

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON PROGRAM EVALUATION:
NEW PARADIGMS FOR EVALUATING
DIPLOMACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY
June 8-9, 2010

Evaluating Partnerships Track

PowerPoint presentation from workshop on
Measuring by Learning in Peacebuilding

Session transcript:

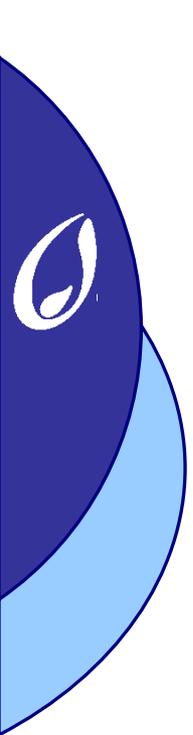
<http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/rm/2010/148047.htm>



Using Globally Accepted Indicator Templates in Peacebuilding Performance M&E

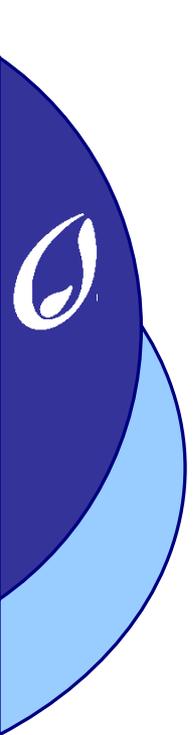
U.S. Department of State's Third Annual
Conference on Program Evaluation in
International Affairs

Aaron Chassy, Senior Technical Advisor
Catholic Relief Services



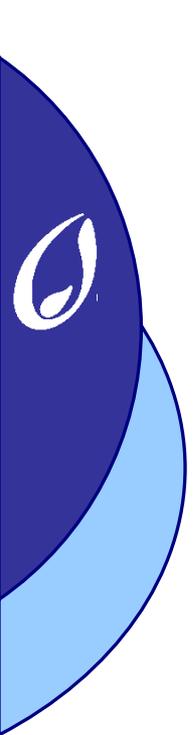
CRS Experience Developing Peacebuilding M&E Tools

- *Caritas Internationalis Peacebuilding: A Caritas Training Manual* (2006)
- *Reflective Peacebuilding: A Planning, Monitoring and Learning Tool Kit* (2004)
- *Bottom of the Barrel* (2003)
- Summer Institute of Peacebuilding (2001 - present)



Globally-Accepted Indicators (GAIN) – What They Are

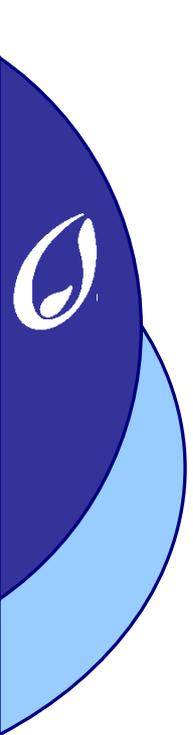
- Indicators considered as appropriate and effective for M&E.
- Capable of increasing the efficiency of indicator selection and use by CRS country program staff.
- Suitable as models to stimulate sound program design and M&E.
- Consistent with donor requirements.



Globally-Accepted Indicators (GAIN)

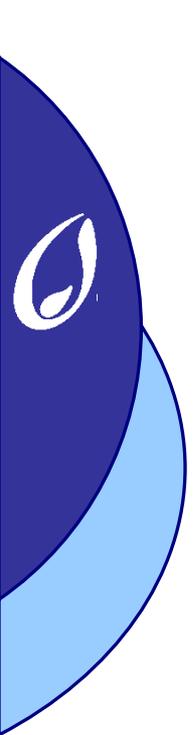
– What They Are NOT

- Core or mandatory indicators.
- Globally-accepted or necessarily best available, more ***generally appropriate***.
- Representative of all the work CRS does in peacebuilding.
- Finalized; currently seeking internal feedback, and we would value your comments on this presentation.



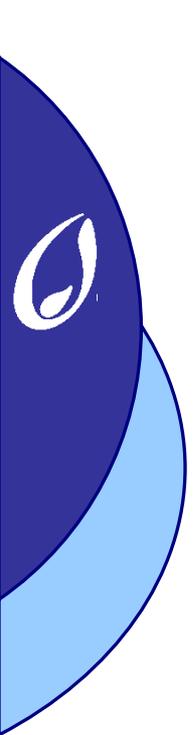
Benefits from Using GAIN Templates

- Emphasizes qualitative analysis to add depth to quantitative measures.
- Explicit links between the indicator and carefully articulated theory of change.
- All terms systematically defined by the project's local context.
- Offers suggestions for effective execution in local context.



Challenges in Using GAIN Templates

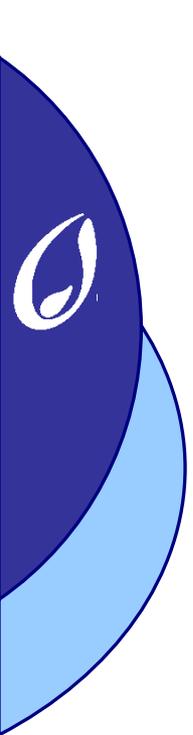
- Location, location, location – one size cannot/should not fit all contexts.
- Donor expectations:
 - achieve quantifiable “results,”
 - surmount complex challenges,
 - work with limited resources, and
 - do it all within a short time frame.



CRS GAIN Peacebuilding Templates

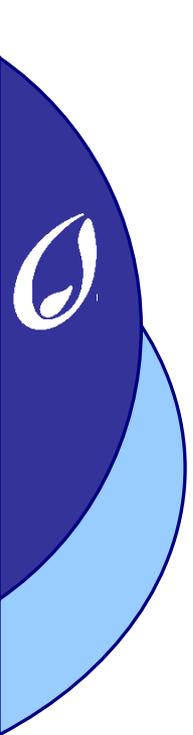
3 x 5 + 3

- **Three strategic objectives** – social cohesion, equity, more effective Church engagement—each with...
- **Five subsectors** – 1 template per subsector
 - extractive industries,
 - sexual/gender-based violence,
 - civic engagement,
 - interfaith cooperation, and
 - youth .
- **Pillar wide** – 1/strategic objective



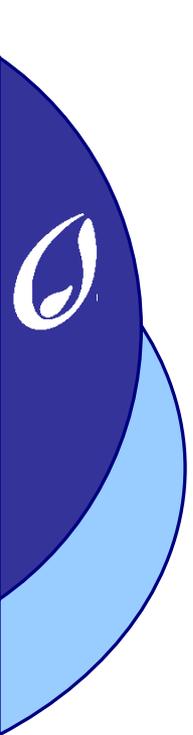
EXAMPLE #1: The degree to which citizen participation is integrated into the government's annual budget development process

- **Theory of change:** If socio-political institutions guarantee inclusion and transparency in decision-making about the use of public resources, political unrest will be prevented or mitigated.
- **Results Statement:** Government units have increased the level of citizen inclusion in processes of public resource allocation.
- **Objective:** Increased equity.
- **Sub-Sector:** Civic Engagement.
- **Indicator Level:** SO for governance project; IR for integrated project focusing on service delivery.



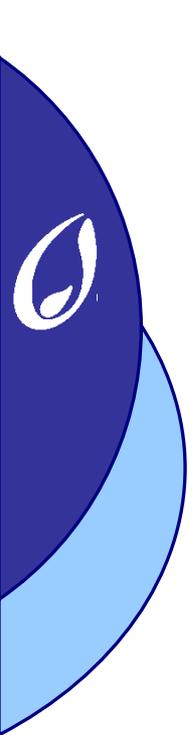
EXAMPLE #1 (cont.): The degree to which citizen participation is integrated into the government's annual budget development process

- **Background:** Issues affecting government capacity and willingness to manage budget inclusively.
- **Planning for Data Collection:** Key informants and illustrative questions for interviewing them.
- **Calculation:** Disaggregation by level of government; tips for modifying illustrative survey instrument; frequency of collection – once per budget cycle.
- **Further Information:** Qualitative analysis questions.
- **Related Indicators:** Other relevant GAIN indicators.
- **Links:** to CRS, other PVO, and USAID resources.



EXAMPLE #2: Percent of targeted youth engaged in violent activities in 'x time period'

- **Theory of change:** If youth needs like life skills and employment are met, then they are less likely to engage in violent behavior.
- **Results Statement:** Fewer young men (and women) have engaged in armed violence.
- **Objective:** Social Cohesion.
- **Sub-Sector:** Youth.
- **Indicator Level:** SO or IR, depending on the context and donor requirements.



EXAMPLE #2 : Percent of targeted youth engaged in violent activities in ‘x time period’

- **Background:** Defining “youth” age range, violent activities, minority and female youth issues, time period, skills targeted by project for development.
- **Planning for Data Collection:** Sensitivities around data collection with/from at-risk/vulnerable youth.
- **Calculation:** Disaggregation by demographic traits, tips on recording violent activities, timing/frequency.
- **Further Information:** Qualitative analysis questions.
- **Related Indicators:** Other relevant GAIN indicators.
- **Links:** to CRS and USAID resources.