Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund
A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership

Indicator Tip Sheet
WPHF Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding & Recovery

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF grantees on the required indicators to be used for WPHF Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery. It also provides other suggested indicators and gives some general guidelines around the use of indicators, baselines, and targets, and means of verification[1].

Results Framework

The impact statement is: *Improved political participation of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts.*

You must use this statement at the impact level and select from the list of required indicators (see definitions in next section). You must also develop your own outcome statement(s), output statement(s) and indicators[2] as relevant to your projects.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources	Activities	Budget
Impact Improved political participation of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts[3]	Select at least one (1): 6.1. Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations 6.2. Number of women and young women participating in political and decision-making processes	Document Review, Observation, or Interviews Sample Survey or Document Review Document Review, Interviews or Observation		
Outcome(s)[4] Develop outcome statement(s) based on your project.	Include both reach indicators at the outcome level: R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables[5])	Document Review/ Participant Lists		

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[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 mechanisms for peacebuilding".*

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources	Activities	Budget
	R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response **AND** develop 1-2 additional indicators for each outcome that captures the change of your project.	Document Review/ Estimation[6] To be determined by the grantee		
Output (s)[7] Develop a set of outputs for <u>each</u> outcome.	Develop 1-2 indicators for each output	Determine a means of verification and source 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:

- **At least one** impact level indicator[8]; 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 6.1 Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations	Recognizing that peacebuilding and recovery is a long-term process, this indicator captures both the number and description of types of plans, strategies or policies in peacebuilding processes in which women have been able to make meaningful contribution to, or influence efforts in the development of these plans/policies. Examples could include women or CSOs that have successfully contributed to integrating gender-specific language, women's demands and/or financial commitments into plans or policies.
Impact Indicator 6.2 Number of women and young women participating in political and decision-making processes	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women who are actively participating in decision making processes as a result of your WPHF project's interventions. This could be within community committees or forums, decision-making and governance bodies at district or regional levels, or in political processes such as elections or processes aimed at promoting peacebuilding and recovery. This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (over 18 years and under 18 years), whenever possible.
Use <u>BOTH</u> Reach Indicators. Place your reach indicators at the Outcome level	
Reach Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	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.

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[6] See Indirect Beneficiary definition

[7] An **output** is concrete deliverable, product or service provided as a result of activities implemented. An example of an output statement is: *"Information on land rights and inheritance provided to women"*.

[8] You may select more than one indicator, if relevant to your intervention.

Required Indicators	Definitions
(by sex, age group, or other variables)	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, IPDs, refugees or host community members, women-headed household, stakeholder, etc.), if needed.
Reach Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	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. 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 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
Type of interventions implemented by CSOs to enhance women's participating in political processes in peacebuilding contexts	This is a qualitative indicator which describes the type of actions/strategies that are taken by your organization to facilitate women's, including young women, participation in political processes in peacebuilding contexts. This can include activities such as advocacy campaigns, information sessions on the importance of women's involvement and equal participation, policy briefs/media/research that is produced on women's participation, training in advocacy, providing technical assistance to support women's participation as decision-makers etc. These can be one-time interventions or ongoing throughout your WPHF project.
Types of demands that have been developed and presented for gender-sensitive plans and policies	This is a qualitative indicator which describes the types of demands or recommendations that have been presented with the support of your WPHF project, for the development of gender-sensitive plans or policies in peacebuilding contexts. Gender-sensitive plans and/or policies can be the inclusion of language ('women' or 'gender') in a key document or making sure SGBV is addressed as a peace and security issue, or that the dialogue contains topics which consider gender equality, gender-related language in a recovery plans or policies, etc.).
Number of women forcibly displaced who are supported for greater political participation	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women who are forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, natural disasters or human rights violations (such as refugees, internally displaced populations (IDPs) or asylum seekers), and who receive support directly by your project. The support includes participation in decision-making in political processes, or as agents of change at local, regional, or national levels. This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (over 18 years and under 18 years), whenever possible. Other variables or disaggregation such as people living with disabilities, women-headed households or other intersectionalities that are relevant to the context can also be included.
Number and types of initiatives implemented to support women's access, ownership and/or inheritance of land	This indicator is both quantitative and qualitative. It includes the number and description (types) of initiatives implemented by your organization through your WPHF project, which contribute to women's access to land, ownership and/or inheritance. This could include advocacy initiatives with government, awareness raising or training on land rights or inheritance, accompaniment of women to seek inheritance, information campaigns on land or inheritance rights, other activities

Suggested Outcome Indicators	Definitions
	that focus on supporting women's access to land and/or inheritance. Report both the number of initiatives and description of the initiative.

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'[9].*

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 with increased participation in political processes + (disaggregated by age group)
- Number of + community awareness sessions with women conducted on land rights + (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 with increased participation in political processes ", at the start of your project maybe there are 10 women (out of 50) in your target area that report taking part in political processes. 10 (or 20%) would be your baseline.

If also using "percentage" (in addition to number), this would mean 2 (or 20%) out of 10 CSOs are involved. 2 (20%) would be your baseline.

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

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[9] OECD Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and RBM (2002) https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf

For the indicator "Number of community awareness sessions with women conducted on land rights", at the start of your project there may have been no sessions 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:

For the indicator, "Number of women with increased participation in political processes", maybe you feel that through your interventions, the baseline of 10 women will increase significantly, at which point your target could be 40 women, for example.

If also using a "percentage", and you feel that your interventions will help increase the number of women who take part in political processes, your target could be 80% (40 out of 50 women), for example.

Another example, using the indicator of "Number of community awareness sessions with women conducted on land rights", your project is planning to conduct 5 awareness sessions, this would be your target.

Means of Verification and Sources

Each indicator in the results framework also requires a means of varication 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.*