Measuring the Impact of Unarmed Civilian Peacekeeping: A Pilot Study

Report – November 2013

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Contents

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Executive Summary

The Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) has had a presence in the Mindanao area of the Philippines since 2007, and has participated in the International Monitoring Team (IMT) for the official peace process since 2009.

In an effort to provide a quantitative assessment of the impact of NP's work, a survey was conducted in the fall of 2011. The survey instrument included 18 items which asked participants to rate changes in their community over the past two or three years with respect to perceived sense of safety and security, and the ability to manage conflicts within the community and with groups outside the community. The survey also included 10 items assessing perceptions of NP's work in the community and of awareness of the peace process. Responses were rated using a nine point visual analog scale (VAS). The survey was translated into four languages (Maguindanaon, Tagalog, Visaya, and Morano), and conducted in a random sample of 30 communities (barangays) where NP has had an active presence for at least two years and in 20 communities where NP has not had a presence. The surveys were administered individually to residents of the selected communities by local NP workers who were fluent in the language of the community. A total of 139 usable surveys were returned from the communities where NP was active and 41 from communities where NP was not active.

Analysis of the data from this survey supports the following conclusions:

- The methodology used to conduct the survey produced responses which were reliable (internally consistent) and valid (accurately reflective of participant's perceptions).
- Participants in communities where NP has a presence strongly agreed with statements that safety and security has improved over the past few years.
- Participants in communities where NP has a presence agreed with statements that the community has become better able to manage conflict over the past few years.
- On the average, participants in communities where NP is present reported feeling safer and more secure than people in communities where NP is not present. This difference was both large and statistically significant.
- Participants in communities where NP is present reported that they knew about NP and trusted NP. They also reported greater awareness of the IMT and the peace process than did participants in communities where NP does not have a presence.
- There were no significant differences in the perceptions of respondents of different genders or religions (Islam and Christian).

These results provide strong support for the effectiveness of the efforts of NP to enhance safety and security, reduce violence, and build local capacity for peacekeeping. As an organization, NP is committed to continued and ongoing assessment of its work.

I. Background

Nonviolent Peaceforce. Nonviolent Peaceforce is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), constituted in 2002, whose mission is to promote, develop and implement unarmed civilian peacekeeping as a tool for reducing violence and protecting civilians in situations of violent conflict. Unarmed civilian peacekeeping (UCP) refers to the use of unarmed civilians to do 'peacekeeping'. Peacekeeping is about preventing, reducing and stopping violence.[i]

NP most often responds to invitations by credible local organizations committed to nonviolent solutions. When entering a conflict zone, NP actions are built on three operating principles: 1) deep immersion in the community; 2) maintaining neutrality and independence; 3) intentional and ongoing conflict analysis.[ii] Deep immersion in the community refers to placing teams of highly trained international and national unarmed civilian peacekeepers (ICPs and NCPs) who live and work in areas of conflict. This allows for the development and maintenance of proactive engagement with key players of the conflict, including commanders from opposing sides, local police, religious, business, and civil society leaders. Relationships are developed with key players on all sides of the conflict, with the core interest of promoting the safety and security of civilians. In this way, NP staff establish and maintain their neutrality and independence. Finally, via ongoing conflict analysis, NP establishes local strategies to build on community strengths and practices for preventing, reducing and stopping violence. Combined, these strategies form the core of NP's theory of change that such principles coupled with strategic activities will result in reduced violence against civilians.

Taken together, NP's core activities form a pioneering model of UCP. These activities include 1) proactive engagement with armed actors; 2) deep and ongoing immersion in the community; 3) two-way accompaniment bridging community, state and armed actors; 4) interactive incident monitoring with local communities; 5) rumor control and verification and 6) facilitated dialogue to address local disputes. In practice, NP peacekeepers may enter active conflict zones to remove civilians in the crossfire or provide opposing factions a safe space to negotiate. NP peacekeepers also may serve as a communication link between warring factions, secure safe temporary housing for civilians displaced by war, provide violence prevention measures during elections and negotiate the return of kidnapped family members. NP also builds the confidence and security of civilians deeply affected by conflict so they can access available structures and mechanisms for addressing problems and grievances.

Impact Assessment. NP's current long-term plan includes understanding how and why their programs have a positive impact. This includes gathering field evidence on whether NP activities result in reduced violence and improved human rights situations for the areas where NP teams work.

The purpose of this pilot study was to test the feasibility of using community-level surveys to assess NP's impact. Individual perception of safety and security is an overall component of violence reduction, a cyclical process heavily influenced by how safe people feel to engage in normal activities of daily life. Despite the fact that much of NPs work is directed towards community leaders and national leaders, the theory of change driving their programmatic methodology is that

changes to conflict dynamics and civilian protection at the middle and upper levels will result in tangible differences in safety and security for all civilians. Thus, developing processes to measure the sense of safety and security for civilians is essential for measuring NPs impact.

Assessing impact at the community level also helps NP understand how UCP works. While tracking data of violent incidents, for example, may be the most objective way to assess NP impact, during the short- and medium-terms, impact at the level of violent incidents may not be detected, while more local-level impact such as capacity building and improving perceptions would be overlooked. Thus, finding ways to assess impact at the level of individual civilians living in targeted communities or field sites is essential to understanding how and why NP is effective.

Other Research. , There is a dearth of published reports on attempts to collect quantitative data about civilian protection indicators in order to assess the effectiveness of even small-scale civilian protection efforts. One notable exception to the lack of quantitative measurement related to civilian protection is the program evaluation of the Mercy Corps Building Bridges to Peace program. While the program did not have a central civilian protection mission, the household survey included measures of perceptions of violence, freedom of movement, and willingness to interact with other groups.[iii] The report did not discuss any major methodological problems and surveyors were able to collect 413 household surveys, and thus discuss important findings about impact on related security objectives. This suggests that conducting quantitative impact evaluations of civilian protection efforts is indeed feasible, despite being in the very early stages of development.

Additionally, while published reports on impact evaluations of civilian protection initiatives are scarce, there is growing information about the types of indicators useful for evaluating the effectiveness of civilian protection efforts.[iv] These reports suggest that by defining, collecting and analyzing data on indicators of success for protecting civilians, the promise to civilians that they will be protected could be fulfilled.

We report on a pilot impact evaluation of the Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), an INGO engaged in the creation of a large-scale unarmed peacekeeping force, composed of specially trained civilians. The study aims were to assess the feasibility of collecting individual-level information about people's perceptions to changes in safety and security, direct violence and community capacity to prevent violence and use that data to assess the impact of NPs presence.

II. Evaluation

In early 2011, two independent consultants from Minneapolis, Minnesota, began working with NP staff to design a pilot evaluation plan for assessing impact of NP's UCP program in Mindanao, Philippines. NP has had an active UCP program in Mindanao since May 2007. As a growing INGO focused on practice, assessing impact was a consistent challenge for NP. The team decided early on to focus on community-level surveys with individuals as a way to evaluate NPs theory of change. By early spring, the evaluation team was working with NP staff in Mindanao to develop the questionnaire and a process for gathering data. The initial round of survey data was collected in the fall of 2011.

Program goals and objectives. All NP programs employ a combination of highly trained national and international civilians to achieve the principle objectives of reducing direct violence against civilians and increasing the capacity of communities to protect themselves from violence. Thus, in areas where NP is present, NP hopes to see civilians feeling safer and more secure and demonstrating an ability to deal with internal and external conflicts that could become violent.

In Mindanao, NP also had a specific mandate as a crucial member of the International Monitoring Team (IMT), an official part of the peace agreement between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines, to ensure compliance with the civilian protection component (CPC) of the agreement and build awareness about this agreement and rights civilians have in relation to the peace process. Thus, a critical NP activity between receiving this official mandate in July 2010 and data collection in November 2011 was to do trainings about the IMT and CPC.

Measurement Tool. The environment in which this survey was conducted presented some challenges. Potential participants spoke several different languages and possessed varying degrees of literacy. Participants were not necessarily familiar with survey methodologies. The survey was administered by NP field staff who did not necessarily have training in survey administration. To simplify survey administration and to ensure that the task was understood by participants, a Visual Analog response scale (VAS) was utilized. With this methodology, participants indicated their response by pointing to a point on a line representing a continuum of agreement with the question asked. The use of a VAS minimized the role that language fluency played in the response process, and made the task of translating the scale into several different languages much easier. There is considerable research in the medical field which suggests that the use of a VAS yields reliable and valid responses in diverse field settings in developing countries.[v],[vi], [vii] In addition to utilizing a VAS, care was taken to ensure that survey questions were written using commonly understood words and simple grammatical structure.

The English version of the final survey and the response scale is included in Appendix A. The survey was designed to capture a range of possible safety and capacity building scenarios, assessment of NPs work and level of awareness of the IMT, along with basic demographic data. In developing the items, the team followed a methodology to define measurable indicators at baseline promoted by Miller & Ridnick.[viii] Survey questions focused on the assessment of perceptions in three areas:

Increased sense of safety and security. A total of 9 items asked participants to rate changes in their community over the past three years with respect to perceived sense of safety and security. Survey items, developed in collaboration with NP field and administrative staff, included general measures of safety and security, as well as specific indicators contextualized to the local experience.

Community capacity to prevent violence. An additional 9 items asked participants to rate changes in their community over the past three years about perceived community capacity to manage conflicts within the community and with groups outside of the community. These included items reflective of NPs capacity building work to engage civilians as primary actors in ensuring their own protection.

Perceptions about NP and the IMT. Five items assessed perception of NPs work in the community and three additional items were developed to evaluate NPs performance in its official role on the IMT.

Data Collection. Once the English version of the survey was finalized, it was translated and back-translated into four local languages: Maguindanaon, Tagalog, Visaya, and Morano. Minor revisions were made to the survey questions to ensure translation accuracy. Clear procedures were developed to aid in training staff to administer surveys, including an overall statement on the impact assessment and step-by-step procedural guidelines on how the survey would be conducted. During a general staff meeting in October 2011, the survey point person from the Manila office gave a presentation to field team leaders regarding implementation plans. Team leaders then oversaw field staff role-playing the survey with each other to increase familiarity and to establish in advance if there might be any problems with implementation or understanding. No reported problems arose during these informal tests.

Ninety-eight total communities existed in the area covered by 5 field teams, 60 in which NP staff had an active presence and 38 in which there had been no presence. Fifty-one of these communities were randomly selected for surveying and assigned a target number of surveys to collect via convenience sample based on the proportion of the population represented in those communities.

Implementation of the survey coincided with the visit of an external evaluator to each field site. This was coincidental but became a motivating force for completing the surveys while an external and expert resource was available. In October 2011, trained NP field staff fluent in the preferred language of respondents administered surveys to individuals in 51 communities. Field team members approached conveniently available adults during a regular visit to the community and introduced the surveys. Upon receiving verbal consent to participate, staff explained the survey methodology – that respondents would hear a statement read to them and then would point to a position on the visual analog scale (VAS) with extremes of agree and disagree.[ix] NP staff wrote down the number corresponding with a 9-point scale depicted on the VAS. A total of 276 surveys were collected and returned from the field for analysis.

Data quality and recoding. Given the pilot nature of the present study, an initial look at the data required an analysis of whether the methodology employed yielded a reliable and valid measurement of community attitudes/perceptions. This section provides a detailed description of the process by which the survey data were cleaned and coded, and a preliminary analysis of the psychometric properties of the final scales. For initial analysis, the nine items relating to increased safety and the nine related to community capacity were combined to create an 18-item Community Change Scale (CCS).

Of the 276 surveys, 96 were set aside because they were completed using yes/no responses instead of the visual analog rating scale. This was apparently due to some confusion in the instructions given to field staff who administered these surveys. Further analysis resulted in one survey being discarded because the respondent only completed 50% of the questions and another because either the respondent or the recorder clearly reversed the rating scale. There were 178 surveys included in the following analyses. These surveys were remarkably complete, with only 11 surveys

including a missing value on one of the items. No surveys included more than one missing value. With the exception of the surveys which were incorrectly coded as yes/no, the net return of usable surveys was remarkably high given the complex logistics of the data collection process.

Of the 18-item CCS, 6 items were written such that agreement indicated a perception that the situation in the community had gotten worse over the past two or three years (items 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, and 18). Scoring on these six items was reversed prior to additional data analysis. Thus, a higher score on the CCS now always indicated that respondents perceived safety, security and community capacity had improved over the past few years, regardless of how the question itself was actually worded on the survey.

The inclusion of reverse scored items on a scale is very useful for the detection of response bias on the part of survey participants. To examine response patterns in the current analysis, the 6 negatively worded items which were reverse scored and the 12 positively worded items which were scored normally were averaged into two separate scales. The mean scores on the positively worded items was then regressed on the mean score of the negatively (reverse scored) worded items. If no response bias is present, scores should be similar on these two measures resulting in a positive correlation. In fact, the correlation was moderately positive, r = .54 . However, an analysis of residuals suggested the presence of outliers. These were individuals who responded in the opposite direction to the reverse and normally scored items (after reverse coding) suggesting either a yea saying bias or a nay saying bias (responding "yes" or "no" to all items, regardless of the direction of the scoring of the item). In fact, seven respondents were identified as outliers, with standardized residual coefficients greater than 2 (e.g. 2 standard deviations from the regression line). When these seven respondents were removed from the analysis, the correlation between the normal and reverse scored items increased to r = .67. These results suggest that yea saying or nay saying response bias was not a significant factor for the overwhelming majority of the respondents. Although such response bias was noted in a handful of respondents, these individuals could be identified using statistical procedures. These seven respondents were not included in subsequent analyses.

The presence of some degree of yea saying bias was also suggested in an analysis of the surveys returned and scored as yes/no. On the positively worded items, the median response of "yes" was 96 percent. On the reverse scored items, the median response of "yes" was 33 percent. The overwhelming tendency for respondents to say "yes" to positively worded items when asked as a simple yes/no question precluded additional analyses of these response protocols due to lack of response variability. These data also point to the potential for response bias inherent in using a simple yes/no response scale instead of the more complex visual analog response scale.

Taken together, the results of initial data coding and quality analysis suggests that the measurement procedures used in the present survey produced valid and meaningful data for subsequent statistical analyses. In particular, these data suggest that the use of a VAS to record responses worked well in this field setting. Scores on the CCS consistently reflect differences in the respondent's perception of safety, security and community capacity in their community.

Item Analysis and Scale Reliability. The scores on the 18 items in the CCS were evaluated for internal consistency. Although the initial reliability estimate (coefficient alpha) was acceptable (alpha = .85), an item analysis suggested that item #8 (My community is less likely to respond with violence when there is conflict) had a negative correlation with the overall scale (r = -.22). Additionally item #6 (My community is less able to negotiate our safety if we feel threatened by armed groups) had only a low positive correlation with the overall scale (r = .20). These two items also had the lowest mean scores of all of the items. Taken together, these data suggest that respondents may have found these two items confusing, and did not respond consistently to them. It may be that the wording of the items (less likely and less able) was confusing and/or hard to accurately translate. When these two items were removed from the scale, the reliability of the remaining 16-item scale was higher, alpha = .89. This is considered a strong reliability coefficient.

Data Analysis. An initial factor analysis on the CCS did not confirm the original 9-item scales had detected mutually exclusive constructs. Thus, based on the initial data quality analysis, three sets of items drove data analysis, 1) the 18 question CCS or "change scale; 2) the five question "NP scale" and 3) the three question "IMT scale."

III. Results

Respondent Demographic Characteristics. The sample included individuals from seven provinces in Mindanao, Philippines, where NP teams had been present for at least 3 years. As mentioned above, of the 276 surveys collected, 96 were excluded from the demographic analysis because of methodological inconsistencies. A total of 139 usable surveys were returned from the communities where NP was active and 41 from communities where NP was not active. Table 1 summarizes the respondents' demographic characteristics. A more complete breakdown of communities where data were collected is provided in Appendix B-1. The respondents were roughly evenly divided between males and females. . Respondents reported a variety of occupations with the largest groups being laborers, including housewives/housekeepers, and farmers or agriculturalists.

Table 1. Respondent Demographic Characteristics

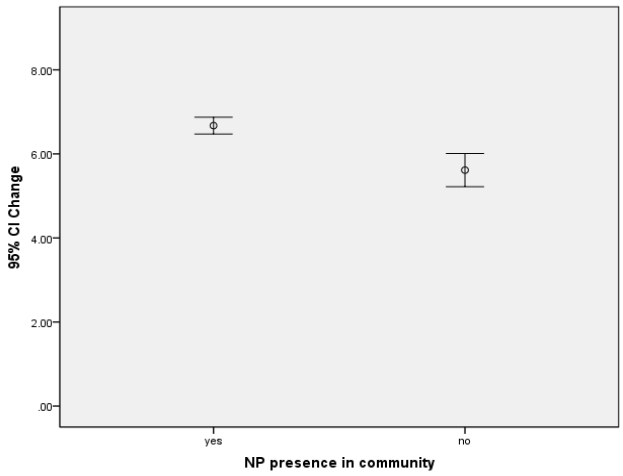
Characteristic	**NP Community N=139**		**Comparison Community N=41**	
Age	Mean	(sd)	Mean	(sd)
Average Age	39.78		42.98	
	N	%	N	%
Gender				
Female	64	46.7	13	32.5
Male	73	53.3	27	67.5
Total	**137**		**40**	
Missing	2		1	
Religion				
Islam	105	78.9	35	94.6
Christian	28	21.1	2	5.4

Total	**133**		**37**	
Missing	6		4	
Occupation				
Business owner/professional	13	9.6	10	25
Laborer	46	34.1	13	32.5
Farmer	47	34.8	14	35
Religious Leader	3	2.2	1	2.5
Govmt Official	12	8.9	1	2.5
Other	14	10.4	1	2.5
Total	**135**		**40**	
Missing	4		1	

Impact of NPs work. The next section of this report examines the impact of the work of the Nonviolent Peaceforce. Results from both the 18 item Community Change Scale (CSS) and the items asking specifically about the work of NP and the ongoing peace process are considered. Overall, the results of the survey were very positive with participants in communities where NP has a presence strongly agreeing with statements that safety and security have improved over the past few years. They also agreed with statements that the community has become better able to manage conflict over the past few years.

The Change Scale. A total of 127 NP community surveys and 36 non-NP surveys had valid responses for all items on the change scale. On the average, participants in communities where NP is present reported feeling safer and more secure than people in communities where NP is not present. This difference, represented in Figure 1, was both large and statistically significant.

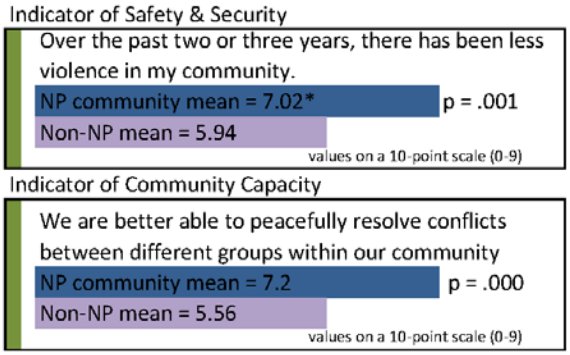
Figure 1: Comparison of Means on the Overall Score in Communities Where NP was Present (N = 127) and Not Present (N = 36)

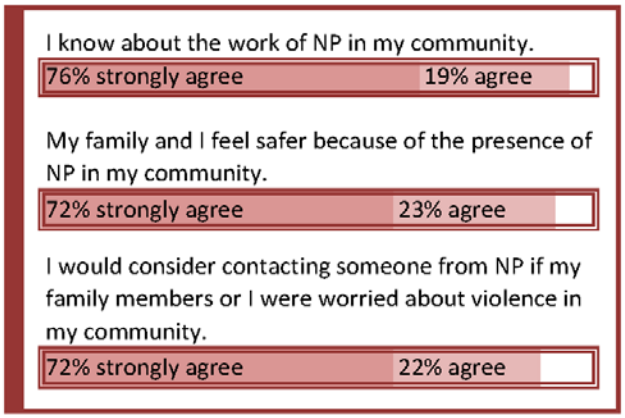


In looking at all 176 valid survey responses, there were no significant differences in the perceptions of respondents of different genders or religions, as shown in Appendix B-2.

For NP communities only, there was a notable difference in the ratings of safety, security and community capacity in certain NP communities more than others. The communities with the lowest scores on the change scale are much more integrated than other communities; the communities with the highest scores are mostly exclusively Muslim or Christian communities. These differences are shown in Figure 1 of Appendix B.

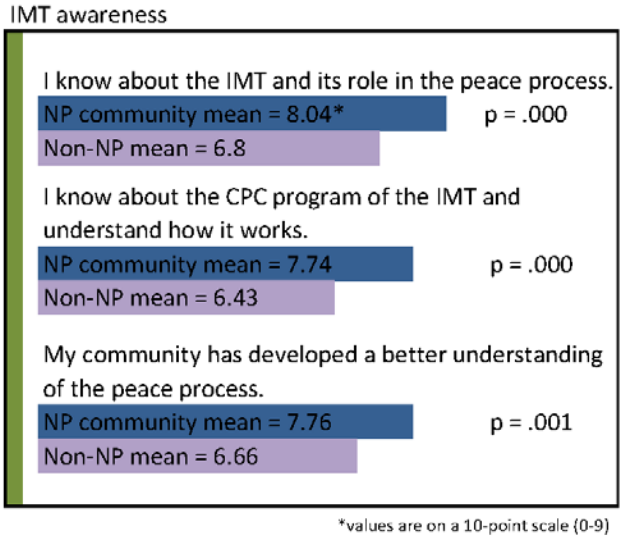
Item-by-item analyses of the CCS resulted in 11 of the 18 items showing significant differences in tests of between-subject effects at the p<.05 level, such as shown here. A detailed summary of these results is shown in Appendix B-3.





Satisfaction with and Awareness of NPs work. Respondents were asked about the knowledge of and satisfaction with NPs work. Overall, respondents reported knowing about NPs work and feeling safer as a result of NPs presence; no less than 87% of respondents in the NP communities agreed or strongly agreed with every statement in this category.

IMT-specific outcomes. Related to awareness about IMT and the important outcome of whether knowledge about the peace process increased in NP communities, differences for each statement comparing awareness in NP and Non-NP communities were significant.



Factor Analysis. Finally, the 18 items in the CCS were subjected to a principal component analysis using a varimax rotation in order to examine the underlying dimensionality of the scale. As shown in Table 2, three factors emerged. The first factor included 9 items which all reflected perceptions of the ability of the community itself to function peacefully and effectively. This factor was named Intra Community Cohesion. The second factor included 5 items reflecting concern about the safety of the respondent and his or her family. It should be noted that 4 of these items were reverse scored. This factor was named Personal Safety. The third factor included 4 items all relating to relationships with groups or forces outside of the community. This factor was named Intergroup Conflict Resolution. It should be noted that item #8 (My community is less likely to respond with violence when there is conflict) was negatively correlated with this factor. This is surprising since this was a positively worded item. It is unclear why this particular item showed an opposite response pattern to the other items. An additional

check confirmed that the item was accurately translated. It may be that this item was simply hard to understand or confusing. It is also very possible that many respondents simply did not agree with the statement that their community was less prone to respond to conflict with violence. A comparison of NP and non-NP communities on the three factors resulted in significant differences for the Intra Community Cohesion factor (p=.000), such that NP communities reported greater positive change in community cohesion.

Table 2. Factor Analysis of the 18 items on the Community Change Scale (CCS)

	Component		
	1	2	3
Factor 1: Intra Community Cohesion (9 items)			
14. Different religious groups in my community are better able to work together	**.717**	.237	.044
16. We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts between different groups within our community.	**.708**	.265	.287
2. There has been less violence in my community.	**.681**	.237	.084
9. I feel safer going out to visit my friends and neighbors.	**.673**	.391	.090
7. Humanitarian agencies are better able to provide assistance to my community.	**.663**	-.343	-.019
4. People in my community have become more involved in keeping peace in our area.	**.640**	.309	-.003
13. My community has become more aware of international organizations and their work.	**.625**	.329	.073
12. My family and I feel safer in my community.	**.457**	.300	.103
5. I have developed more confidence in the local government.	**.445**	.134	.293
Factor 2: Personal safety (5 items)			
15. More people have left my community because they are afraid of violence. [R]	.246	**.837**	-.069
11. Schools close more often because of fear of violence. [R]	.252	**.676**	.070
10. I am less able to do my work because I am afraid for my safety. [R]	.507	**.582**	-.008
18. I worry more than I used to about violence breaking out in my community. [R]	.118	**.560**	.313
1. Stores and shops stay open longer.	.457	**.537**	.344
Factor 3: Intergroup Conflict Resolution (4 items)			
6. My community is less able to negotiate our safety if we feel threatened by armed groups. [R}	.020	.076	**.841**
8. My community is less likely to respond with violence when there is conflict.	.125	-.070	**-.787**
3. My community has had more difficulty controlling dangerous rumors. [R]	.262	.285	**.718**
17. We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts with groups from outside our community.	.305	-.137	**.557**

III. Discussion

The primary purpose of this pilot study was to determine the feasibility of assessing the impact of Nonviolent Peaceforce via individual-level assessments of perceptions of safety, security and increased community capacity to prevent violence. Based on the results of this study, this kind of assessment is feasible. Further, the data can be used to demonstrate outcomes of NPs work and to

improve the effectiveness of the work itself. Additionally, these results provide strong support for the effectiveness of the efforts of NP to deeply immerse themselves in the community as a neutral force and be an important conduit of information.

An important component and precursor of positive outcomes is high satisfaction with and trust in an organization, as it provides evidence of how well an intervention supports the needs of communities. These data support the conclusion that NP has been effective at building trust and respect with local communities. NP also appears to work equally well across genders and religions. Religion is especially important given that it is one of the key identifiers of the conflict in Mindanao. Building on their deep connections to community, NP has also been effective in their role of raising awareness about the IMT and CPC.

The results regarding NPs work to provide civilian protection and build local capacity for peacekeeping are promising. This pilot study indicates that NP is able to produce impact at the community level despite the reality that much of their work is done at other levels of society. On the average, participants in communities where NP is present reported feeling safer and more secure than people in communities where NP is not present. Factor analysis suggests that NPs work within communities to build capacity may be the most effective, and that additional attention could be paid to the other factors. The difference in overall levels of safety and security among religiously integrated vs. non-integrated NP communities is both intuitive and noteworthy. While it makes sense that these communities may experience more intra-community cohesion, it may point NP towards programmatic adaptations.

At the same time, a strong and conclusive statement of NPs impact is premature. According to national and international staff in Mindanao, the security situation in general improved for civilians between 2009 and 2011. This explains the overall positive responses from all participants, while not invalidating what seems to be a more pronounced perception of increased change in communities where NP had an active presence.

Methodological issues also limit the generalization of these results. The measurement process itself posed challenges, and ongoing work is required to refine the technology for the measurement of community perceptions in diverse field settings. Small sample sizes from comparison communities and inconsistences during data collection are clear limitations. In the absence of ability to do a randomized control trial to assess impact, this type of survey data must be validated through ongoing data collection and triangulation with other data, including qualitative data about the effectiveness of NPs work with local communities and other more objective data such as numbers of violent incidents affecting civilians, numbers of displaced or abducted persons and economic indicators such as numbers of businesses, schools and hospitals that are opened and functioning.

IV. Recommendations

Given the contexts in which NP works, randomized control trials to clearly establish impact are unlikely to be feasible. Therefore, establishing impact will continue to be a complex undertaking. NP would benefit from establishing a clear evaluation plan which integrates learning across field

sites with the opportunity to capture unique lessons learned for specific contexts. The evaluation plan should include triangulated data sources and ongoing, systematic data collection. As demonstrated in this pilot study, collecting survey data at the community level about impact is feasible and could form a robust part of the evaluation plan. However, both the methodology for collecting data and the survey instrument itself could benefit from additional revisions. This improvement will only come through additional use of the tool across different contexts.

Doing this work is intensive, and requires a strong commitment from NP. While NP as an organization is clearly committed to continued and ongoing assessment of its work, appropriate resources must be dedicated to ongoing data collection, analysis and use by both internal and external audiences.

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NP Survey Philippines Fall 2011 ENGLISH LANGUAGE VERSION USED FOR TRANSLATIONS

Response Sheet for Survey for evaluation of Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines

[THIS SHEET IS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PERSON GIVING THE SURVEY. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION BEFORE STARTING.]

1. Name of person asking the questions _____
2. Date the Survey was conducted _____
3. Month and year Nonviolent Peaceforce began work in the community. _____
4. Name of the community _____
5. Approximate population of the community_____
6. Language in which the survey was conducted_____

[READ THE FOLLOWING TO THE PERSON TAKING THE SURVEY]
Nonviolent Peaceforce is trying to measure our work and make it better. You can help by answering some questions. Doing this survey is completely voluntary. It's OK to tell me you don't want to do this survey – it will not affect your relationship with Nonviolent Peaceforce. The survey consists of three parts, a rating scale, a few open ended questions, and some background information. Your name will never be associated with your answers, and everything you say will be held in complete confidence. There are no right or wrong answers. Please respond with what you believe, not with what you think I want you to say.
Do you want to take the survey? *[IF THE PERSON DOES NOT WANT TO DO THE SURVEY, DO NOT PROCEED, AND WRITE "REFUSED" ACROSS THE TOP OF THIS SHEET]*

For this survey, I will ask the questions in the form of a statement to which you can either agree or disagree. Use this rating scale to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement. *[SHOW THE RESPONDENT THE RESPONSE CARD]* I will read the statement to you. Then, you can point to the place on the line which describes what you think and how you feel. If you completely agree with the statement you would point here [INDICATE ON THE RESPONSE SHEET]. If you do not at all agree with the statement you would point here [[INDICATE ON THE RESPONSE SHEET]. If you are in between, and neither agree nor disagree you might point here [INDICATE ON THE RESPONSE SHEET].

For example, do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Over the past few years, my community has become more prosperous.

[HAVE THE RESPONDENT INDICATE HIS OR HER OPINION BY POINTING TO THE RESPONSE CARD]

Remember, you can use the entire scale to indicate your opinion. Point anywhere you like along the scale. Do you have any questions about what to do?

[*TRY TO MAKE SURE THAT THE PERSON TAKING THE SURVEY UNDERSTANDS THE RESPONSE SCALE. USE ANOTHER EXAMPLE IF NECESSARY.* TRY HARD TO PROVIDE AN ANSWER FOR EVERY QUESTION.]

The first set of questions has to do with changes which may or may not have occurred in your community over the past two to three years. As you answer, think about your community in general, not things which have happened only to you personally.

Now I will read you some more statements. Point to the place on the line to tell how much you agree or disagree with the statement. Listen carefully to how the questions are worded. Ask me any time if you have questions or want me to repeat the statement.

[*READ THE STEM PLUS THE QUESTION. WRITE IN THE NUMBER INDICATING THE RESPONSE TO EACH QUESTION]*

Over the past two or three years:

1. Stores and shops stay open longer.
2. There has been less violence in my community.
3. My community has had more difficulty controlling dangerous rumors. [R]
4. People in my community have become more involved in keeping peace in our area.
5. I have developed more confidence in the local government.
6. My community is less able to negotiate our safety if we feel threatened by armed groups. [R}
7. Humanitarian agencies are better able to provide assistance to my community.
8. My community is less likely to respond with violence when there is conflict.
9. I feel safer going out to visit my friends and neighbors.
10. I am less able to do my work because I am afraid for my safety. [R]
11. Schools close more often because of fear of violence. [R]
12. My family and I feel safer in my community.
13. My community has become more aware of international organizations and their work.
14. Different religious groups in my community are better able to work together
15. More people have left my community because they are afraid of violence. [R]
16. We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts between different groups within our community.
17. We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts with groups from outside our community.
18. I worry more than I used to about violence breaking out in my community. [R]

Next, I want to ask you a few questions about the work of Nonviolent Peaceforce in your community. For these questions, we are interested in your own personal opinion and experience. We will use the same agree/disagree scale as before to answer these questions.

1. I know about the work of Nonviolent Peaceforce in my community.
2. I would consider contacting someone from Nonviolent Peaceforce if my family members or I were worried about violence in my community.
3. I would feel safe if I went to the office of Nonviolent Peaceforce because I was worried about the threat of conflict in my community.
4. My family and I feel safer because of the presence of Nonviolent Peaceforce in my community.
5. My community benefits from the presence of international staff from Nonviolent Peaceforce.

6. I know about the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and its role in the peace process.
7. I know about the Civilian Protection Component Program of the IMT and understand how it works
8. My community has developed a better understanding of the peace process between the government and the MILF.

Now I would like to give you a chance to say anything else you would like to add about the work of Nonviolent Peaceforce in your community. [ANSWERS SHOULD BE RECORDED IN ENGLISH IF POSSIBLE; TRY TO RECORD EXACTLY WHAT THE PERSON SAYS.]

Finally, I need to ask a few questions about you. Remember that your name is not being written down anywhere. [RECORD RESPONSES IN ENGLISH IF POSSIBLE]

What is your age? _____
What is your gender? ___ MALE ___ FEMALE
What is your Occupation? _____
What is your Religion? _____
Have you worked directly with Nonviolent Peaceforce? _____ NO _____ YES
If YES, briefly describe your relationship with Nonviolent Peaceforce:

_____

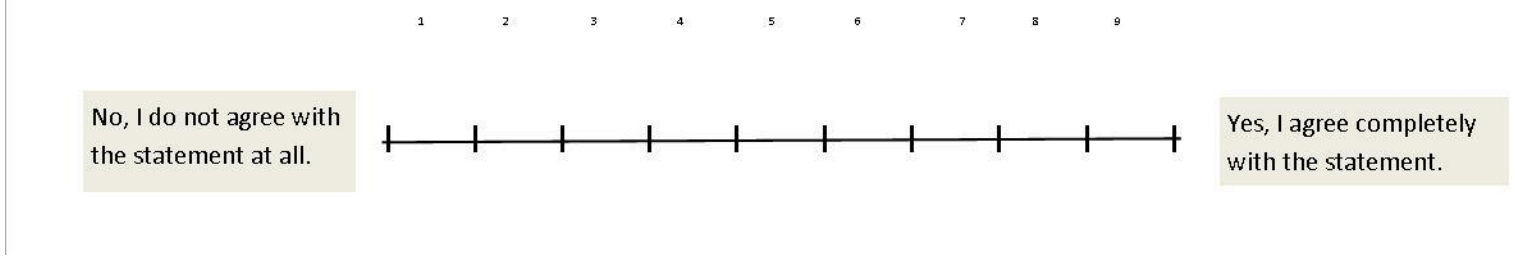
HOW WELL DID THE PERSON TAKING THE SURVEY APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND THE SURVEY QUESTIONS AND PROCESS (CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING);

____ *The respondent seemed to understand most all of the questions and was thoughtful about his/her responses.*

____ *The respondent seemed confused, and I don't think he or she really understood how to answer the questions*

[NOTE ANY ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE ABOUT HOW THE SURVEY WENT WITH THIS PERSON]

[RESPONSE CARD ON WHICH PARTICIPANTS WILL INDICATE THEIR AGREEMENT BY POINTING.]



Appendix B. Tables and Figures

Appendix B-1. Number of surveys from each province		
Province	Active Communities	Comparison Communities
Magindinao	35	12
North Cotabato	54	13
South Cotabato	10	0
Sarangani	23	1
Lanao del Norte	16	12
Lanao del Sur	1	3
TOTAL	**139**	**41**

Appendix B-2. Scale scores by Demographic Characteristics						
Characteristic	*Mean*	*(sd)*	*Mean*	*(sd)*	*t(df)*	*p-value*
Religion	Islam (n=139)		Christian (n=30)			
CCS	6.48	1.28	6.38	1.21	.379(167)	0.705
NP Scale	7.21	2.14	7.43	1.56	-.539(167)	0.59
IMT Scale	7.49	1.75	7.13	1.59	1.053(166)	2.94
Gender	Male (n=99)		Female (n=77)			
CCS	6.45	1.34	6.34	1.19	.568(174)	0.571
NP Scale	7.03	2.33	7.44	1.85	-1.316(174)	0.19
IMT Scale	7.32	1.85	7.55	1.43	-.883(172)	0.378

Appendix B-3. Community Change Scale: Item-by-item results	NP Community (n=127)		Comparison community (n=36)		Test Statistic	
Item	mean	(sd)	mean	(sd)	F	p-value
Stores & shops stay open longer	7.32	1.976	6.69	1.895	2.888	0.091
There has been less violence in community	7.02	1.75	5.94	1.62	10.846	0.001
My community has had more difficulty controlling dangerous rumors. [R]	5.13	2.337	4.61	1.728	1.511	0.221
People more involved in keeping peace	7.34	1.653	6.39	1.809	8.874	0.003
I have more confidence in local govmt	6.36	1.942	5.17	1.765	11.046	0.001
My community is less able to negotiate safety if we feel threated by armed groups [R]	4.5	2.588	4.03	1.715	1.046	0.308
Humanitarian agences are better able to provide assistance to my community.	6.94	1.466	5.11	1.737	40.369	0.000
My community is less likely to respond with violence when there is a conflict	4.87	2.438	5.22	1.944	0.65	0.421
I feel safer going out to visit my friends and neighbors	7.36	1.531	6.58	1.461	7.402	0.007
I am less able to do my work because I am afraid for my safety. [R]	5.78	2.548	4.03	1.993	14.483	0.000
Schools close more often because of fear of violence. [R]	6.83	2.572	5.94	2.683	3.297	0.071
My family and I feel safer in my community	6.91	1.869	5.81	1.687	10.27	0.002
My community has become more aware of international organizations and their work.	7.63	1.452	6.28	1.907	21.018	0.000
Different religious groups in my community are better able to work together	7.13	1.652	5.94	1.372	15.381	0.000
More people have left my community because they are afraid of violence.	6.23	3.011	5.89	2.29	0.392	0.532
We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts between different groups within our community	7.2	1.579	5.56	1.796	28.592	0.000
We are better able to peacefully resolve conflicts between different groups from outside our community	5.67	2.628	4.61	1.644	5.242	0.023
I worry more than I used to about violence breaking out in my community. [R]	5.8	2.597	5.28	2.288	1.206	0.274
Overall	6.65		5.61			0.050

Figure 1. CCS mean scores for NP communities