



Indicator Tip Sheet

WPHF Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF grantees on the required indicators to be used for WPHF Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention. It also provides other suggested indicators and gives some general guidelines around the use of indicators, baselines, and targets, and means of verification¹.

Results Framework

The impact statement is: ***Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response.***

You must use this statement at the impact level and select from the list of required indicators from Table 1 (see next section). You must also develop your own outcome statement(s), output statement(s) and indicators² as relevant to your projects.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources	Activities	Budget
Impact Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response ³	Select one or both: 2.1. Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response 2.2. Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	Document Review, Interviews or Observation		
Outcome(s)⁴ Develop outcome statement(s) based on your project.	Include both reach indicators at the outcome level: 1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables ⁵) 2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response AND develop 1-2 additional indicators for each outcome that	Document Review/ Participant Lists Document Review/ Estimation ⁶ To be determined		

¹ A separate monitoring and evaluation guide will be provided to all grantees which provides more in-depth technical guidance on monitoring and evaluation approaches, including how to develop a results framework.

² There should be a balance between quantitative and **qualitative** indicators in your results framework. Qualitative indicators allow you to explore in-depth the experiences, opinions and perceptions of individuals and groups and help to explain 'how' and 'why' changes have occurred.

³ The **impact** is the longer-term change of the project that is expected to occur as a result of the outcome(s) being achieved. It does not mean the change has to occur at the national level. The extent of the impact is up to you.

⁴ **Outcomes** are the medium-term changes that are expected to occur because of completed outputs. You can have one outcome or multiple. A maximum of 2 outcomes is a good rule. An example of an outcome statement is "*Increased coordination of local stakeholders in implementing conflict prevention mechanisms*".

⁵ Other variables (or **disaggregation**) can include disability, IDPs or refugees, women-headed households, etc., if needed.

⁶ See Indirect Beneficiary definition.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources	Activities	Budget
	captures the change of your project.	by the grantee		
Output (s) ⁷ Develop a set of outputs for <u>each</u> outcome.	Develop 1-2 indicators for each output	To be determined by the grantee for each indicator	For each output, list your activities	For each output, enter the budget amount

Required Indicators

As WPHF grantees, you are required to use a set of standard indicators (see Table 1) in order to facilitate global reporting and articulation of the impact and reach of your projects .

Therefore, you must select:

- **One or both** impact level indicators; and
- **Both** reach indicators (direct and indirect beneficiaries)

You can add additional indicators, as relevant to your project. A good rule is to have no more than three (3) indicators per outcome and output statement.

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 2.1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	<p>This is a quantitative indicator and refers to the number of women who actively participate in decision-making bodies, community committees, or other spaces where women can voice opinions and influence decisions to prevent conflict in their communities.</p> <p>Active participation is not about how many women are simply present, but those that are able to give meaningful contribution to a conflict prevention process and response.</p> <p>CSOs must report the total ‘number’ of women and are not required to use the unit of measurement of ‘percentage’. If a grantee wishes to also calculate the percentage, this is done by dividing the number of women actively participating by the total number of people (both men and women) involved in the same decision-making space.</p> <p>For example: 10 women actively participated, divided by 25 male and female participants = 40%.</p>
Impact Indicator 2.2 Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	<p>This indicator is both numeric and descriptive in nature. It counts the number of conflict prevention mechanisms or processes that are gender sensitive. It also provides a description (types) of these conflict prevention mechanisms. These are mechanisms that may be supported by your organization or other CSOs.</p> <p>A gender-sensitive conflict prevention mechanism means that it considers the specific concerns of women and other marginalized groups in the prevention of potential triggers to conflict. These are also led by women, or women at the forefront, and addresses the different ways women are affected by conflict. Gender-sensitivity mechanisms may also involve a gender analysis to understand how women and marginalized groups are impacted differently by the conflict.</p>
Use BOTH Reach Indicators. Place your reach indicators at the Outcome level	

⁷ An **output** is concrete deliverable, product or service provided as a result of activities implemented. An example of an output statement is: “Access to Information on the rights of women in conflict prevention processes is provided”.

Required Indicators	Definitions
<p>Reach Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries refer to the individuals, groups, or organizations, which benefit directly from your intervention, or who are the direct recipients of your activities and are explicitly stated in the output and outcome statements of the results framework. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries must be disaggregated by sex and age group (under 18 years old and over 18 years old). Other disaggregation can be included (e.g. disability, IDPs, refugees or host community members, women-headed household, stakeholder, etc.), if needed.</p>
<p>Reach Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response</p>	<p>Indirect beneficiaries refer to other individuals, groups or organizations who are not the direct target of your interventions as outlined in the results framework but are indirectly affected by your activities. They could be other members of the community, or family members who benefit positively from interventions of direct beneficiary participation.</p> <p>The calculation of indirect beneficiaries is usually done by taking an average family size and multiplying by your direct beneficiaries. While this may create double counting, using a smaller average size will help. For example, if the average family size is 5 and the direct beneficiaries is 100, you would multiply 5 x 100 = 500.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries do not need to be disaggregated.</p>

Other Suggested Outcome Indicators

The following outcome indicators are only suggestions to help guide you when defining your indicators for the outcome level. They are not mandatory.

Suggested Outcome Indicators	Definitions
<p>Number of conflicts prevented by women</p>	<p>This is a quantitative indicator which counts the number of community level conflicts that have been averted as a result of women's involvement, and by women. This can be prevention as a result of community dialogues, promoting mediation, or mechanisms established by women to reduce tension in the community. It is useful to report both the number of conflicts prevented, and the types of conflict that were potentially prevented.</p> <p>This indicator is used at the Outcome level.</p>
<p>Types of efforts initiated by civil society organizations in establishing or strengthening women-led early warning systems</p>	<p>This is a qualitative indicator which describes the types of initiatives carried out by CSOs (including your organization) in establishing or participating in women-led early warning systems for the prevention of conflict.</p> <p>Early warning systems (EWS) track factors that can indicate rising tensions or change. These are mechanisms to anticipate and respond to conflicts before their escalation, and essential for effective conflict prevention⁸</p> <p>Initiatives for establishing/strengthening women-led EWSs are context specific, but could include integration of gender-sensitive indicators⁹, establishing a network of women monitors, dissemination of reports which identify risks to women and marginalized groups, processes which help women and their families be aware, digital technology which send out messages or where reporting can take place, etc.</p> <p>This indicator is used at the Outcome level.</p>

⁸ For more see *Gender and Early Warning Systems*: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/1/a/40269.pdf>

⁹ For examples of EWS indicators see the following case study from the Solomon Islands:

https://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/Resources/UN/unifem_earlywarnsolomonislands_2006.pdf

What are Indicators?

Indicators are defined as ‘quantitative or qualitative factors or variables that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor’¹⁰.

Simply stated, indicators are ‘signals’ to demonstrate that progress has been made on outputs, and to demonstrate that changes have occurred through expected outcomes.

There are three types of indicators:

- **Output indicator:** These are indicators that are used to track the completion of an output (a product or a service provided)
- **Outcome or Performance Indicator:** These are indicators which measure shorter term changes, as a result of the completion of the outputs.
- **Impact indicator:** These are indicators which measure the long-term change of an intervention, as a result of outcomes occurring.

An indicator is developed in the following way:

**Unit of Measurement + what is being measured/tracked (unit of analysis) +
(Relevant Disaggregation)**

Examples:

- Number (or percentage) of + women who actively participate in decision-making processes + (disaggregated by age group)
- Number of + advocacy campaigns conducted to promote inclusion of women in conflict prevention mechanisms + (disaggregated by region)

Baseline Values and Targets

For each indicator, a baseline value and target are required.

A baseline value is information gathered at the beginning of a project to indicate the starting point of the indicator. For outcome and impact indicators, a baseline will be the first time the data is collected. In some cases, depending on the indicator, this can sometimes also be a zero (0).

For example, for the indicator “Number of women who actively participate in decision-making processes”, at the start of your project maybe only 10 women (out of 50) from CSOs in your target area who previously participated in a decision making process related to conflict prevention. 10 women would be your baseline.

If also using “percentage” (in addition to number), this would mean 10 (or 20%) out of 50 women have actively participated. 10 (20%) would be your baseline.

For output indicators, the baseline value is generally zero (0) as the intervention did not exist before.

For the indicator “Number of advocacy campaigns conducted to promote inclusion of women in conflict prevention mechanisms”, at the start of your project there may have been no advocacy campaigns previously conducted. This means your baseline would be 0.

Targets are where you want to be by the end of the project. Targets need to be realistic and aligned with the intervention. All indicators should have a target. Using the same indicator, here is an example:

¹⁰ OECD Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and RBM (2002) <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf>

For the indicator, “Percentage of women who actively participate in decision-making processes”, maybe you feel that through your interventions, the baseline of 10% will increase significantly, at which point your target could be 50%, for example.

Another example, using the indicator of “Number of advocacy campaigns conducted to promote inclusion of women in conflict prevention mechanisms”, your project is planning to conduct 5 advocacy events, this would be your target.

Means of Verification and Sources

Each indicator in the results framework also requires a means of verification and a source.

The means of verification is ‘how’ (method) you collect data. It is also known as a methodology for data collection. *Examples: document review, interviews, survey, assessment, observation, focus group discussion, etc.*

A source is ‘where’ you will get your data. *Examples: national survey, institution statistics, targeted population, etc.*