



Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet

WPHF Impact Area 5: Protection of Women & Girls

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on Impact Area 5: Protection of Women and Girls, as well as the 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 safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected.***

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 interventions which support the protection of women and girls in crisis and conflict settings. Some examples include:

- ▶ The coordination of women's rights and women-led organizations in advocating for and implementing interventions which address sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG)
- ▶ Establishing/strengthening mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) or legal and referral mechanisms to address the needs of all women, girls and other vulnerable groups as it relates to SGBV, including accompaniment through the judicial system.
- ▶ Capacity strengthening and awareness raising on services and relevant information materials on SGBV and EVAWG
- ▶ Targeted community advocacy initiatives/sensitization/training aimed at improving the understanding of the broader community and duty bearers on the causes, impact and response to SGBV and EVAWG
- ▶ Contributions to local, national and regional policies and plans which address the causes, impact and response to SGBV and VAWG
- ▶ Women's participation in key clusters, networks and coordination bodies which address SGBV
- ▶ Improving gender sensitive data collection methodologies which ensure evidence-based advocacy and response

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 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:

3.3. Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Capacity strengthening to CSOs on the response of SGBV and/or VAWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2024 Feb-April 2024
Output 2: Community sensitization campaigns conducted on SGBV and/or VAWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2024 Feb 2024 Mar 2024

Measuring the Protection of Women and Girls (Required Indicators)

Projects under this impact area **are required to select two (2)** of the following indicators as relevant to your project, and which will demonstrate the change and reach of your projects.

1. Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)¹
2. Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV
3. Number of local women’s organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV

***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:

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.

4. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex and age group²)
5. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
<p>Impact Indicator 1 Number and Percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending SGBV</p>	<p>This is a quantitative indicator and refers to the number of CSOs (including your organization) that feel they have increased agency to work on or contributing to ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within conflict or emergency contexts.</p> <p>Agency refers to having increased influence, contribution, participation, or leadership in decision making in prevention and response of SGBV. It also refers to the ability of organizations to take collective action, exercise their voice and to define goals and act upon them.</p> <p>This can include the ability of your organization or other CSOs in changing community attitudes on VAWG, in successfully advocating for new commitments by local or regional governments towards prevention and/or response to SGBV, contributing to local ordinances, or in demanding justice or services for survivors. It can also be demonstrated by being consulted by authorities or service providers for advice and expertise, or by leading on new mechanisms to protect women and girls in conflict and humanitarian settings, etc.</p> <p>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.</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 CSOs reporting greater influence and agency, divided by the total number of CSOs in the target area. For example, 28% (5 out of 18 CSOs). Using a survey is one option to collect information on this indicator</p> <p>If you are not working directly with CSOs, you may want to make a modification to the indicator and measure the “Number or percentage of women who report greater agency in addressing SGBV” or add an additional qualitative indicator to describe the changes within an organization, including your own.</p>
<p>Impact Indicator 2 Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV</p>	<p>This is a qualitative indicator which shows how much certain mechanisms are used, to hold local authorities and government accountable and reduce the risks of SGBV as a result of conflict or humanitarian settings. These are mechanisms that your organization or other CSOs may be promoting. You can use a scale (1-5) to show how much these mechanisms may be used.</p> <p>Some examples of social accountability mechanisms are: community monitoring systems, use of community or service delivery score cards, gender-based analysis on the drivers of SGBV in conflict and humanitarian settings, and task-forces or special tribunals and working groups on reducing SGBV.</p> <p>Other mechanisms could include emergency funds for conflict/crisis affected survivors, participatory planning, and gender-based budgeting, information systems at health and legal service points, anonymous tip lines or mobile reporting, or special mechanisms that target more marginalized groups. Social accountability mechanisms can take a variety of forms, based on the context.</p> <p>Please note that reporting an increase in the number of people using services alone may not necessarily demonstrate effectiveness, as it could mean there is an</p>

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
	increase in cases, or if there is a decrease in reporting, it could mean that there is a fear of reporting.
Impact Indicator 3 Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV	<p>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 SGBV within conflict or emergency contexts.</p> <p>Coordinating or working jointly for interventions to end SGBV can include developing advocacy statements, participating in decision-making processes, conducting joint local or national campaigns towards improved protection and access to services, 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. Interventions aim to changing attitudes of duty bearers or influencers to end SGBV.</p> <p>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.</p>
Impact Indicator 4 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. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.</p> <p>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.</p>
Impact Indicator 5: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	<p>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.</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 Indicators³

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 women, men, girls and boys who have accessed gender responsive health, psychosocial and legal support	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women, men, girls, or boys who have used support services which are responsive to their needs and support their protection. This can include health services such as sexual and reproductive health services, psychosocial services such as counselling, or legal counselling, or referrals for health or justice services in relation with SGBV.

³ 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
	<p>Data for this indicator is often available from health facility service statistics or legal clinics.</p> <p>This indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), whenever possible.</p>
Types of mechanisms strengthened for the safety, security and mental health of women and girls	<p>This is a qualitative indicator and describes the types of mechanisms that have improved.</p> <p>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.</p>
Number of women human rights defenders/women peace builders who have access to support systems	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A support system refers to processes or mechanisms put in place to protect or endorse WHRDs such as reporting systems for violations, physical and psychosocial support services for WHRDs, networks established for solidarity, safe houses or passage, or other protection programs.</p> <p>This indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), whenever possible.</p>
Number and types of support systems for women rights protection established	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Number and percentage of justice and police institutions with strengthened expertise to better respond to gender-specific protection needs	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>