

LIVELIHOOD KEY PROGRAMME INDICATORS LIST

1. OBJECTIVE AND BACKGROUND

There has been an outstanding effort to develop key indicators and promote their use by different humanitarian actors in different fora or coordination spaces, like The Sphere Project, thematic clusters, etc. A good example could be the Key Results Indicators (KRI) for the sectors of food, nutrition, health, WASH and shelter introduced by DG ECHO for funded operations.

Additionally there have been considerable advances in the main sectors such as WASH, shelter, nutrition, services in internally displaced or refugee camps... However, regarding **Livelihood programming** there is still the need to have **commonly agreed evidence-based standard indicators** to facilitate quality project design and results assessment.

Therefore, the goal of this list is to fill this gap, offering to humanitarian actors a list of **Livelihood Key Programming Indicators (at outcome level)**. The aim is that this list is **adopted as a standardized way to measure and analyze livelihood wide-impact** (aggregating metrics from all livelihood operations), and to facilitate the **design of quality programmes** and reinforce consistency of the projects in Livelihoods.

The **Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC), in consultation with practitioners**¹ (specialized in Livelihoods and Monitoring & Evaluation) from different organisations (and after analyzing more than thirty different indicators sets), has developed the livelihood key indicators' list (included in this document) as part of a coordinated effort to achieve a standardized tool that will allow an overview of the impact of livelihood programmes and will improve the accountability of organisations.

1.1. Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List. Structure

This document provides livelihood practitioners and organisations with a **list of Livelihood Key Programme Indicators** (at outcome level) developed by the IFRC-Livelihoods Centre within the framework of the ERC-ECHO².

¹ Detailed information about organisations and consultants that have contributed to produce this Livelihood Key Programme Indicators list in "4.ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS")

² The ERC (Enhance Response Capacity) programme, financed by ECHO, is a global outreach project that has as objective "to contribute to build and strengthen the capacities of humanitarian actors for Livelihood and Cash-based responses in disaster risk reduction, emergency and early-recovery situations".

Even if the grant holder is the Spanish Red Cross (the NS which is hosting the Livelihoods Resource Centre), the project involves different organisations/partners working in consortium: LRC, IFRC, French Red Cross, Oxfam Intermon, CaLP (Cash Learning Partnership, composed of Oxfam GB, Save the Children, the British Red Cross, Action against Hunger / ACF International and the Norwegian Refugee Council).

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



A total of twenty-two (22) **Key Livelihood Programme Indicators** have been identified. They are **grouped under eight different categories** (that were identified during the analysis process). These categories are (or are related to) **livelihood objectives/purposes** (following the ECHO-KRI approach or pattern)³:

The assembling categories are:

- Achieving survival and/or livelihood protection threshold
- Ownership of, and access to, productive assets
- Productivity enhancement
- Increase and/or diversification of incomes
- Gain and application of productive knowledge
- Access to livelihood support services and markets
- Disaster risk reduction and natural resources management
- Livelihood rights, policies and regulations improvement

These categories are not mutually exclusive, there being a close cause-effect relationship between some of them (e.g. productivity enhancement → increase of incomes; application of productive skills → productivity enhancement).

They have been defined to allow practitioners to find the indicators that best match the project/programme objectives.

For instance, if our programme has an objective to increase population better practices to improve and protect livelihoods and natural resources, we can select indicators from categories:

- “Gain and application of productive knowledge”
- “Disaster risk reduction and natural resources management”

In order to make the indicator more comprehensible, in terms of its meaning, its purpose, how to measure it and its scope, each indicator has been defined together with the following **complementary and definition elements**:

- Indicator
- Description / Definition (with explanation of the rationale behind the indicator)
- Detail / disaggregate by (with detail information that could be added to the indicator to specify target group, geographical zone, etc.)
- Trend / change
- Data Source (including unit of measurement detail)
- Measurement Guidance (as a guidance on methodology, and considerations to take into account)

Also for each indicator, practitioners and users can find some **examples** to support them in the indicators definition.

Within this ERC-ECHO project, the LRC (Livelihoods Resource Centre) has developed two products related to standardization of livelihood indicators: The list of Key Programme Indicators (shown in this document), and a Compilation of Livelihood Indicators. All the details about objectives, structure, definitions, etc., of these two tools are presented and explained in the Guide “Livelihood Indicators Guide”. Link: <http://www.livelihoodscentre.org/>

³ Following ECHO KRI (Key Results Indicators) pattern, the project has identified eight objectives / purposes, to categorize (or assemble) the Livelihood Key Programme Indicators. These categories (objectives) range from the achievement of survival and/or livelihood protection threshold (related to emergency and recovery), to the changes in the structures and processes that regulate and enable the livelihood development environment. Each objective/purpose, depending on its nature or scope, contains between one and four indicators.



The details of the **Livelihood Indicators outcomes** developed within this programme (objective, definition, indicator elements, analysis dimensions, sources, etc.) are explained in the **Livelihood Indicators Guide**⁴.

1.2. Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List. Terminology and Notes

Acronyms and definitions: Acronyms and technical concepts, used in the indicator definition or description, are explained and detailed in the same indicator, and are also compiled at the end of the document (3. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS).

Format: Indicator definition uses a specific format to allow their flexibility of use.

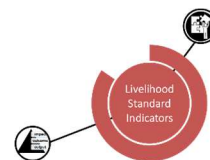
- <...>: different options to consider, select one of them
- [...]: extra information to include in the indicator that depends on the programme definition, context, etc. (e.g. [specify the type of productive asset]).
- (...): explanatory comment

Notes:

- 1) **Data source:** includes a list of secondary data sources that can be used, when appropriate, to save time and money (when relevant and reliable); however, this can be changed if felt misleading.
- 2) **Detail/Disaggregate by:** To measure disaggregation (by gender, age, or other group), remember that analysis should be done in a statistically significant way (do not extrapolate from a subset back to the larger sample unless it is statistically valid).
- 3) **Disaggregated data / detail by religious, ethnic or political minorities.** Be careful with the collection of this information. It can be seen as intrusive but could also compromise the independence and neutrality of the humanitarian spirit. In some areas, it is better not to collect this type of data for fear of reprisals.

⁴ Reference: "Livelihood Indicators Guide".

Link: <http://www.livelihoodscentre.org/>



2. LIVELIHOOD KEY PROGRAMME INDICATORS LIST

2.1. OBJECTIVE 1. Survival and Livelihood Protection Threshold

"Change or improvement of household ability to meet survival and livelihood protection thresholds. It includes households' capacity to respond to their immediate needs, to restore their livelihoods and to change the use of negative coping strategies"

INDICATOR 1	KOI-1-1A
Number/percentage of target households [have enough <food, cash, incomes> to] meet their survival threshold	
<p>Description Change in household capacity to meet their survival threshold</p> <p>This indicator uses HEA/HES approach to determine households' survival threshold (food needs), and population ability to meet their food needs, using their coping strategies or other strategies, as per the baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes food/cash distributions interventions • It includes livelihood restarting interventions (sources of food and income). <p>Comment: This indicator is more related to Food Security sector, but it is included because supporting household food requirements contributes to protecting their livelihoods.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival threshold⁵: The Survival Threshold represents the total income required to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of minimum food energy needs (2100 kcal per person per day), plus - The costs associated with food preparation and consumption (i.e. salt, soap, kerosene and/or firewood for cooking and basic lighting), plus - Any expenditure on water for human consumption. • HEA: Household Economic Approach • HES: Household Economic Security 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Needs/gap analysis can be made through various assessment methodologies. If a valid HEA / HES analysis is possible, this should be used as a starting point.</p>

⁵ Source: Practitioners' Guide to HEA, Introduction to the Household Economy Approach Framework



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. In slow-onset emergency, (if possible) frequency should be higher (on weekly, monthly basis) to ensure appropriateness of assistance. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. background, assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Household (most typical). If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of households that have achieved the survival threshold • Denominator: Total number of target households <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Households survey; Post-distribution monitoring surveys/PDM; Focus group discussions, key informant interviews.</p>	<p>Consider also the IHEA (Individual Household Economy Approach) methodology.</p> <p>The coverage of energetic needs (2,100 kcal) is the basis of the measurement for this indicator. Where HEA/HES/IHEA analysis is feasible, consider also measuring Dietary Diversity (DD), Food Consumption Score (FCS) as complementary information to accurate it in terms of “quality” of the food coverage.</p> <p>In emergency context food security is often measured through proxy indicators for which data collection and analysis is relatively easy. Recommended are HDDS/IDDS combined with CSI or one can use a FCS/CSI, in particular in areas where WFP has longitudinal food security data measured through the FCS.</p> <p>Consider seasonal calendar and market price variations throughout the year to determine when to measure the indicator.</p> <p>For more details on methodology: The Practitioner’s Guide to HEA: https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/1_The_Practitioners_Guide_to_HEA_1.pdf</p>
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Examples:
X% of target households (from those Y% are women-headed) in Gambella province meet their survival threshold by the sixth month of the programme.
X% of target households (from those Y% are refugees) in Gambella province have enough cash to meet their survival threshold by the sixth month of the programme.

INDICATOR 2	KOI-1-1B
Number/percentage of target households [have enough <food, cash, income> to] meet their livelihood protection threshold	
Description	
Change in household capacity to meet their livelihood protection threshold	
<p>This indicator uses HEA/HES approach to determine households’ livelihood protection threshold, and population ability to meet their basic needs, using their coping strategies or other strategies, as per the baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes food/cash distributions interventions • It includes livelihood restarting interventions (sources of food and income) 	



Definitions:

- Livelihood protection threshold⁶: The livelihood protection threshold represents the total income required to sustain local livelihoods. This means total expenditure to:
 - Ensure basic survival needs, plus
 - Maintain access to basic services (e.g. routine medical and schooling expenses), plus
 - Sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term (e.g. regular purchases of seeds, fertilizer, veterinary drugs), plus
 - Achieve a minimum locally acceptable standard of living (e.g. purchase of basic clothing, coffee/tea).
- HEA: Household Economic Approach
- HES: Household Economic Security

Detail / Disaggregate by:

Geography/Livelihood zone;
 Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;
 Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)
 Period to achieve the objective.

Trend / Change:

Increase

Data source:

Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.

- Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation.
 In slow-onset emergency, (if possible) frequency should be higher (on weekly, monthly basis) to ensure appropriateness of assistance.
- Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation).

Unit of Measurement: Household (most typical).

If percentage:

- Numerator: Number of households that have achieved the livelihood protection threshold
- Denominator: Total number of target households

Data Collection methods:

Secondary data analysis;
 Households survey;
 Focus group discussions, key informant interviews.

Measurement Guidance:

Use HEA/HES approach.
 Consider also the IHEA (Individual Household Economy Approach) methodology.

Consider seasonal calendar and market price variations throughout the year to determine when to measure the indicator.

For more details on methodology:

The Practitioner's Guide to HEA:

https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/1_The_Practitioners_Guide_to_HEA_1.pdf

⁶ Source: Practitioners' Guide to HEA, Introduction to the Household Economy Approach Framework

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List

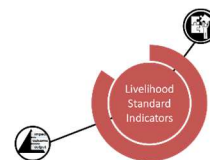


Example:

X% of target pastoralist households in Dawa Region meet their livelihood protection threshold at the end of the programme.

INDICATOR 3		KOI-1-2
<p>Number/percentage of target population <restore/improve/strengthen> their livelihood activities <to, from> <pre disaster level, baseline level, last year -same period-, normal year></p>		
<p>Description Change in population's livelihoods compared with a reference level (pre disaster level, baseline level, etc.)</p> <p>This indicator measures the population / households / productive organisations / micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) capacity to restore their livelihoods (sources of food and income).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes in-kind distributions (seeds, livestock, tools, etc.) that allow target population to restore their livelihoods • It includes cash distribution interventions to restart target population's livelihoods • It includes all kind of livelihood restarting interventions (sources of food and income) <p>This indicator can also include the "build back better" approach, which not just restore what households/productive groups had before the crisis/shock, but also improve their livelihood to make them more resilient and sustainable.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>		<p>Trend / Change: Increase or restore</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). 		<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure this indicator asking households directly about the recovery of their livelihood activities, and through questions related to it (e.g. number of ha planted and/or harvested, number of daily labour hired, number of heads of livestock). For productive organisations and MSME (micro, small and medium enterprises) use also information in their records (sales, employees/ members, etc.)</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



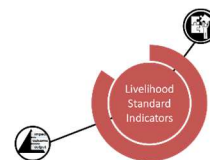
<p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population that have restored/improved their livelihood activities • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household surveys. MSME or productive organisations records, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and surveys.</p>	<p>Improvement/increase threshold must be defined in advance using baseline and secondary information.</p> <p>Consider seasonal calendar and market price variations throughout the year to determine when to measure the indicator.</p>
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Example:
X% of target population (from those Y% are women) restore their livelihood activity to pre disaster level in the urban area of Freetown

INDICATOR 4	KOI-1-3
<p>Number/percentage of target households reduce their [damaging] coping strategies compared with <post disaster level, or baseline level, last year -same period-, normal year></p>	
<p>Description Change of households' coping strategies compared with post disaster levels, or baseline level, last year -same period-, normal year.</p> <p>Reducing coping strategies indicates improved food security, recovery of livelihoods or income and food sources, less pressure on alternative coping strategies and improved resilience, and preserve people dignity.</p>	
<p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping Strategies⁷: are mechanisms that people choose as a way of living through difficult times. They are usually set off by events affecting their livelihoods and way of living. Some coping strategies are not damaging to livelihoods and are easily reversible: for example, short-term dietary changes, migration of individuals for work, use of savings or solidarity networks. Other strategies may be damaging and tend to be harder to reverse: for example, sale of land, sale of 'productive' assets, early weddings, intensive use of wood from nearby areas causing deforestation, taking children out of school to make them work (child labour) or prostitution. 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Decrease Decrease must be relevant.</p>

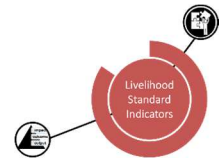
⁷ Source: IFRC Guidelines for Livelihoods Programming.

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



Period to achieve the objective;	
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. In slow-onset emergency, (if possible) frequency should be higher (on weekly, monthly basis) to ensure appropriateness of assistance. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Household. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of households that have reduced their coping strategies • Denominator: Total number of target households <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Households survey; Focus group discussions, key informant interviews.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Change in coping strategies can be measured by the Coping Strategy Index, the Household Hunger Scale or similar hunger experience indicator.</p> <p>CSI (Coping Strategy Index) comprises a series of questions about how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food, that looks at both the frequency of a coping behaviour (how often is the strategy used) and severity (what degree of food insecurity do they suggest). Can be used for targeting and monitoring. To use this indicator (due the fact that coping strategies can be measured using multiple components), it's important to define (and rank) the list coping strategies that we are going to measure over the project at the beginning of the project –assessment-, based on target group and context, and including relevant coping strategies related to livelihood protection (e.g. sale of productive assets, migration, consumption of seed stock)</p> <p>Measure: > Number of coping strategies used relative to baseline > Frequency of use of coping strategies Decrease/reduction threshold must be defined in advance using baseline and secondary information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard CSI for food security and livelihood is preferred. • Ranking can help assessing change and importance of coping strategy patterns. • Expanded context-adapted CSI for livelihoods can be developed if time and means allow. Note that comparison across livelihood zones might be compromised. • It's necessary to consider potential changes in seasonal coping and explanation of the same, e.g. normality vs. abnormality. <p>Watch Out For! - Coping strategies may vary between cultural contexts and should be verified and adapted where necessary. - Coping strategies vary in terms of severity. Accordingly, the use of coping strategies over a long period will have a different effect on a household's ability to recover.</p>

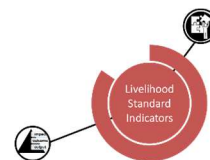
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	<p>For more details on methodology: Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual: http://www.seachangecop.org/sites/default/files/documents/2008%2001%20TANGO%20-%20Coping%20Strategies%20Index.pdf</p> <p>Household Hunger Scale: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wa_workshop/docs/HH_Hunger_Scale.pdf</p>
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Example:

At the end of the programme X% of target households (from those Y% are women-headed) in the agro-pastoralist area of Awsard reduce their coping strategies compared with baseline.



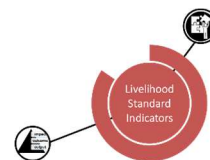
2.2. OBJECTIVE 2. Ownership and Access to Productive Assets

“Change in number of productive assets owned or accessed by target population (households, communities, productive associations).

It includes the capacity to protect or replace productive assets after a shock, increase the number and/or the improvement or access to improved assets. Considers the equitable access to productive assets”

INDICATOR 5	KOI-2-1a
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, communities, productive organisations, MSME> are able to <protect, replace, increase, improve> their productive assets (specify the type of assets if needed) [above <pre disaster level, baseline level, a normal year, last year -same period->] [in a safe manner]</p>	
<p>Description Change in number or quality of productive assets owned or accessed by target population.</p> <p>Increased number, improvement, preservation or reduced depletion of livelihood productive assets indicates increase in food security, economic security and resilience.</p> <p>This indicator is focused on equipment, infrastructures and inputs provision and access, supported with different mechanisms (cash, in-kind, income/employment support, safety nets, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes group and individual agriculture assets/inputs supply (e.g. seeds, tools, irrigation systems, land) • It includes livestock, fishing and pisciculture, aquaculture, apiculture, etc., support (e.g. distribution of productive assets, reduction of depletion). • It includes group and individual IGA (income generation activities) assets distribution/support. • It includes any type of assets support (recovery, improvement) to agro based, non-agro based, or service based income generation activity, can include value addition or transformation etc. • It includes the support on improved productive assets (e.g. improved seeds) • It includes creation or reconstruction of productive infrastructures for household/community/productive associations. <p>At community level we need to specify the type of community/group and to indicate the inclusion/access of all members of these groups to the common assets.</p> <p>This indicator also include the "build back better" approach, which not just recover what households/productive groups had before the crisis/shock, but also improve their assets to make them more resilient and sustainable.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • Safe manner: To be included according to context (mostly in conflict areas). Interventions that promote the replacement, increase or improvement of productive assets must assure security of target population. 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.);</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Restore or increase</p>

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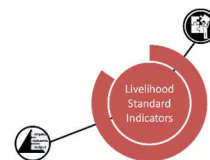
<p>Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;</p> <p>Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)</p> <p>Period to achieve the objective;</p>	
<p>Data source:</p> <p>Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population able to <protect, restore, increase, improve> their productive assets. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods:</p> <p>Secondary data analysis;</p> <p>Household/productive organisations/etc. survey and focus group discussions;</p> <p>Key informant interviews;</p> <p>Assets distribution reports;</p> <p>MSME / productive organisations' assets records;</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance:</p> <p>Measure the number of productive assets owned (e.g. livestock heads, land, tools, equipment) or able to access (e.g. seed for the next plantation, access to land).</p> <p>Comparison of number of productive assets should be done related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normal year (note that in some cases target population could have problems to inform about "a normal year" mostly in slow onset disasters) - baseline - last year -at the same period- <p>[primary production] Consider potential changes in seasonal asset ownership and active seasonal depletion or explanation of the same (e.g. sold a goat to buy food at the beginning of the lean season; destocking, pests and diseases prevalence).</p> <p>Consider market price variations throughout the year.</p>

Examples:

At the end of the programme X% of target households (from those Y% are household with a high dependency ratio) in Podor region are able to restore their productive assets above pre disaster level.

At the end of the programme X% target productive organisations (from those Y% are women organisations) in Podor region are able to increase their productive assets above baseline level.

INDICATOR 6	KOI-2-1b
Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> have enough productive assets (specify the type of asset if necessary) to <recover, strengthen> their livelihoods	



<p>Description Change in number of target population that have enough productive assets to recover, resume or strengthen their livelihoods.</p> <p>Increased number, improvement, preservation or reduced depletion of livelihood productive assets to ensure households/productive associations/MSMEs capacity to restore or improve their livelihood activities (compared with baseline or pre-shock).</p> <p>This indicator is focused on equipment and inputs provision and access, supported with different mechanisms (safety nets, cash, in-kind, income/employment support, etc.) <u>compared to the needs of beneficiaries</u>. This indicator also include the "build back better" approach, which not just recover what households/productive groups had before the crisis/shock, but also improve their assets to make them more resilient and sustainable.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Restore or increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerator: Number of target population with enough productive assets to <restore, strengthen> their livelihood activity. Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household/productive organisations/etc. survey and focus group discussions;</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure the number of productive assets owned (e.g. livestock heads, land, tools, equipment) or able to access (e.g. seed for the next plantation), and comparison of the achievement (or preservation) with the needs to restart, resume or strengthen the livelihood activities. Measure of needs could be difficult depending on the livelihood activities.</p> <p>[primary production] Consider potential changes in seasonal asset ownership and active seasonal depletion or explanation of the same (e.g. sold a goat to buy food at the beginning of the lean season; destocking, pests and diseases prevalence).</p> <p>Consider market price variations throughout the year.</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



Key informant interviews; Assets/cash distribution reports; Productive organisations/MSMEs' assets records;	
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Examples:
X target productive organisation (from those Y are women members) in the urban area of Kirehe district have enough productive assets to recover their livelihoods by the sixth month of the project.
X% of target households in Kirehe district have enough irrigation points to strengthen their livelihood activities at the end of the project.

INDICATOR 7	KOI-2-2
Livelihood productive assets/infrastructures (specify) <restored to, improved from, built> [if necessary, specify the reference period for comparison <pre disaster level, baseline level>]	
<p>Description Change in number and/or quality of livelihood productive assets/infrastructures.</p> <p>Increased number, improvement or preservation of livelihood assets and infrastructures indicates increase in food security, economic security and resilience. This indicator is aligned with the two previous indicators, but is focused on infrastructures and productive assets, that at the same time support the production capacity of households/communities/productive associations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes all kind of livelihood physical/natural assets recovery activities (e.g. productive land, forestry area, river basin, transformation infrastructures) • It includes group and individual IGA (income generation activities) infrastructures recovery or improvement. • It includes agriculture, livestock, pisciculture, aquaculture, apiculture, etc., infrastructure support (for their recovery or improvement). • It includes household/community/productive association creation or reconstruction of productive infrastructures. <p>At community level we need to specify the type of community/group and to indicate the inclusion/access of all members of these groups to the common assets.</p> <p>This indicator also include the "build back better" approach, which not just recover what households/productive groups had before the crisis/shock, but also improve their assets/infrastructures to make them more resilient and sustainable.</p>	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Restore or increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance:</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



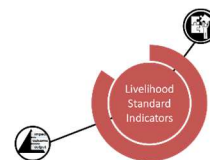
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Depending on the livelihood infrastructure/asset (e.g. forest ha, coastline metre-kilometre, number of water sources)</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Livelihood infrastructure recovery measure; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews.</p>	<p>Measure of infrastructures build/rebuild, ha of recovered land/forestry areas, metres of recovered/improved irrigation channels, etc. Depending on the type of intervention, the change should be measured using technical methods.</p> <p>It is important to define how to measure the change/improvement before using the indicator. For example, if we want to measure the number of hectares recovered after floods, it's necessary to define in advance the recovery techniques (e.g. cleaning up of crop lands, construction-reconstruction of terraces and embankments).</p>
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Examples:

At the end of the project X ha of agricultural land in Mahama sector restored to pre disaster level.

X km of irrigation channels in rural area of Kirehe district restored and improved from base-line level.

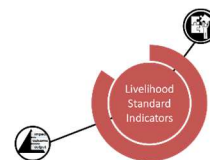
X cooperative warehouses built in Kihere district at the end of the project



2.3. OBJECTIVE 3. Productivity Enhancement

“Increase of productivity (primary production, income generation activities, etc.), considering that it means the relationship between production and resources/time dedicated to obtain them. It includes the increase of production, the reduction of resources and/or the reduction of production losses”.

INDICATOR 8		KOI-3-1
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> improve their production by (specify how much) [specify type of production if necessary], [due to <new practices, new technology, training, etc.>]</p>		
<p>Description Change in target population production and/or production quality compared to a normal year or baseline level.</p> <p>This indicator is focused on production increase (or improvement) supported by different mechanisms (cash/in-kind productive assets, technical support, new or improved productive assets, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes staple crop, vegetable and agroforestry production support. • It includes livestock, fishing and pisciculture, aquaculture, apiculture, etc., support. • It includes the use of improved productive assets (e.g. improved seeds). • It includes group and individual IGA support (handicraft, by-products, primary production transformation, etc.). • It includes training and capacity building activities. • It includes household / community / productive association / MSME creation or reconstruction of productive infrastructures that allow the improvement of production (irrigation infrastructures, etc.). <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • IGA: income generation activities 		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household’s gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>		<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. 	<p>Measurement Guidance: Improvement/increase threshold must be defined in advance using baseline and secondary information.</p> <p>[primary production] Consider seasonal calendar to determine when to measure the indicator (e.g. main harvest, pests and diseases prevalence)</p>	



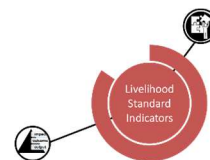
<p>assessment information, reference to a normal situation).</p> <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population that have improved their production (fixed threshold). • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household/productive organisations/etc. survey and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Production monitoring reports/records.</p>	<p>If necessary, link the increase of productivity/or quality of the products with the new practices or technologies provided by the project/programme (e.g. new kind of cash crop)</p> <p>Note that improvement of quality should require some certification/quality tests.</p>
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Examples:
X% handcraft target cooperatives (from those Y% are refugee members) in Banqui improve their production by Z% during the programme period.

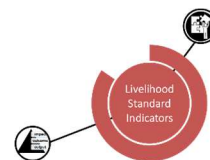
X target households (from those Y are women-headed) in Dawa province improve their staple crops production by Z% during the programme period due to the use of improved seeds.

INDICATOR 9	KOI-3-2
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> reduce their production losses by (specify how much) [specify type of production if necessary], [resulting from use of improved practices (specify practices)]</p>	
<p>Description Change in target population production losses compared to a baseline level (or normal year, same period last year, etc.) resulting from use of improved practices.</p> <p>Indicator focused on reducing production losses (e.g. post-harvest crop loss, herd heads) through product processing, storage and preservation improvement, use of new technologies, reduction of herd diseases).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes staple crop, vegetable and agroforestry production conservation/processing. • It includes livestock, fishing and pisciculture, aquaculture, apiculture, etc., veterinary and conservation support. • It includes group and individual IGA support (handicraft, by-products, primary production transformation, conservation good practices etc.), <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • IGA: income generation activities 	

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Decrease</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population that have reduced their production losses. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household/productive organisations/etc. survey and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Production monitoring reports/records.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Losses reduction threshold must be defined in advance using baseline and secondary information.</p> <p>For some livelihood activities this indicator is difficult to measure. For instance, if we need to compare initial and final production losses (or the losses in a normal year/period) due to the use of production processing/transformation or conservation. Otherwise, we can measure the difference in income (increase of revenues due to the sale of processed production) or the reduction in expenses in food/seeds (due to conservation of products).</p> <p>[Primary production] Consider seasonal calendar to determine when to measure the indicator. [Livestock, agriculture] measure the disease/pests cases before and after.</p>
<p>Examples: <i>X% of target gardening women associations (from those Y% belong to households with a high dependency ratio) in Kiffa province, reduce by at least Z% their production losses resulting from use of preservation and transformation practices in the first year of the programme.</i></p> <p><i>At the end of the project, X% of the pastoralist target households in Dawa province, reduce by at least Y% their herds' losses thanks to improved practices.</i></p>	

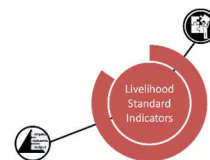


2.4. OBJECTIVE 4. Increase and/or Diversification of Incomes

“Increase and/or diversification of household’s income in a sustainable way.

It includes all kind of interventions that promote and strengthen formal or informal employment creation (considering both employment and self-employment), promote the income generation sources diversification, and stabilize and strengthen existing sources of incomes to increase the net incomes.”

INDICATOR 10		KOI-4-1
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> <stabilize, improve> their net income by (specify the improvement), [due to (specify if necessary the livelihood activities and the cause of improvement)].</p>		
<p>Description</p> <p>Change in number of target population stabilizing or improving their <monthly/weekly/annual> net income for a defined period (e.g. six, twelve months).</p> <p>Stabilizing and increasing net income indicates: improvement of productivity (primary production, IGA), improvement of market-links (value chain, sell prices), efficient application of productive/business skills (reduction of expenses), or access to new or better-paid employment.</p> <p>To show sustainability it is necessary that income increase or stabilization last a defined period of time (6 months, 12 months), depending on the duration of the programme.</p> <p>Increase of income (or stabilized income) should be preset and, if possible, referenced to wage/salary/etc. in the particular context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes any type of agro based, non-agro based, or service based income generation activity. It may include market chain support, value addition or transformation etc. • It includes access to employment. • It includes strengthening of existing sources of income, or creation/diversification of sources of income. <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • IGA: income generation activities 		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by:</p> <p>Geography/Livelihood zone;</p> <p>Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.);</p> <p>Head of household’s gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;</p> <p>Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)</p> <p>Period to achieve the objective;</p>		<p>Trend / Change:</p> <p>stabilize or increase</p> <p>increase must be relevant</p>
<p>Data source:</p> <p>Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. 	<p>Measurement Guidance:</p> <p>Data collection should show the stability/increase of household income over the defined period.</p> <p>Measurement period and frequency depend on the income generation activity.</p>	

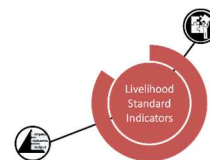


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population that have improved/stabilized their net income. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Income records (MSME, productive organisation); Household survey; Focus group discussions, key informant interviews. Depending on the source of income, consider to collect monthly records.</p>	<p>Increase of income (or stabilized income) must be relevant. It should be preset and, if possible, referenced to wage/salary/etc. in the particular context.</p> <p>[primary production] Consider seasonal calendar to determine when to measure the indicator.</p> <p>Consider market price and labour wages according to season variations throughout the year.</p> <p>It is required to measure gross income + production costs both in baseline and in endline or scheduled monitoring.</p> <p>Net income is more accurate than gross income, because it takes into account livelihood expenses that could influence production increase and revenues/benefits (e.g. use of improved productive assets -more expensive-, or access to productive services -veterinary-)</p> <p>Take into consideration that measurement difficulty depends on the income generation activity.</p>
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Example:
X% of target population in Conakry urban area (from those Y% are under 26 years old) improve their net income to the national minimum wage at the end of the project.

INDICATOR 11	KOI-4-2
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> diversify (quantify if necessary) their income generation activities (specify source/s if necessary) [increasing their net income by (specify the improvement)].</p>	
<p>Description Change in target population income generation activities through participation in the programme.</p> <p>Significant change in income sources suggests reduced vulnerability and increased food/income access and resilience.</p> <p>Income sources breakdown most commonly used: sale of own production (crops, livestock, etc.), sale of wild gathered items, casual labour, skilled labour, salary, petty trade and commerce/business, value addition or transformation, loans, remittances, gifts and assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes any type of agro based, non-agro based, or service based income generation activity, can include market chain support, value addition or transformation etc. • It includes agriculture and livestock diversification. • It includes the diversification of production within the same livelihood activities (e.g. crop diversification) 	

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



- It includes access to employment.
- It includes activities to strengthen/create sources of income for active members of the household or for non-active members.

Income sources diversification can (or cannot) be accompanied by an increase of income. In this sense the last part of the indicator “[increasing their net income by (specify the improvement)]” is optional, depending on the programme/project objectives.

Definitions:

- MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal)

Detail / Disaggregate by:

Geography/Livelihood zone;
 Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.);
 Head of household’s gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;
 Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)
 Period to achieve the objective;

Trend / Change:

Increase

Data source:

Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.

- Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation.
- Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation).

Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:

- Numerator: Number of target population that have diversified their sources of income.
- Denominator: Total number of target population

Data Collection methods:

Secondary data analysis;
 Income records (MSME, productive organisation);
 Household surveys and focus group discussions;
 Key informant interviews.

Measurement Guidance:

This indicator should measure changes in type and diversity of income sources, but it can also measure the contribution of any new source of income towards the overall income of the household.

Data collection should show the increase of household income due to the diversification of the income generation sources.

[primary production] Consider seasonal calendar to determine when to measure the indicator (e.g. main harvest, pests and diseases prevalence)

Consider market price and labour wages according to season variations throughout the year.

Relate the increase of income (if any) to the new sources of income.

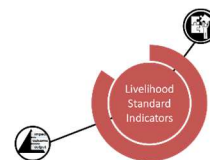
Take into consideration that measurement difficulty depends on the income generation activity.

Example:

- with income increase:

X% of target small-scale livestock holders from Dawa region (from those Y% are women headed) diversify their income generation activities at the end of the project, increasing their net income by Z%.

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



-without income increase:

X% of target small-scale livestock holders from Dawa region (from those Y% are women headed) diversify at least the Z% of their income generation activities at the end of the project

INDICATOR 12		KOI-4-3
Number/percentage of target population employed or self-employed in sustainable livelihood activities (specify if necessary)		
Description		
Change in the number of people employed or self-employed in sustainable livelihood activities for a defined period.		
To show sustainability, employment or self-employment should last a defined period of time (6-12 months), and show quality aspects (decent work).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes the increase of people employed or self-employed • It includes the increase in jobs created • Consider formal and informal employment • Highlight the equality of opportunities, regardless of gender, age, ethnic origin or religious belief. • Equal opportunities for women/youth/other groups apply depending on the programme, normally when the employment/self-employment intervention is not addressed to a specific group. • It doesn't include cash for work interventions (temporary employment) 		
Detail / Disaggregate by:		Trend / Change:
Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;		Increase
Data source:	Measurement Guidance:	
Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). 	Employment/self-employment sustainability should be defined (e.g. type of contract; duration of the employment/self-employment since it started -six months / one year-, number of client contracts -for self-employments/IGA-). Consider not just the access to employment (self-employment) in a quantitative way, but also in quality: job quality (work conditions) and/or beneficiaries' self-confidence (qualitative change).	
Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households or productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:		

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List

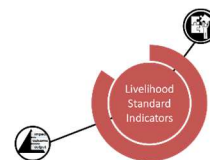


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population employed or self-employed. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household survey and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Salary records; MSME/productive organisation survey and records.</p>	Job creation might be difficult to measure unless the intervention is a long term one or it is measured for small businesses or IGA which create employment.
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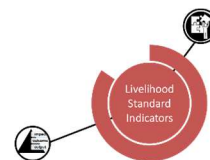
Example:
X of affected vulnerable workers in Conakry urban area (from those Y are women) employed in sustainable livelihood activities (micro-business, small and medium enterprises) for six or more months through the intermediation programme.

INDICATOR 13	KOI-4-4
<p>Number/percentage of sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) initiatives (specify if necessary) <created, strengthened> [achieve (specify the goal, e.g. business objectives, number of clients)] due to the intervention.</p>	
<p>Description Change in the number of employment / self-employment initiatives or their capacity due to the intervention.</p> <p>To show sustainability, employment or self-employment should last a defined period of time (6-12 months), and show quality aspects (decent work).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) initiatives of all kind of sectors (agro-business - primary production transformation-; transport; new technologies related business -internet, mobile phone-; retailers/dealers; carpenters; tailors; hostelry, etc.) • It includes group and individual income generation activities for contribution to household economy. • Highlight the equality of opportunities, regardless of gender, age, ethnic origin or religious belief. <p>Equal opportunities for women/youth/other groups apply depending on the programme, normally when the employment/self-employment intervention is not addressed to a specific group.</p> <p>The focus of this indicator (in comparison with the previous one) is the creation or strengthening of employment initiatives. It is not in the number of new people employed, even when both indicators may be used in the same kind of projects/programmes.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.);</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>Head of household’s gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;</p> <p>Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)</p> <p>Period to achieve the objective;</p>	
<p>Data source:</p> <p>Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: MSME</p> <p>Data Collection methods:</p> <p>Secondary data analysis;</p> <p>MSME records;</p> <p>Focus group discussions, key informant interviews.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance:</p> <p>To measure the creation of new MSME initiatives we can use all formal documentation and records generated to achieve it.</p> <p>To measure the strengthening of existing MSME we could use the production/sales/clients/stocks records as a base to compare between baseline and endline.</p> <p>Sustainability criteria should be defined and measured (e.g. progression of the number of employees over a period of time, number of client contracts, sales records, infrastructures and productive assets owned).</p>
<p>Example:</p> <p><i>X sustainable micro and small businesses created in Port au Prince urban area (from those Y are managed by under <u>26 years old</u>) have achieved business objectives at the end of the programme due to the intervention.</i></p>	

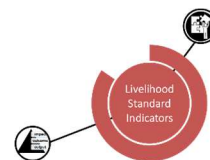


2.5. OBJECTIVE 5. Gain and Application of Livelihood Activities Knowledge

“Improvement of livelihood activities knowledge and application of these livelihood new practices/ knowledge/techniques; it includes both aspects GAIN OF KNOWLEDGE and APPLICATION of this new knowledge for all kind of livelihood activities (primary production, transformation, etc.)”

INDICATOR 14		KOI-5-1
<p>Number/percentage of target population provided with new <skills, knowledge> to <strengthen, diversify, protect> their livelihoods [specify if necessary: primary production, MSME, compete in the job market, etc.]</p>		
<p>Description Change in number of people equipped with new skills/knowledge to strengthen, protect or diversify their livelihoods thanks to the programme/project</p> <p>Increase of skills/knowledge to improve/strength/launch household livelihood activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes all kind of training and capacity building activities developed by extensionist workers, organisation’s trainers, etc. • It includes skills to grow/launch a business, get a paid job, compete in job market • It includes skills / knowledge to improve primary production: staple crop, vegetable and agroforestry production, livestock, fishing and pisciculture, aquaculture, apiculture production, etc. • It includes skills/knowledge to strength target population’s micro-small or medium enterprises. <p>Note that it's preferable to use KOI-5-2 indicator (to prove the application of acquired skills), but depending on context, project duration, kind of skills, we can use this indicator instead.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective; Consider disaggregation of information by trained and non-trained households.</p>		<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information). 	<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure of gained knowledge. Compare it with the required skills to develop a specific livelihood activity (educational plan, standardized extension training, etc.).</p> <p>This should be done by testing the whole training or each session and it should not be linked only to participants' attendance.</p>	
<p>Unit of Measurement: Population (trained people). If</p>		

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of target population that has gained new knowledge / skills. • Denominator: Total number of trained people <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Focus group discussions, key informant interviews. KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practices) survey; Pre & post training evaluation; 6-12 months after training survey;</p>	
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Examples:
At the end of the project X% of target population in Gambella (from those Y% are refugees) equipped (or provided) with new skills to launch a new business.

At the end of the project X% of target population in the urban area of Sidon district (from those Y% are women) provided with new skills to compete in the job market.

INDICATOR 15	KOI-5-2
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> apply new acquired <knowledge, skills> promoted by the project to <strengthen, diversify, protect> their livelihoods [specify if necessary: improve the primary production or MSME, acquire a paid job, etc.]</p>	
<p>Description Change in number of people applying newly acquired skills / knowledge promoted by the project to improve (strength, diversify, protect) their livelihood activities.</p> <p>Increased application of knowledge and practices gained in all kind of livelihood activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary production: application of best practices in agriculture; livestock; forestry; fishing • transformation and production processing • income generation activities and employment: improve or launch a business, get a paid job <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



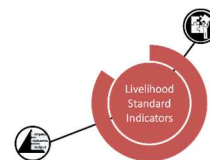
Consider disaggregation of information by trained and non-trained households.	
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population (trained people) but can also be households, productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number of trained people that is applying new knowledge / skills. • Denominator: Total number of trained people <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Productive organisation, MSMEs survey, focus groups and MSME records; Observation (crops, herds management, etc.)</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure the use of gained knowledge (all of them or one part). Typical approaches look at "X out of Y key practices" that drive productivity or quality.</p> <p>Measure application of good production practices and their effects such as: change of household income; change of market links, etc. (depending on the acquired knowledge).</p> <p>[primary production] Consider seasonal calendar to determine when to measure the indicator (e.g. main harvest, pests and diseases prevalence).</p> <p>[employment] Consider measuring not just quantitative aspects (get a new paid job) but also qualitative aspects (such as: prepare a CV, self-confidence, know worker's rights and duties, etc.).</p>

Examples:

At the end of the project X% of target farmers from Somaliland and Puntland (from those Y% are women) apply new livestock rearing and management techniques promoted by the project and the extension system to strengthen their livestock production.

At the end of the project X% of target traders and small-medium businesses from Somaliland and Puntland (from those Y% are headed by women) apply new market techniques promoted by the project to strengthen their business.

At the end of the vocational training programme X% of trained people (from those Y% are women) apply new knowledge to acquire a paid job.



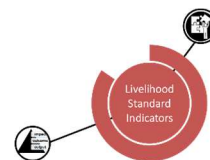
2.6. OBJECTIVE 6. Access to Livelihood Support Services and Markets

“Increase the households/communities/productive associations’ capacity to access to markets and/or other livelihood support services (formal or informal).

It includes access to markets, extension workers training and services, veterinary services, legal advisor services or all kind of formal/informal financial services (e.g. credit, insurances).”

INDICATOR 16		KOI-6-1
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, productive organisations, MSME> gain improved access to <livelihood support services, markets> (specify if necessary) due to programme intervention.</p>		
<p>Description Change in number of population (households, productive organisations, MSME) with improved access to livelihood support services (veterinary services, financial services, training, etc.) and/or markets.</p> <p>Livelihood support services are all kind of services that allow improve or strength livelihood activities and their productivity. This indicator measures the access to these services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes improvement of linkages between markets and small holders producers (to allow them to improve or to obtain income from the own production) • It includes access to credit and other financial services (insurances, microcredits, saving groups). • It includes access to technical services, such as training (public/private extensionist /extension workers), other productive services (e.g. veterinary or business services), and legal, financial, and networking advice. • It includes access to legal services relating to employment, work permits or business registration permits • It includes all formal and informal services <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) 		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.); Head of household’s gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;</p>		<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). 		<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure the increase in number, frequency and/or amount (if financial service) of the support service accessed in comparison with the baseline (or other base information).</p> <p>Consider (depending on the service, e.g. veterinary service, market access) to measure the improvement in</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households, productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number population accessing to markets and livelihood support services. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Productive organisations, MSMEs’ survey and records; Livelihood support services’ records (financial institutions records, etc.)</p>	<p>the production/productivity due to the livelihood support service access.</p>
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Example:
X of target farmer organisations (from those Y are women organisations) gain improved access to animal health services as a result of the project.

All target populations from Cayes Jacmel district have safe and full access to market goods, services and systems throughout the duration of the programme.

At the end of the programme, X% of target small and medium businesses from Cayes Jacmel district are able to access credit/loans as a result of the project.

INDICATOR 17	KOI-6-2
<p>Change in target <livelihood support service initiatives (specify), markets> provided or strengthened (specify if necessary) through programme intervention.</p>	
<p>Description Change in number of livelihood support service initiatives and/or markets available and/or strengthened</p> <p>Livelihood support services are all kind of services that allow improving livelihood activities and their productivity. This indicator measures the availability or strengthening of these services :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes the support to markets/traders (formal or informal) • It includes the support to credit and other financial services initiatives (insurances, microcredits, saving groups) • It includes the support to technical services, such as training (public/private extensionist /extension workers), and other productive services (e.g. veterinary services, etc.) • It includes the support to all kind of formal and informal livelihood support services 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone;</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List

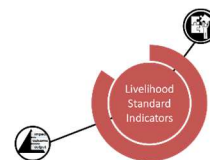


Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (of the support service holder) and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;
 Period to achieve the objective;

<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: livelihood support service, market</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Service availability / coverage assessment in a geographical area. Focus group discussions, key informant interviews; Livelihood support services' records (Financial institutions records, etc.). Observation</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Depending on the type of service, the indicator measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the number of services available; - the change in service ratio; - the improvement of the service (e.g. formalized, increase in the number of credits/amount of credits).
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Example:
At the end of the project X% of target extension workers from Dawa region are available to work with communities through programme intervention.

X% of supported microfinance institutions (MFI) in Cayes Jacmel district strengthened and showing a positive return on average through programme intervention



2.7. OBJECTIVE 7. Disaster Risk Reduction and Natural Resources Management

“Protection and strengthening of household/community livelihoods through Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resources Management practices.

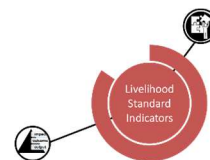
It includes all kind of activities aimed to strengthen, adapt and protect households/community livelihoods and/or their productive assets/capitals (such as natural or physical capital) against natural hazards and damaging production practices.”

INDICATOR 18	KOI-7-1
<p>Number/percentage of target population <households, communities, productive organisations, MSME> applying key <disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, climate change adaptation> practices (specify if necessary) to <strengthen, protect> their livelihoods.</p>	
<p>Description Change in number of population (households, communities, productive organisations, MSME) applying key practices in DRR, NRM or CCA to strengthen and/or protect their livelihood activities</p> <p>Livelihood strengthening and protection through DRR, CCA and NRM includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of good productive practices to protect natural productive resources (land conservation, improvement of green cover, water collection and water use improvement, embankments) • The creation of household or community infrastructures to protect livelihood assets against natural or human hazards (e.g. livestock shelters, seeds banks) • The use or adaptation of agriculture production and livestock to climate/weather conditions (drought adapted seeds, etc.) • Initiatives or projects that reduce or eliminate negative or damaging production practices (climate change mitigation, reduction/elimination of over exploitation of natural resources, etc.) • The use of insurances to cope with primary production/productive assets losses (e.g. drought prone areas) • The use of destocking techniques • Other community/group initiatives to protect their livelihood assets and production (e.g. disaster risk reduction actions, surveillance mechanisms) <p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • DRR: disaster risk reduction • NRM: Natural Resources Management⁸ refers to the sustainable utilization of major natural resources, such as land, water, air, minerals, forests, fisheries, and wild flora and fauna. Together, these resources provide the ecosystem services that underpin human life. • CCA: Climate Change Adaptation⁹ refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. 	
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases (for individuals, associations members, etc.);</p>	<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>

⁸ Source: “Natural Resources Management”, World Bank

⁹ Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>Head of household's gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, dependency ratio (for households), and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, religious, ethnic or political identities;</p> <p>Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders)</p> <p>Period to achieve the objective;</p>	
<p>Data source:</p> <p>Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population, but can also be households, communities, productive organisations, or MSME. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Number population applying key DRR/CCA/NRM practices. • Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods:</p> <p>Secondary data analysis;</p> <p>Household surveys and focus group discussions;</p> <p>Key informant interviews;</p> <p>Productive organisations, MSMEs' survey and records;</p> <p>Observation.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance:</p> <p>Measurement of application of DRR, CCA and/or NRM good practices must be linked with project/programme definition, listing what good practices are being promoted. Typical approaches look at "X out of Y key practices" that drive community/household livelihood activities protection (or strengthening).</p> <p>Consider referring to potential DRR/CCA/NRM practices or projects that are setting up by the Government or other organisations in the area, as a mean to harmonize ongoing approaches in the same geographical area.</p> <p>To facilitate the measuring process: list the good practices that are going to be promoted through the project/programme and name the expected impact in livelihood protection and strengthening. Both should be included in the baseline.</p>

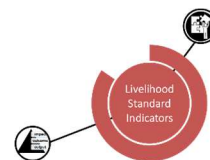
Example:

At the end of the project X% of target households in the pastoralist area of Finshawa (applying key disaster risk reduction practices) are able to prevent depletion (protect) of their productive assets

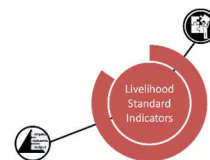
X target gardening women associations from Mafateng district applying at least 2 key practices key to strengthen and protect their livelihoods and natural resources

At the end of the project the 100% of target gardening women associations from Mafateng district have their basins/water tanks built or rehabilitated and with an internal maintenance system

X target communities from Mafateng district (applying disaster risk reduction practices) adopting structural measures (e.g. embankments, flood diversion channels, water-harvesting tanks) in place to protect against major hazard threats.



INDICATOR 19		KOI-7-2
Number/percentage of target natural resources (specify) under improved natural resource management (specify)		
Description Change in number of natural resources under improved management		
<p>Natural resources management is a basic action to protect and strengthen productive natural resources (natural capital).</p> <p>The improvement of natural resources management aims to reduce the impact on the target population' livelihoods of the current and future emergencies (floods, droughts, landslides) as well as to improve primary production productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes land use and land conservation techniques • It includes improvement of green cover (including forest, farm and pasture land) • It includes water collection and use improvement • It includes natural resources protection infrastructures (e.g. embankments, flood diversion channels) • Reduction of natural resources degradation (e.g. wood for charcoal) • Disaster risk reduction activities focused on natural resources protection 		
Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Period to achieve the objective;		Trend / Change: Increase
Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline (related to the specific natural resource target). If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). 	Measurement Guidance: Measure of land/forestry hectares, coastline kilometres, soil conservation infrastructures units/kilometres, etc. Depending on the type of intervention, the change should be measured using technical methods (e.g., natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions). Consider referring to potential DRR/CCA/NRM practices or projects that are setting up by the Government or other organisations in the area, as a mean to harmonize ongoing approaches in the same geographical area.	
Unit of Measurement: Depending on the natural resource (e.g. forest ha, coastline metre-kilometre, number of water sources)		
Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Natural resource measure; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews.		
It is important to define how to measure the change/improvement before using the indicator. For example, if we want to measure the number of hectares under soil conservation techniques, it's necessary to define their amount in advance or how many among all the possible techniques (e.g. tree reforestation, use of organic fertilizers, construction of terraces and embankments)		



Example:

X ha of agricultural land (fields, rangeland, agro-forests) in Simanjiro region under improved biophysical conditions.

X ha of target communities from Simanjiro region with sustainable irrigation and drainage services.

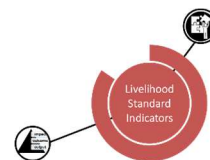
INDICATOR 20		KOI-7-3
Number/percentage of productive assets/infrastructures (specify) protected (specify how, if necessary) to future hazards (specify if necessary)		
Description		
Change in number of productive assets (e.g. lands, livestock, infrastructures) protected and strengthened against natural or human threats.		
<p>The indicator keeps the attention to protect and strengthen productive assets to improve communities/households/productive organisations resilience.</p> <p>Livelihood strengthening and protection through DRR practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of household or community infrastructures to protect livelihood assets against natural or human hazards (e.g. livestock shelters, seeds banks) • The use or adaptation of agriculture production and livestock to climate/weather conditions (drought adapted seeds, etc.) • Initiatives or projects that reduce or eliminate negative or damaging production practices (climate change mitigation, reduction/elimination of over exploitation of natural resources, etc.) • The use of insurances to cope with primary production/productive assets losses (e.g. drought prone areas) • The use of destocking techniques • Other infrastructures (and livelihood assets) protection and strengthening initiatives (e.g. disaster risk reduction actions, surveillance mechanisms) 		
Definitions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME: micro, small and medium enterprises (formal or informal) • DRR: disaster risk reduction 		
Detail / Disaggregate by:		Trend / Change:
Geography/Livelihood zone; Wealth groups; Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders) Period to achieve the objective;		Increase
Data source:	Measurement Guidance:	
Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline (related to the specific natural resource target). If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. 	Depending on the type of productive infrastructure/asset service, the indicator measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number of infrastructures available; the change in their coverage (rate de services par population); 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Depending on the livelihood infrastructure/asset (e.g. forest ha, coastline metre-kilometre, number of water sources/water collectors)</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Livelihood infrastructure recovery measure; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews.</p>	<p>the improvement of the infrastructures (e.g. formalized, managed/management committee) and the preparation of protection measures to promote services' resilience.</p> <p>Note that this indicator should be measured before expected hazards happen. In this regard, it is important to define how the action implemented in the programme is going to protect community/ households livelihoods and their livelihood assets.</p>
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Example:
X community water collectors for livestock in pastoralist area of Mahama protected to future hazards

At the end of the project X ha of crop land in rural area of Kirehe district protected against floods through the use of embankments



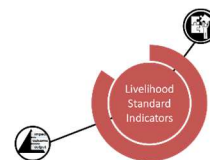
2.8. OBJECTIVE 8. Livelihood Rights, Policies and Regulations Improvement

“Strengthen enabling environment for improving livelihood development.

It includes all levels of advocacy interventions (community, local and national level) to allow equal rights, access and opportunities in livelihoods; as well as interventions aimed to reinforce local and national structures and processes to allow the improvement of livelihood development and protection.”

INDICATOR 21		KOI-8-1
Number/percentage of target population (specify group) with <access to, equal opportunities in> developing their livelihood activities (specify if necessary) through programme intervention		
<p>Description Change in number of population getting access and equal opportunities in developing their livelihood activities.</p> <p>Interventions aimed to change (improve) population access, equal opportunities and rights to develop their livelihood activities in a sustainable way (decent work).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes all empowerment initiatives to access equal livelihood opportunities (access to vocational training, access to markets/financial systems, access and land tenancy) and rights (equal wages, decision-making changes) It includes formalized access to basic livelihood assets such as land, electricity, water. It includes actions to formalize the work permit situation of refugees (or other groups). <p>It's important to specify the group who it is addressed to (e.g. women, ethnic minorities)</p>		
<p>Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone; Target group: Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, wealth group, livelihood group (pastoralist, farmers, traders), religious, ethnic or political identities; Period to achieve the objective;</p>		<p>Trend / Change: Increase</p>
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Population. If percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerator: Number population getting access and equal opportunities to develop their livelihood activity. 	<p>Measurement Guidance: Improvement of access and equal opportunities to develop livelihood activities, can be measured (depending on the programme and objectives) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal ownership and access records (land tenure, MSME ownership, credit access, etc.) Household surveys or intra-household (checking who in the household has (a) access to/ use of, (b) control of, each asset) Local/regional employment records Training records Legislation, policies, strategies changes that benefit an overall group (e.g. displaced population, minority) 	

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator: Total number of target population <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Household surveys and focus group discussions; Key informant interviews; Formal ownership records; Productive organisations, MSMEs’ survey and records; Training records/reports Employment records.</p>	
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Examples:
X% of target women in rural area of Kayenzi with secure land ownership/tenancy through programme intervention.

At the end of the programme X% of target land users in rural area of Kayenzi (from those Y% are women) with legally and formally secured use and disposal rights.

X% of target women refugees in Gambella district with income equal or higher than national standard minimum wage.

X% of target refugees (from those Y% are women) with formalized work permit through programme intervention.

INDICATOR 22	KOI-8-2
Change in new <policies, laws, contingency plans, strategies, structures> adopted (or created) to improve the livelihood development and protection environment (specify if necessary) for (specify target group)	
Description	
Change in number of policies, laws, contingency plans, strategies, structures adopted or created to improve the livelihood development and protection environment.	
<p>All advocacy and strengthening interventions to enable an enhanced environment to develop vulnerable people/groups' livelihoods (decent work)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes the adoption of laws/policies/regulations to allow the access to basic livelihood assets It includes the adoption of laws/policies/regulations to allow equal livelihood opportunities and rights It includes national or local regulations/strategies or structures to improve market development, access to credit/financial systems It includes national or local regulations/strategies or structures to protect natural resources and livelihoods (e.g. early warning systems, natural resources regulations) <p>It's important to specify the group who it is addressed to if necessary (e.g. women, ethnic minorities, traders)</p>	
Detail / Disaggregate by: Geography/Livelihood zone;	Trend / Change: Increase

Livelihood Key Programme Indicators List



<p>Target group: Gender, age, disabilities, chronic diseases, and any other relevant criteria, such as urban/rural context, wealth group, livelihood group (pastoralist, farmers, traders), religious, ethnic or political identities;</p> <p>Period to achieve the objective;</p>	
<p>Data source: Both secondary and primary data collection can be used according to context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Endline. If multiyear programme consider also a mid-term evaluation. • Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or government (e.g. assessment information, reference to a normal situation). <p>Unit of Measurement: Policies, laws, contingency plans, strategies, structures, etc.</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Secondary data analysis; Government reports/records/plans of action (regional, local); Formal ownership records; Target group surveys / focus group discussions; Key informant interviews.</p>	<p>Measurement Guidance: Measure the number of policies/strategies, etc., adopted or created and their application.</p> <p>Depending on the type of policy/regulation it would be necessary to link it with the development or improvement of livelihoods.</p> <p>Measure advocacy activities: number of events, documents published and signatories as often this can be done as a lobby to generate a change in policy, law regulations (which sometimes might take a long time).</p>

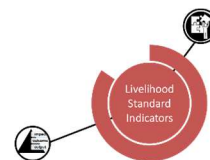
Examples:

X national employment strategies accepted and validated by government to improve the livelihood development of minorities groups

X commerce laws and regulations simplified and implemented to improve and develop small-traders activity

X amendments in laws and regulations to improve the registration and operation of micro or small enterprises

X surveillance and early warning systems methodologies accepted and validated by government and external stakeholders to protect lives and livelihoods



3. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Concept	Definition
Survival Threshold	<p>The Survival Threshold represents the total income required to cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of minimum food energy needs (2100 kcal per person per day), plus The costs associated with food preparation and consumption (i.e. salt, soap, kerosene and/or firewood for cooking and basic lighting), plus Any expenditure on water for human consumption.
Livelihood Protection Threshold	<p>The livelihood protection threshold represents the total income required to sustain local livelihoods.</p> <p>This means total expenditure to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure basic survival, plus Maintain access to basic services (e.g. routine medical and schooling expenses), plus Sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term (e.g. regular purchases of seeds, fertilizer, veterinary drugs, etc.), plus Achieve a minimum locally acceptable standard of living (e.g. purchase of basic clothing, coffee/tea, etc.)
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
IGA	Income Generation Activity
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
NRM	<p>Natural Resources Management.</p> <p>NRM refers to the sustainable utilization of major natural resources, such as land, water, air, minerals, forests, fisheries, and wild flora and fauna. Together, these resources provide the ecosystem services that underpin human life.</p>
CCA	<p>Climate Change Adaptation.</p> <p>Climate Change Adaptation refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.</p>
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HES	Household Economic Security
IHEA	Individual Household Economy Approach



4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the Livelihood Programme Indicators list (presented in this document) has counted with the **invaluable support and contribution of a heterogeneous group of specialized practitioners in Livelihoods or Monitoring & Evaluation**, coming from different Implementing NGOs, UN Agencies or independent consultants.

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