Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet
WPHF Impact Area 3: Humanitarian & Crisis Response

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on Impact Area 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response, as well as the indicators and other suggested indicators to be used to measure and track project progress and results.

About Humanitarian and Crisis Response

Under this pillar, the expected impact is the: ***Enhanced participation and leadership of women in humanitarian and crisis planning 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 humanitarian and crisis planning and responses in the country. Some examples include:

▶ participation in decision-making bodies, community committees or mechanisms or other spaces where women can voice opinions and influence decisions in how humanitarian and crisis response is carried out in their communities
▶ establishing or strengthening mechanisms or processes to improve humanitarian and crisis planning and response, and which are responsive to the needs and priorities of women and girls
▶ capacity strengthening of CSOs to effectively contribute to humanitarian and crisis planning, response and relief efforts
▶ women-led advocacy campaigns or community dialogues to raise awareness about humanitarian response, including social media campaigns
▶ establishing or strengthening women's networks or associations in collaborating in humanitarian and crisis response, planning and recover
▶ direct support to women or women-headed households in the provision of services or goods during a humanitarian crisis (e.g. food, equipment, hygiene kits, shelter, cash, etc.) which reduce the negative impacts of the crisis

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: *Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women's rights organizations on humanitarian and crisis planning.*
>
> **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 25 CSOs on humanitarian planning, leadership skills, and monitoring.* 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: Capacity strengthening to CSOs on humanitarian planning and response	• Training for 25 CSOs on humanitarian planning and response (50% youth-led organizations) • Provide coaching to 50 CSO members (25 young women and 25 women) on the development community-based action plans for humanitarian response	Jan 2024 Feb-April 2024
Output 2: Food baskets provided to women-headed households	• Carry out mapping exercise of women-headed households • Procure locally produced foods • Distribute food baskets to 100 women-headed households	Feb 2024 Feb 2024 Mar 2024

Measuring Humanitarian and Crisis Response (Required Indicators)

Projects under this impact area **are required** to use 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 humanitarian planning and response
2. Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian planning, frameworks and programming

*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 group[1])
4. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response

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[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.

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 1 Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis planning and response	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of women who are actively participating in decision-making bodies, community committees or mechanisms or other spaces where women can voice opinions and influence decisions in how response and recovery are carried out in their communities, districts, region, or country. Participation in decision making is not limited to the physical presence of a woman in a decision-making body or committee, but rather that women have been able to voice their concerns, influence a decision or process, or vote in a decision. You must report the total 'number' of women. and are not required to use the unit of 'percentage'. If you wish to provide a percentage, in addition to the number, this is calculated by dividing the total number of women that are actively participating in decision-making, by the total number of women surveyed. For example, 50% (50 out of 100 women). This indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), whenever possible.
Impact Indicator 2 Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming	This is a qualitative indicator and describes the different types of mechanisms or processes that have been established by your organization or others to improve humanitarian planning and response, and which are responsive to the needs and priorities of women and girls. Some examples of mechanisms include: • Community structures involved in crisis planning or response • Emergency fund processes for households • Joint task forces • Monitoring or feedback systems. • Planning documents or strategies that outline rapid response to humanitarian crisis • Frameworks which respond to the specific needs of women and girls during a crisis • Gender-based analysis Mechanisms vary and are based on context and crisis.
Impact Indicator 3: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	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. 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.
Impact Indicator 4: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	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. 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. Indirect beneficiaries do not need to be disaggregated.

Other Suggested Indicators[2]

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.

Other Suggested Indicators	Definitions
Number of CSOs supported/provided capacity building to effectively contribute to humanitarian and crisis planning, response, and relief efforts	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of CSOs which are provided direct support or capacity building by your organization or partners. Capacity building towards humanitarian or crisis response and/or recovery includes coaching, mentoring or formal training that a CSO receives during the project from your organization or your implementing partners. The topics focuses specifically on building skills and knowledge for women's leadership in humanitarian and crisis response, or other training which may enable women to participate actively in humanitarian crisis and response. Count the number of CSOs participating and not the number of trainings provided over the course of the project. You may wish to also track the number of participants receiving support. Where applicable, disaggregate the indicator by the type of organization. For example, a women-led organization, youth-led organization, disability-focused organization, or other types of organizations.
Number/Type of women-led advocacy campaigns, community dialogues, or awareness campaigns organized to raise awareness on humanitarian and crisis response	This is both a quantitative and qualitative indicator and counts the number and describes the type of advocacy campaigns, community dialogues, awareness or information campaigns or other events that have been organized by your organization to raise awareness with beneficiaries and/or communities and other stakeholders on the current humanitarian crisis (including pandemics).
Number of women's networks or associations collaborating in humanitarian and crisis response, recovery, and planning	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of networks or associations that come together to meet and/or coordinate humanitarian response, recovery, planning, or the impacts of humanitarian crisis, including pandemics (e.g. violence against women during a pandemic). Networks and associations are a group of organizations. Your own organization may be a member of this network or association.
Number of women, girls and populations affected by crisis who are directly supported by civil society organizations initiatives	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women and girls, men and boys who were provided support by your organization or partners during a humanitarian crisis. Support can be direct provision of services or goods (food, cash, equipment, hygiene products, materials, etc.), shelter, or anything that reduces the negative impact of humanitarian crisis on the population. The indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), where possible.
Number of social media impressions and/or campaigns that people have viewed (FB,	This is a quantitative indicator which captures the total number of social media clicks and/or number of people reached through campaigns. For social media, this can include the number of website hits, Facebook visits, WhatsApp messages, radio sessions, tweets, webinars, etc. that have been accessed

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[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
website, radio, twitter, webinars, etc.)	individually, and which have been developed or supported by your organization or implementing partner. This indicator also captures the number of different campaigns through social media that have been accessed or viewed by people. For radio programs, please specify the estimated people to be reached by the messages based on the radio station's data.
Number women-headed households (or women) provided with cash, food, or other goods to meet basic needs	This is a quantitative indicator which captures the total number of women-headed households (or women) that were directly provided cash transfers, food aid, hygiene packages or other goods to help meet their basic needs in a humanitarian context. Women headed households (or women) who were provided multiple goods should be counted only once. If financial support is provided, also include the total amount per women/household and how that support may have been used.

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