Creating stronger evidence and better monitoring of peacebuilding results

M&E Update by:
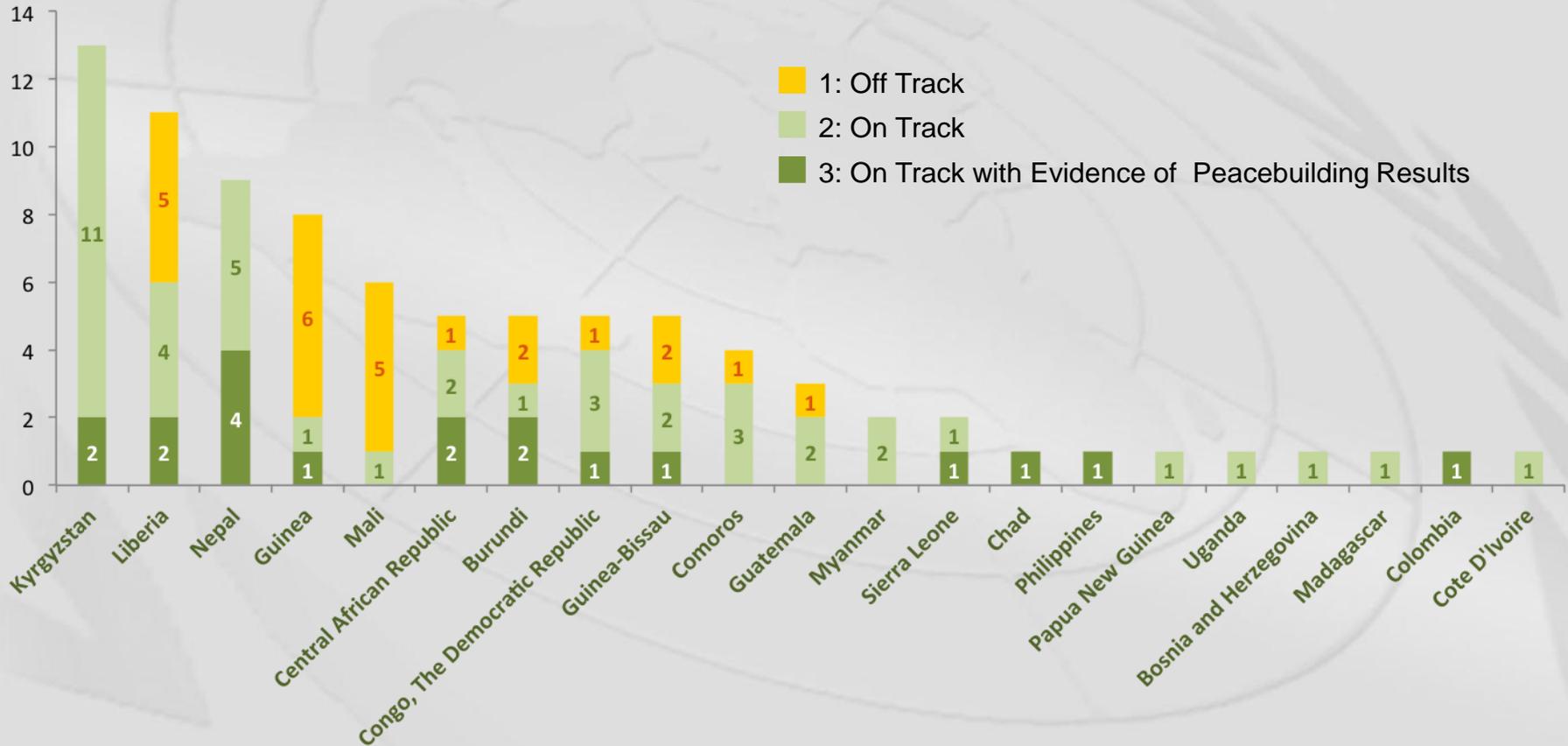PBSO/ PBF and World Bank/ FCV
M&E Units

October 2015

PBF project performance 2013-2015*

Year of assessment	Total number of projects	% of projects on track to deliver agreed project outputs	% of projects on track with supplemental evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding outcomes
Priority Area I: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue			
Total mid-2015	31	71	26
Total 2014	25	84.1	18.7
Total 2013	21	85.7	38.1
Priority Area II: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict			
Total mid-2015	35	76	37
Total 2014	39	77.5	38.7
Total 2013	28	82.1	32.1
Priority Area III: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends			
Total mid-2015	9	44	0
Total 2014	11	64.7	0
Total 2013	10	70.0	40.0
Priority Area IV: Re-establish essential administrative services			
Total mid-2015	13	85	0
Total 2014	9	89.9	18.1
Total 2013	9	66.6	33.3

- *Source:*
  Scores are based on Peacebuilding Support Office project assessments, periodic reports, and independent country evaluations, June 2015. Yemen & South Sudan have been taken out for this time period.

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Number of Projects and Performance by Country

Legend:
- 1: Off Track
- 2: On Track
- 3: On Track with Evidence of Peacebuilding Results

- *NB:*
  Scores are based on Peacebuilding Support Office project assessments, periodic reports, and independent country evaluations, June 2015.
  Yemen and South Sudan were taken out of the assessment due to widespread violence which erupted and led to PBF suspension.

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Overview of PBF project performance 2015

- In mid 2015, fewer projects were on track to deliver expected outputs than end of 2014.
  - Reflects outbreaks of renewed conflict or other crisis, which severely impacted PBF support

  - Yet a solid proportion of projects in Priority Areas I and II have managed to demonstrate evidence of peacebuilding results.
  - This is partly due to PBF's quick and flexible approaches, even in challenging contexts, e.g. working through civil society in Burundi, rapid reprogramming of activities in Ebola-affected Guinea, and designing risk-tolerant support for local administrations in newly recovered areas of south-central Somalia.
  - But even so: the evidence for all these results may not be equally robust.

  - Issues for further PBF DM&E Unit work in 2016:
  - What should be a more nuanced project progress tracking system and remedial processes for projects deemed 'high risk' and those rated as 'off track'?
  - Should we require more rigor for projects judged as contributing to peacebuilding outcomes – e.g. evaluation confirmation?
  - Should all projects that have implemented for at least 3 months be assessed?
  - Should we measure outcomes in PBF Priority Areas III and IV differently from I and II?

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Peacebuilding evidence – Summary of key challenges for PBF & SPF

Challenges regarding evidence-based project design

▫ Little availability and use of statistically sound evidence

▫ Strategic intended results too ambitious; project intended results too low-level – difficult to find the right intermediate peacebuilding outcomes;

Challenges with baseline data, progress data and rigorous impact data

▫ Fast turnaround of personnel; lack of M&E expertise; security/ access issues, so low capacity to collect/ analyse data;

▫ Little comparative data – difficult to attribute;

▫ Often too short timeframes to see significant 'impact' (as formally defined);

▫ Unpredictable and quick changes of context with significant impact on programs;

▫ Weak reporting and response mechanisms;

▫ Inadequate evaluations;

▫ Projects cover a wide variety of thematic areas – difficult to make global comparisons, universal lessons and aggregate data.

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Improving peacebuilding evidence for PBF - ideas

- Stronger PBSO staff accompaniment at design phase and evaluation phase;
- Introduction of three evaluative/ reflection moments for PRF countries from 2016:
- More PBF PRF funding going to M&E expertise and independent monitoring
- Work with PeaceNexus towards a guidance on community-based monitoring;
- Commitment to holding one annual global PBF workshop with a dedicated session on M&E;
- Development of a tailored peacebuilding set of resources/ online training course for PBF users with PeaceNexus;
- Development of a Global Results Framework for PBF in order to:
  - Support better peacebuilding design of PBF Priority Plans and projects;
  - Support more robust and peacebuilding focused measurement of PBF results;
  - Allow for some more robust global analysis of PBF support.

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PBF Global Results Framework - update

The draft PBF Global Results Framework has two parts:

1) A set of organisational indicators to monitor the overall performance of the Peacebuilding Fund, in the areas of:

(i) PBF portfolio global performance; (ii) PBF and gender; (iii) Design, approval and management of PBF projects; (iv) M&E of PBF portfolio; and (v) PBF finances and partnerships.

The objective is to capture the effectiveness and efficiency of PBF performance.

2) A set of substantive outcomes, theories of change and indicators for 12 PBF Focus Areas.

Some issues/ continued challenges:

- How to provide comprehensive and evidence-based ToC for some of the Focus Areas which lack sufficient global evidence (e.g. employment and peacebuilding)?
- How to select a small set of key peacebuilding indicators for broad themes?
- Can/ should any of those indicators be made compulsory? Which ones? Perception?

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PBF Global Result Framework – An Example

3.2 Equitable access to social services

<u>PBF Outcome Statements:</u>

☐Population affected by conflict or at risk of conflict experiences a tangible improvement in access to basic social services, which promotes broad-based support for peace agreements or transition processes and/or confidence in local authorities.

☐Population affected by conflict or at risk of conflict is disincentivised from violent mobilisation, as a result of seeing and/or experiencing improvements to basic service delivery to their community.

<u>PBF Theory of Change:</u>

☐IF population affected by conflict or at risk of conflict (including those who are likely to engage in violence or not to support the peace process due to grievances, disenfranchisement or marginalization) experience and/or perceive tangible improvement in access to basic social services accompanied by local authorities and inclusive of those previously marginalised,

☐THEN this will address community grievances, prevent violent instrumentalisation of communities at risk, build broad-based political support for peace agreements and transition processes, increase community resilience and confidence in the local authorities.

Compulsory indicators:

☐% of people who feel that standard, performance and fairness in provision of basic services is improving.

☐% of people who feel that they have a stronger stake in the peace of their community.

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Improving M&E on FCV issues at the WBG

- Create more FCV evidence through Impact Evaluations
- Develop FCV M&E toolkit
- Provide hands-on M&E support to project and country teams (delivered by the FCV Group)
- Deliver M&E training to staff and government clients
- Collect and share good M&E practices
- Encourage use of ICT solutions for M&E (data collection, base line data etc.)
- Encourage inclusion of explicit M&E component as part of project design to develop country systems
- SPF financed initiatives on Monitoring conflict (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand)

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30 impact evaluations are currently being conducted by DEC in 14 different FCS. They cover areas as diverse as energy access, civil-service reforms, youth training, teacher motivation or decentralization.

Country	IE Title	
Afghanistan	Targeting the Ultra-Poor in Afghanistan	The IE evaluates a package including productive assets, skills-related training, and consumption sup..
Angola	Angola Learning for All Project	The IE evaluates the impact of system of Center-Schools supporting Satellite-Schools (decentralizati..
	Evaluation of the Social Action Fund (FAS III and FAS IV)	The IE evaluates the impact of Social fund on the following outcomes: household outcomes. The ove..
	Impact Evaluation of the Angola Local Development Project	The IE evaluates the impact of community-school scorecards (questionnaire to parents to rate teache..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Agricultural Rehabilitation and Recovery Project	This IE evaluates the impact of subsidized seed provision and agricultural extension to boost technol..
	Dem Rep Congo Regional Growth Poles	The IE evaluates the impact of a growth pole project in DRC.
	Impact Evaluation of Public Service Rejuvenation Project	The IE evaluates the impact of civil service retirement and recruitment reform on the following outco..
Congo, Rep.	Decentralization of procurement in Congo	The IE evaluates the impact of decentralization of procurement process on the following outcomes: tr..
Cote d'Ivoire	Agriculture Sector Support Project	The IE evaluates the impact of offering employment opportunities for young men and women in the a..
	Impact of Conflict and Post-testing clubs for HIV negatives	The IE evaluates the impact of Natural experiment of the effects of post-conflict on the following outc..
Eritrea	Do public health interventions crowd out private health investments? Malaria Control Policies in Eritrea	The IE evaluates the impact of indoor residual spraying for malaria control on the following outcomes..
Guinea	IE of Human Resource Reform in Guinea	The IE evaluates the impact of access to legal aid services for vulnerable groups on the following out..
	Performance-Based Incentives for Teachers in Guinea	The IE evaluates the impact of individual performance-based incentive schemes for teachers on the ..

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Evidence for peacebuilding
An evidence gap map

April 2015

Evidence
Gap Map
Report 1

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

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COMING SOON

PILOT TOOLKIT

Measuring & Monitoring in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) Environments

WORLD BANK GROUP

SPF STATE AND PEACEBUILDING FUND

ktf KOREA TRUST FUND for Economic & Peace-Building Transitions

BNPP BANK-NETHERLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

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FCV measurement toolkit

Ideas for greater WB/SPF and PBSO/PBF M&E collaboration

- More regular communication and exchange of ideas/ tools on peacebuilding M&E issues and collaboration around indicators;
- Consider potential joint evaluative work in 2016 +, for example:
    - Salary support in Central African Republic;
    - New Deal Compact support in Somalia;
    - After the peacebuilding and employment thematic review is finalised, evaluation of the piloted employment and peacebuilding projects coming out of the review guidance.
- Join efforts to encourage more rigorous impact evaluations on peacebuilding and share knowledge with project teams during the design stage.

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