Annex 4 – Report 400 – Outcomes and Indicators

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| **1 Organisation (Lead)** | **14 Outcome 1** | **15 Outcome 1 Indicator(s)** | **22 Outcome 2** | **23 Outcome 2 Indicator(s)** | **30 Outcome 3** | **31 Outcome 3 Indicator(s)** |
| AWEPA | Improved capacity of Local Councillors in 10 Local Councils to manage the legislative process, represent the population, oversee government projects, make development plans, make budgets and monitor them and be accountable to the public (Outcome 2 in Resu | 400 Local Councillors have a better understanding of the concepts of decentralization, the local government legal framework, and their roles and responsibilities and at least 80% of them have sound knowledge of local councils procedures and practices; res | Improved capacity of the 333 members of the National Legislative Assembly, and especially the 94 Female Members of the Women Caucus to promote gender related issues and the status of marginalised groups in South Sudan. | At least 80 % of the 333 Members of Parliament have an understanding of the concept of gender-mainstreaming. | Improved capacity of the 333 members of the National Legislative Assembly, and especially the 94 Female Members, to contribute to the resolution of inter-ethnic conflicts. | At least 800 representatives of different communities have increased community awareness on peace building and reconciliation at community level. Sources of verification: public survey. |
| CARE Nederland | Somalia: S1: 4 Civil Society Organisations in 36 targeted villages in Sool and Sanaag are actively preventing and resolving resource-based conflicts by the end of the project.Yemen: Y1: 117 community based youth and stakeholders (2 CSOs, 6 Local councils | Somalia: S1: • 20% reduction in the number of resource based conflict incidences as compared to previous year• The number of conflicts resolved through the mediation of 36 peace committees supported by our 4 partner organisationsYem | Somalia: S2: A total of 110 women in Sool and Sanaag are active and meaningful members of the village committees in 36 target villages (about 3 per village committee) by the end of the project.Yemen: Y2: 4050 youth are enabled to engage in effective dial | Somalia: S2: • At least 50% of seats in village development committees held by women. • An increase of 40% of women reporting enhanced influence on local socio-economic decision making.• An increase of 40% of women reporti | Somalia: S3: A total of 1080 rural women (30 per each of the 36 targeted villages) of Sool and Sanaag have strengthened their economic position, creating peace dividend by the end of the project.Yemen: Y3: 510 youth in Taiz, Aden and Sana’a have increase | Somalia: S3: • 69% increase in the number of rural women involved in small business• 40% increase of women reporting their economic position has improved.Yemen: Y3: • 75% of targeted beneficiaries report satisfaction with |
| CARE Nederland | 154 Civil society organisations in 82 communities are better preventing and resolving violence and human rights violations. | •40% reduction in number of conflicts per year in targeted communities by the end of the project, against baseline • 60% of population in targeted communities that is satisfied with the mechanisms for preventing and resolving violent conflict and human r | Government has increased its legitimacy with 66,300 citizens in 82 communities | • By the end of the project, 60% of targeted population have increased satisfaction of justice & conflict resolution services as evidenced by at least 20% higher score in repeated scorecard• By the end of the project, 60% of targeted population in Burund | 6,650 vulnerable women and 4,410 unemployed youth in 82 communities have improved livelihoods, creating a peace-dividend to eliminate the breeding ground for violent conflict | • 50% of targeted youth (age 15-25) state that they have increased their income by at least 25% by the end of the project, against the baseline.• 50% of targeted women state that they have increased their income by at least 25% by the end of the project, |
| Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), Cape Town, South Africa | THEME 1: Sustained Interventions – South Sudan · 50 per cent of key government institutions in South Sudan (national, state, and local government; police, army, and the Human Rights Commission) and civil society actors with governance and/or peac | Number of instances in which conflict resolution strategies are used by trained institutions and organisations;Change in perceptions of social cohesion, trust, and tolerance among conflicting/adversarial groups after use of conflict resolution strategies | THEME 2: The Great Lakes: Human rights and conflict management, and HIV/AIDS and African militaries · 50 per cent of CCR-trained staff within the national human rights institutions in Burundi and South Sudan\* will contribute towards managing conf | THEME 2: The Great Lakes: Human rights and conflict management, and HIV/AIDS and African militaries· Number of instances in which conflict resolution strategies are used by CCR-trained staff in trained NHRIs and militaries;· Change in pe | THEME 3: State-building and post-conflict reconstruction in South Sudan and the Great Lakes· 75 per cent of policymakers, academics, government officials and civil society organisations attending CCR’s four policy advisory group seminars have an  | THEME 3: State-building and post-conflict reconstruction in South Sudan and the Great Lakes· Reported change in attitude and relationships among relevant decision and policymakers, as well among other stakeholders;· Reported acknowledgem |
| Cordaid | By the end of the project (or its first year?) the targeted state institutions, civil society organisations, and representatives of the public in all intervention zones internalize and prioritize a people-centred view of security and effectively collabora | 1.1 The number of high ranking officials (top-2 within the institution) actively participating in key (agenda setting) CMS meetings; 1.2 The number of concrete and convincing examples given by a sample of 10 civil society organisations participating in th | By the end of the project, the targeted state institutions in all intervention zones respond more effectively (the system is more open to receive and detect cases and processes them more quickly with improved or maintained quality) to violent forms of cri | 2.1 The average processing time from the opening of a file by the police to the adoption of a final decision by the prosecutor or the court of a sample of randomly selected criminal cases and a representative sample of cases involving violent forms of cri | By the end of the project, women are more involved in (through employment and representation) and have more influence over the provision of security services (both at the level of decision making and implementation) in all intervention zones. | 3.1 The number of women employed at each of the targeted institutions broken down by rank, level, and proximity to either decision making or implementation; 3.2 The number of women (top-2 within the institution) actively participating in key (agenda setti |
| GPPAC (Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict) |  Peacemaking and peacebuilding initiatives undertaken by CSOs in the region adopt a conflict prevention, gender-sensitive and multi-stakeholder approach to their work | - Of 20 CSOs (5 per country) targeted, approximately 50% reflect the use of said approaches in national and regional initiatives- Of the 100 peacebuilders trained, at least 30% apply new skills within national and regional action plans | By 2015, dialogue with state actors and CSOs is facilitated by the ICGLR Secretariat and National Coordination mechanisms for increased political engagement and participation | - CSO representation and participation at ICGLR meetings is increased by 30% (with approx. 50% gender-specific representation)- Number and description of ICGLR strategies, policies and commitments which reflect regional conflict prevent | By 2015, multiple stakeholders at the national level influence initiatives related to national peacebuilding frameworks in the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. | - 4 CSO networks work together to monitor, promote and support the implementation of the strategic action plans, linked to PRSPs, in DRC, Rwanada, Burundi and Uganda- Of 40 state actors targeted across the region, at least 30% demonstra |
| Hivos (Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries) | A better informed civil society demanding accountability from, and interacting with, the state | pronouncements and visible actions of civil society; case evidence for created spaces for debate and /or dialogue | Replication of best practices and succesful mechanisms to combat impunity. | case evidence of replication from specific best practices (cicig, truth commissions, independent judiciary movement, memory initiatives, ...) | Adoption of best practices for the protection of human rights defenders among governments and diplomatic missions in the region. | statistical trends in attacks on hrd; perception of safety among defender; expert opinions |
| Netherlands Institute of Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) | Local, national and regional civil society organizations (and their leaders) engage in effective dialogue and deploy a variety of strategies to represent the interests of their communities aimed at increasing levels of human security with respect to envir | - Improved scores on EIU Democracy indicators for political participation.- Increased number of plans and proposals formulated by CSO at local, national and regional level. | Local, national and regional civil society organizations (and their leaders) design and implement policies that guarantee and increase levels of human security of their communities with respect to environmental threats. | - Increased number and improved quality of plans and proposals from political actors regarding environmental threats submitted during multi-actor democratic dialogue platforms- Increased number and improved quality of plans and proposals from political a | Women's political participation and position as political leaders and decision-makers in managing human security with respect to environmental threats are strengthened. | - National Action Plans in each country produce monitoring reports regarding the formulated indicators with support of political parties- Increase the number of women in leadership positions in CSOs, political parties and congress committees that partici |
| Oxfam GB | strangling drought management by cross border pastoralist and agro pastoralist | • Documented instance of people accessing strategic resource in dry period • instances where communities enter in to resiprocal resource sharing agreement with other communities • 80% of CBDRM communities develop community DRR and contingency plans  | enhanced pastoralists and agro pastoralists livelihood methods, particularly for women and youth | • % increase in profitability of livestock enterprise • In focus group discussion, majority of income generating group members are able to report increase in income • viable improvement in number or quality of assets in HHs involved in income generatio | Civil society including groups of women, youth and men have increased capacity to participate in( communities and district levels) and influence( national level) forums and processes  |  Outcome 3 Indicators • case studies of women and youth participating for the first time in districts and communal level forums • Instances where policy related demands/ Proposals were made by women and youth groups to district,community and national f |
| Oxfam Novib | OC1 - A participatory action-research on the cross-regional dynamics of issues around land and governance has been conducted,  and 50% of targeted government, civil society, and community representatives understand the causes and consequences of these iss | IOC1.1 - 50% of the targeted communities, government, and civil society representatives are able to articulate on the causes and consequences of conflicts that are a result of regional dynamics and that impact on the national and local level in Burundi, D | OC2 - Urgent livelihood needs of vulnerable, conflict-affected women, youth, and former combatants in Burundi, DRC, and Rwanda have been addressed by quick impact and visibility projects that contribute to creating a peace dividend | IOC2.1 - Results of quick impact or quick visibility projects as reported in monitoring reports of small grants fund; IOC2.2 - Appreciation of beneficiaries as reported in mid-term and final evaluation of small grants fund | OC3 - A conducive environment and sustainable mechanisms for inclusive dialogue and conflict transformation have been established at local, national, and regional level to advance the adoption and implementation of a Regional Roadmap for Peace (in Burundi | IOC3.1 - At least 50 % of participants returning to subsequent dialogues; IOC3.2 - Increase in number of participants in dialogues and/or requests to participate; IOC3.3 - Co-funding and/or post-program period funding for dialogue mechanisms found; IOC3.4 |
| Oxfam Novib | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Oxfam Novib | Outcome 1: Increased awareness of targeted communities, civil society and government representatives of conflict patterns, including its causes and consequences and improved mechanisms to timely resolve conflicts.Outcome 2: A peace dividend realised and  | Outcome 1:1. Decrease in number of registered or reported violent conflicts related to the geographical and sectoral intervention areas2. 50% of the target group who participated in the trainings is capable to identify the causes of conflict in their ar | See above | See above | See above | See above |
| Saferworld | Targeted communities in South Sudan (two states/one additional county), Bangladesh (16 locations in 5 districts) and Yemen (1 governorate) experience improved security leading to conditions that allow for increased socio-economic development | • The level of change in security that targeted communities and their representatives identify on a yearly basis• The change in numbers of reported incidents of insecurity on a yearly basis | Authorities and state institutions responsible for public security in South Sudan, Yemen and Bangladesh demonstrate increased willingness to consult with communities on security provision, incorporate community concerns into their responses, and operate t | • Nature of the relationship between public security authorities and the community, at the targeted community level (engagement, regularity of contact, responsiveness to community concerns)• Changes in security responses linked to commu | Communities and CSOs in South Sudan, Yemen and Bangladesh, demonstrate increased capacity to dialogue with and hold authorities and governments to account on security provision and conflict prevention interventions | • Consistency and sustainability of engagement between communities, their representatives and relevant authorities on security and conflict prevention issues• Level of roles played by women in dialogue and oversight processes •  |
| Save the Children NL | Justice for children is strengthened to promote child friendly and restorative justice principles and practises in the working areas. | 85% of judicial officers and judges are applying the juvenile guidelines by 2015  85% of children interviewed demonstrate knowledge of child friendly and restorative justice principles in 2015 | Children in contact with the law have access to fair justice and referral services in the working areas in 2015 | 330 traditional court officials, police, prison officers, and traditional court authorities are trained on child friendly justice systems and restorative justice principles. | Improved socioeconomic abilities and opportunities for youth through gender responsive vocational training programmes in the working areas by the end of 2015 | 975 youth are trained by 2015 |
| Save the Children NL | Capacity of government officials is strengthened to deliver basic services in 2 districts by the end of 2015. | For the outcomes of this project no specific indicators have been developed. This has only been done on the output level. | Improved livelihood and social empowerment of youth in gender responsive TVET in 4 districts by the end of March 2015. | For the outcomes of this project no specific indicators have been developed. This has only been done on the output level. | Enhanced livelihood and social empowerment of women and youth through income generating activities in 4 districts by the end of March 2015. | For the outcomes of this project no specific indicators have been developed. This has only been done on the output level. |
| Search for Common Ground | Mechanisms for citizens' participation into policy-making on critical social issues are created or strengthened | NA [ML] | Strengthened constructive engagement amongst and between civil society and local authorities on critical social issues | Palestinian territories: The number of community led initiatives aiming to prevent, mediate and resolve conflict; The level of civil society’s capacity to provide input into policy-making process; The level of civil society’s access to human rights inform | Increased capacity of national peacebuilders through their participation in the program | Great Lakes only: The number of participants to the trainings who can demonstrate increased knowledge and skills after the training; |
| SOMO - Centre for research on Multinational Corporations www.somo.nl | By 2016, 50 community based organisations representing affected local communities are empowered to improve their livelihoods in relation to private sector development | Evaluation of improvements at community level based on interviews and reports | By 2016, 10 multinational corporations and their suppliers, 5 institutional investors, 3 sectoral initiatives, and 3 business associations adopt and implement responsible and conflict-sensitive business policies on the basis of internationally recognised  | Policy statements, management systems, annual reports, correspondence, NGO monitoring reports | By 2016, 3 international institutions (e.g. EC, OECD), 2 fragile state governments and 2 home state governments of MNEs have adopted policy measures to prevent multinational corporations from profiting or fueling conflict through their operations, includi | Policy documents, public policy statements, legislative measures, policy initiatives |
| SPARK | Increased production of existing and new agricultural MSMEs | % increase of production of MSMEs in selected value chains; number of MSMEs created; % increase in net income for these MSMEs | Jobs created for young women and men that pose a risk to stability | Number of young women and men employed in selected chains; % increase of women entering the labour market; % increase of youth entering the labour market |  |  |
| Stichting Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking ICCO | Vulnerable groups, especially young men and women and displaced families, are represented in dialogues with at least 12 municipal governments in five countries to enhance integration of their needs and protection of their rights in public policies that fo | Indicators for outcome 1: vulnerable groups, especially young men and women and displaced families, are represented in dialogues with at least 12 municipal governments in five countries to enhance integration of their needs and protection of their rights  | Young men and women and displaced families have improved their access to the labour market, increased and improved their entrepreneurial initiatives and benefit from the establishment of strategic alliances with public and private actors that strengthen t | Indicators for outcome 2: young men and women and displaced families have improved their access to the labour market, increased their entrepreneurial initiatives and benefit from the establishment of strategic alliances with public and private actors that | Strategies that address structural factors underlying social and economic exclusion of vulnerable groups and contribute to human security are systematized, lessons learned identified and an advocacy plan elaborated, which are used to facilitate the replic | Indicators for outcome 3: strategies that address structural factors underlying social and economic exclusion of vulnerable groups and contribute to human security are systematized, lessons learned identified and an advocacy plan elaborated, which are use |
| VNG International | Human security in greater Wau, Malakal and Torit increased through interlinking and strengthening community-based peace building initiatives, decentralised government services and socio-economic peace dividend. | Capacities of local government actors to act, commit and deliver are increased and demonstrated by adequate performance and service delivery, and meaningful cooperation with civil society and communities. Capacities of CSOs to act and deliver are increas | Output 1,4Socioeconomic conditions are improved and peace dividend is established as prerequisites for sustainable peace, security and development | Output 1,4 indicatorsExamples of concrete measures taken by local government actors to adjust regulations or provide support to socioeconomic initiatives and LED stakeholders; Increased CSO capacity (quality and scope of work) to promote socioeconomic d | N/A | N/A |
| ZOA | 1. Increased level of implementation of local peace agreements, decreased dowry levels and increased mutual respect and cooperation (including cross-border cooperation) in various projects among the tribes and clans living in the targeted areas of Gambell | 1.1 In the targeted counties/ woredas 70% of the action points flowing from five local/regional peace agreements are actively followed up on, with a focus on active participation of youth.1.2 (South Sudan only) By the end of the project, bylaws reg | 2. Inclusive improved food security through increased availability and optimal and collaborative use of available livelihood resources and increased services among the various tribes and clans living in the targeted areas of Gambella and Jonglei, with spe | 2.1 At least 80% of the 1,000 + 1,000 (Jonglei/Gambella) beneficiary households show improvement in Food Consumption Score with 10 points over the baseline. 2.2 By the end of the project, access to a safe and reliable source of drinking water has increa | N/A | N/A |
| ZOA | 1. (all countries) Increased trust and cooperation among and within the various groups | 1.1 (AFG+NSU) By the end of the project, 40% of people in the targeted areas in Afghanistan and Sudan can give examples of increased/renewed cooperation between stakeholder groups that positively affects their own lives 1.2 (UGD only) By the end of th | 2. (all countries) Reduction in conflict over land and water | 2.1 (all countries) By the end of the project, 40% of people in the targeted areas are able to give examples of peacefully resolved land and water scarcity issues that affect their own lives 2.2 (all countries) By the end of the project, 50% of the targe | 3. (UGD+NSU) Increased utilization of alternative livelihood resources and formal & non-formal education systems | 3.1 (UGD+NSU) By the end of the project, primary school attendance in target areas in Uganda and Sudan has increased by 25% 3.2 (UGD only) By the end of the project, adult male and female literacy rates in the targeted area in Uganda have increased by 2% |
| ZOA | 1. Increased mutual respect and inclusive informal and formal cooperation (including cross border cooperation) among families and communities in the Ruzizi Valley, which has been linked to accountable forms of local and regional in country and cross borde | 1.1 20% reduced number of incidents of violent behaviour between parties that have a land and/or family conflict as experienced by villagers in the programme villages over 3 years period in relation to baseline. This concerns incidents among agriculturis | 2. Inclusive improved food security and participation in cross border value chains, with strengthened local governance (including cross-border governance) and developed links with the overall development efforts of the (re-emerging) legitimate government  | 2.1 At least 6,720 (40%) smallholder households (out of the total of 16,800), 360 (40%) underemployed youth and demobilised combatants (out of the total of 900) and 432 (40%) marginalized women (out of the total of 1080) show improvement in a composite ho | N/A | N/A |
| ZOA | 1. Increased inter-tribal respect, cooperation and recognition of traditional and national law supported by improved capacity of local governance in the targeted areas | 1.1 By the end of the project, 50% of the conflicts between Dinka and Mundari over resources for cattle is resolved by inter-tribal meetings 1.2 By the end of the project, bylaws regulating forced marriages are in place in at least 50% of the targeted pa | 2. The various tribes and clans living in the targeted areas all experience improvements in access to conflict sensitive sources of water and livelihoods | 2.1. By the end of the project, at least 30% of the targeted beneficiaries in Terekeka County indicate that their cattle have access to man-made water points during the dry season 2.2 By the end of the project, at least 80% of the targeted beneficiaries | N/A | N/A |