

TRIANGULATING ON PEACEBUILDING OUTCOMES

Case of Nigeria

REBECCA J WOLFE, PHD

Director of Evidence and Influence

TRIANGULATION ON PEACEBUILDING OUTCOMES

Measuring Peace

- › Multi-dimensional
- › Self-presentation biases
- › More than the absence of violence
 - Yet integrated societies have fallen into conflict
- › Separate it from good governance and development



Potential Measures

	Attitudes	Behavior
Direct	Support for violence Endorsement of policies (pro/anti-government) Prejudice	Join a violent group Engagement in violence Attacks/violent incidents
Proxy	Grievances Legitimacy of Government Self-identity Social cohesion	Engage in behaviors that provide support to violent groups Engage in behaviors that support peace (e.g., contact) Online engagement Social networks

Engaging Communities for Peace in Nigeria (ECPN)

Three components:

- › Strengthen the capacity of local leaders to resolve disputes inclusively and sustainably
- › Build trust by facilitating opportunities for people to collaborate across conflict lines on quick impact projects and natural resource management initiatives that address shared needs
- › Foster engagement among community leaders and local authorities to prevent conflict



Research Design

Community-level randomized controlled trial:

- › Established a list of sites eligible for the ECPN intervention, where each site contained one farmer and one pastoralist community.
- › Eligibility = experienced violent clashes within the past year and willingness to participate in the program
- › From 30 eligible sites, we narrowed the list to 15 sites (30 communities).
- › Randomly selected 10 of these 15 sites to receive the program and monitored 5 of the sites as a control group.
- › Randomly selected ~50 people per community to survey at baseline and endline

Research Design

Individual pre-/post-program analysis

- › Three groups of respondents
 - › (1) ECPN committee participants (i.e, direct participants),
 - › (2) members of ECPN communities not directly involved in committees (i.e., indirect participants) and
 - › (3) control
- › 287 individuals at baseline and endline
- › From initial 1,592 baseline respondents, we resurveyed ~20 per community

Outcome Measures

› Surveys

- Direct Attitudes
- Proxy behaviors (self-report)
- Proxy attitudes

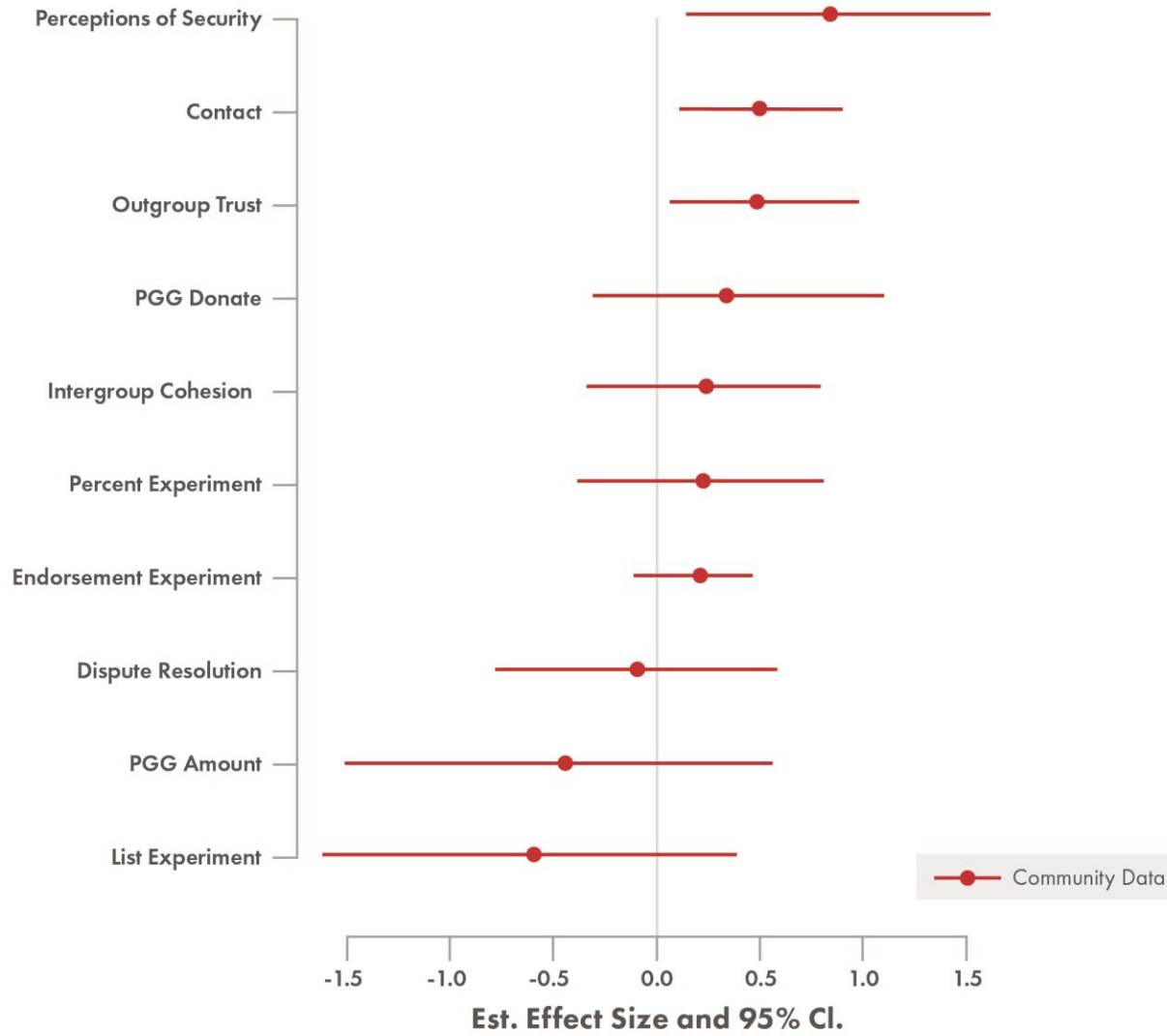
› Public goods game

› Behavioral observations

- Markets
- Social events

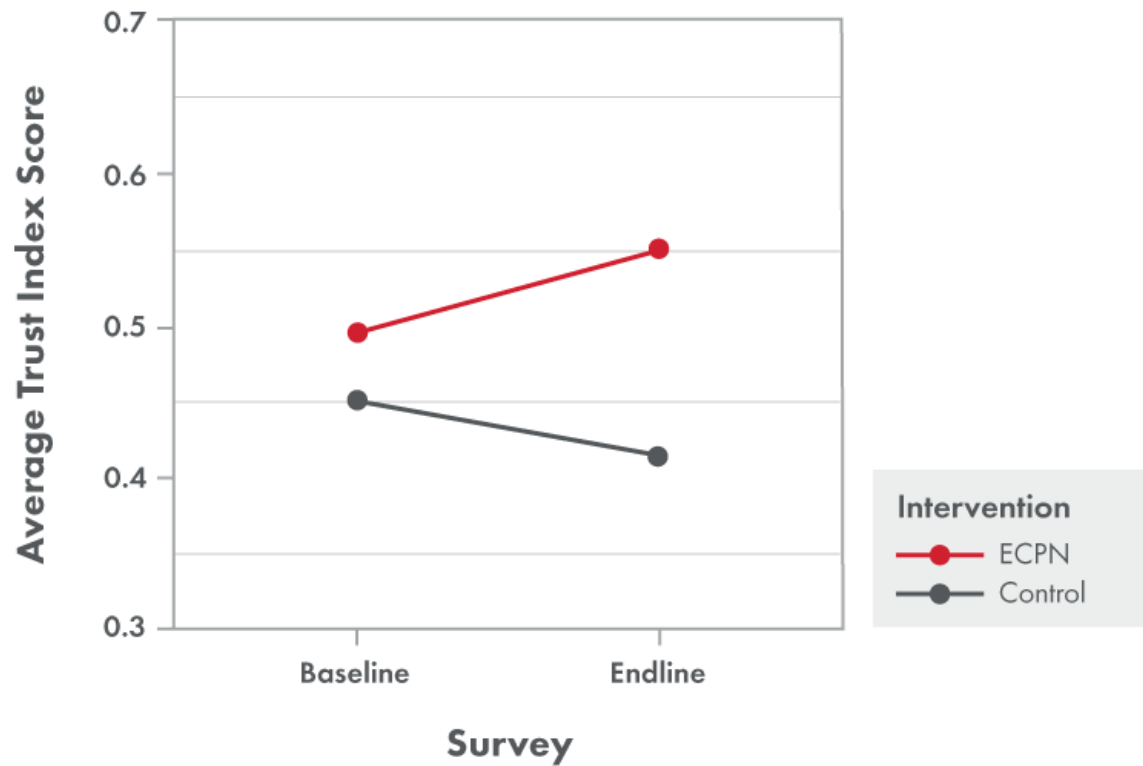


Community-level Effects

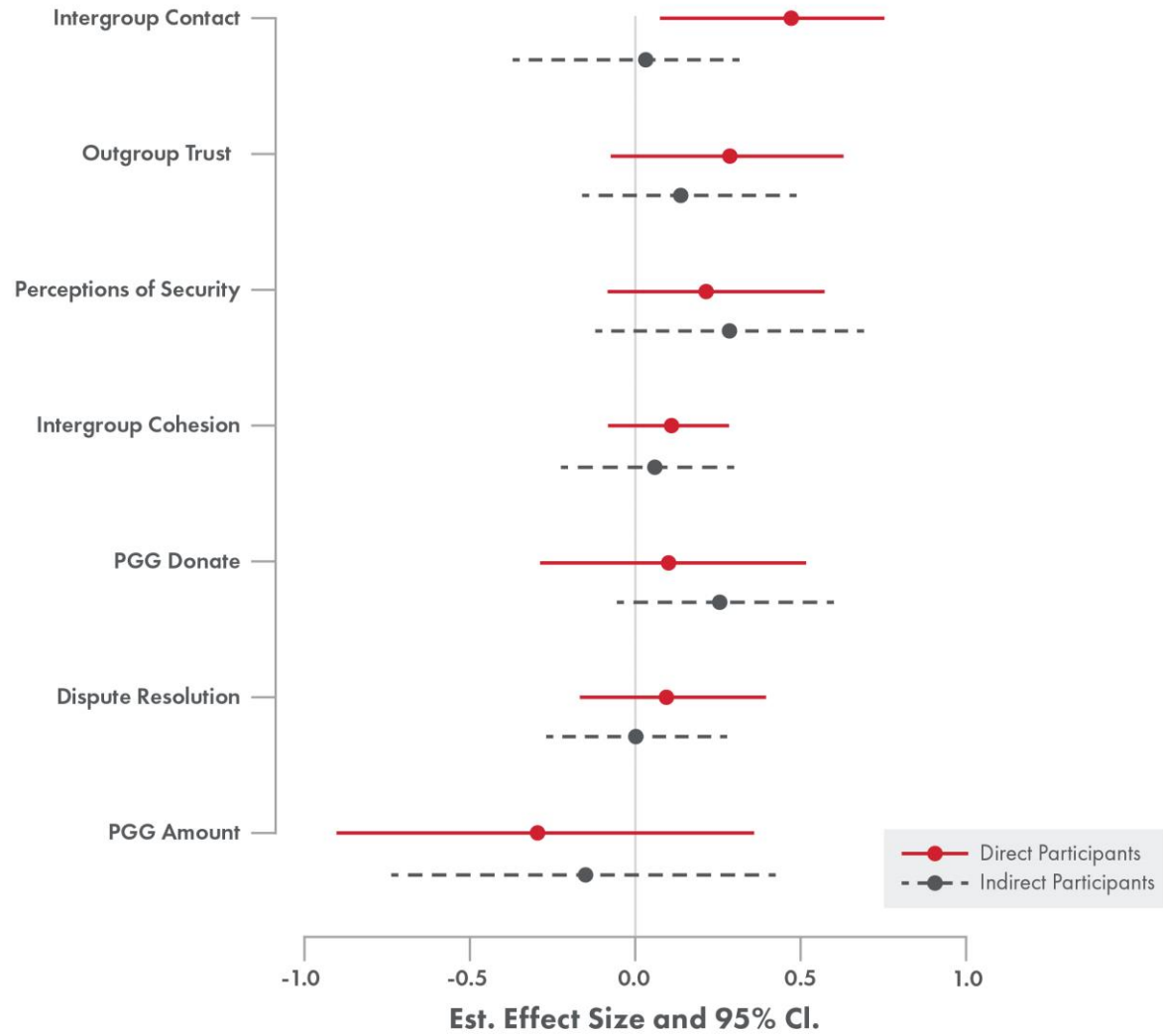


Results

Community-level: Trust

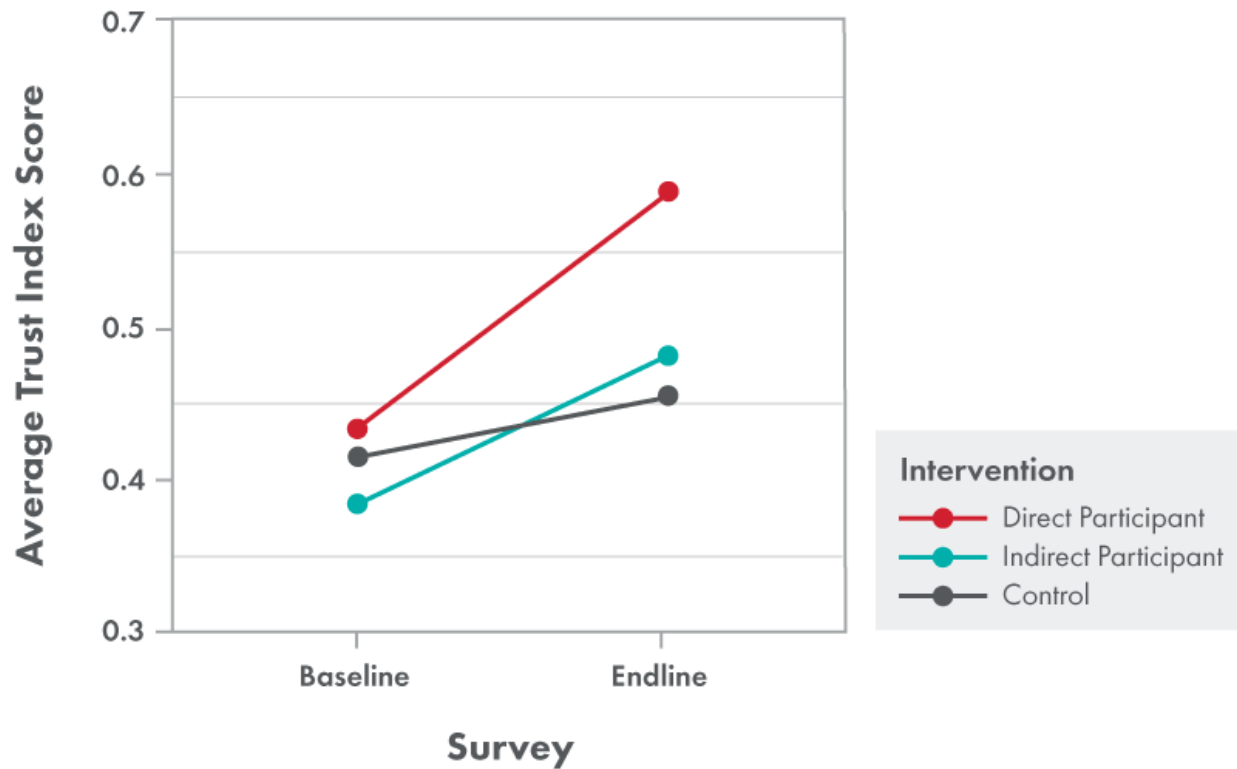


Individual-level Effects



Results

Individual-level: Trust



Summary of Statistically Significant Results

- › Direct Attitudes: Insecurity (survey)
- › Proxy Attitudes: Trust (survey)
- › Proxy Behaviors: Contact (survey),
Market contact (behavioral observations)

Null Results

Expected direction

- › Intergroup cohesion
Endorsement
experiment
- › Public goods donate
- › Social event
interactions
- › Percent experiment

Opposite direction

- › Perceptions of
dispute resolution
- › List experiment
- › Public goods amount

Recommendations

- › What can be added relatively easy, recognizing time and financial constraints
- › Use multiple methods and data sources to minimize bias
 - Qualitative and quantitative
 - Surveys and observations
 - Direct and indirect participants
- › Consider systematically the various types of measures
- › Examine trends in addition to each variable separately
- › Replication



Thank You!



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REBECCA J WOLFE, PHD

Director of Evidence
rwolfe@mercy Corps.org