



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 verification¹.

Results Framework

The impact statement is: ***Improved socio-economic recovery and 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 indicators² as relevant to your projects.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources	Activities	Budget
Impact Improved socio-economic recovery and 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/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources (by age group) 6.3. Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes (by age group)	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		

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 indicator⁸; 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/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of women who reported increased agency as a result of improved economic resources through your WPHF project. Agency can mean having increased confidence, participation or leadership in decision making as a result of increased economic empowerment and benefits. For example, this could be women who report increased participation, influence and/or leadership in decisions within the household or community decision-making processes as a result of increased economic contributions, or a benefit from economic recovery activities implemented. The indicator does not refer to the number of women who have accessed economic resources (these numbers may be captured at the output level). Rather, it demonstrates the change in women’s ability to exercise their voice, their influence and ability to contribute to decision making because they have increased their

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
	<p>economic resources (you can measure this change in influence for example by conducting a survey).</p> <p>You can report the total ‘number’ 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 reporting greater agency, divided by the total number of women surveyed in your target area. For example, 60% (75 out of 150 women).</p> <p>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, refugees or host communities, or other intersectionalities that are relevant to the context can also be included.</p>
Impact Indicator 6.3 Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes	<p>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.</p> <p>This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (over 18 years and under 18 years), whenever possible.</p>
Use BOTH Reach Indicators. Place your reach indicators at the Outcome level	
Reach Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	<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, IPDs, refugees or host community members, women-headed household, stakeholder, etc.), if needed.</p>
Reach Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	<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
Type of interventions implemented by CSOs to enhance women’s participating in political processes in peacebuilding contexts	<p>This is a qualitative indicator which describes the type of actions/strategies that are taken by your organization to facilitate women’s 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.</p>

Suggested Outcome Indicators	Definitions
Types of demands that have been developed and presented for gender-sensitive plans and policies	<p>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.</p> <p>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.).</p>
Number of women forcibly displaced who are supported for greater economic and political participation	<p>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 economic recovery activities such as employment or self-reliant activities, or participation in decision-making in political processes, or as agents of change at local, regional, or national levels.</p> <p>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.</p>
Number and types of initiatives implemented to support women's access, ownership and/or inheritance of land	<p>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 that focus on supporting women's access to land and/or inheritance. Report both the number of initiatives and description of the initiative.</p>
Number of women establishing income generating activities (IGAs) to support their economic recovery	<p>This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women who have started an income generating activity (IGA) to support the economic and well-being of their family and are a result of your project interventions. IGAs can be of any size or in any sector (agriculture and livestock, handicrafts, shop keeping activities, etc.) and can be conducted by individual woman or a group of women in a joint IGA such as through a self-help group or other informal or formal group. If group IGAs are used, all members of the group should be counted.</p> <p>Where possible, disaggregate this indicator by age group (Under 18 years/Over 18 years) or other variables that are important to the project such as disability, IDPs, refugees, indigenous group, women-headed households, etc.</p> <p>For projects focused on strengthening existing IGAs, CSOs can adjust the indicator to 'Number of women who have strengthened income generating activities to support their economic recovery'. Strengthened IGAs could refer to expansion or scaling-up, re-investment, hiring of other women, etc.</p>

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.

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

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 agency as a result of economic productive resources + (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 agency as a result of economic productive resources”, at the start of your project maybe there are 10 women (out of 50) in your target area that report increased agency. 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.

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 agency as a result of economic productive resources”, 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 exercise greater agency, 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 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.*