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

Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet
Impact Area 3: Protection of Women & Girls

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on Impact Area 3: Protection of Women and Girls, as well as the required indicators and other suggested indicators to be used to measure and track project progress and results.

About the Protection of Women and Girls

Under this pillar, the expected impact is the: ***Enhanced protection of women and girls from violence, and their rights upheld in crisis and conflict settings***

This can include a variety of intervention approaches which contribute to women and girls being free from violence through women and young women's rights organizations who are actively participating in interventions which support the protection of women and girls in crisis and conflict settings. Some examples include:

- Strengthen coordination efforts of women's rights and women-led organizations in advocating for the prevention, response and monitoring of conflict and crisis related violence and other harmful practices in conflict settings
- Direct service delivery responding to the needs of survivors, including children and families of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV)
- Establishing/strengthening mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for survivors of violence
- Establishing/strengthening legal and referral mechanisms to address the needs of all women, girls and other vulnerable groups, including accompaniment through the judicial system.
- Capacity strengthening and awareness raising on services and relevant information materials on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)[1] and ending violence against women and girls
- Targeted community advocacy initiatives/sensitization/training aimed at improving the understanding of the broader community and duty bearers on the causes, stigma, impact and response to violence and the protection of rights in crisis settings
- Contributions to local, national and regional laws, policies and action plans which address the causes, impact and response to CRSV, SGBV and other forms of violence against women and girls
- Improving gender sensitive data collection methodologies which ensure evidence-based advocacy and response
- Interventions which contribute to the improved resilience and well-being of women and those impacted by violence and crisis

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

[1] **SGBV** is the umbrella term for any harmful act of sexual, physical, psychological, and emotional abuse that is perpetrated against someone based on their gender and unequal power relationships. It can include a wide variety of forms of violence such as rape, harassment, coercion, exploitation, forced early marriage, intimate partner violence or domestic violence, trafficking, female genital mutilation, etc.

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: *Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women's rights organizations for the response of SGBV.*

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 monitoring and response of SGBV.* 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: Capacity strengthening to CSOs on the response of SGBV and/or VAWG	• Training for 25 CSOs on the monitoring and response of SGBV (50% youth-led organizations) • Provide coaching to 50 CSO members (25 young women and 25 women) on the development community-based action plans for SGBV response	Jan 2026 Feb-April 2026
Output 2: Community sensitization campaigns conducted on SGBV and/or VAWG	• Develop information, education and communication materials, including posters on ending SGBV • Produce three podcasts on the communities role of ending SGBV • Conduct a community-wide sensitization day on ending SGBV	Feb 2026 April 2026 May 2026

Measuring the Protection of Women and Girls (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 of CSOs, that are coordinating efforts in the prevention, response and monitoring of conflict and crisis related violence and other harmful practices
2. Number of women who have accessed key protection services (disaggregated by type [medical, psychosocial, legal] and age group)
3. Number of survivors of violence who report increased resilience and well-being (disaggregated by age group)

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 group[2])
2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 1 Number of CSOs, that are coordinating efforts in the prevention, response and monitoring of conflict and crisis related violence and other harmful practices	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of organizations (including your own) or movements supported by the project, which coordinate together and work jointly to end all forms of violence, including conflict related sexual violence (CRSV), and protect the rights of women and girls within conflict or emergency contexts. Coordinating or working jointly for interventions to end violence and harmful practices can include developing advocacy statements, participating in decision-making processes, conducting joint local or national campaigns towards improved protection and access to services, or reduction of stigma, engaging male advocates, collaborative events with other women's organizations and CSOs, or successful advocacy for new commitments by local or regional governments towards prevention, or interventions which aim to change attitudes of duty bearers or influencers to end conflict related sexual violence. This can also include some income generating activities for survivors of violence in conflict and crisis settings. 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.
Impact Indicator 2 Number of women who have accessed key protection services (disaggregated by type [medical, psychosocial, legal] and age group)	This is a quantitative indicator and refers to the number of women, young women or girls who have accessed various protection services. These can include medical care, psychosocial and mental health services, shelter, legal services or accompaniment to legal proceedings, etc. This can also include cash for survivors of violence, or income generating activities for survivors of violence in conflict and crisis settings. Services can be provided by your organization, or by other CSOs or service providers in the intervention areas such as health care providers or health care facilities, legal clinics, etc. Please note that an increase in the number of women who have accessed protection services does not necessarily mean that more women have accessed

[2] **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
	services but can also illustrate an increase in the number of women and girls who have experienced violence but have received such services. The data should be disaggregated by 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, etc.), if needed.
Impact Indicator 3 Number of survivors of violence who report increased resilience and well-being (disaggregated by age group)	This is a quantitative indicator which refers to the number of survivors of violence, in conflict and crisis settings, who report that as a result of project interventions or services received that they feel that they are more resilient in living their lives and have improved well-being. It important that survivors supported by your organizations are NOT forced to answer or participate in the collection of data for this indicator as it can trigger past trauma and emotional stress. Improved resiliency refers to the ability of an individual to demonstrate strength and growth after a traumatic experience and is the process of adapting positively to adverse circumstances. Well-being is a positive state which an individual experiences and where they can thrive[3]. The measurement of resiliency and well-being can be carried out through an anonymous and voluntary survey with women and girls whom your organization has supported. By using a series of statements, respondents can rate their experience on a scale of 0-5. These statements should be adapted based on the context: • The medical, legal or psychosocial services I received were positive and responded to my needs • I now know where to get help in my community • I had family support or support from friends • I have established a new path for my life • I do not feel stigmatized by my community and others • I feel safer and protected now • I discovered that I am a strong person when dealing with life's challenges and difficulties • While still painful, my anxiety has reduced • I believe I can achieve my goals, even if there are obstacles • I know how to handle difficult situations every day To analyze this, you would count any person who has responded 4 and above to all the questions. It is essential that any survey uses clear informed consent statements which highlight the voluntary nature of the survey, the protection of data, and informed consent (for adults) or informed assent (for minors). Before carrying out any collection of data on this indicator, the organization should have a list of services or referrals that can be provided. It should be noted that a large sample is not required, nor suggested as few people may want to participate as it could trigger past traumas and emotional stress. Please note that reporting an increase in the number of women who have increased resiliency, does not necessarily demonstrate the change on its own, and reporting **'how'** they feel more resilient and **'how'** their well-being has improved is also important.

Reach Indicators are included at the outcome level in the results framework and reported only once per year.

[3] https://www.who.int/activities/promoting-well-being

Reach Indicators (Outcome Level)	
Outcome Indicator: 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 years, 18-29 years 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.
Outcome Indicator: 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 Outcome Indicators[4]

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 mechanisms strengthened for the safety, security and mental health of women and girls	This is a qualitative indicator and describes the types of mechanisms that have improved. Mechanisms can include health services, legal or justice services, psychosocial services, referral systems, or other processes that directly support the safety and mental health of women and girls during conflict or humanitarian contexts. Other examples could be community monitoring mechanisms to identify and support women and girls who have been victim to violence, mechanisms to respond to the basic needs of women and households as a result of conflict or humanitarian crisis.
Number of women human rights defenders/women peace builders who have access to support systems	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) or peacebuilders who have used support systems put in place or strengthened by your project. WHRDs are those who engage in the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality as well as all women working on any issue related to human rights and fundamental freedoms individually and in association with others. They are often subject to gender-specific risks, threats, intimidation, or judicial harassment due to their human rights work. A support system refers to processes or mechanisms put in place to protect or endorse WHRDs such as reporting systems for violations, physical and

[4] 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 Outcome Indicators	Definitions
	psychosocial support services for WHRDs, networks established for solidarity, safe houses or passage, or other protection programs. This indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), whenever possible.
Number and types of support systems for women rights protection established	This is both a quantitative and qualitative indicator and counts the number and describes the types of support systems the project has established for the protection of women and girls. A support system is any process or mechanism that has been established, supported, or strengthened by the project which addresses physical and psychosocial harms, or legal barriers, faced by women and girls in conflict and humanitarian settings. These can include anything from community monitoring committees, referral systems, anonymous tip lines or mobile reporting, shelters or safe spaces for accommodation or counselling, or special mechanisms that target more marginalized groups, based on the context.
Number and percentage of justice and police institutions with strengthened expertise to better respond to gender-specific protection needs	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the number of justice and/or police institutions that have improved (or changed) their understanding or expertise to respond to women who have experienced violence, including SGBV in conflict, post-conflict, or emergency settings. This can include improved intake, communication, or referrals when reporting cases of violence by justice or legal institutions, or institutions with newly trained or recruited personnel on responding to protection needs of women and girls. You must 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 institutions with strengthened expertise, by the total number of institutions you are targeting in your project. For example, 50% (5 out of 10 institutions).