



World Food Programme



Towards a Peace Performance Measurement System

Emergencies & Transitions Unit

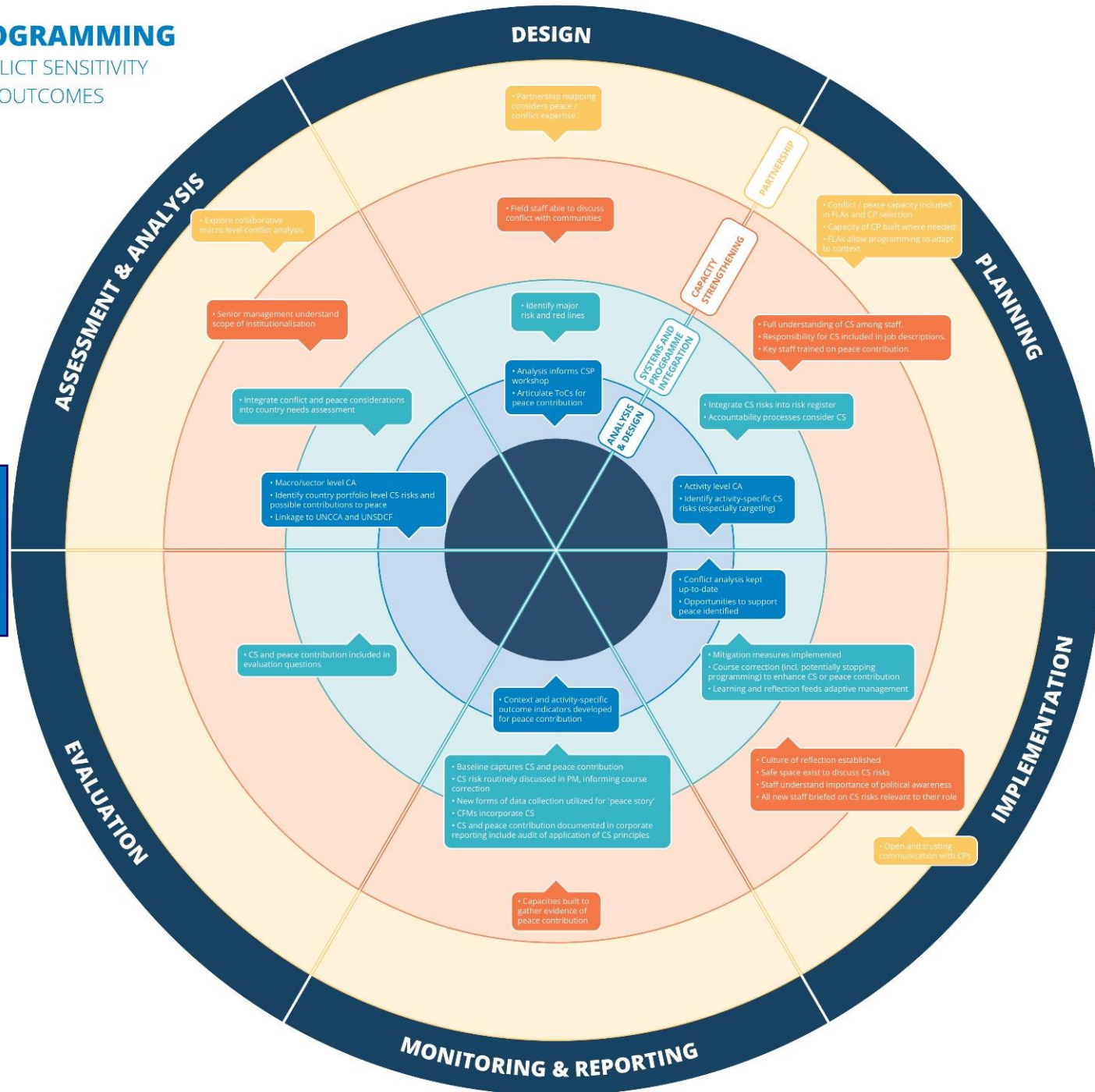
9 April 2021

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP PEACE PROGRAMMING

MAINSTREAMING CONFLICT SENSITIVITY
AND PURSUING PEACE OUTCOMES

Entry points across the CSP Cycle



9 - 10 MONTHS

3 - 5 YEARS

ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

DESIGN

PLANNING

IMPLEMENTATION

MONITORING & REPORTING

EVALUATION

ANALYSIS & DESIGN

- » Macro and sector level conflict analysis
- » Identify country portfolio level CS risks and possible contributions to peace
- » Linkage to UNCCA and UNSDCF

ANALYSIS & DESIGN

- » Analysis informs CSP workshop

ANALYSIS & DESIGN

- » Activity level conflict analysis
- » Identify activity-specific conflict sensitivity risks (especially targeting)
- » Articulate theories of change for peace contribution

ANALYSIS & DESIGN

- » Context and activity-specific outcome indicators developed for peace contribution

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Integrate conflict and peace considerations into country needs assessment

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Identify red flags and red lines

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Integrate conflict sensitivity risks into risk register
- » Accountability processes consider conflict sensitivity

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Mitigation measures implemented
- » Course correction implemented

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Baseline captures conflict sensitivity and peace contribution
- » CS risks routinely discussed in project management, feeding into course correction
- » New forms of data collection are utilised to build a peace contribution story
- » CFMs incorporate conflict sensitivity
- » Conflict sensitivity and peace contribution documented in monthly reports, ACRs and MTRs including audit of application of CS principles

SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

- » Conflict sensitivity and peace contribution included in evaluation questions

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- » Senior management understand scope of institutionalisation

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- » Field staff able to discuss conflict with communities

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- » All staff understand relevance and applicability of conflict sensitivity
- » Job descriptions include responsibilities for conflict sensitivity
- » Key staff trained on peace contribution

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- » Culture of reflection is established
- » Safe space exists to discuss conflict sensitivity risks
- » Importance of political awareness understood by staff
- » All new staff briefed on conflict sensitivity risks relevant to their role

PARTNERSHIP

- » Explore collaborative macro level conflict analysis

PARTNERSHIP

- » Partnership mapping considers peace / conflict expertise

PARTNERSHIP

- » Conflict / peace capacity included in FLAs and CP selection
- » Capacity of CP built where needed
- » FLAs allow programming to adapt to context

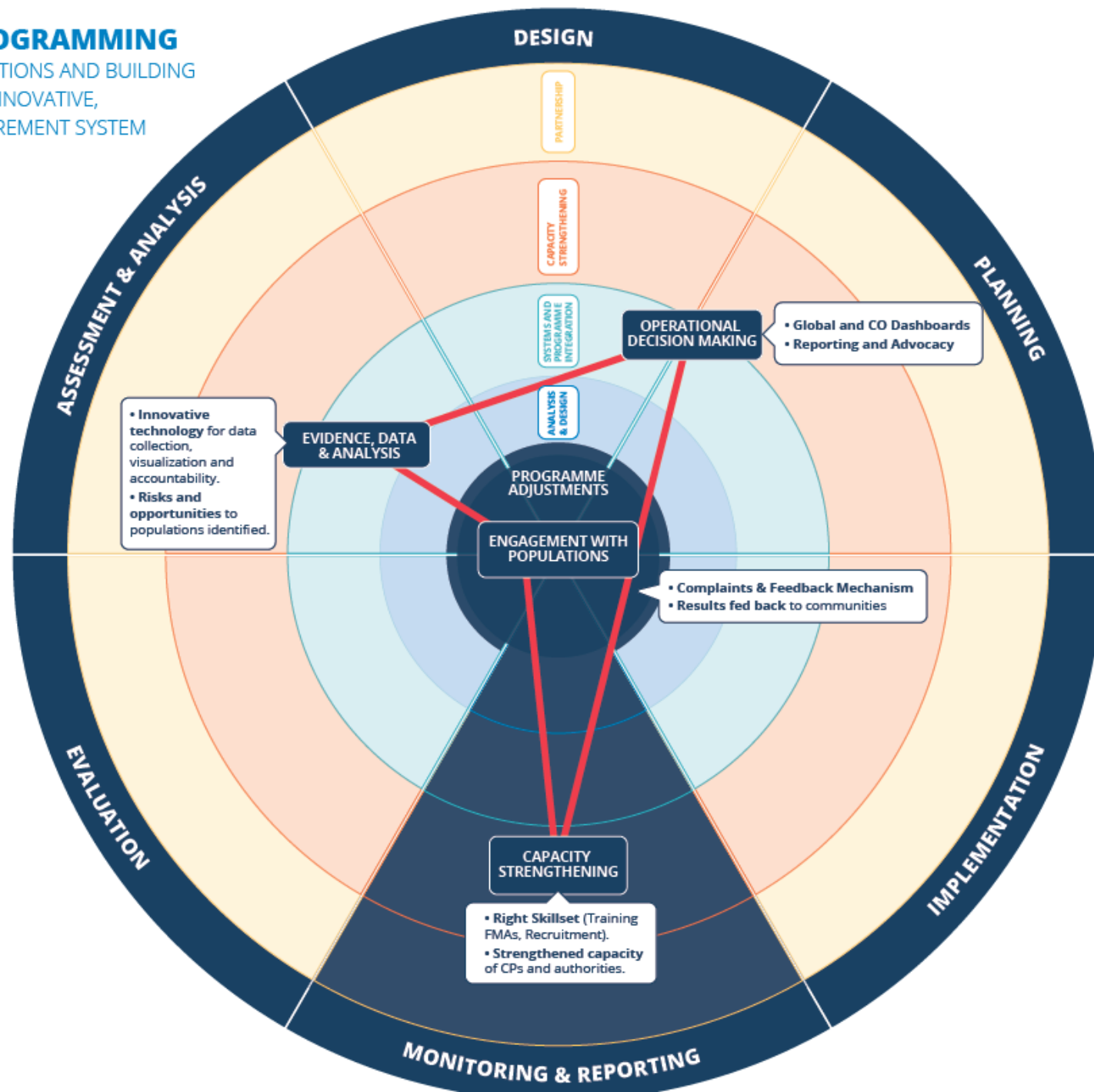
PARTNERSHIP

- » WFP staff invest time to build open and trusting communications with CPs

Entry points across the CSP Cycle

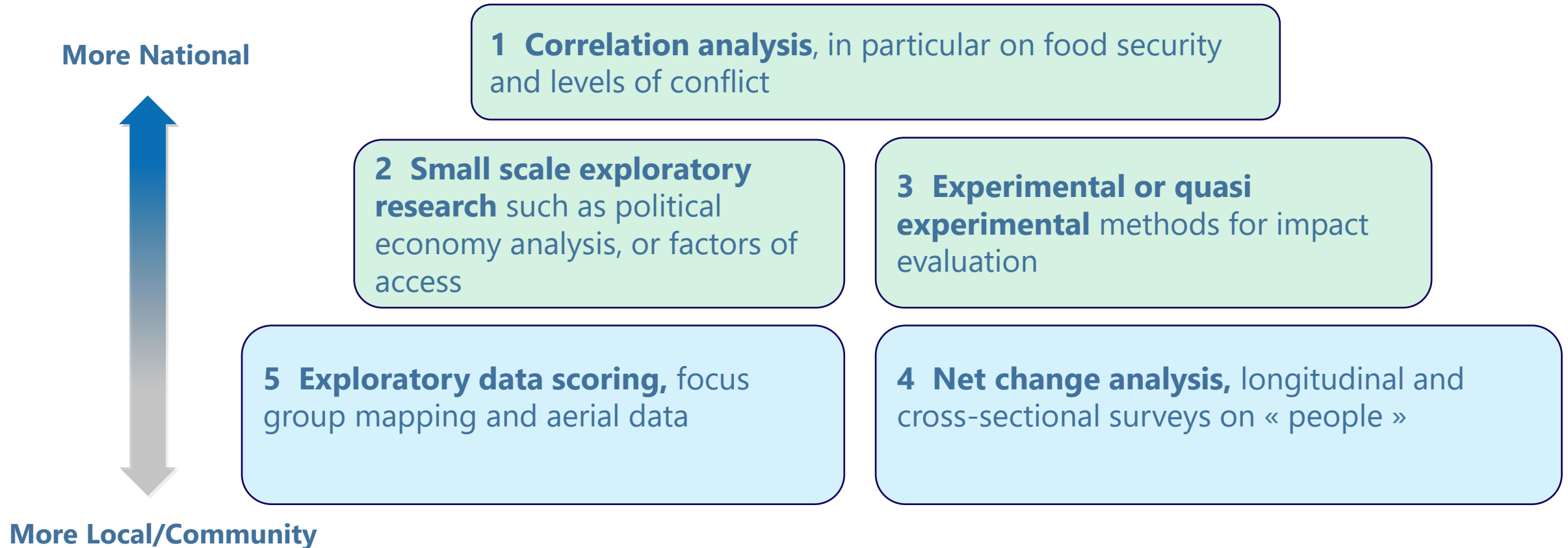
WFP PEACE PROGRAMMING

EMPOWERING POPULATIONS AND BUILDING TRUST THROUGH AN INNOVATIVE, DIGITIZED RISK MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



Data & analysis that would underpin a new Peace Performance Measurement System

The assumption of the new system is that it requires an **ethnographic approach in tense settings**, whereas a mix can be attained in less tense environments using 'knowledge, attitude and behaviour' survey data. National level dynamics (where conflict is not within WFP's purview) require use of highly tuned political economy analysis, as well as collaboration with national and international indices and SDG 16 data.



Analytical Frameworks

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Analysis of frequent and convergent correlations between food insecurity, conflict incidents, resilience, at the national level

1 Correlation analysis, in particular on food security and levels of conflict

Evaluations around an intervention using limited variables of assistance

Contextualised data about risks around WFP, relating to value chains, humanitarian access

2 Small scale exploratory research such as political economy analysis, or factors of access

3 Experimental or quasi experimental methods for impact evaluation

Surveys

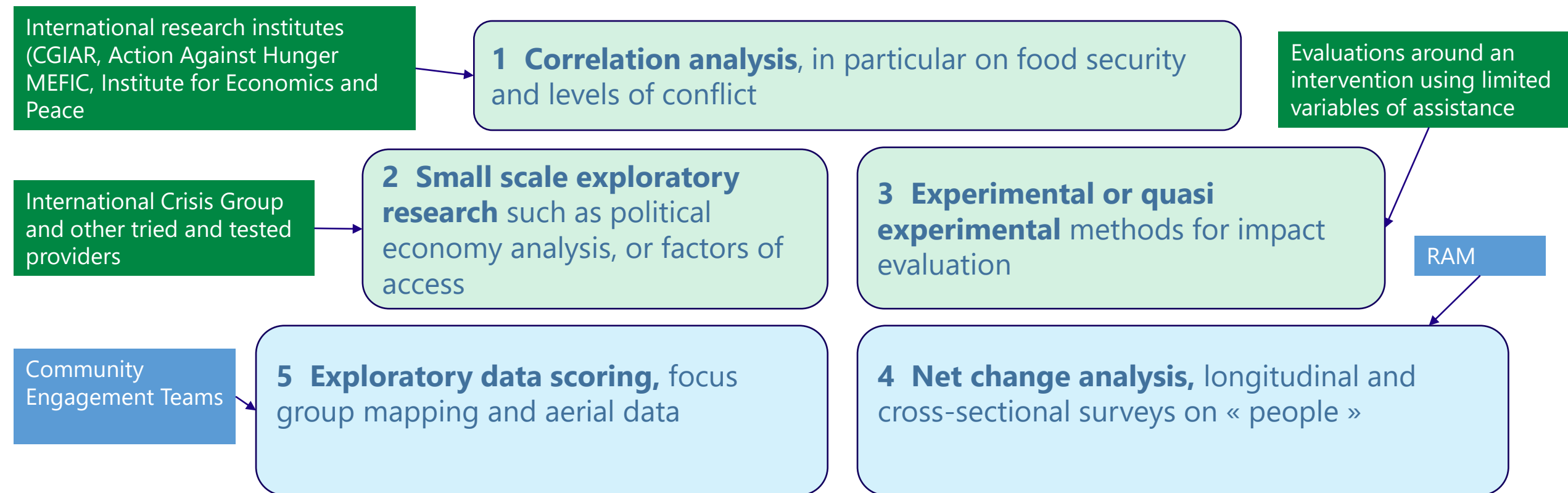
Conflict driver mapping and conflict sensitivity measurement

5 Exploratory data scoring, focus group mapping and aerial data

4 Net change analysis, longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys on « people »

Data Sources

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List of Abbreviations

ACR – Annual Country Report

CA – Conflict Analysis

CFM – Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms

CO – Country Office

CP – Cooperating Partner

CS – Conflict Sensitivity

CSP – Country Strategic Plan

FLA – Field Level Agreement

FMA – Field Monitoring Assistant

MTR- Mid-term Review

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

ToC – Theory of Change

UNCCA – UN Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF – UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework