sports and recreational activities	1	2	3	4	5
g. I play sports or exercise at least 3 times per week	1	2	3	4	5

2. Optimism about the future	Strongly disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
a. I feel good about the direction that my life is headed	1	2	3	4	5
b. I believe I will be able to get where I want to be in my life and career in 5 to 10 years time	1	2	3	4	5
c. I believe I can achieve whatever I want if I try hard enough	1	2	3	4	5
d. My life will not get better until external conditions change	1	2	3	4	5

3. Social support	Strongly disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
a. I have several friends that I laugh and have fun with	1	2	3	4	5
b. I have a few good close friends who I can confide in	1	2	3	4	5
c. I can talk to my family when I have a serious problem	1	2	3	4	5
d. People close to me help stay safe	1	2	3	4	5
e. When I am at home, I know I am safe from harm	1	2	3	4	5

4. The role of ethics and religion	Strongly disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
a. Religion strongly guides my life choices	1	2	3	4	5
b. Religion forms a central part of my life and identity	1	2	3	4	5
c. I regularly attend religious services	1	2	3	4	5
d. The moral decay of society is something that concerns me	1	2	3	4	5
e. Religion offers a better basis for ordering society than the system we have now	1	2	3	4	5

5. Trust in politics	Strongly disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither	Slightly Agree	Strongly Agree
a. I take part in political activities	1	2	3	4	5
b. I get involved in civic activities to raise awareness about political issues	1	2	3	4	5
c. I would like to join a political party	1	2	3	4	5
d. I believe living conditions will only improve through peaceful political means	1	2	3	4	5

E. EXPOSURE TO RISKS

1. How safe do you feel in your community?
 - a. Very safe (4)
 - b. safe (3)
 - c. not safe (2)
 - d. Not at all safe (1)

2. In the past 6 months, have you been directly involved in physical violence?
 Yes (1) No (2)

3. Over the past year, would you say that the amount of violence that you are exposed to has increased, decreased or stayed the same:
 - a. Increased a lot (5)
 - b. Increased a little (4)
 - c. Stayed the same (3)
 - d. Decreased a little (2)
 - e. Decreased a lot (1)

4. Do you or your friends ever take recreational drugs?
 Yes (1) No (2)

5. Do you or your friends ever drink alcohol?
 Yes (1) No (2)

6. How many times during a normal month do you drink alcohol?
 - a. None (1)
 - b. 1 to 3 (2)
 - c. 4 to 6 (3)
 - d. 7 to 9 (4)
 - e. 10 or more (5)

7. Over the past year, would you say that your consumption of drugs and/or alcohol has increased, decreased or stayed the same:
 - a. Increased a lot (5)
 - b. Increased a little (4)
 - c. Stayed the same (3)
 - d. Decreased a little (2)
 - e. Decreased a lot (1)

COMPONENT 1. YOUTH CENTRES (For beneficiaries of Youth Centre Programmes

Administered by:	Youth Centre Location: ___ Ingushetia (1) ___ Kabardino-Balkaria (2)
Respondent ID: (Monitor's Initials + Survey Number)	

1. How satisfied are you with the quality of activities that the Youth Centre offers?
 - a. Completely satisfied (5)
 - b. Quite satisfied (4)
 - c. Satisfied (3)
 - d. Unsatisfied (2)
 - e. Very unsatisfied (1)

2. How effective is the Youth Centre at meeting the needs of all the young people in the community, including those that are most at risk of getting into trouble?
 - a. Extremely effective (4)
 - b. Effective (3)
 - c. Ineffective (2)
 - d. Extremely ineffective (1)

3. In the last month, how many times have you gone to the Youth Centre to participate in activities?
 - a. 10 times or more (5)
 - b. 7 to 9 times (4)
 - c. 3 to 6 times (3)
 - d. 1 to 2 times (2)
 - e. Not at all (1)

4. How frequently do you apply what you learned at the Youth Centre training in your life?
 - a. Daily (6)
 - b. A few times per week (5)
 - c. Weekly (4)
 - d. A few times per month (3)
 - e. Monthly or less (2)
 - f. Never (1)

5. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong and where it needs improvement

	Very weak	Quite weak	Quite Strong	Very strong	Don't know
f. Providing safe recreational space	1	2	3	4	9
g. Helping young people make new friends	1	2	3	4	9
h. Teaching valuable skills	1	2	3	4	9
i. Helping young people find jobs	1	2	3	4	9
j. Keeping young people from pursuing risky lifestyles	1	2	3	4	9
k. Generating greater understanding between different religions, language and ethnic groups	1	2	3	4	9

6. How much would you agree that the youth centre is providing a crucial service to the community?
 - a. Completely agree (5)
 - b. Somewhat agree (4)
 - c. Neither agree nor disagree (3)
 - b. Somewhat disagree (2)
 - e. Completely disagree (1)

7. On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you would recommend the Youth Centre to your friends or family?

Extremely Unlikely										Certainly
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8. Overall, how satisfied were you with the activities that you took part in?
- f. Extremely satisfied (5)
 - g. Mostly satisfied (4)
 - h. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)
 - i. Mostly dissatisfied (2)
 - j. Extremely dissatisfied (1)
9. Overall, what was the quality of the information that you received during the events?
- a. Very high (5)
 - b. High (4)
 - c. Satisfactory (3)
 - d. Needs some improvement (2)
 - e. Low (1)
10. How frequently do you apply what you learned in the programme in your day-to-day life?
- a. Daily (5)
 - b. Weekly (4)
 - c. Maybe a few times per month (3)
 - d. Rarely (2)
 - e. Never (1)
11. How effective is the programme at addressing the needs of young people?
- e. Extremely effective (4)
 - f. Effective (3)
 - g. Ineffective (2)
 - h. Extremely ineffective (1)
12. How often are you in contact with the people you met at the events?
- a. Weekly (5)
 - b. A few times per month (4)
 - c. Maybe once a month or so (3)
 - d. Every month or two (2)
 - e. Every few months or less (1)

13. On a scale of 1 to 10, how willing are you to volunteer time to promote peace and tolerance?

Extremely Unlikely		Undecided						Certainly		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you to recommend the activities to your friends or family?

Extremely Unlikely		Undecided						Certainly		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15. How much would you agree that the youth centre is providing a crucial service to the community?

- a. Enthusiastically agree (5)
- b. Strongly agree (4)
- c. Agree (3)
- b. Disagree (2)
- e. Strongly disagree (1)

15. How much would you agree that the youth centre is providing a crucial service to the community?

- a. Enthusiastically agree (5)
- b. Strongly agree (4)
- c. Agree (3)
- b. Disagree (2)
- e. Strongly disagree (1)

APPENDIX 4. STATISTICAL TABLES

1. RESPONDENTS – DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Age * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
2. Age	15.00	Count	33	50	83
		% within 2. Age	39.8%	60.2%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	20.9%	29.8%	25.5%
	16.00	Count	43	38	81
		% within 2. Age	53.1%	46.9%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	27.2%	22.6%	24.8%
	17.00	Count	40	31	71
		% within 2. Age	56.3%	43.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	25.3%	18.5%	21.8%
18.00	Count	16	21	37	
	% within 2. Age	43.2%	56.8%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	10.1%	12.5%	11.3%	
19.00	Count	26	28	54	
	% within 2. Age	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	16.5%	16.7%	16.6%	
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 2. Age	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Programme Participation * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
3. Programme Participation	C1. Youth Centres	Count	26	31	57
		% within 3. Programme Participation	45.6%	54.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	16.5%	18.5%	17.5%
	C2. P&T Events	Count	42	44	86
		% within 3. Programme Participation	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	26.6%	26.2%	26.4%
	None	Count	90	93	183
		% within 3. Programme Participation	49.2%	50.8%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	57.0%	55.4%	56.1%
	Total	Count	158	168	326
		% within 3. Programme Participation	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Count	18	28	46
		% within Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants	39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	11.4%	16.7%	14.1%
	Non-Beneficiary - w/out participant friends	Count	72	65	137
		% within Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	45.6%	38.7%	42.0%
	Beneficiaries	Count	68	75	143
		% within Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	43.0%	44.6%	43.9%
	Total	Count	158	168	326
		% within Non-beneficiaries who have friends that are programme participants	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Republic * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
4. Republic	North Ossetia-Alania	Count	17	22	39
		% within 4. Republic	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	10.8%	13.1%	12.0%
	Ingushetia	Count	59	60	119
		% within 4. Republic	49.6%	50.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	37.3%	35.7%	36.5%
	Kabardino-Balkaria	Count	41	49	90
		% within 4. Republic	45.6%	54.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	25.9%	29.2%	27.6%
	Chechnya	Count	20	19	39
		% within 4. Republic	51.3%	48.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	12.7%	11.3%	12.0%
Dagestan	Count	21	18	39	
	% within 4. Republic	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	13.3%	10.7%	12.0%	
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 4. Republic	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

5. Type of Settlement * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
5. Type of Settlement	Urban	Count	77	88	165
		% within 5. Type of Settlement	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	48.7%	52.4%	50.6%
	Rural	Count	81	80	161
		% within 5. Type of Settlement	50.3%	49.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	51.3%	47.6%	49.4%
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 5. Type of Settlement	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

6. Are you currently enrolled in education? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
6. Are you currently enrolled in education?	Yes	Count	153	163	316
		% within 6. Are you currently enrolled in education?	48.4%	51.6%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	96.8%	97.0%	96.9%
	No	Count	5	5	10
		% within 6. Are you currently enrolled in education?	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 6. Are you currently enrolled in education?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?	Primary	Count	7	3	10
		% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	4.4%	1.8%	3.1%
	Lower vocational	Count	5	4	9
		% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	3.2%	2.4%	2.8%
	Secondary	Count	112	115	227
		% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	70.9%	68.5%	69.6%

7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
University degree	Count		30	42	72
	% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?		41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	% within 1. Sex		19.0%	25.0%	22.1%
Not Applicable	Count		4	4	8
	% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	% within 1. Sex		2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Total	Count		158	168	326
	% within 7. What level of education are you currently enrolled in?		48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
	% within 1. Sex		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	Primary	Count	2	1	3
		% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	1.3%	.6%	.9%
Lower vocational	Count	102	95	197	
	% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	51.8%	48.2%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	64.6%	56.5%	60.4%	
Secondary	Count	1	3	4	
	% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	.6%	1.8%	1.2%	
University degree	Count	50	64	114	
	% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	31.6%	38.1%	35.0%	
Not Applicable	Count	3	5	8	
	% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%	
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 8. What is the highest educational qualification that you hold?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

9. What is your current employment status? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
9. What is your current employment status?	Employed fulltime	Count	4	8	12
		% within 9. What is your current employment status?	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	2.5%	4.8%	3.7%
Employed part time	Count	29	13	42	
	% within 9. What is your current employment status?	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	18.4%	7.7%	12.9%	
Not employed	Count	125	146	271	
	% within 9. What is your current employment status?	46.1%	53.9%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	79.1%	86.9%	83.1%	
4.00	Count	0	1	1	
	% within 9. What is your current employment status?	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	.0%	.6%	.3%	
Total	Count	158	168	326	
	% within 9. What is your current employment status?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job?	Yes	Count	41	19	60
		% within 11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job?	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	25.9%	11.3%	18.4%
	No	Count	116	149	265
		% within 11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job?	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	73.4%	88.7%	81.3%
3.00	Count	1	0	1	
	% within 11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job?	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	.6%	.0%	.3%	
Total		Count	158	168	326
		% within 11. Have you done any irregular/informal work in the past month to supplement your income from your primary job?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

12. What is your marital status? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
12. What is your marital status?	Never Married	Count	152	164	316
		% within 12. What is your marital status?	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	96.8%	97.6%	97.2%
	Married	Count	3	4	7
		% within 12. What is your marital status?	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Separated/divorced	Count	2	0	2	
	% within 12. What is your marital status?	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	1.3%	.0%	.6%	
Total		Count	157	168	325
		% within 12. What is your marital status?	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

13. What is your religion? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
13. What is your religion?	Muslim	Count	140	147	287
		% within 13. What is your religion?	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	88.6%	87.5%	88.0%
	Christian	Count	16	19	35
		% within 13. What is your religion?	45.7%	54.3%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	10.1%	11.3%	10.7%
Other	Count	2	2	4	
	% within 13. What is your religion?	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	% within 1. Sex	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	
Total		Count	158	168	326
		% within 13. What is your religion?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Respondent income per member of household

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
North Ossetia-Alania	39	8013.888	4709.937	754.193	6487.103	9540.674	1250.00	20000.00
Ingushetia	119	5088.164	4040.512	370.393	4354.685	5821.643	556.67	26666.67
Kabardino-Balkaria	71	8130.114	4513.973	535.710	7061.673	9198.554	1250.00	20000.00
Chechnya	39	5684.464	3989.127	638.771	4391.338	6977.589	366.33	15000.00

Dagestan	23	5151.656	2935.582	612.111	3882.215	6421.097	1250.00	10000.00
Total	291	6307.400	4379.506	256.731	5802.107	6812.693	366.33	26666.67

Multiple Comparisons. Dependent Variable: Income per Household member
Scheffe

Republic (I)	Republic (J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia	2925.72429*	770.70943	.007	536.1723	5315.2763
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-116.22513	832.53553	1.000	-2697.4663	2465.0161
	Chechnya	2329.42450	945.91172	.198	-603.3348	5262.1838
	Dagestan	2862.23257	1098.16485	.150	-542.5811	6267.0462
Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania	-2925.7242*	770.70943	.007	-5315.2763	-536.1723
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-3041.9494*	626.38602	.000	-4984.0328	-1099.8660
	Chechnya	-596.29979	770.70943	.963	-2985.8518	1793.2522
	Dagestan	-63.49172	951.42528	1.000	-3013.3455	2886.3621
Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania	116.22513	832.53553	1.000	-2465.0161	2697.4663
	Ingushetia	3041.94942*	626.38602	.000	1099.8660	4984.0328
	Chechnya	2445.64963	832.53553	.074	-135.5916	5026.8908
	Dagestan	2978.45770	1002.16389	.068	-128.7090	6085.6244
Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania	-2329.42450	945.91172	.198	-5262.1838	603.3348
	Ingushetia	596.29979	770.70943	.963	-1793.2522	2985.8518
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-2445.64963	832.53553	.074	-5026.8908	135.5916
	Dagestan	532.80807	1098.16485	.994	-2872.0056	3937.6217
Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania	-2862.23257	1098.16485	.150	-6267.0462	542.5811
	Ingushetia	63.49172	951.42528	1.000	-2886.3621	3013.3455
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-2978.45770	1002.16389	.068	-6085.6244	128.7090
	Chechnya	-532.80807	1098.16485	.994	-3937.6217	2872.0056

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

14. Are you the primary earner in your household? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
14. Are you the primary earner in your household?	Yes	Count	3	1	4
		% within 14. Are you the primary earner in your household?	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	1.9%	.6%	1.2%
	No	Count	155	166	321
		% within 14. Are you the primary earner in your household?	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	98.1%	98.8%	98.5%
9.00		Count	0	1	1
		% within 14. Are you the primary earner in your household?	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	.0%	.6%	.3%
Total		Count	158	168	326
		% within 14. Are you the primary earner in your household?	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same?	A lot worse	Count	5	5	10
		% within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same?	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%
	A little worse	Count	6	6	12
		% within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same?	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within 1. Sex	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%
Stayed		Count	53	56	109

16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
the same	% within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	48.6%	51.4%	100.0%
			57.0%	58.9%	58.0%
A little better	Count % within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	21	20	41
			51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
A lot better	Count % within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	8	8	16
			50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	Count % within 16a. Would you say your own income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	93	95	188
			49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same?	A lot worse	Count	6	3	9
		% within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
			3.8%	1.8%	2.8%
		Count	14	18	32
		% within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	43.8%	56.3%	100.0%
			8.9%	10.8%	9.9%
Stayed the same	Count % within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	57	78	135
			42.2%	57.8%	100.0%
			36.3%	46.7%	41.7%
		Count	67	41	108
		% within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%
			42.7%	24.6%	33.3%
A little better	Count % within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex	Count	13	27	40
			32.5%	67.5%	100.0%
			8.3%	16.2%	12.3%
		Count	157	167	324
Total	Count % within 16b. Would you say your household income has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same? % within 1. Sex		48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same * 1. Sex Crosstabulation			1. Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same	A lot worse	Count	6	3	9
		% within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same % within 1. Sex	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
			3.9%	1.8%	2.8%
		Count	10	11	21
		% within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same % within 1. Sex	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
			6.5%	6.6%	6.5%
Stayed the same	Count % within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same % within 1. Sex	Count	85	96	181
			47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
			54.8%	57.8%	56.4%
		Count	39	37	76
A little better	% within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same		51.3%	48.7%	100.0%

16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same * 1. Sex Crosstabulation		1. Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
	% within 1. Sex	25.2%	22.3%	23.7%
A lot better	Count	15	19	34
	% within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same	44.1%	55.9%	100.0%
	% within 1. Sex	9.7%	11.4%	10.6%
Total	Count	155	166	321
	% within 16c. Would you say that the economic situation in your neighborhood has improved, gotten worse or stayed the same	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
	% within 1. Sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

COMPONENT 1. PERCEIVED QUALITY OF OUTPUTS DESCRIPTIVES

	Comp1. Youth Centre Location	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Comp1. 1. How Satisfied are you with the quality of activities that the Youth Centre offers?*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	34	4.0000	1.01504	.17408
Comp1. 2. How effective is the Youth Centre at meeting the needs of all the young people* in the community, including those that are most at risk of getting into trouble?	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	34	2.9118	.66822	.11460
Comp1. 3. In the past month, how many times have you gone to the Youth Centre to participate in activities?*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	34	2.8824	1.49270	.25600
Comp1. 4. How frequently do you apply what you learned at the Youth Centre in your life?*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	23	4.6522	.57277	.11943
Comp1. 5a. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: providing safe recreational space*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	28	3.0714	1.41234	.26691
Comp1. 5b. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: helping young people make new friends*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	10	4.3000	1.05935	.33500
Comp1. 5c. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: teaching valuable skills*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	31	3.0968	.83086	.14923
Comp1. 5d. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: helping young people find jobs*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	21	3.7143	.46291	.10102
Comp1. 5e. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: keeping young people from pursuing risky lifestyles*	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	28	3.4643	.50787	.09598
Comp1. 5f. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: increasing understanding between different religions, language and ethnic groups	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	22	3.7727	.42893	.09145
Comp1. 6 How much would agree that the youth centre is providing a crucial service to the community?	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	32	3.2813	.88843	.15705
Comp1. 6 On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you would recommend the Youth Centre to your friends or family?	Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkaria	23	3.6957	.47047	.09810
		27	2.7778	1.12090	.21572
		19	3.4211	.69248	.15887
		28	2.8929	1.19689	.22619
		22	3.6818	.47673	.10164
		21	3.2857	.95618	.20866
		17	3.6471	.60634	.14706
		34	4.1176	.94595	.16223
		23	4.3478	.77511	.16162
		34	8.5000	2.58492	.44331
		23	9.5652	.84348	.17588

COMPONENT 1. PERCEIVED QUALITY OF OUTPUTS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REPUBLICS

	Levene's Test of Equality of Variances		t-Test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
	Comp1. 1. How satisfied are you with the quality of activities that the Youth Centre offers?	9.607	.003	-3.193	55	.002	-.73913	.23149	-1.20304
			-3.564	52.611	.001	-.73913	.20741	-1.15522	-.32304
Comp1. 2. How effective is the Youth Centre at meeting the needs of all the young people in the community, including those that are most at risk of getting into trouble?	.623	.433	-2.930	55	.005	-.47954	.16367	-.80755	-.15153
			-3.098	54.390	.003	-.47954	.15479	-.78982	-.16926
Comp1. 3. In the past month, how many times have you gone to the Youth Centre to participate in activities?	19.805	.000	-5.410	55	.000	-1.76982	.32713	-2.42540	-1.11425
			-6.265	45.682	.000	-1.76982	.28249	-2.33854	-1.20110
Comp1. 4. How frequently do you apply what you learned at the Youth Centre in your life?	1.321	.258	-2.502	36	.017	-1.22857	.49103	-2.22442	-.23272
			-2.868	21.205	.009	-1.22857	.42832	-2.11880	-.33835
Comp1. 5a. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: providing safe recreational space	1.739	.193	-3.090	50	.003	-.61751	.19983	-1.01888	-.21615
			-3.427	48.513	.001	-.61751	.18020	-.97973	-.25529
Comp1. 5b. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: helping young people make new friends	10.668	.002	-2.279	48	.027	-.30844	.13532	-.58051	-.03637
			-2.327	47.715	.024	-.30844	.13257	-.57503	-.04185
Comp1. 5c. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: teaching valuable skills	7.123	.010	-2.038	53	.047	-.41440	.20339	-.82234	-.00646
			-2.238	49.328	.030	-.41440	.18517	-.78646	-.04234
Comp1. 5d. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: helping young people find jobs	9.235	.004	-2.217	44	.032	-.64327	.29011	-1.22795	-.05860
			-2.401	43.407	.021	-.64327	.26790	-1.18341	-.10314
Comp1. 5e. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: keeping young people from pursuing risky lifestyles	17.126	.000	-2.911	48	.005	-.78896	.27107	-1.33398	-.24395
			-3.182	37.062	.003	-.78896	.24798	-1.29138	-.28654
Comp1. 5f. Please indicate where the Youth Centre is strong or needs improvement: increasing understanding between different religions, language and ethnic groups	2.582	.117	-1.352	36	.185	-.36134	.26732	-.90349	.18080
			-1.416	34.243	.166	-.36134	.25527	-.87998	.15729
Comp1. 6 How much would you agree that the youth centre is providing a crucial service to the community?	.504	.481	-.967	55	.338	-.23018	.23802	-.70717	.24681
			-1.005	52.879	.319	-.23018	.22900	-.68951	.22916

		Levene's Test of Equality of Variances			t-Test for Equality of Means			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
		F	Sig	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Comp1. On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you would recommend the Youth Centre to your friends or family?		12.911	.001	-1.904	55	.062	-1.06522	.55943	-2.18635	.05591
Equal variances assumed										
Equal variances not assumed				-2.234	42.622	.031	-1.06522	.47692	-2.02727	-.10316

PERCEIVED QUALITY OF OUTPUTS: COMPONENT 2 DESCRIPTIVES

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of Mean			Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Comp2. 1. Overall, how satisfied were you with the activities you took part in?		17	4.7059	.46967	.11391	4.4644	4.9474	4.00	5.00	
	Alania	18	4.0556	.63914	.15065	3.7377	4.3734	3.00	5.00	
	Ingushetia	16	4.7500	.44721	.11180	4.5117	4.9883	4.00	5.00	
	Kabardino-Balkaria	17	4.3529	.70189	.17023	3.9921	4.7138	3.00	5.00	
	Chechnya	17	4.6471	.49259	.11947	4.3938	4.9003	4.00	5.00	
	Dagestan	85	4.4941	.60991	.06615	4.3626	4.6257	3.00	5.00	
	Total									
Comp2. 2. Overall, what was the quality of the information that you received during the events?		17	4.5294	.62426	.15141	4.2084	4.8504	3.00	5.00	
	Alania	18	3.8889	.75840	.17876	3.5117	4.2660	3.00	5.00	
	Ingushetia	16	4.8125	.40311	.10078	4.5977	5.0273	4.00	5.00	
	Kabardino-Balkaria	17	4.0588	1.08804	.26389	3.4994	4.6182	2.00	5.00	
	Chechnya	17	4.4706	.51450	.12478	4.2061	4.7351	4.00	5.00	
	Dagestan	85	4.3412	.78000	.08460	4.1729	4.5094	2.00	5.00	
	Total									
Comp2. 3. How frequently do you apply what you learned in the programme in your day-to-day life?		17	4.1176	.85749	.20797	3.6768	4.5585	2.00	5.00	
	Alania	18	3.7222	1.17851	.27778	3.1362	4.3083	2.00	5.00	
	Ingushetia	16	4.8125	.40311	.10078	4.5977	5.0273	4.00	5.00	
	Kabardino-Balkaria	17	3.7059	1.21268	.29412	3.0824	4.3294	2.00	5.00	
	Chechnya	17	4.2941	.84887	.20588	3.8577	4.7306	3.00	5.00	
	Dagestan	85	4.1176	1.01667	.11027	3.8984	4.3369	2.00	5.00	
	Total									
Comp2. 4. How effective is the programme at addressing the needs of young people?		17	3.4706	.51450	.12478	3.2061	3.7351	3.00	4.00	
	Alania	18	3.1111	.58298	.13741	2.8212	3.4010	2.00	4.00	
	Ingushetia	16	3.7500	.44721	.11180	3.5117	3.9883	3.00	4.00	
	Kabardino-Balkaria									

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of Mean			Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Mean		
Chechnya	17	3.1765	.39295	.09531	2.9744	3.3785	3.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.2941	.46967	.11391	3.0526	3.5356	3.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.3529	.52793	.05726	3.2391	3.4668	2.00	4.00	
Comp2. 5. How often are you in contact with the people you met at the events?									
North Ossetia-Alania	17	4.1176	1.31731	.31949	3.4404	4.7949	1.00	5.00	
Ingushetia	18	3.3333	1.60880	.37920	2.5333	4.1334	1.00	5.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	16	4.7500	.44721	.11180	4.5117	4.9883	4.00	5.00	
Chechnya	17	4.0000	1.22474	.29704	3.3703	4.6297	1.00	5.00	
Dagestan	17	4.0588	1.29762	.31472	3.3916	4.7260	1.00	5.00	
Total	85	4.0353	1.30427	.14147	3.7540	4.3166	1.00	5.00	
Comp2. 6. On a scale of 1 to 10, how willing are you to volunteer your time to promote peace and tolerance?									
North Ossetia-Alania	17	8.4118	1.06412	.25809	7.8646	8.9589	6.00	10.00	
Ingushetia	18	7.5000	2.35772	.55572	6.3275	8.6725	3.00	10.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	16	9.0625	1.28938	.32234	8.3754	9.7496	6.00	10.00	
Chechnya	17	7.0588	2.07577	.50345	5.9916	8.1261	4.00	10.00	
Dagestan	17	8.5882	1.12132	.27196	8.0117	9.1648	6.00	10.00	
Total	85	8.1059	1.79963	.19520	7.7177	8.4941	3.00	10.00	
Comp2. 7 On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you would recommend the activities to your friends and family?									
North Ossetia-Alania	17	9.2353	.83137	.20164	8.8078	9.6627	8.00	10.00	
Ingushetia	18	7.5556	2.03563	.47980	6.5433	8.5679	4.00	10.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	16	9.1250	.95743	.23936	8.6148	9.6352	7.00	10.00	
Chechnya	17	8.0588	1.91933	.46551	7.0720	9.0457	5.00	10.00	
Dagestan	17	9.0588	.96635	.23437	8.5620	9.5557	7.00	10.00	
Total	85	8.5882	1.57582	.17092	8.2483	8.9281	4.00	10.00	
Comp2. 8. How much would you agree that the programme is providing crucial services to the community?									
North Ossetia-Alania	17	4.1765	.72761	.17647	3.8024	4.5506	3.00	5.00	
Ingushetia	18	3.7222	.95828	.22587	3.2457	4.1988	2.00	5.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	16	4.5000	.51640	.12910	4.2248	4.7752	4.00	5.00	
Chechnya	17	4.1765	.80896	.19620	3.7605	4.5924	3.00	5.00	
Dagestan	17	4.3529	.70189	.17023	3.9921	4.7138	3.00	5.00	
Total	85	4.1765	.78946	.08563	4.0062	4.3468	2.00	5.00	
Comp2. 9a. Strengths and Weaknesses: promoting peace & tolerance in fun and engaging ways									
North Ossetia-Alania	17	3.5294	.62426	.15141	3.2084	3.8504	2.00	4.00	
Ingushetia	18	3.2222	.64676	.15244	2.9006	3.5438	2.00	4.00	

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of Mean			Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Mean		
Kabardino-Balkaria	16	3.3750	.50000	.12500	3.1086	3.6414	3.00	4.00	
Chechnya	17	3.5294	.51450	.12478	3.2649	3.7939	3.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.4118	.50730	.12304	3.1509	3.6726	3.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.4118	.56261	.06102	3.2904	3.5331	2.00	4.00	
Comp2. 9b. Strengths and Weaknesses: helping young people make new friends	17	3.8235	.39295	.09531	3.6215	4.0256	3.00	4.00	
Alania	18	3.5000	.61835	.14575	3.1925	3.8075	2.00	4.00	
Ingushetia	16	3.7500	.44721	.11180	3.5117	3.9883	3.00	4.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	17	3.7647	.43724	.10605	3.5399	3.9895	3.00	4.00	
Chechnya	17	3.5882	.50730	.12304	3.3274	3.8491	3.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.5882	.50730	.12304	3.3274	3.8491	3.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.6824	.49309	.05348	3.5760	3.7887	2.00	4.00	
Comp2. 9c. Strengths and Weaknesses: teaching valuable skills	17	3.5882	.50730	.12304	3.3274	3.8491	3.00	4.00	
Alania	18	3.2222	.64676	.15244	2.9006	3.5438	2.00	4.00	
Ingushetia	16	3.6250	.50000	.12500	3.3586	3.8914	3.00	4.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	17	3.1176	.69663	.16896	2.7595	3.4758	2.00	4.00	
Chechnya	17	3.5294	.62426	.15141	3.2084	3.8504	2.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.5294	.62426	.15141	3.2084	3.8504	2.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.4118	.62286	.06756	3.2774	3.5461	2.00	4.00	
Comp2. 9d. Strengths and Weaknesses: keeping young people from pursuing risky lifestyles	17	3.4706	.62426	.15141	3.1496	3.7916	2.00	4.00	
Alania	18	3.1111	.83235	.19619	2.6972	3.5250	1.00	4.00	
Ingushetia	16	3.8125	.40311	.10078	3.5977	4.0273	3.00	4.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	17	3.2941	.68599	.16638	2.9414	3.6468	2.00	4.00	
Chechnya	17	3.6471	.60634	.14706	3.3353	3.9588	2.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.6471	.60634	.14706	3.3353	3.9588	2.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.4588	.68231	.07401	3.3117	3.6060	1.00	4.00	
Comp2. 9e. Strengths and Weaknesses: increasing understanding between people from different ethnic groups, nationalities and religions	17	3.8235	.39295	.09531	3.6215	4.0256	3.00	4.00	
Alania	18	3.5556	.70479	.16612	3.2051	3.9060	2.00	4.00	
Ingushetia	16	3.8125	.40311	.10078	3.5977	4.0273	3.00	4.00	
Kabardino-Balkaria	17	3.7647	.43724	.10605	3.5399	3.9895	3.00	4.00	
Chechnya	17	3.6471	.49259	.11947	3.3938	3.9003	3.00	4.00	
Dagestan	17	3.6471	.49259	.11947	3.3938	3.9003	3.00	4.00	
Total	85	3.7176	.50265	.05452	3.6092	3.8261	2.00	4.00	

PERCEIVED QUALITY OF OUTPUTS: COMPONENT 2
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REPUBLICS
Scheffe

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 1. Overall, how satisfied were you with the activities you took part in?	North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia	.65033*	.18996	.026	.12493			
		Kabardino-Balkaria	-.04412	.19564	1.000	-.6610	.5728		
		Chechnya	.35294	.19265	.504	-.2546	.9604		
		Dagestan	.05882	.19265	.999	-.5487	.6663		
	Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania	-.65033*	.18996	.026	-1.2493	-.0513		
		Kabardino-Balkaria	-.69444*	.19299	.016	-1.3030	-.0859		
		Chechnya	-.29739	.18996	.655	-.8964	.3016		
		Dagestan	-.59150	.18996	.055	-1.1905	.0075		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania	.04412	.19564	1.000	-.5728	.6610		
		Ingushetia	.69444*	.19299	.016	.0859	1.3030		
		Chechnya	.39706	.19564	.397	-.2199	1.0140		
		Dagestan	.10294	.19564	.991	-.5140	.7199		
	Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania	-.35294	.19265	.504	-.9604	.2546		
		Ingushetia	.29739	.18996	.655	-.3016	.8964		
Kabardino-Balkaria		-.39706	.19564	.397	-1.0140	.2199			
Dagestan		-.29412	.19265	.676	-.9016	.3134			
Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania	-.05882	.19265	.999	-.6663	.5487			
	Ingushetia	.59150	.18996	.055	-.0075	1.1905			
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.10294	.19564	.991	-.7199	.5140			
	Chechnya	.29412	.19265	.676	-.3134	.9016			
Comp2. 2. Overall, what was the quality of the information that you received during the events?	North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia	.64052	.24396	.153	-.1288	1.4098		
		Kabardino-Balkaria	-.28309	.25126	.866	-1.0754	.5092		
		Chechnya	.47059	.24742	.466	-.3096	1.2508		
		Dagestan	.05882	.24742	1.000	-.7214	.8390		
	Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania	-.64052	.24396	.153	-1.4098	.1288		
		Kabardino-Balkaria	-.92361*	.24785	.011	-1.7052	-1.1421		
		Chechnya	-.16993	.24396	.974	-.9392	.5993		
		Dagestan	-.58170	.24396	.234	-1.3510	.1876		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania	.28309	.25126	.866	-.5092	1.0754		
		Ingushetia	.92361*	.24785	.011	.1421	1.7052		
		Chechnya	.75368	.25126	.071	-.0386	1.5460		
		Dagestan	.34191	.25126	.763	-.4504	1.1342		
	Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania	-.47059	.24742	.466	-1.2508	.3096		
		Ingushetia	.16993	.24396	.974	-.5993	.9392		

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 3. How frequently do you apply what you learned in the programme in your day-to-day life?	Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.75368	.25126	.071	-1.5460	.0386
		Dagestan			-.41176	.24742	.599	-1.1920	.3684
	North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia			-.05882	.24742	1.000	-.8390	.7214
		Ingushetia			.58170	.24396	.234	-.1876	1.3510
	Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.34191	.25126	.763	-1.1342	.4504
		Chechnya			.41176	.24742	.599	-.3684	1.1920
	North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia			.39542	.32278	.826	-.6224	1.4133
		Kabardino-Balkaria			-.69485	.33244	.366	-1.7431	.3534
	Chechnya	Chechnya			.41176	.32736	.811	-.6205	1.4440
		Dagestan			-.17647	.32736	.990	-1.2087	.8558
	Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania			-.39542	.32278	.826	-1.4133	.6224
		Kabardino-Balkaria			-1.09028*	.32793	.033	-2.1243	-.0562
Chechnya	Chechnya			.01634	.32278	1.000	-1.0015	1.0342	
	Dagestan			-.57190	.32278	.538	-1.5897	.4459	
Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania			.69485	.33244	.366	-.3534	1.7431	
	Ingushetia			1.09028*	.32793	.033	.0562	2.1243	
Chechnya	Dagestan			1.10662*	.33244	.033	.0583	2.1549	
	Dagestan			.51838	.33244	.658	-.5299	1.5667	
North Ossetia-Alania	North Ossetia-Alania			-.41176	.32736	.811	-1.4440	.6205	
	Ingushetia			-.01634	.32278	1.000	-1.0342	1.0015	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Dagestan			-1.10662*	.33244	.033	-2.1549	-.0583	
	Dagestan			-.58824	.32736	.524	-1.6205	.4440	
Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania			.17647	.32736	.990	-.8558	1.2087	
	Ingushetia			.57190	.32278	.538	-.4459	1.5897	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.51838	.33244	.658	-1.5667	.5299	
	Chechnya			.58824	.32736	.524	-.4440	1.6205	
North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia			.35948	.16487	.322	-.1604	.8794	
	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.27941	.16981	.610	-.8149	.2560	
Chechnya	Chechnya			.29412	.16721	.546	-.2332	.8214	
	Dagestan			.17647	.16721	.891	-.3508	.7038	
Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania			-.35948	.16487	.322	-.8794	.1604	
	Kabardino-Balkaria			-6.3889*	.16750	.009	-1.1671	-1.1107	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Chechnya			-.06536	.16487	.997	-.5853	.4545	
	Dagestan			-.18301	.16487	.872	-.7029	.3369	
North Ossetia-Alania	North Ossetia-Alania			.27941	.16981	.610	-.2560	.8149	

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 5. How often are you in contact with the people you met at the events?	Ingushetia		.63889*	.16750	.009	.1107	1.1671		
	Chechnya		.57353*	.16981	.029	.0381	1.1090		
	Dagestan		.45588	.16981	.137	-.0796	.9913		
	Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania	-.29412	.16721	.546	-.8214	.2332		
	Ingushetia	Ingushetia	.06536	.16487	.997	-.4545	.5853		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.57353*	.16981	.029	-1.1090	-.0381		
	Dagestan	Dagestan	-.11765	.16721	.974	-.6449	-.4096		
	Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania	-.17647	.16721	.891	-.7038	.3508		
	Ingushetia	Ingushetia	.18301	.16487	.872	-.3369	.7029		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.45588	.16981	.137	-.9913	.0796		
	Chechnya	Chechnya	.11765	.16721	.974	-.4096	.6449		
	North Ossetia-Alania	Ingushetia	.78431	.42394	.494	-.5525	2.1211		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.63235	.43662	.718	-2.0092	.7445		
	Chechnya	Chechnya	.11765	.42996	.999	-1.2381	1.4734		
	Dagestan	Dagestan	.05882	.42996	1.000	-1.2970	1.4146		
Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania	-.78431	.42394	.494	-2.1211	.5525			
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-1.41667*	.43070	.036	-2.7748	-.0585			
Chechnya	Chechnya	-.66667	.42394	.651	-2.0035	.6702			
Dagestan	Dagestan	-.72549	.42394	.573	-2.0623	.6113			
Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania	.63235	.43662	.718	-.7445	2.0092			
Ingushetia	Ingushetia	1.41667*	.43070	.036	.0585	2.7748			
Chechnya	Chechnya	.75000	.43662	.569	-.6268	2.1268			
Dagestan	Dagestan	.69118	.43662	.645	-.6856	2.0680			
Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania	-.11765	.42996	.999	-1.4734	1.2381			
Ingushetia	Ingushetia	.66667	.42394	.651	-.6702	2.0035			
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.75000	.43662	.569	-2.1268	.6268			
Dagestan	Dagestan	-.05882	.42996	1.000	-1.4146	1.2970			
Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania	-.05882	.42996	1.000	-1.4146	1.2970			
Ingushetia	Ingushetia	.72549	.42394	.573	-.6113	2.0623			
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.69118	.43662	.645	-2.0680	.6856			
Chechnya	Chechnya	.05882	.42996	1.000	-1.2970	1.4146			
Ingushetia	Ingushetia	.91176	.56921	.634	-.8831	2.7067			
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.65074	.58623	.872	-2.4993	1.1979			
Chechnya	Chechnya	1.35294	.57728	.251	-.4674	3.1733			
Dagestan	Dagestan	-.17647	.57728	.999	-1.9968	1.6439			
North Ossetia-Alania	North Ossetia-Alania								

Comp2. 6. On a scale of 1 to 10, how willing are you to volunteer your time to promote peace and tolerance?

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania	North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 7 On a scale of 1 to 10, how likely is it that you would recommend the activities to your friends and family?	Ingushetia	North Ossetia-Alania			-.91176	.56921	.634	-2.7067	.8831
		Kabardino-Balkaria			-1.56250	.57828	.132	-3.3860	.2610
		Chechnya			.44118	.56921	.962	-1.3537	2.2361
		Dagestan			-1.08824	.56921	.460	-2.8831	.7067
	Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania			.65074	.58623	.872	-1.1979	2.4993
		Ingushetia			1.56250	.57828	.132	-.2610	3.3860
	Chechnya	Chechnya			2.00368*	.58623	.026	.1551	3.8523
		Dagestan			.47426	.58623	.956	-1.3743	2.3229
		North Ossetia-Alania			-1.35294	.57728	.251	-3.1733	.4674
		Ingushetia			-.44118	.56921	.962	-2.2361	1.3537
	Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria			-2.00368*	.58623	.026	-3.8523	-1.1551
		Dagestan			-1.52941	.57728	.146	-3.3498	.2910
		North Ossetia-Alania			.17647	.57728	.999	-1.6439	1.9968
		Ingushetia			1.08824	.56921	.460	-.7067	2.8831
	North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.47426	.58623	.956	-2.3229	1.3743
Chechnya				1.52941	.57728	.146	-.2910	3.3498	
Ingushetia				1.67974*	.49175	.026	.1291	3.2304	
Kabardino-Balkaria				.11029	.50646	1.000	-1.4867	1.7073	
Ingushetia	Chechnya			1.17647	.49873	.245	-.3962	2.7491	
	Dagestan			.17647	.49873	.998	-1.3962	1.7491	
	North Ossetia-Alania			-1.67974*	.49175	.026	-3.2304	-1.1291	
	Kabardino-Balkaria			-1.56944	.49959	.051	-3.1448	.0059	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Chechnya			-.50327	.49175	.902	-2.0539	1.0474	
	Dagestan			-1.50327	.49175	.062	-3.0539	.0474	
	North Ossetia-Alania			-.11029	.50646	1.000	-1.7073	1.4867	
	Ingushetia			1.56944	.49959	.051	-.0059	3.1448	
Chechnya	Chechnya			1.06618	.50646	.359	-.5309	2.6632	
	Dagestan			.06618	.50646	1.000	-1.5309	1.6632	
	North Ossetia-Alania			-1.17647	.49873	.245	-2.7491	.3962	
	Ingushetia			.50327	.49175	.902	-1.0474	2.0539	
Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria			-1.06618	.50646	.359	-2.6632	.5309	
	Dagestan			-1.00000	.49873	.410	-2.5727	.5727	
	North Ossetia-Alania			-.17647	.49873	.998	-1.7491	1.3962	
	Ingushetia			1.50327	.49175	.062	-.0474	3.0539	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Kabardino-Balkaria			-.06618	.50646	1.000	-1.6632	1.5309	

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 8. How much would you agree that the programme is providing crucial services to the community?	Chechnya		Chechnya		1.00000	.49873	.410	-.5727	2.5727
	North Ossetia-Alania		Ingushetia		.45425	.25766	.543	-.3582	1.2667
	Kabardino-Balkaria		Chechnya		-.32353	.26537	.828	-1.1603	.5133
	Ingushetia		Dagestan		.00000	.26132	1.000	-.8240	.8240
	North Ossetia-Alania		Dagestan		-.17647	.26132	.977	-1.0005	.6475
	Kabardino-Balkaria		Ingushetia		-.45425	.25766	.543	-1.2667	.3582
	Ingushetia		Chechnya		-.77778	.26177	.076	-1.6032	.0477
	Dagestan		Dagestan		-.45425	.25766	.543	-1.2667	.3582
	North Ossetia-Alania		North Ossetia-Alania		-.63072	.25766	.211	-1.4432	.1818
	Kabardino-Balkaria		Ingushetia		.32353	.26537	.828	-.5133	1.1603
	Chechnya		Chechnya		.77778	.26177	.076	-.4777	1.6032
	North Ossetia-Alania		Dagestan		.32353	.26537	.828	-.5133	1.1603
	Ingushetia		North Ossetia-Alania		.14706	.26537	.989	-.6897	.9839
	Dagestan		Ingushetia		.00000	.26132	1.000	-.8240	.8240
Comp2. 9a. Strengths and Weaknesses: promoting peace & tolerance in fun and engaging ways	Chechnya		Chechnya		.45425	.25766	.543	-.3582	1.2667
	North Ossetia-Alania		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.32353	.26537	.828	-1.1603	.5133
	Ingushetia		Dagestan		-.17647	.26132	.977	-1.0005	.6475
	Kabardino-Balkaria		North Ossetia-Alania		.17647	.26132	.977	-.6475	1.0005
	North Ossetia-Alania		Ingushetia		.63072	.25766	.211	-.1818	1.4432
	Ingushetia		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.14706	.26537	.989	-.9839	.6897
	Dagestan		Chechnya		.17647	.26132	.977	-.6475	1.0005
	North Ossetia-Alania		Ingushetia		.30719	.19075	.630	-.2943	.9087
	Kabardino-Balkaria		Kabardino-Balkaria		.15441	.19646	.960	-.4651	.7739
	Ingushetia		Chechnya		.00000	.19346	1.000	-6.100	.6100
	Dagestan		Dagestan		.11765	.19346	.985	-.4924	.7277
	North Ossetia-Alania		North Ossetia-Alania		-.30719	.19075	.630	-.9087	.2943
	Kabardino-Balkaria		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.15278	.19379	.960	-.7639	.4583
	Ingushetia		Chechnya		-.30719	.19075	.630	-.9087	.2943
Dagestan		Dagestan		-.18954	.19075	.911	-.7910	.4120	
Kabardino-Balkaria		North Ossetia-Alania		-.15441	.19646	.960	-.7739	.4651	
North Ossetia-Alania		Ingushetia		.15278	.19379	.960	-.4583	.7639	
Ingushetia		Chechnya		-.15441	.19646	.960	-.7739	.4651	
Dagestan		Dagestan		-.03676	.19646	1.000	-.6563	.5827	
North Ossetia-Alania		North Ossetia-Alania		.00000	.19346	1.000	-.6100	.6100	
Ingushetia		Ingushetia		.30719	.19075	.630	-.2943	.9087	

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic		(J) 4. Republic		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Comp2. 9b. Strengths and Weaknesses: helping young people make new friends	Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria		.15441	.19646	.960	-.4651	.7739	
		Dagestan		.11765	.19346	.985	-.4924	.7277	
		North Ossetia-Alania		-.11765	.19346	.985	-.7277	.4924	
		Ingushetia		.18954	.19075	.911	-.4120	.7910	
	North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria		.03676	.19646	1.000	-.5827	.6563	
		Chechnya		-.11765	.19346	.985	-.7277	.4924	
		Ingushetia		.32353	.16545	.436	-.1982	.8453	
		Kabardino-Balkaria		.07353	.17040	.996	-.4638	.6109	
	Ingushetia	Chechnya		.05882	.16780	.998	-.4703	.5880	
		Dagestan		.23529	.16780	.742	-.2938	.7644	
		North Ossetia-Alania		-.32353	.16545	.436	-.8453	.1982	
		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.25000	.16809	.697	-.7801	.2801	
Kabardino-Balkaria	Chechnya		-.26471	.16545	.636	-.7864	.2570		
	Dagestan		-.08824	.16545	.991	-.6100	.4335		
	North Ossetia-Alania		-.07353	.17040	.996	-.6109	.4638		
	Ingushetia		.25000	.16809	.697	-.2801	.7801		
Chechnya	Chechnya		-.01471	.17040	1.000	-.5520	.5226		
	Dagestan		.16176	.17040	.924	-.3756	.6991		
	North Ossetia-Alania		-.05882	.16780	.998	-.5880	.4703		
	Ingushetia		.26471	.16545	.636	-.2570	.7864		
Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria		.01471	.17040	1.000	-.5226	.5520		
	Dagestan		.17647	.16780	.892	-.3527	.7056		
	North Ossetia-Alania		-.23529	.16780	.742	-.7644	.2938		
	Ingushetia		.08824	.16545	.991	-.4335	.6100		
North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria		-.16176	.17040	.924	-.6991	.3756		
	Chechnya		-.17647	.16780	.892	-.7056	.3527		
	Ingushetia		.36601	.20355	.523	-.2758	1.0079		
	Kabardino-Balkaria		-.03676	.20964	1.000	-.6978	.6243		
Ingushetia	Chechnya		.47059	.20644	.277	-.1804	1.1216		
	Dagestan		.05882	.20644	.999	-.5921	.7098		
	North Ossetia-Alania		-.36601	.20355	.523	-.10079	.2758		
	Kabardino-Balkaria		-.40278	.20679	.441	-.10549	.2493		
Kabardino-Balkaria	Chechnya		.10458	.20355	.992	-.5373	.7464		
	Dagestan		-.30719	.20355	.686	-.9490	.3347		
	North Ossetia-Alania		.03676	.20964	1.000	-.6243	.6978		
	Ingushetia		.40278	.20679	.441	-.2493	1.0549		

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic	(J) 4. Republic	Mean Difference (I-J)		Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
Comp2. 9d. Strengths and Weaknesses: keeping young people from pursuing risky lifestyles	Chechnya	Chechnya	.50735	.20964	.221	-.1537	1.1684	
		Dagestan	.09559	.20964	.995	-.5655	.7566	
		North Ossetia-Alania	-.47059	.20644	.277	-1.1216	.1804	
		Ingushetia	-.10458	.20355	.992	-.7464	.5373	
	Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.50735	.20964	.221	-1.1684	.1537	
		Dagestan	-.41176	.20644	.415	-1.0627	.2392	
		North Ossetia-Alania	-.05882	.20644	.999	-.7098	.5921	
		Ingushetia	.30719	.20355	.686	-.3347	.9490	
	North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.09559	.20964	.995	-.7566	.5655	
		Chechnya	.41176	.20644	.415	-.2392	1.0627	
		Ingushetia	.35948	.22003	.617	-.3344	1.0533	
		Kabardino-Balkaria	-.34191	.22661	.686	-1.0565	.3727	
Ingushetia	Chechnya	.17647	.22315	.960	-.5272	.8801		
	Dagestan	-.17647	.22315	.960	-.8801	.5272		
	North Ossetia-Alania	-.35948	.22003	.617	-1.0533	.3344		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.70139	.22354	.052	-1.4063	.0035		
Kabardino-Balkaria	Chechnya	-.18301	.22003	.952	-.8768	.5108		
	Dagestan	-.53595	.22003	.215	-1.2298	.1579		
	North Ossetia-Alania	.34191	.22661	.686	-.3727	1.0565		
	Ingushetia	.70139	.22354	.052	-.0035	1.4063		
Chechnya	Chechnya	.51838	.22661	.274	-.1962	1.2330		
	Dagestan	.16544	.22661	.970	-.5491	.8800		
	North Ossetia-Alania	-.17647	.22315	.960	-.8801	.5272		
	Ingushetia	.18301	.22003	.952	-.5108	.8768		
Dagestan	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.51838	.22661	.274	-1.2330	.1962		
	Dagestan	-.35294	.22315	.646	-1.0566	.3507		
	North Ossetia-Alania	.17647	.22315	.960	-.5272	.8801		
	Ingushetia	.53595	.22003	.215	-.1579	1.2298		
North Ossetia-Alania	Kabardino-Balkaria	-.16544	.22661	.970	-.8800	.5491		
	Chechnya	.35294	.22315	.646	-.3507	1.0566		
	Ingushetia	.26797	.17034	.650	-.2692	.8051		
	Kabardino-Balkaria	.01103	.17543	1.000	-.5422	.5642		
Ingushetia	Chechnya	.05882	.17275	.998	-.4859	.6036		
	Dagestan	.17647	.17275	.902	-.3683	.7212		
	North Ossetia-Alania	-.26797	.17034	.650	-.8051	.2692		
	Ingushetia							

Dependent Variable	(I) 4. Republic	(J) 4. Republic	Mean Difference (I-J)		Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.25694	.17305	.699	-.8026	.2887
		Chechnya		-.20915	.17034	.824	-.7463	.3280
		Dagestan		-.09150	.17034	.990	-.6286	.4456
Kabardino-Balkaria	North Ossetia-Alania			-.01103	.17543	1.000	-.5642	.5422
		Ingushetia		.25694	.17305	.699	-.2887	.8026
		Chechnya		.04779	.17543	.999	-.5054	.6010
		Dagestan		.16544	.17543	.925	-.3878	.7186
Chechnya	North Ossetia-Alania			-.05882	.17275	.998	-.6036	.4859
		Ingushetia		.20915	.17034	.824	-.3280	.7463
		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.04779	.17543	.999	-.6010	.5054
		Dagestan		.11765	.17275	.977	-.4271	.6624
Dagestan	North Ossetia-Alania			-.17647	.17275	.902	-.7212	.3683
		Ingushetia		.09150	.17034	.990	-.4456	.6286
		Kabardino-Balkaria		-.16544	.17543	.925	-.7186	.3878
		Chechnya		-.11765	.17275	.977	-.6624	.4271

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

**5. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:
MEAN SCORES OF BENEFICIARIES AND NON-BENEFICIARIES ON MEASURES OF PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIORS**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean			Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Upper Bound		
B2. To what extent are youth services addressing the needs of young people in your community?	46	2.7174	.91075	.13428	2.4469	2.9879	1.00	4.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	136	2.6176	.97418	.08353	2.4524	2.7829	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	143	2.6434	.90698	.07585	2.4934	2.7933	1.00	5.00	
Total	325	2.6431	.93392	.05180	2.5412	2.7450	1.00	5.00	
B3. To what extent have opps for young people increased, decreased or stayed the same?	43	3.4419	.66556	.10150	3.2370	3.6467	2.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	118	3.1949	.81920	.07541	3.0456	3.3443	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	139	3.4388	.86070	.07300	3.2945	3.5832	1.00	5.00	
Total	300	3.3433	.82526	.04765	3.2496	3.4371	1.00	5.00	
B3a. How have opportunities changed? Getting good quality education	44	3.2727	1.06452	.16048	2.9491	3.5964	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	126	3.0952	1.04635	.09322	2.9108	3.2797	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	135	3.4370	.94322	.08118	3.2765	3.5976	1.00	5.00	
Total	305	3.2721	1.01374	.05805	3.1579	3.3864	1.00	5.00	
B3b. How have opportunities changed? Finding a job	39	3.0513	1.16864	.18713	2.6725	3.4301	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	126	2.7857	1.03233	.09197	2.6037	2.9677	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	135	3.0815	.98535	.08481	2.9138	3.2492	1.00	5.00	
Total	300	2.9533	1.03670	.05985	2.8355	3.0711	1.00	5.00	
B3c. How have opportunities changed? Influencing decision-makers	37	3.0541	.97028	.15951	2.7305	3.3776	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	107	2.8411	1.10871	.10718	2.6286	3.0536	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	124	3.1613	.99908	.08972	2.9837	3.3389	1.00	5.00	
Total	268	3.0187	1.04739	.06398	2.8927	3.1446	1.00	5.00	
B3d. How have opportunities changed? Taking part in civic actions	41	3.7805	.88069	.13754	3.5025	4.0585	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	113	3.2389	.93803	.08824	3.0641	3.4138	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	128	3.6719	.97294	.08600	3.5017	3.8420	1.00	5.00	
Total	282	3.5142	.97009	.05777	3.4005	3.6279	1.00	5.00	
B3e. How have opportunities changed? Accessing learning activities outside of formal education	41	3.8049	.95445	.14906	3.5036	4.1061	2.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	109	3.1927	1.07563	.10303	2.9884	3.3969	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	126	3.6508	1.02229	.09107	3.4705	3.8310	1.00	5.00	
Total	276	3.4928	1.05999	.06380	3.3671	3.6184	1.00	5.00	
B3f. How have opportunities changed? Enrolling in recreational activities like sports or dance classes	43	3.9767	.98774	.15063	3.6728	4.2807	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	123	3.6016	.95591	.08619	3.4310	3.7723	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	131	3.7481	.99494	.08693	3.5761	3.9201	1.00	5.00	
Total	297	3.7205	.98263	.05702	3.6083	3.8328	1.00	5.00	
B3g. How have opportunities changed? Starting a business or NGO	27	3.5185	1.36918	.26350	2.9769	4.0601	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends									
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	109	2.8073	1.37758	.13195	2.5458	3.0689	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries	118	3.2458	1.23300	.11351	3.0210	3.4706	1.00	5.00	

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean			Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Upper Bound		
Total		254	3.0866	1.33084	.08350	2.9222	3.2511	1.00	5.00	
B5. In the past year, would you say that your participation in community programmes has increased, decreased or stayed the same?										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		37	3.4595	.76720	.12613	3.2037	3.7153	2.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		89	3.1236	.67116	.07114	2.9822	3.2650	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries		109	3.8257	.93139	.08921	3.6489	4.0025	1.00	5.00	
Total		235	3.5021	.87400	.05701	3.3898	3.6145	1.00	5.00	
B6. How much do you think your own actions have helped to improve your community?										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		37	2.6757	1.13172	.18605	2.2983	3.0530	1.00	5.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		89	2.2247	1.12566	.11932	1.9876	2.4618	1.00	5.00	
Beneficiaries		112	2.7679	1.13091	.10686	2.5561	2.9796	1.00	5.00	
Total		238	2.5504	1.15268	.07472	2.4032	2.6976	1.00	5.00	
B7. How much influence do you feel you have on community development decisions?										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	2.109	1.0161	.1498	1.807	2.410	1.0	4.0	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		136	1.978	1.1120	.0954	1.789	2.167	1.0	5.0	
Beneficiaries		143	2.378	1.1494	.0961	2.188	2.568	1.0	5.0	
Total		325	2.172	1.1281	.0626	2.049	2.295	1.0	5.0	
Scale 1. Physical Activity										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	6.1141	2.50663	.36958	5.3698	6.8585	.63	10.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		137	6.4872	2.60370	.22245	6.0473	6.9271	.00	10.00	
Beneficiaries		143	6.9406	2.41801	.20220	6.5408	7.3403	.63	10.00	
Total		326	6.6334	2.51994	.13957	6.3589	6.9080	.00	10.00	
Scale 2: Optimism about future										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	8.0435	2.32218	.34239	7.3539	8.7331	1.25	10.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		137	7.7646	2.70072	.23074	7.3083	8.2209	.00	10.00	
Beneficiaries		143	8.3304	2.56922	.21485	7.9057	8.7551	.00	10.00	
Total		326	8.0521	2.59844	.14391	7.7690	8.3353	.00	10.00	
Scale 3: Social Support										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	8.7391	1.42883	.21067	8.3148	9.1634	5.00	10.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		137	8.0438	2.15781	.18435	7.6792	8.4084	.00	10.00	
Beneficiaries		142	8.7430	1.53417	.12874	8.4884	8.9975	2.50	10.00	
Total		325	8.4477	1.83889	.10200	8.2470	8.6484	.00	10.00	
Scale 4: Religious Conviction										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	6.4266	2.99787	.44201	5.5364	7.3169	.00	10.00	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		136	6.3419	2.78526	.23883	5.8696	6.8143	.00	10.00	
Beneficiaries		143	6.7264	2.48339	.20767	6.3159	7.1369	.00	10.00	
Total		325	6.5231	2.68642	.14902	6.2299	6.8162	.00	10.00	
Scale 5. Civic Engagement										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		37	3.5586	2.37048	.38970	2.7682	4.3489	.00	8.75	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		88	3.0019	2.30840	.24608	2.5128	3.4910	.00	8.75	
Beneficiaries		112	4.8921	2.19608	.20751	4.4809	5.3033	.00	9.17	
Total		237	3.9821	2.42266	.15737	3.6720	4.2921	.00	9.17	
Scale 6. Ethnic Tolerance										
Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		46	5.5815	1.40441	.20707	5.1645	5.9886	1.00	7.75	
Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		136	5.4099	1.43200	.12279	5.1671	5.6528	1.50	9.75	
Beneficiaries		142	6.0106	1.66095	.13938	5.7350	6.2861	2.50	10.00	
Total		324	5.6975	1.55434	.08635	5.5276	5.8674	1.00	10.00	

OUTCOMES: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS
Scheffe

Dependent Variable	(I) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries		Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	(I) Beneficiaries	(J) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
B2. To what extent are youth services addressing the needs of young people in your community?	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.09974	.15969	.823	-.2930	.4925
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	.07403	.15870	.897	-.3162	.4643
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.09974	.15969	.823	-.4925	.2930
B3. To what extent are opps for young people increased, decreased or stayed the same?	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.02571	.11214	.974	-.3015	.2501
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Non-Beneficiary - w/out friends	-.07403	.15870	.897	-.4643	.3162
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.02571	.11214	.974	-.2501	.3015
B3a. How have opportunities changed? Getting good quality education	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.24695	.14594	.241	-.1121	.6060
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	.00301	.14296	1.000	-.3487	.3547
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.24695	.14594	.241	-.6060	.1121
B3b. How have opportunities changed? Finding a job	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.24393	.10255	.061	-.4962	.0084
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Non-Beneficiary - w/out friends	-.00301	.14296	1.000	-.3547	.3487
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	.24393	.10255	.061	-.0084	.4962
B3c. How have opportunities changed? Influencing decision-makers	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.17749	.17592	.602	-.2553	.6102
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.16431	.17440	.642	-.5933	.2647
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.17749	.17592	.602	-.6102	.2553
B3d. How have opportunities changed? Taking part in civic actions	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.34180*	.12444	.024	-.6479	-.0357
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.16431	.17440	.642	-.2647	.5933
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	.34180*	.12444	.024	.0357	.6479
B3e. How have opportunities changed?	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.26557	.18878	.373	-.1989	.7300
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.03020	.18728	.987	-.4909	.4305
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.26557	.18878	.373	-.7300	.1989
B3c. How have opportunities changed? Influencing decision-makers	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.29577	.12761	.070	-.6097	.0182
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.03020	.18728	.987	-.4305	.4909
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	.29577	.12761	.070	-.0182	.6097
B3d. How have opportunities changed? Taking part in civic actions	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.21293	.19846	.563	-.2756	.7015
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.10724	.19494	.860	-.5871	.3726
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.21293	.19846	.563	-.7015	.2756
B3e. How have opportunities changed?	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.32017	.13731	.068	-.6582	.0178
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	.10724	.19494	.860	-.3726	.5871
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.32017	.13731	.068	-.0178	.6582
B3d. How have opportunities changed? Taking part in civic actions	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.54155*	.17251	.008	.1170	.9661
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	.10861	.16980	.815	-.3093	.5265
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.54155*	.17251	.008	-.9661	-.1170
B3e. How have opportunities changed?	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	-.43294*	.12214	.002	-.7335	-.1324
	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.10861	.16980	.815	-.5265	.3093
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.43294*	.12214	.002	.1324	.7335
B3e. How have opportunities changed?	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	.61222*	.18948	.006	.1459	1.0786

Dependent Variable	(I) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries		(J) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries		Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
changed? Accessing learning activities outside of formal education	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		.15408	.18596	.710	-3036	.6118
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-6.1222*	.18948	.006	-1.0786	-.1459
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.45813*	.13529	.004	-.7911	-.1252
B3f. How have opportunities changed? Enrolling in recreational activities like sports or dance classes	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.15408	.18596	.710	-.6118	.3036
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.45813*	.13529	.004	.1252	.7911
	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.37512	.17324	.098	-.0511	.8013
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Beneficiaries		.22865	.17187	.414	-.1942	.6515
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.37512	.17324	.098	-.8013	.0511
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.14647	.12278	.492	-.4485	.1556
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.22865	.17187	.414	-.6515	.1942
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.14647	.12278	.492	-.1556	.4485
B3g. How have opportunities changed? Starting a business or NGO	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.71118*	.28188	.043	.0171	1.4053
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		.27276	.27974	.622	-.4161	.9616
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.71118*	.28188	.043	-1.4053	-.0171
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.43842*	.17420	.044	-.8674	-.0095
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.27276	.27974	.622	-.9616	.4161
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.43842*	.17420	.044	.0095	.8674
B5. In the past year, would you say that your participation in community programmes has increased, decreased or stayed the same?	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.33586	.15984	.112	-.0574	.7292
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.36623	.15528	.064	-.7488	0.163
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.33586	.15984	.112	-.7292	.0574
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.70209*	.11659	.000	-.9893	-.4149
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		.36623	.15528	.064	-.0163	.7488
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.70209*	.11659	.000	.4149	.9893
B6. How much do you think your own actions have helped to improve your community?	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.45096	.22086	.127	-.0931	.9950
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.09218	.21409	.912	-.6196	.4352
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.45096	.22086	.127	-.9950	.0931
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.54314*	.16033	.004	-.9381	-.1482
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		.09218	.21409	.912	-.4352	.6196
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.54314*	.16033	.004	.1482	.9381
B7. How much influence do you feel you have on community development decisions?	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.1308	.1903	.790	-.337	.599
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.2689	.1892	.365	-.734	.196
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		-.1308	.1903	.790	-.599	.337
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.3997*	.1337	.012	-.728	-.071
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		.2689	.1892	.365	-.196	.734
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		.3997*	.1337	.012	.728	.071
Scale 1. Physical Activity	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends		-.37310	.42772	.684	-1.4249	.6787
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.82643	.42546	.153	-1.8727	.2198
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		.37310	.42772	.684	-.6787	1.4249
	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		-.45333	.30007	.321	-1.1913	.2846
	Non-Beneficiary - w friends		Non-Beneficiary - w friends		.82643	.42546	.153	-.2198	1.8727

Dependent Variable	(I) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries		(J) Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries		Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Scale 2: Optimism about future	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.45333	.30007	.321	-.2846	1.1913
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.27888	.44189	.820	-.8078	1.3655
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.28694	.43955	.808	-1.3679	.7940
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.27888	.44189	.820	-1.3655	.8078
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.56582	.31001	.191	-1.3282	.1965
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	.28694	.43955	.808	-.7940	1.3679
Scale 3: Social Support	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.56582	.31001	.191	-1.1965	1.3282
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.69533	.30874	.081	-.0639	1.4546
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.00383	.30737	1.000	-.7597	.7520
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.69533	.30874	.081	-1.4546	.6539
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.69916*	.21697	.006	-1.2327	-.1656
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	.00383	.30737	1.000	-.7520	.7597
Scale 4: Religious Conviction	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.69916*	.21697	.006	.1656	1.2327
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.08472	.45856	.983	-1.0430	1.2124
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.29977	.45572	.806	-1.4205	.8209
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.08472	.45856	.983	-1.2124	1.0430
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.38449	.32202	.491	-1.1764	.4074
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	.29977	.45572	.806	-.8209	1.4205
Scale 5: Civic Engagement	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.38449	.32202	.491	-4.074	1.1764
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.55666	.44393	.457	-.5370	1.6503
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-1.33355*	.42962	.009	-2.3919	-.2752
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.55666	.44393	.457	-1.6503	.5370
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-1.89022*	.32275	.000	-2.6853	-1.0951
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	1.33355*	.42962	.009	.2752	2.3919
Scale 6: Ethnic Tolerance	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	1.89022*	.32275	.000	1.0951	2.6853
	Non-Beneficiary - w participant friends	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.17160	.26151	.806	-.4715	.8147
	Non-Beneficiary -w/out participant friends	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.42904	.26011	.258	-1.0687	.2106
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	-.17160	.26151	.806	-.8147	.4715
			Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	-.60064*	.18395	.005	-1.0530	-.1483
			Non-Beneficiary - w friends	Beneficiaries	.42904	.26011	.258	-.2106	1.0687
		Non-Beneficiary -w/out friends	Beneficiaries	.60064*	.18395	.005	.1483	1.0530	

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level