



Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet

Impact Area 1: Conflict Prevention & Resolution

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on Impact Area 1: Conflict Prevention and Resolution, as well as the required indicators for reporting and other suggested indicators to be used to measure and track project progress and results.

About Conflict Prevention & Resolution

Under this pillar, the expected impact is the: ***Enhanced prevention and resolution of conflicts by women and young women in crisis and conflict settings.***

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 and resolution 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
- ▶ Establishing community-based solutions for conflict prevention and resolution
- ▶ Women-led advocacy campaigns, meetings and/or cross-border dialogues on the importance of women's involvement and equal participation in peace processes and conflict resolution mechanisms
- ▶ Development of policy briefs/media/research focusing on conflict resolution and women's participation
- ▶ Consultations with women leaders and provision of recommendations and demands in peace processes or negotiations
- ▶ Community level awareness raising about ongoing peace processes or the implementation of peace processes and women's participation
- ▶ Capacity strengthening to women's rights/led organizations in advocacy or providing technical assistance to support women's participation in peace processes, or conflict resolution mechanisms

In addition, CSOs working on NAP1325 can also consider the following interventions:

- ▶ Building of coalitions to design, monitor and evaluate National Action Plans (NAP) 1325
- ▶ Participate in budget design, monitoring, and evaluation of the implementation of NAP 1325, or contribution towards it, whether at local, regional or national levels
- ▶ Developing and disseminating recommendations, research, policy briefs made by CSOs to support the localization of WPS commitments and the implementation of NAPs 1325

- ▶ Campaigns, awareness raising, or advocacy events, that are conducted on WPS and NAPs 1325 with local authorities, the general public, or other stakeholders at local, regional, or national levels

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

Expected Results

In Section 3 of the programmatic proposal, a narrative of the expected results (or changes) should be described, and which will contribute to the overall impact.

An **expected result** refers to the **changes** over the short, medium or long-term that are expected to occur if interventions, outputs and 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?
- ▶ How do your outputs and activities directly address conflict/crisis dynamics and women peace and security and/or humanitarian action?
- ▶ Who will benefit from these interventions?
- ▶ How will your projects build on existing community/local structures or fill a gap?

In Annex A, CSOs will develop a results framework, including a selection of the relevant impact level indicators, and the development of an outcome statement contributing to the project's impact. It is recommended that only one (1) outcome is developed.

Outputs, Activities and Time Frame

Annex A of the proposal template highlights the outputs and activities that your organization will carry out, as well as the time frame. The combination of all of your outputs = Outcome

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:

Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Early warning systems established and strengthened for the prevention of conflict	• Training conducted for 100 mediators on conflict prevention, monitoring and use of early warning systems (50% youth-led organizations)	Jan 2026
	• Carry out community-wide monitoring on a monthly basis to avert conflicts	Feb 2026
	• Produce quarterly reports for submission to local authorities on conflict areas to solicit support for resolution	Quarterly

Measuring Changes in Conflict Prevention and Resolution (Required Indicators)

At the **impact level**, organizations **are required to select at least two (2)** of the following indicators to demonstrate the change at this level, and as noted in the project proposal template:

1. Number/percentage of women actively contributing to, influencing or participating in conflict prevention and resolution processes, mechanisms or response (disaggregated by age group)
2. Number of conflicts averted, resolved or referred
3. Number of CSOs that report improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities + 3b) Evidence of improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities
4. Number/percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation

At the **Outcome level**, an indicator needs to be developed to demonstrate change. Also required are the following two reach indicators:

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

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 1 Number/Percentage of women actively contributing to, influencing or participating in conflict prevention and resolution processes, mechanisms or 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 or respond to conflict in their communities. 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. 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. For example: 10 women actively participated, divided by 25 male and female participants = 40%.
Impact Indicator 2 Number of conflicts averted, resolved or referred	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: • 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

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
	This indicator can be reported as a total or disaggregated by conflicts averted, resolved and referred.
Impact Indicator 3a Number of CSOs that report improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities	This indicator is quantitative and counts the number of CSOs (lead, co-implementing partners, or other CSOs involved in the project) that have measured social cohesion between host and displaced communities, and which report an increase. In order to use this indicator, qualitative information explaining ‘how’ social cohesion is being promoted or increased also needs to be included (Indicator 3b). The measurement of social cohesion can be done either using a sample survey or through focus group discussions. Some examples of elements or questions that can be used include: • Do you feel the relationship in the community is positive? • Do you feel safe and respected in your new community? • Existence of community mechanisms in which both displaced and host communities can participate equally • Existence of community interventions and projects where host communities ensure displaced communities are integrated
Impact Indicator 3b Evidence of improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities	This indicator is qualitative and is reported together with Impact Indicator 3 above. Explain ‘how’ social cohesion is being promoted or increased within communities of intervention. This can be collected using focus group discussions, interviews, or other systematic observation methods which will provide concrete examples of change in communities.
Indicator 4: Number/percentage of supported CSOs involved in NAP1325 design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of CSOs (including your own organization) which are working on NAP1325 design or implementation, with the support of WPHF funding. This can include being directly involved in NAP budget design, monitoring, and evaluating its implementation, or even contributing to any part of it. This can be at the local, regional, or national levels. You may count your own organization as part of this indicator. You must report the total ‘number’ of CSOs supported and are not required to use the unit of ‘percentage’. In cases where you want to provide a percentage in addition to the number, this is calculated by dividing the total number of CSOs involved in NAP1325, by the total number of CSOs in the target area. For example, 28% (5 out of 18 CSOs). Disaggregate the indicator by the type of organization. For example, a women’s rights organization, refugee-led organization, young women led organization, or disability-focused organization. Alternative use: In some cases, civil society actors are not organizations but may refer to journalists or other individuals involved in NAP1325. In this case, you would count the number of people involved and disaggregate by sex and age group.

Reach Indicators	
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.

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.
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Other Suggested Outcome Indicators²

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included in the **results framework**. 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 Outcome Indicators	Definitions
Types of efforts initiated by civil society organizations in establishing or strengthening women-led early warning systems	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. 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 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. This indicator is used at the Outcome level.
Level of confidence of mediators to prevent conflict using acquired skills	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: 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? 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).
Number of CSOs supported/provided capacity building to	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the number of CSOs who are provided training, technical assistance, or coaching/mentoring to strengthen their

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.

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

Other Suggested Outcome Indicators	Definitions
effectively influence or participate in peace processes (or conflict resolution processes)	capacity so they can influence and participate actively in peace processes, negotiations, or in community based conflict resolution processes. 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 of women's networks or organizations collaborating in conflict resolution	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the number of women's networks, women's organizations, or associations which are working together to implement initiatives in conflict resolution at the local, sub-national or national level. Collaboration could include formal partnerships or informal arrangements. The number of organizations can include your own organization and your implementing partners. In addition to reporting on the number, a description of the type of collaboration is also required. 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.