



Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet

WPHF Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention, as well as the indicators and other suggested indicators to be used to measure and track project progress and results.

About Conflict Prevention

Under this pillar, the expected impact is the: ***Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response***

This can include a variety of intervention approaches which contribute to women, young women or women's rights/led organization's to actively participate in conflict prevention interventions in the country. Some examples include:

- ▶ Strengthen the capacities of women mediators to actively participate in decision-making bodies, community committees or other spaces, creating connections with local stakeholders
- ▶ Establish and strengthen early warning and response systems, mechanisms or committees, to identify and monitor conflicts, their risks, prevent them from happening, and enhance social cohesion
- ▶ Enhance coordination between civil society organizations and community-based organizations to identify women and girls' needs for more gender-responsive conflict prevention interventions
- ▶ Women-led advocacy campaigns, community dialogues and meetings, or awareness campaigns for women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention
- ▶ Monitoring and prevention activities around land conflicts, tribal conflicts and other community-based stressor points to avert potential or escalating conflicts

The above list is not exhaustive and CSOs should design their projects based on the specific needs in their contexts.

Expected Results

Please note that during the design of proposals, CSOs are not required to develop a results framework (also referred to as a logical framework or results chain). Selected CSOs however may be asked for a more detailed results framework or monitoring and evaluation plan, at a later stage. CSOs are required to describe in narrative form in **Section 3.1** of the programmatic proposal template, the high-level changes the project aims to achieve.

An **expected result** refers to the **changes** over the short, medium or long-term that are expected to occur if interventions or activities are completed.

Specifically, this section should answer the following questions:

- ▶ What are the expected results (changes) that the project aims to achieve based on the problems identified?
- ▶ What strategies or approach will you use to implement the interventions and activities?
- ▶ Who will benefit from these interventions?

Outputs, Activities and Time Frame

Section 3.3 of the proposal template highlights the outputs and activities that your organization will carry out, as well as the time frame.

Output: An output is a completed product, service or action that is carried out by your organization, based on a group of activities. An output is written in the following way: *Early warning systems established/strengthened for the prevention of conflict*

Activity: An action that is carried out by your organization using human and financial resources. An activity is specific and written in the following way: *Training to 100 mediators on conflict prevention, monitoring and use of early warning systems*. You should have several activities contributing to the output and be as specific as possible.

Time Frame: when each activity is planned. The month and year should be identified.

The number of outputs and activities depends on several factors, including the available human and financial resources, the scope of your project, duration of your project and what is needed to contribute to the expected change.

Example:

3.3. Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Early warning systems established and strengthened for the prevention of conflict	• Training for 100 mediators on conflict prevention, monitoring and use of early warning systems (50% youth-led organizations)	Jan 2024
	• Carry out community-wide monitoring to avert conflicts	Feb 2024
	• Produce quarterly reports for submission to local authorities on conflict areas to solicit support	Quarterly

Measuring Conflict Prevention (Required Indicators)

Projects under this impact area **are required to select one (1)** of the following indicators to demonstrate the change and reach of your projects, and as noted in the project proposal template:

1. Number and percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response
2. Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive

***Your organization can add an additional indicator at this level, as relevant to your projects (Section 3.2 in the proposal template).**

Also required are the following two reach indicators:

3. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex and age group¹)
4. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	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.

¹ **Disaggregation** is by sex (women/girls and men/boys, or if relevant, LGBTQI+ communities) and by age (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above). Other disaggregation can include disability, IDPs or refugees, women-headed households, etc., if relevant.

Required Indicators	Definitions
	<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>
<p>Impact Indicator 2 Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive</p>	<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>
<p>Impact Indicator 3 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. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries must be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above). Other disaggregation can be included (e.g. disability, IDPs, refugees or host community members, women-headed household, stakeholder, etc.), if needed.</p>
<p>Impact Indicator 4 Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response</p>	<p>Indirect beneficiaries refer to individuals, groups or organizations who are not the direct target of your interventions 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 Indicators²

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included in **Section 3.2 (d)** of the proposal template. The indicator should be able to demonstrate the expected change the project is aiming to achieve based on the interventions.

The following indicators are **only suggestions** to help guide you when defining your indicators. They are not mandatory.

² There should be a balance between quantitative and **qualitative** indicators. 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.

Other Suggested Indicators	Definitions
Number of conflicts averted, resolved or referred	<p>This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of community-level conflicts that CSOs, mediators or other women have either informally or formally averted, resolved or referred. This can be 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. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • averted conflicts: interventions and actions that can prevent potential conflicts from occurring • resolved conflicts: interventions, actions or processes that peacefully resolve an existing conflict in the community (e.g. land, tribal, ethnic, etc.) • referred conflicts: the process of sharing the situation of conflict with other parties who can assist in the resolution process. Referrals can be made to local authorities, larger organizations, national mediator networks, and which are depending on the context <p>This indicator can be reported as a total or disaggregated by conflicts averted, resolved and referred.</p>
Types of efforts initiated by civil society organizations in establishing or strengthening women-led early warning systems	<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 prevention³</p> <p>Initiatives for establishing/strengthening women-led EWSs are context specific, but could include integration of gender-sensitive indicators⁴, 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>
Level of confidence of mediators to prevent conflict using acquired skills	<p>This is a qualitative indicator which measures the perception of mediators trained by the project and specifically their confidence level to work on conflict prevention processes at the community level. Questions to ask during a qualitative exercise such as a focus group discussion with mediators could be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is your role as a mediator? 2. What type of training have you received on mediation techniques? 3. How have you been involved in averting, resolving or referring conflicts in the community? 4. How confident are you in supporting communities avert, resolve or referring conflicts? What is the reason? <p>This indicator can also be calculated quantitatively by using a Likert scale (1-5, where 1 is no confidence and 5 is very high confidence).</p>

³ For more see *Gender and Early Warning Systems*: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/1/a/40269.pdf>

⁴ 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