Evaluating the effect of UNDP livelihood programmes on life and choices made by Syrian refugee and Jordanian populations in communities in Jordan.

Capturing and visualizing perceptions overtime







The project

Create sustainable livelihood skills and opportunities for unskilled workers, refugees and socially vulnerable groups, as part of a larger strategy to improve economic outcomes, increase resilience and prevent violent extremism.



Three programmes were put in place in three chosen governorates:

Zarqa	Emergency Employment Project through the 3X6 approach	Jordanian beneficiaries only
Irbid	Skills Exchange of Vulnerable Hosting Communities and Syrian Refugees for Enhancing Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Jordanian, Syrian beneficiaries
Mafraq	Skills Exchange of Vulnerable Hosting Communities and Syrian Refugees for Enhancing Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Jordanian, Syrian beneficiaries

Our role

Use non-direct micro-narrative evaluation methods:

- To conduct diagnostic research to understand needs of host community members that will inform the design of ongoing UNDP projects;
- To produce comparative analysis of data to assess the effects of the programme on direct beneficiaries, indirect beneficiaries and other community members.

Summary of the study

Format of the study:	Evaluation: baseline, endline
Respondents:	Jordanian community members, Syrian refugees living in Jordanian communities.
Respondent groups:	Direct beneficiaries (registered training recipients), Indirect beneficiaries (family members of direct beneficiaries, community members).
Geography:	Governorates: Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa.
Timeframe:	Baseline collection aligned with direct beneficiary selection; endline collection took place within a specified time after graduation.
Collection team:	A trained team of 10-12 collectors coordinated by a Jordan-based project manager.
Collection method:	Collection in training venues via SenseMaker® collector apps on locally procured tablets which were tested for compatibility prior to purchase. Narratives were typed into tablets during interview. To ensure better quality some collectors were collecting on paper and entering data via apps post collection.
Collection language	Arabic
Instrument	Additional four questions about programme participation were added to the endline instrument
Number of data points	Baseline: 1,999 Endline: 1,918

Real timeline

September 2016	Framework design, testing, translating
October 2016	Collector recruitment and training. Drafting collection guidelines. Site building and testing.
November 2016	
December 2016	Baseline data collection, monitoring, cleaning.
January 2017	Baseline data collection, monitoring, cleaning.
February 2017	Sensemaking workshop with key stakeholders, partners, beneficiaries
March 2017	Deeper analysis. Baseline report writing
April 2017 May 2017 June 2017	
July 2017	Refresher training for collectors
August 2017	Endline data collection, monitoring, cleaning in Mafraq, Zarqa
September 2017	
October 2017	Endline Irbid data collection and cleaning
November 2017	Consultation with stakeholders, portfolio holders. Detailed analysis and visualisation
December 2017	Comparison analysis. Final report writing

Key design decisions

Design workshop to include local expertise, key external stakeholders, internal subject matter experts

Dedicated collector group, recruited and trained locally

- Periodic refresher training
- Monitoring for biases

Beneficiary IDs

Cultural basis to questions rather topic-specific

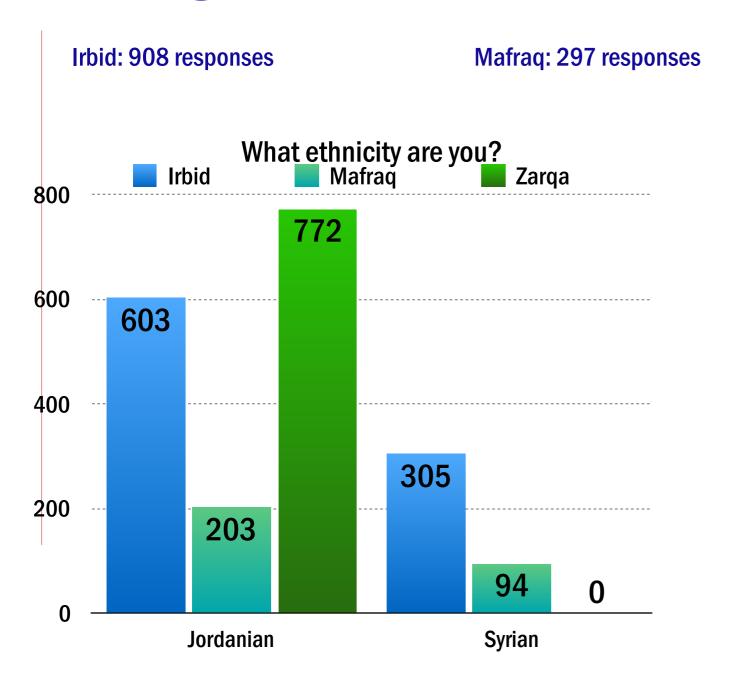
- Allows greater flexibility in multi-use data
- Avoids gaming bias around sensitive areas

Collection using Android tablets in local dialects without translation

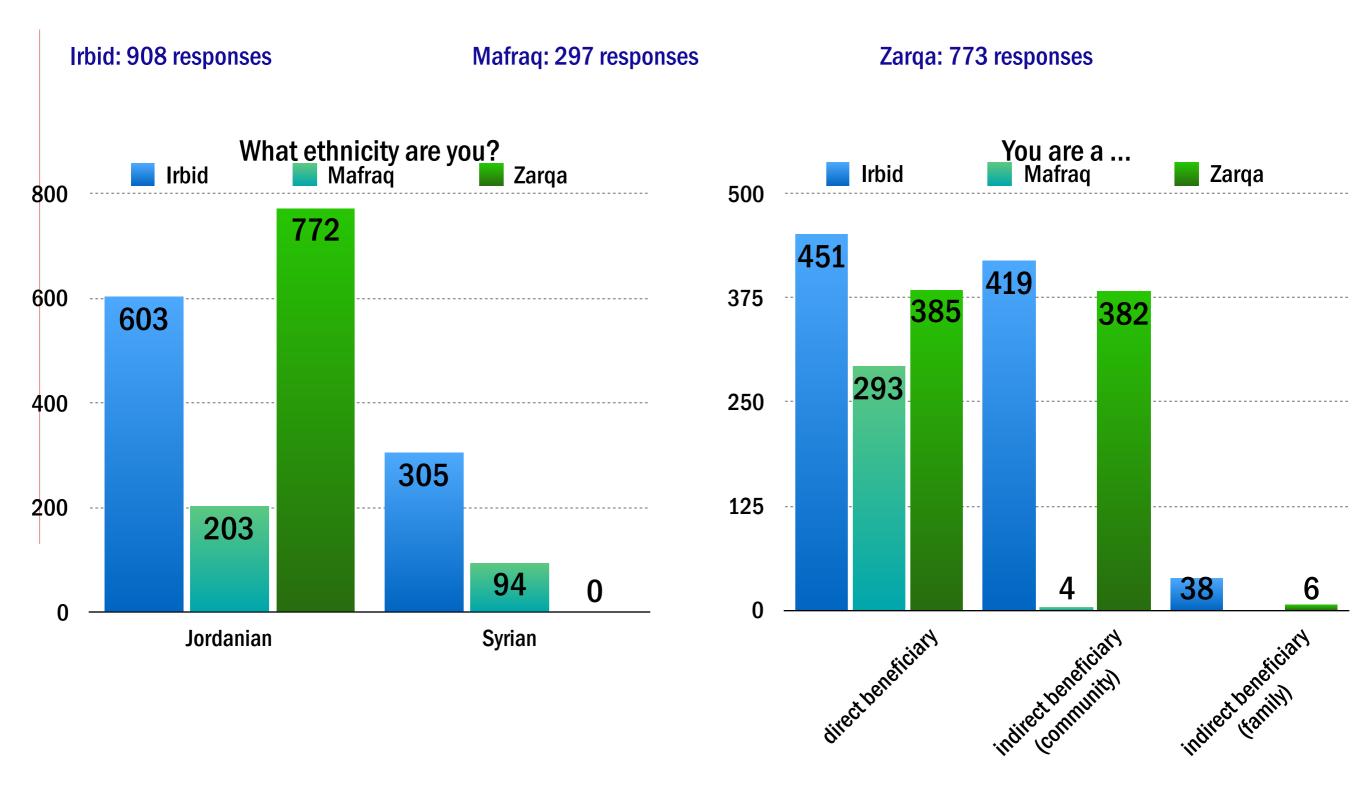




Irbid: 908 responses Mafraq: 297 responses Zarqa: 773 responses

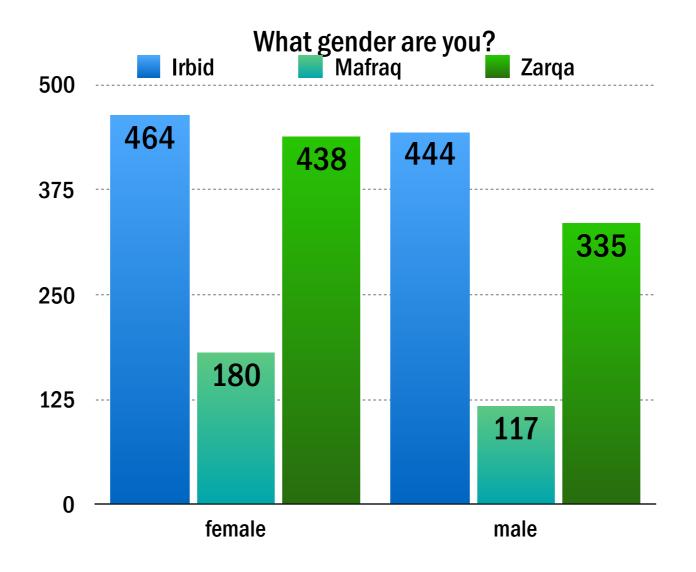


Zarqa: 773 responses

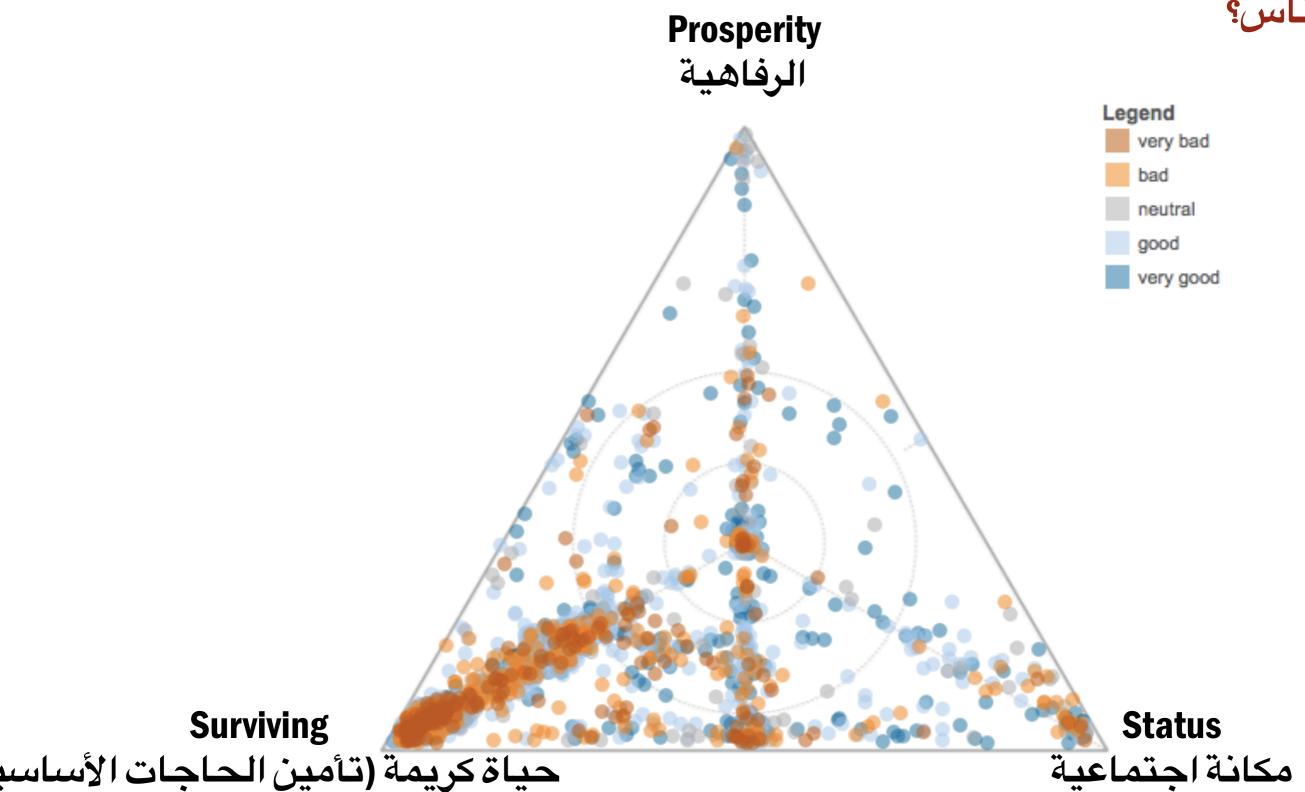


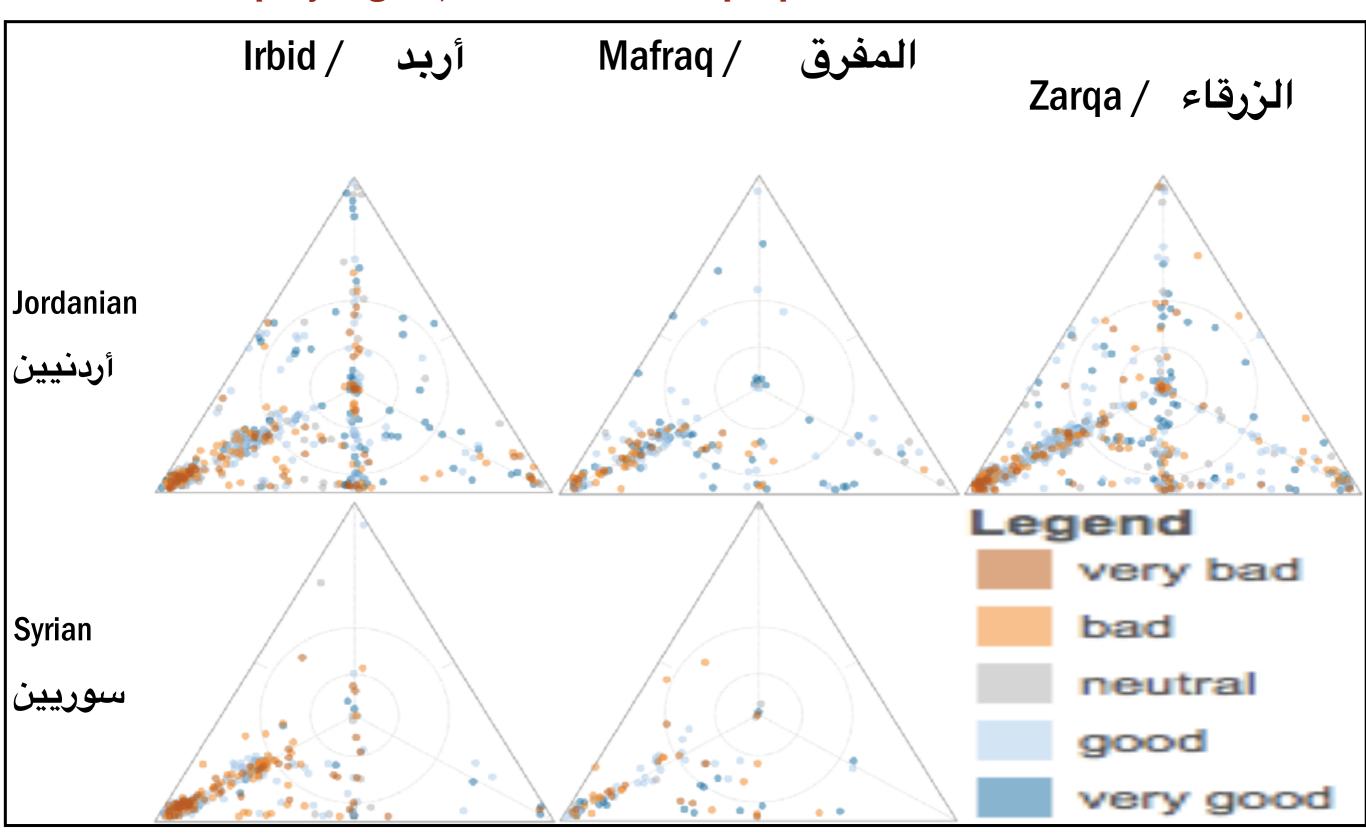
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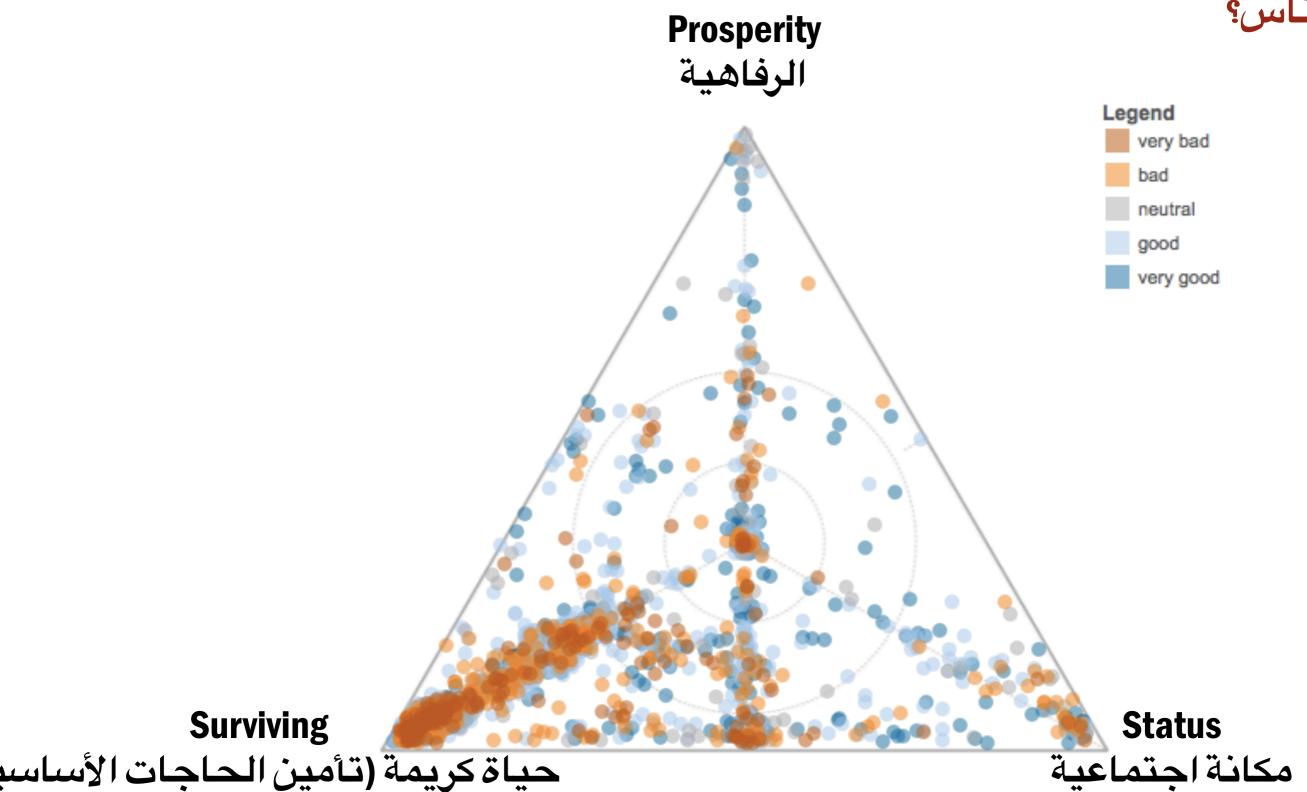


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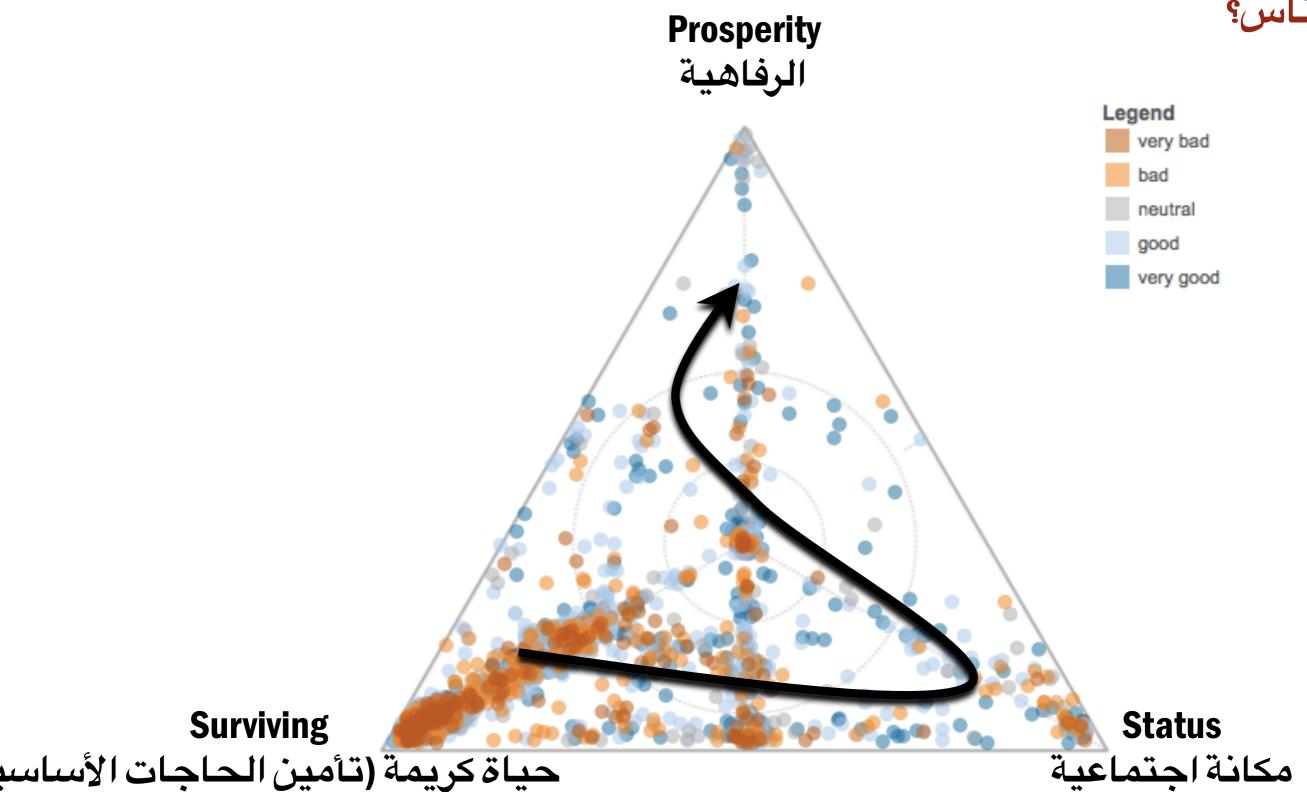




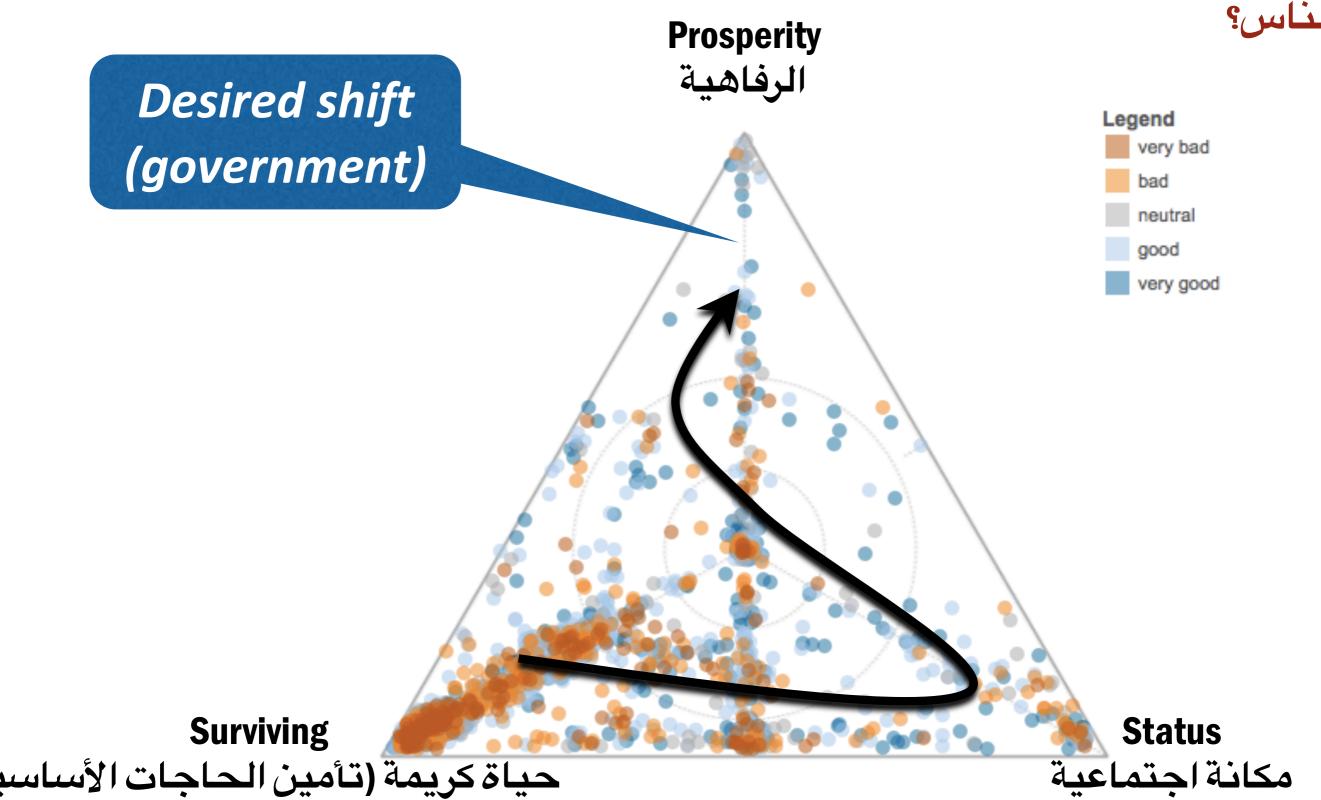
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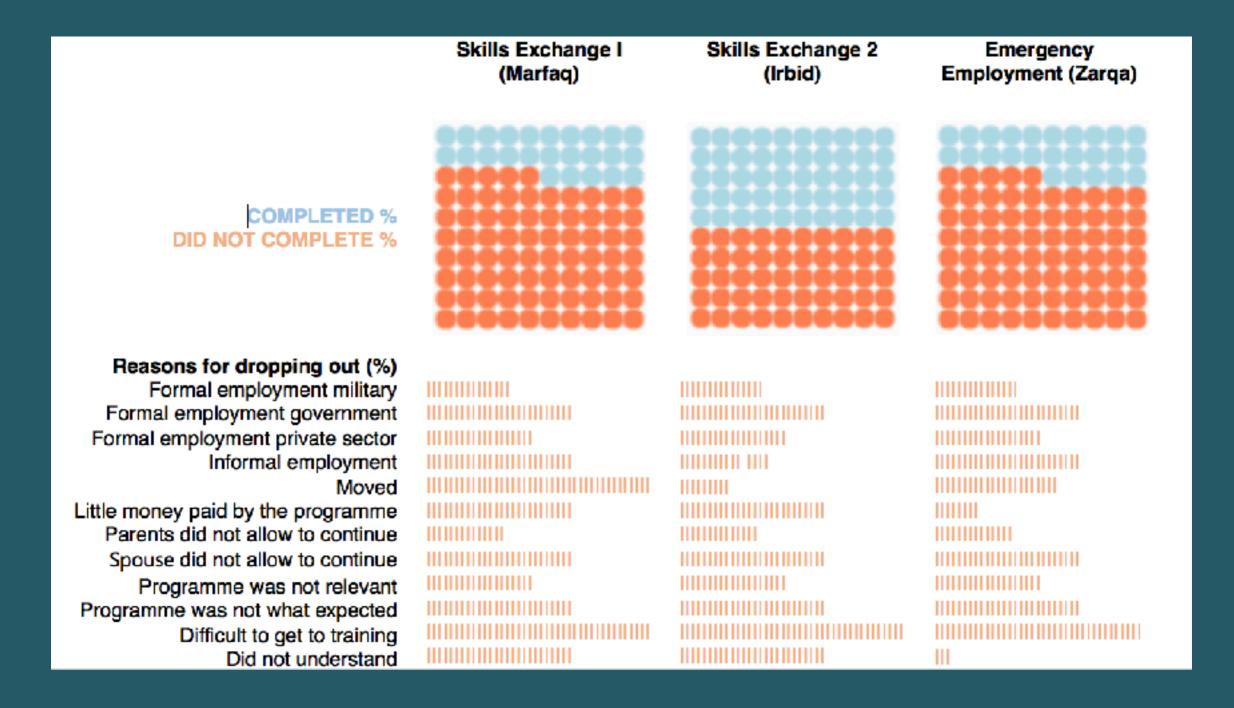


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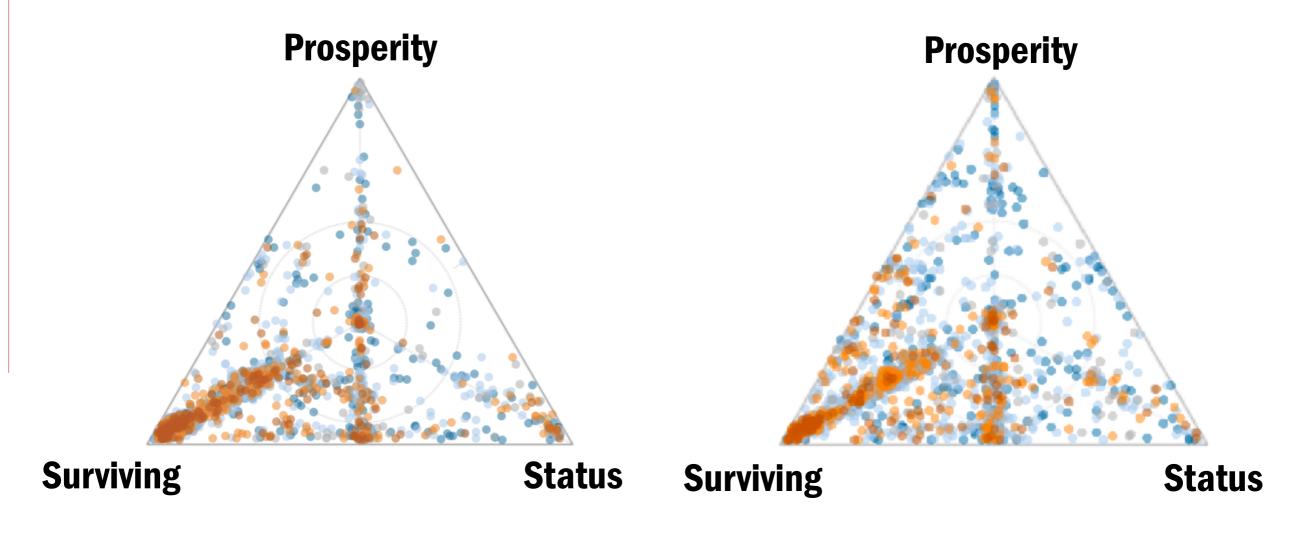


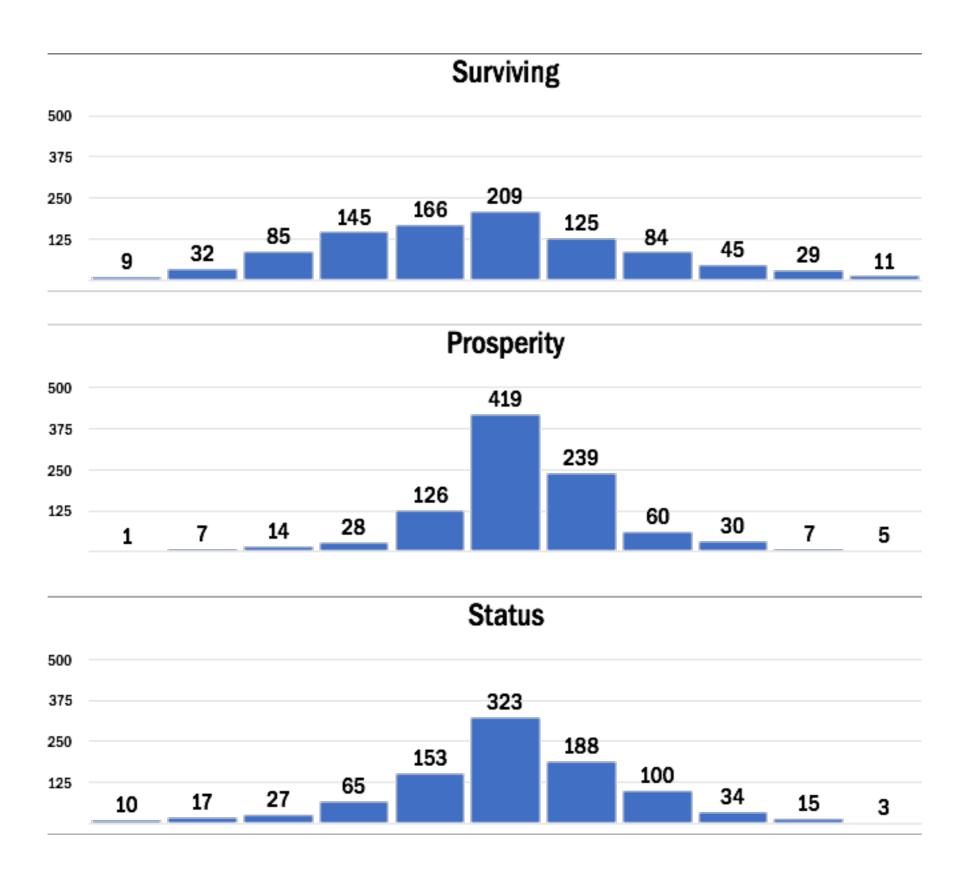
Direct beneficiaries Programme success/failure rate* per Governorate



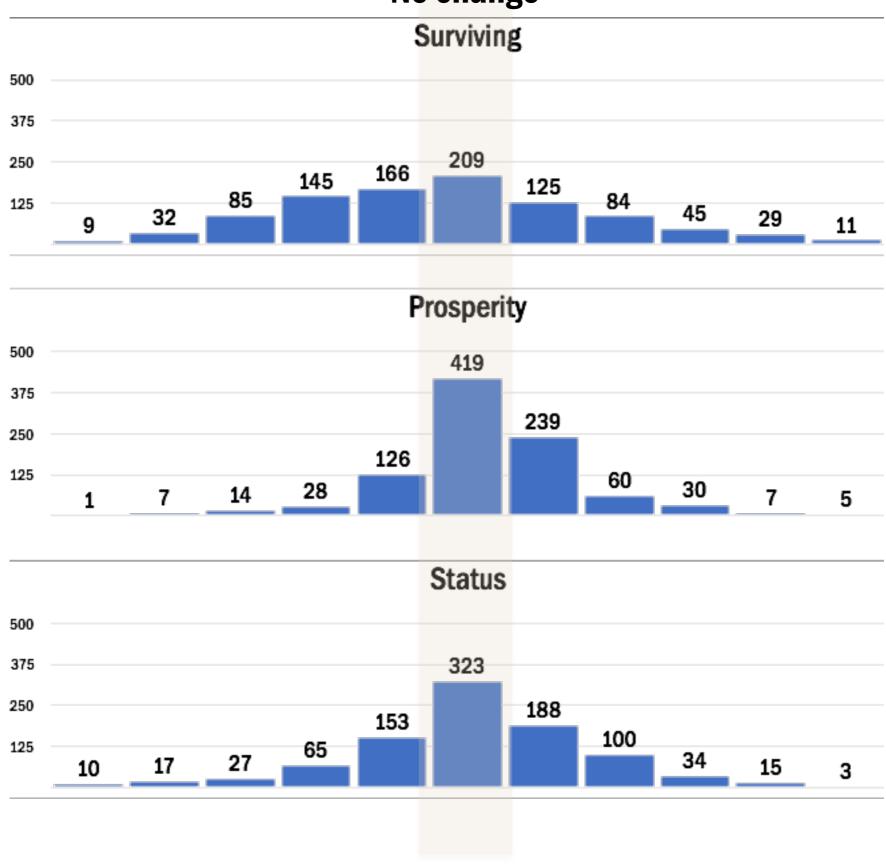


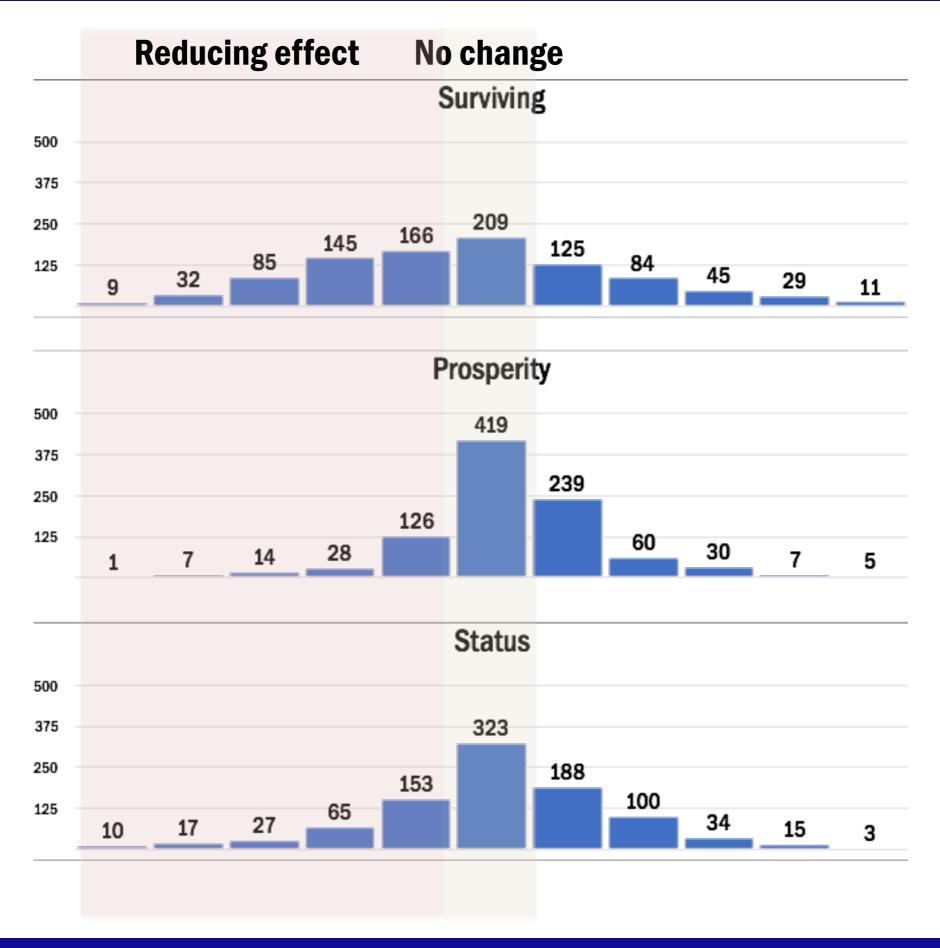


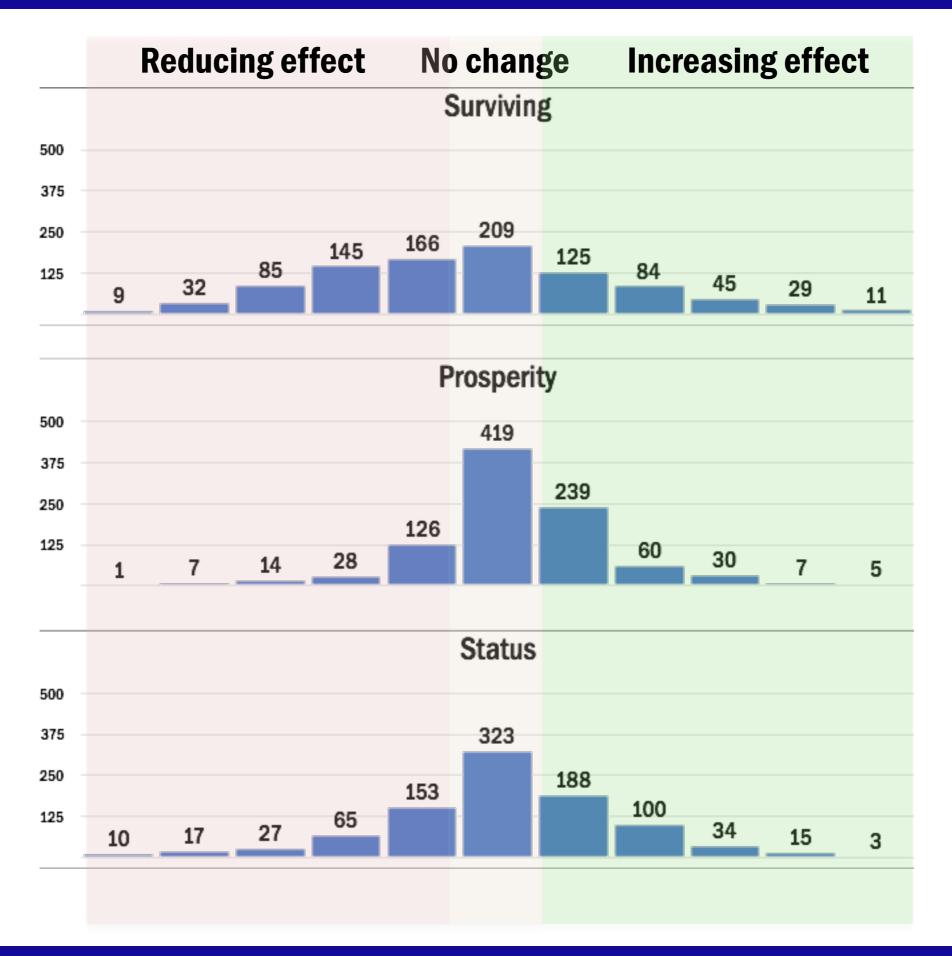


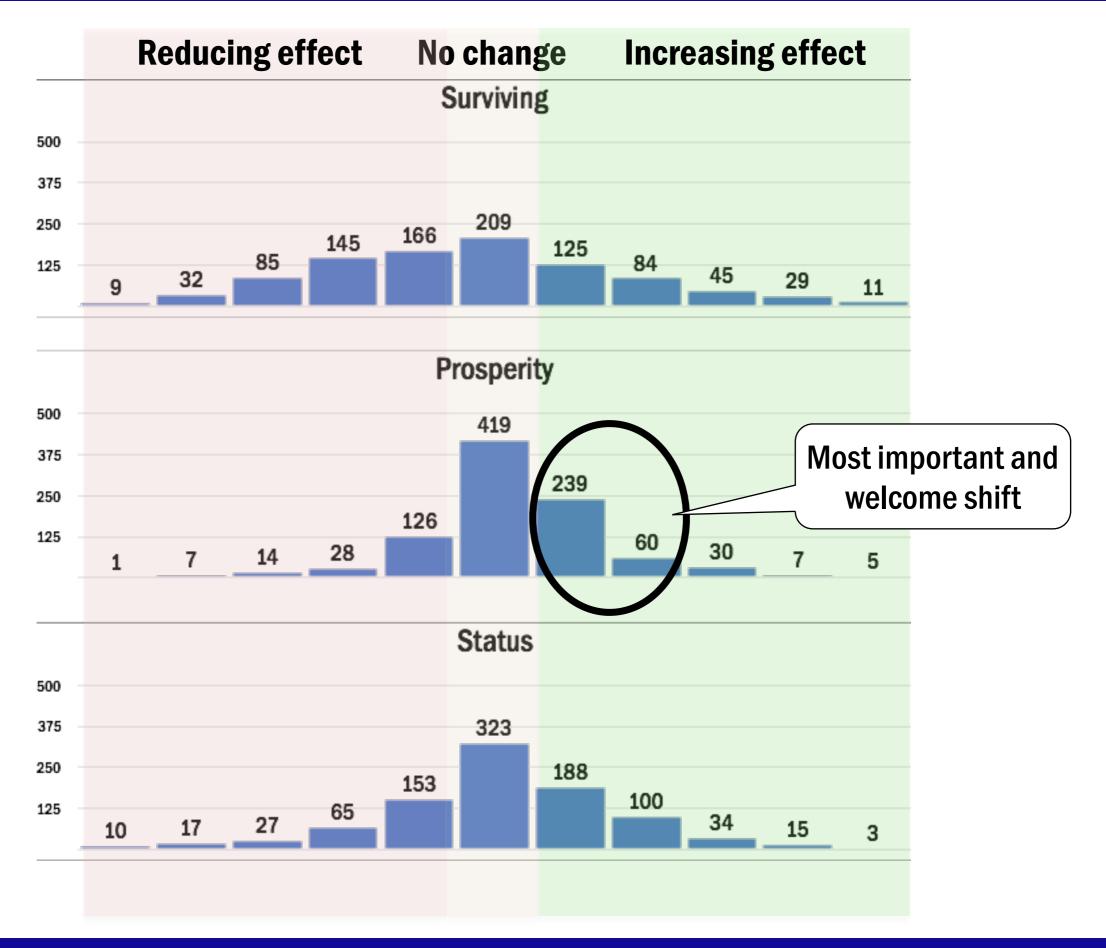


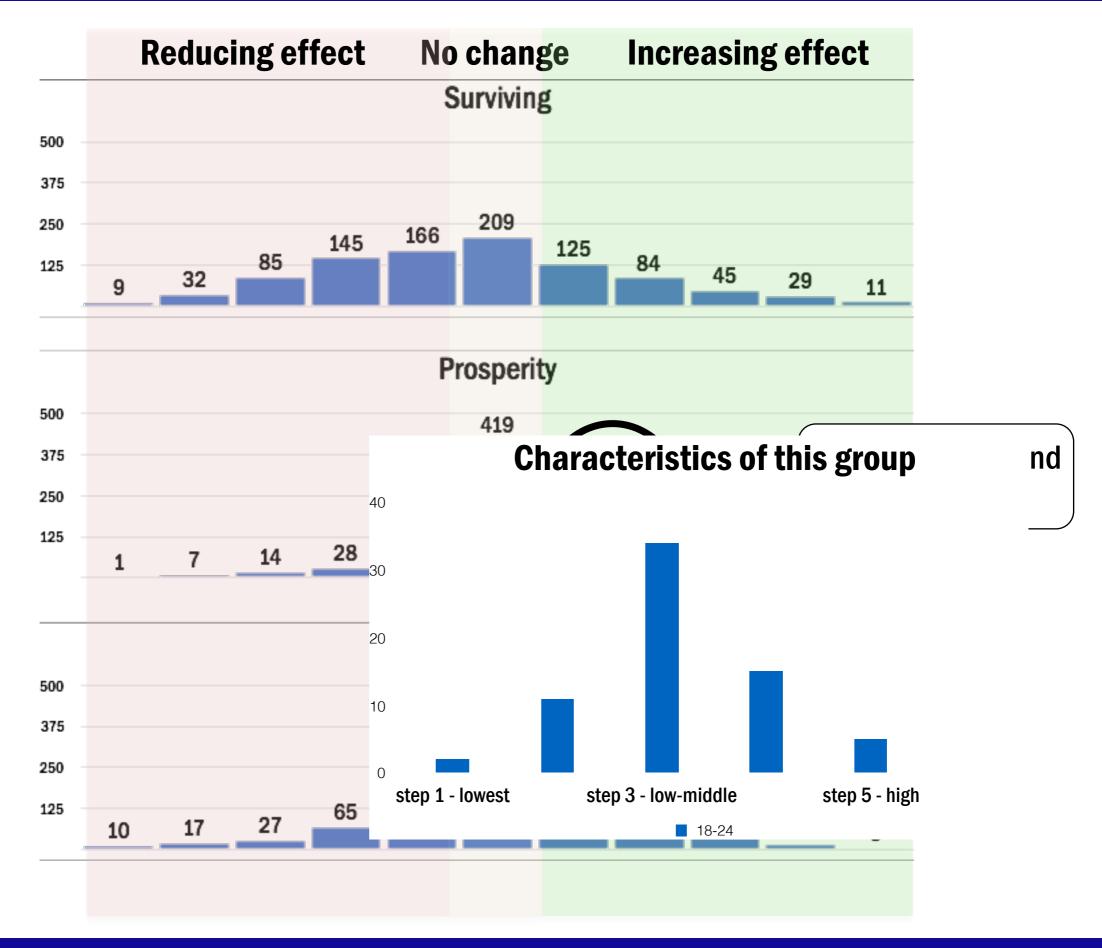
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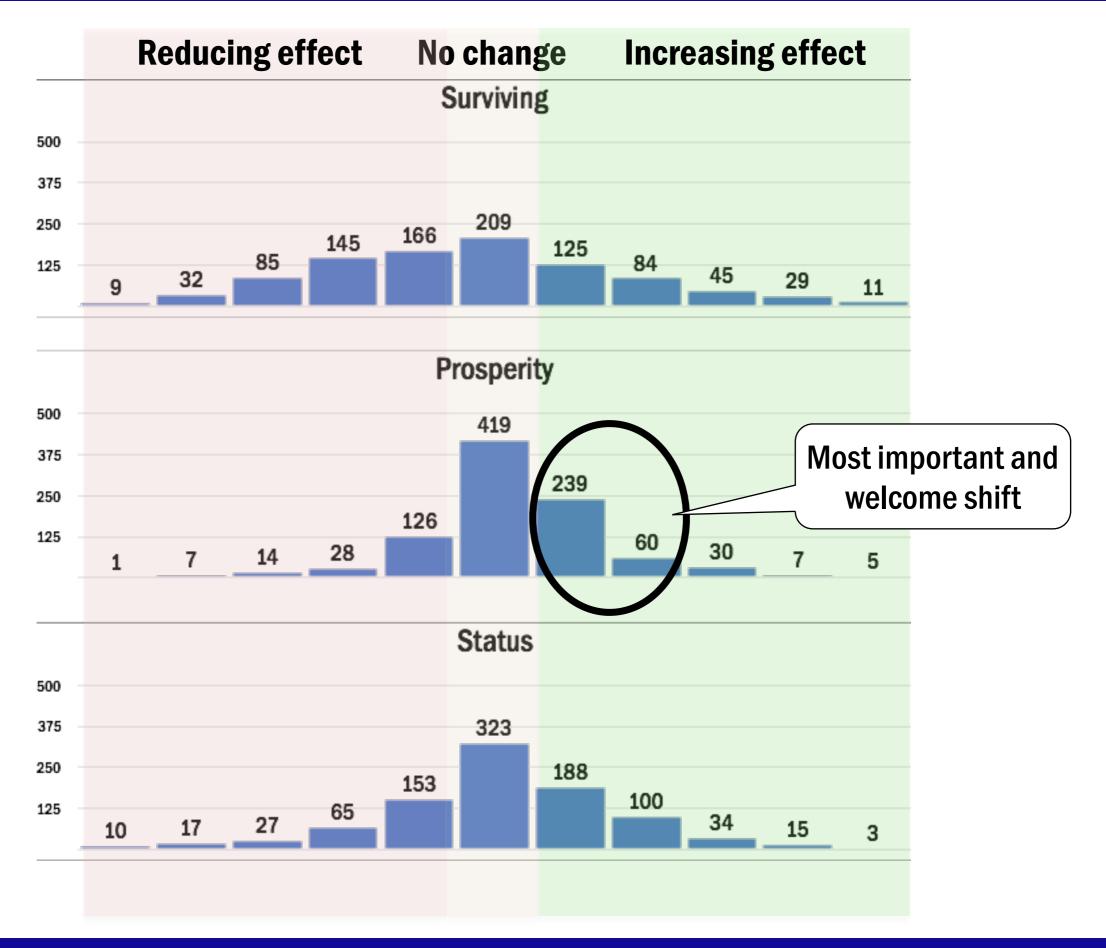


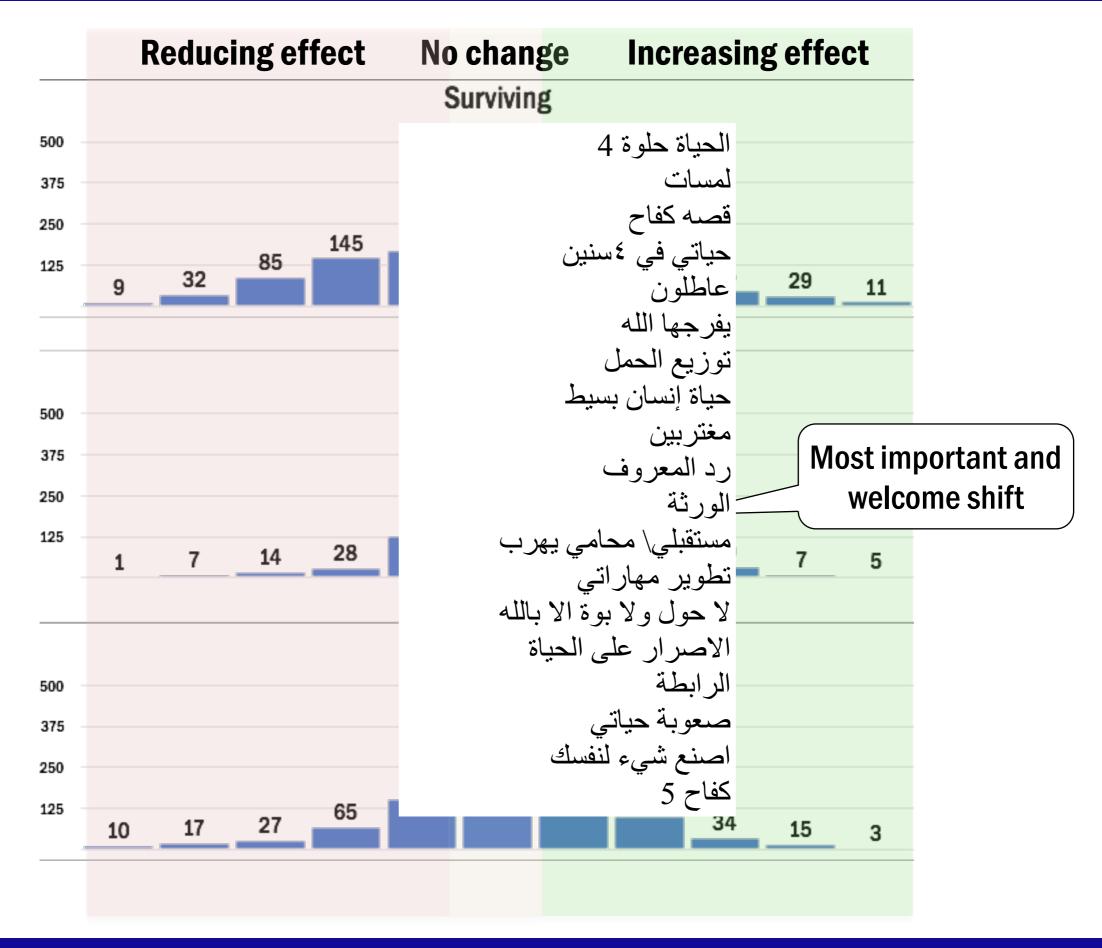


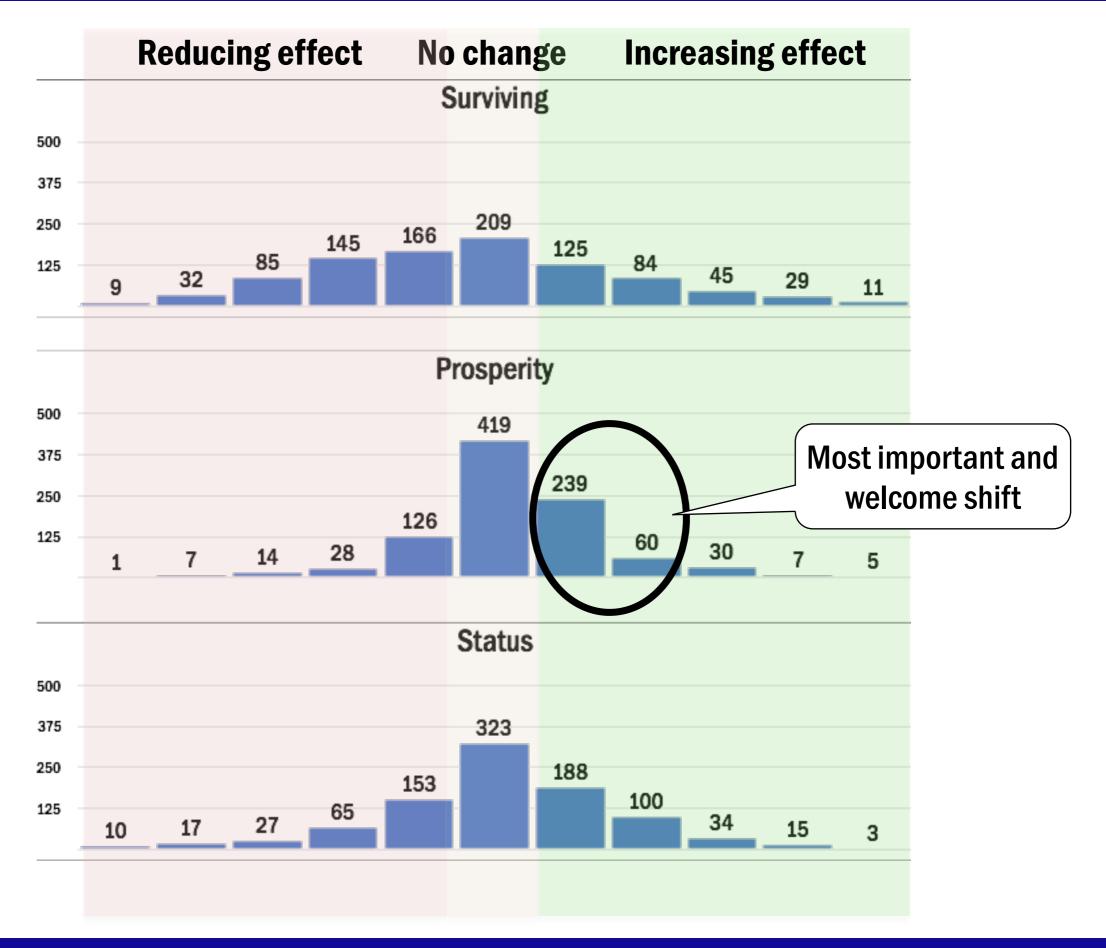


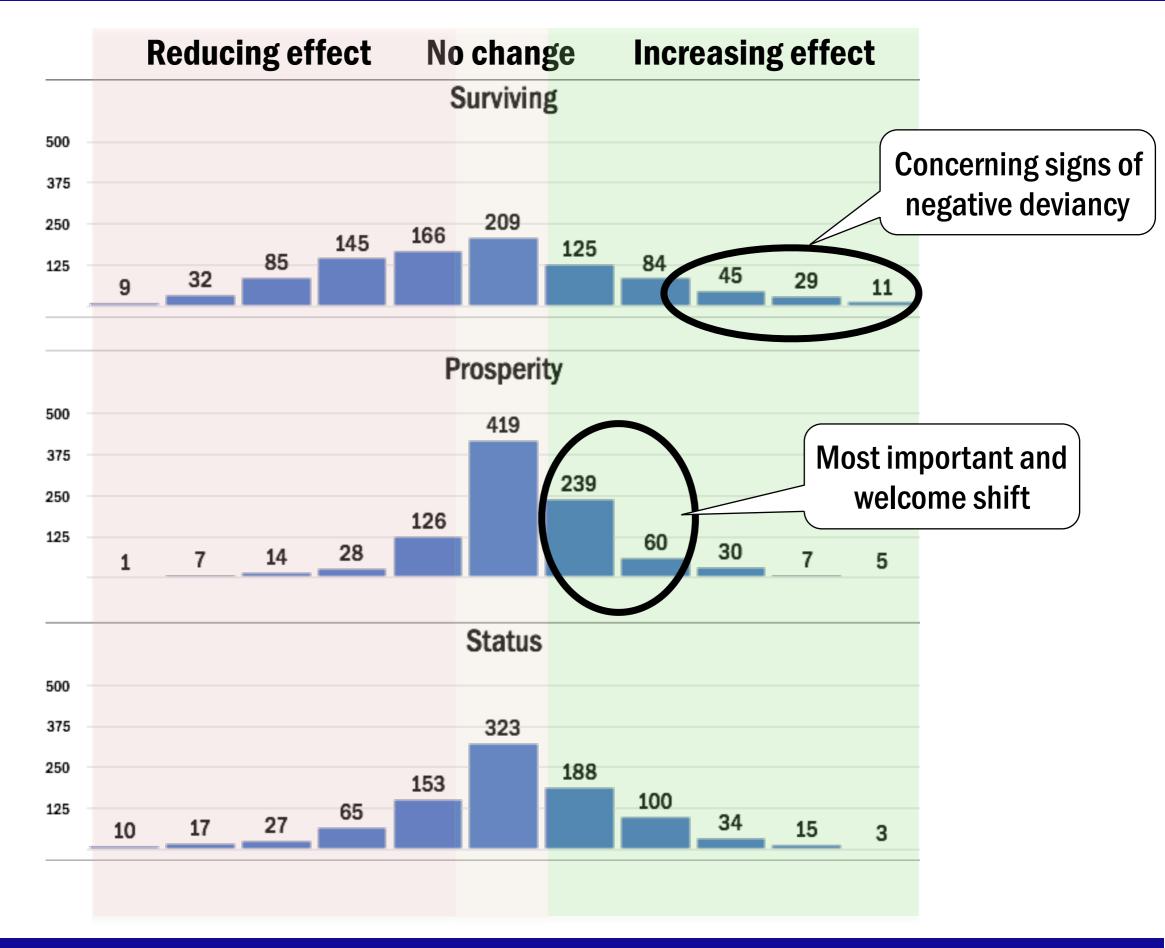




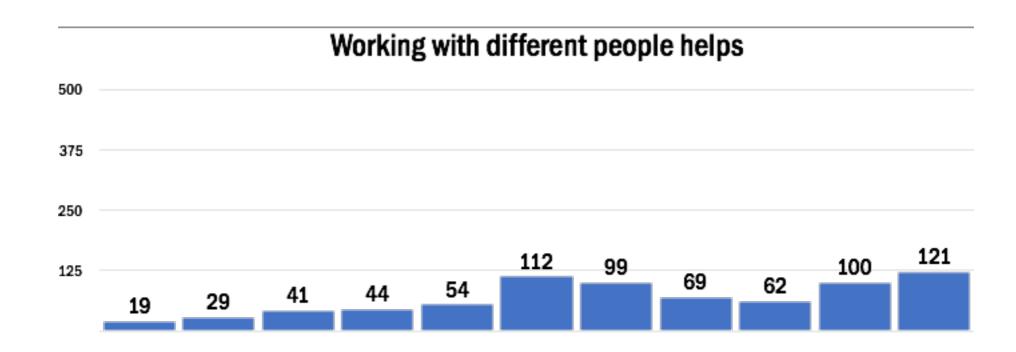








More subtle effects and indicators



Insights from the process

Collection

- Some collectors preferred paper collection, tablets for input
- Collector drop-outs as independent contractors

Emotional support for collection teams

Coordination

- Coordination with implementing partners
- Collectors are representative of the programme
- Better frequent short communications rather than infrequent long ones

Framework design

Ambiquity within boundaries critical

Workshops for results shift expert beliefs where reports don't





