

Livelihoods INDICATOR GUIDANCE SHEETS

OUTPUT 1: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ENABLED AND ENHANCED

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| CORE INDICATOR 1A/1B: | % of targeted PoC who have completed training related to agricultural production with (without) a nationally recognized certificate |
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Human assets reinforced |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationales | Provision of skills and knowledge related to livelihoods in the form of trainings is an important aspect in building/reinforcing human capital towards pursuing better livelihoods opportunities, according to DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework. For livelihoods programs with a training component, the indicator aims to capture the effectiveness of trainings in enabling targeted Persons of Concern (PoCs) to acquire skills and certification that is relevant in the host country context. The recognition by the host country/national government of the skills and certification is a progressive approach towards alignment with national systems, and sustainable long-term integration with the local labour market. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 1A: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in agricultural production and received nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs)) x100 → 1B: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in agricultural production without nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs)) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the number of targeted PoC successfully completing training at the end of the year. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ According to ILO, training in agriculture can be focused on a variety of topics including 'more effective use of land, labour and capital in agriculture', 'conservation of soil and other natural resources', 'principles and practice of farm management', 'increase of efficiency, production and yields in agriculture' etc. ✓ The certification process and recognition by local government will be dependent on the local context and standards/norms prescribed in each host country. ✓ There are no standards on number of training sessions or trainees; it shall depend on each operation's goals and identified need of targeted PoCs. ✓ The indicator specifically measures completion rate (number successfully completed or passed the course/training with/without a nationally recognized certificate) and not attendance rate (number of trainees attending trainings) ✓ Each training/course shall be monitored by keeping a record of number of trainees completing the training/course |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UK DFID. 1999. DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ ILO. 1956. Vocational Training (Agriculture) Recommendation |

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| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 2: | % of targeted PoC who are a member of a cooperative, association, network or social group (due to UNHCR/partner support) |
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Social assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. In the context of the sustainable livelihoods framework, social capital is defined as social resources that people draw from, while pursuing livelihoods objectives. These are developed through social networks, memberships of formal institutions/groups and relationships. Social networks facilitate sharing of knowledge and information, and can contribute to a person's sense of well-being and identity, apart from contributing towards improved livelihoods outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (# of targeted PoC who are a member of a cooperative, association, network or social group due to UNHCR or partner support / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Social networks could include savings groups such as tontine, Rotating Organization of Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA) or Village Savings and Loans (VSL); cooperatives or associations of individuals working together and social groups (related to religion or community) |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

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| CORE INDICATOR 3A/3C: | % of targeted PoC who received productive assets (cash grants) (from UNHCR/partners) |
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Access to natural capital is important in the context of agriculture since it is key to allowing persons of concern to derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities such as crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing etc. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 3A: (# of targeted PoC who received productive assets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 → 3C: (# of targeted PoC who received cash grants / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data at the end of the year. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Productive assets include land, animals, fisheries, poultry, seeds, seedlings, plants, tools and equipment etc. ✓ Cash grants provided may be used by PoCs to buy agricultural equipment/tools, seeds, fertilizers, livestock etc |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 3B/3D: | Average cost (value) of productive assets (cash grants) received per targeted PoC in USD |
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| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Access to natural capital is important in the context of agriculture since it is key to allowing persons of concern to derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities such as crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing etc. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 3B: (Total cost of productive assets distributed in USD / # of targeted PoC who received productive assets)</p> <p>→ 3D: (Total monetary value of cash grants received by PoC in USD / # of targeted PoC who received cash grants)</p> |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data at the end of the year. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Productive assets include land, animals, fisheries, poultry, seeds, seedlings, plants, tools and equipment etc. ✓ Cash grants provided may be used by PoCs to buy agricultural equipment/tools, seeds, fertilizers, livestock etc. ✓ The exchange rate is computed as the average of the quarterly spot rates of the previous year (i.e. spot rates of March, June, September and December) sourced from the U.S. Department of Treasury. For example the 2018 exchange rate is an average of the annual quarterly spot rates for 2017. This approach was carefully considered taking into parameters including optimization of online available complete global exchange rates, system design, and a balanced approach to limit exchange rate fluctuation. ✓ The survey question for cost of productive assets is: "What was the total cost (local currency) to your organization for the direct support provided in productive assets?" ✓ The survey question for cash grants is: "What is the total value of all cash grants (local currency) for agricultural livelihoods distributed to participants?" |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ U.S. Department of Treasury |

| CORE INDICATOR 4A: PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account (yes/no) | |
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| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. This indicator is essential to assess whether PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account in the host country. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → No formula – aims to track legal status of access to financial services. |
| Data collection frequency | Information is collected on an annual basis. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from the livelihoods monitoring template. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 4B/4C: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) savings services | |
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| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. Savings are the preferred type of capital 'because they do not have liabilities attached and usually do not entail reliance on others' |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4B: ((# of PoC that are active savers with a formal financial service provider (FSP))/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4C: ((# of PoC that are active savers with an informal financial service provider (FSP))/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ Informal service providers are those where 'All financial transactions, loans and deposits occurring outside the regulation and supervision of the government's central banking authority. They include local moneylenders, pawnbrokers, self-help groups and NGOs, as well as family members'. Informal service providers include associations such as Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Tontine, family, friends or community members ✓ Savings can include various forms such as cash, deposits, jewellery etc. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having savings at the time of the survey |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 4D/4E: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) loan services | |
|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4D: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with a formal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4E: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with an informal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ Informal service providers are those where 'All financial transactions, loans and deposits occurring outside the regulation and supervision of the government's central banking authority. They include local moneylenders, pawnbrokers, self-help groups and NGOs, as well as family members'. Informal service providers include associations such as Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Tontine, family, friends or community members ✓ A loan is a temporary transfer of financial asset such as cash from owner (lender) to borrower, with the promise of returning it based on oral or written terms of agreement, which usually includes an interest payment. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having a loan at the time of the survey |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 5A/5B: % of targeted PoCs who are self-employed and employ others (do not employ others) in the agricultural sector | |
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| Expected results | Increased employment in the agricultural sector - Access to employment in the agricultural sector facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income, reduced vulnerability and improved food security. Improved employment opportunities in agriculture will be a key component of this approach. The variety of land ownership patterns and cultivation methods result in various forms of labour force participation, including self-employment and wage-employment. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 5A: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and employ others in the agricultural sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 5B: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and do not employ others in the agricultural sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Self-employment: is a situation in which individuals work for themselves instead of working for an employer that pays a salary or a wage. Self-employed individuals earn income through conducting profitable operations from a business they operate. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered to. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 2008. Promotion of rural employment for poverty reduction ✓ ILO. 1993. Current guidelines on status in employment: ICSE-93 guidelines ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework |

| CORE INDICATOR 5C, 5D, 5E: % of targeted PoCs who are wage-employed on a permanent (monthly or seasonal) (daily or weekly) basis in the agricultural sector | |
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| Expected results | Increased employment in the agricultural sector - Access to employment in the agricultural sector facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income, reduced vulnerability and improved food security. Improved employment opportunities in agriculture will be a key component of this approach. The variety of land ownership patterns and cultivation methods result in various forms of labour force participation, including self-employment and wage-employment. This indicator is relevant in the case of agricultural programs which result in wage employment. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 5C: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a permanent basis in the agricultural sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 5D: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a monthly or seasonal basis in the agricultural sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 5E: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a daily or weekly basis in the agricultural sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wage employment is a situation in which an individual receives a wage for work done for another person, organization or enterprise. A salary can be either in kind or cash, or a mix of the two. (This definition has been adapted from OECD and ILO definitions, for ease of understanding.) ✓ According to OECD, permanent workers are those who are employed for a period of 12 months or more. ✓ According to ILO, temporary employment is defined 'whereby workers are engaged only for a specified period of time, includes fixed-term, project- or task-based contracts, as well as seasonal or casual work, including day labour' ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 2008. "Promotion of rural employment for poverty reduction" ✓ OECD. "Permanent and Temporary Workers" ✓ ILO. Non Standard Forms of Employment ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 6A: | % of targeted PoC who received a direct support to protect or maintain their productive assets |
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| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Means to protection of productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Access to natural capital is important in the context of agriculture since it is key to allowing persons of concern to derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities such as crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing etc. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (# of PoC who received direct support to protect or maintain their productive assets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Types of support to protect or maintain productive assets include fertilizers, pesticides, vaccinations etc. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 6B: | Average value of support to protect or maintain assets per targeted PoC in USD |
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| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Means to protection of productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Access to natural capital is important in the context of agriculture since it is key to allowing persons of concern to derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities such as crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing etc. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (Total monetary value of units of support to protect or maintain assets distributed in USD/ # of targeted PoC who received direct support to protect or maintain their productive assets) |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Types of support to protect or maintain productive assets include fertilizers, pesticides, vaccinations etc. ✓ The exchange rate is computed as the average of the quarterly spot rates of the previous year (i.e. spot rates of March, June, September and December) sourced from the U.S. Department of Treasury. For example the 2018 exchange rate is an average of the annual quarterly spot rates for 2017. This approach was carefully considered taking into parameters including optimization of online available complete global exchange rates, system design, and a balanced approach to limit exchange rate fluctuation. ✓ The survey question for cost of productive assets is: What was the total cost (local currency) to your organization for the direct support to protect or maintain productive assets? |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ U.S. Department of Treasury |

| CORE INDICATOR 7A: Land productivity (yield in kg/hectare) per self-employed PoC (last season) | |
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| Expected results | Agricultural production maintained and/or improved - Productivity per crop/ livestock/fisheries production |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, sustainable use of natural resources includes maintaining the long-term productivity of natural resources such as land. For those who are self-employed in agricultural production, land productivity is an important measure of the effectiveness of UNHCR/partner support for agriculture. The estimated land productivity ratio can be compared by crop to publicly available five year most recent average data (from FAO) on crop yields in relevant countries/regions to understand if the estimated ratio is comparable to national standards, over time. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (Total volume of outputs in last season (kg) / Total area of land cultivated in last season (hectare)) |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Outputs = total volume of production of primary crops (up to 2 major crops, or equivalent of 60% of the field planted) converted in kg as reported by farmers. ✓ Land area = total area of cultivated land converted in hectares as reported by farmers. ✓ The frequency of measurement is proposed to be for the latest agricultural season harvested. ✓ Primary crops, or main crops planted, are defined as the crop planted in at least 60% or more of the field/land planted. ✓ According to UN FAO, Crop production data refer to the 'actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption).' ✓ According to UN FAO, area sown refers to the 'area on which sowing or planting has been carried out, for the crop under consideration, on the soil prepared for that purpose. The area is usually reported net of uncultivated patches, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders, shelterbelts, etc. For tree crops, the gross concept may be applied. With regard to mixed and associated crops, countries are requested to report the area sown for each crop separately. When the mixture refers to particular crops, generally grains, it is recommended to treat the mixture as if it were a single crop. Data are recorded in hectares (ha).' ✓ To estimate the relative land productivity ratio in forced displacement situations and the wider national context, UNHCR Livelihoods will compare land productivity ratios to publicly available data from FAO on crop yields for each country, by taking five-year averages for latest years data is available |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ FAO. Data on Crop Statistics ✓ FAO. 2001. Definitions and Standards – Glossary for Crops |

| CORE INDICATOR 7B: # of livestock owned by the self-employed PoC | |
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| Expected results | Agricultural production maintained and/or improved - Productivity per crop/ livestock/fisheries production |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, the sustainable use of natural resources includes maintaining the long-term productivity of natural resources such as land. For those who are self-employed in livestock activities such as goats, sheep, cattle, beehives, chickens, ducks, etc. the indicator aims to capture whether the asset multiplies over time. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → # of livestock owned (which include beehives, chickens, cattle, ducks, donkeys, goats, sheep, etc.) by the self-employed PoC |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to UN FAO, livestock covers all 'all domestic animals irrespective of their age and location or the purpose of their breeding. Non-domestic animals are excluded from the terms unless they are kept or raised in captivity, in or outside agricultural holdings, including holdings without land.' ✓ Livestock includes cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens, ducks, mules, beehives, rabbits, guinea fowl etc. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ FAO. Livestock Definition |

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| CORE INDICATOR 7C: | # of kilograms of Fish produced by the self-employed PoC (sold or self-consumed during last season or sale) |
| Expected results | Agricultural production maintained and/or improved - Productivity per crop/ livestock/fisheries production |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, the sustainable use of natural resources includes maintaining the long-term productivity of natural resources such as land. For those who are self-employed in fisheries, kilograms of fish produced is an important measure of the effectiveness of UNHCR/partner support in agriculture. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → # of kilograms of fish produced (sold or self-consumed) during the last fishing season or sale by the self-employed PoC |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The production can include fish which was self-consumed and/or sold at the market. This indicator aims to capture the volume of production for the last fishing season harvest or last sale. ✓ According to UN FAO, aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans, turtles etc. ✓ Rearing of fish can be done through ponds, tanks, cages, enclosures, barrages, rice-cum-fish paddies, hatcheries or nurseries. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ FAO. Definition of Aquaculture |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 8: % of targeted PoC who differentiated their agricultural products | |
|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to markets - Product differentiation achieved |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. Value addition in terms of product differentiation of agricultural produce is an important aspect of enhancing the value and associated price of agricultural produce |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (# of targeted PoC who differentiated their agricultural products / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Value-added agriculture entails changing a raw agricultural product into something new through packaging, processing, cooling, drying, extracting or any other type of process that differentiates the product from the original raw commodity. Examples of value added agricultural products include garlic braids, bagged salad mix, artisan bread, lavender soaps and sausages. Adding value to agricultural products usually ensures higher returns that come with the investment, the opportunity to open new markets etc. ✓ Product differentiation can also be achieved by processes such as ;abelling, post-harvest handling, traceability, certification, organic farming, etc. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ Oregon State University. Exploring Value-Added Agriculture |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 9A/9B: | % of targeted PoC with access to non-permanent/informal (permanent/formal) markets |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to markets - Access to markets facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. Access to markets to enable sale of produce is essential to ensure sustained income flows. Increased access to markets can be facilitated through multiple means including increased knowledge/information, facilitating access to infrastructure such as transport etc. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 9A: (# of targeted PoC who accessed non-permanent markets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 → 9B: (# of targeted PoC who accessed permanent markets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Informal or Non-permanent markets include local markets in refugee or host communities and refers to having non-permanent or no contract for purchase of products and/or access to markets. Such markets are usually synonymous with daily/weekly/monthly markets ✓ Formal Permanent markets are synonymous with constant demand i.e. includes products purchased by permanent buyer such as a supermarket chain/grocery chain/retailer etc with permanent contract for purchase of products, etc. ✓ Access to markets means there are none of the following barriers: transportation, physical infrastructure, distance, security etc. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 10A, 10B, 10C: % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) income compared to previous year (for livestock, fisheries etc.) | |
|---|--|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Income from agricultural production facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. For agricultural activities including production of livestock, fisheries etc. (i.e. non-crop cultivation), the indicator aims to track the changes in income, in compared to the previous year. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 10A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 10B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 10C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to UN FAO, Total income is defined as value of resources flowing towards the household from their engagement in agriculture (in this case, non-cropping activities) comprising income in money (profits, wage, interest, social benefits etc) and in kind (goods and services) ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ Clarifications ✓ The indicator includes income from self-employment and/or wage-employment in non-crop activities including fisheries, livestock etc. ✓ Measuring direct income in forced displacement settings is difficult due to the conflict of interest refugees may see with UNHCR and partners asking this question, as UNHCR and partners tend to provide social programs. As such beneficiaries, despite assurances, may fear putting at risk some social assistance received by UNHCR and partners if answered truthfully to actual income earned. In certain settings, it may be insensitive to expect respondents to quantify and reveal actual incomes. Further, it is not easy to actually recall actual amount of income earned/received for long periods. Rigorous income surveys are also very expensive to conduct and require a more sizeable investment in monitoring. Thus, this indicator has been devised as a proxy to estimate self-reported changes in income (on an annual basis) by respondents. Over time, this indicator can provide insights on the effectiveness of livelihoods programs in contributing to improved incomes. ✓ This indicator does not aim to attribute direct impact since there will be many other factors such as the existing environment and local factors that affect livelihoods and incomes. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, has your income increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', and 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ FAO. 2007. Rural Household's Livelihood and Well-Being ✓ USAID. 1989. Indicators for measuring changes in income, food availability and consumption, and the natural resource base |

| CORE INDICATOR 10D, 10E, 10F: % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) income compared to previous season (for crop cultivation) | |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Income from agricultural production facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. For agricultural activities involve crop cultivation, the indicator aims to track the changes in income, compared to the previous season. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 10D: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased income compared to last season / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 10E: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained income compared to last season / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 10F: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased income compared to last season / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to UN FAO, Total income is defined as value of resources flowing towards the household from their engagement in agriculture (in this case, cropping activities) comprising income in money (profits, wage, interest, social benefits etc) and in kind (goods and services) ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ The season referred to in the indicator denotes the harvest season applicable depending on crops grown. According to the UN FAO Crop Calendar, for e.g. in Zambia, depending on the agro-ecological zone, the harvest season for common beans is usually May to August or March to June. ✓ The indicator includes income from self-employment and/or wage-employment in crop cultivation. ✓ Measuring direct income in forced displacement settings is difficult due to the conflict of interest refugees may see with UNHCR and partners asking this question, as UNHCR and partners tend to provide social programs. As such beneficiaries, despite assurances, may fear putting at risk some social assistance received by UNHCR and partners if answered truthfully to actual income earned. In certain settings, it may be insensitive to expect respondents to quantify and reveal actual incomes. Further, it is not easy to actually recall actual amount of income earned/received for long periods. Rigorous income surveys are also very expensive to conduct and require a more sizeable investment in monitoring. Thus, this indicator has been devised as a proxy to estimate self-reported changes in income (on an annual basis) by respondents. Over time, this indicator can provide insights on the effectiveness of livelihoods programs in contributing to improved incomes. ✓ This indicator does not aim to attribute direct impact since there will be many other factors such as the existing environment and local factors that affect livelihoods and incomes. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare the last harvest season to the previous seasons, has your income increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', and 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ FAO. 2007. Rural Household's Livelihood and Well-Being. ✓ USAID. 1989. Indicators for measuring changes in income, food availability and consumption, and the natural resource base. ✓ FAO Crop Calendar |

| CORE INDICATOR 11A, 11B, 11C: % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) savings (including assets) compared to previous year (for livestock, fisheries etc.) | |
|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Savings from agricultural production facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, livelihoods are defined to be sustainable if they are 'resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it independent from external support and does not undermine the livelihood options of others'. In this regard, savings are an important tool of enabling sustainability of livelihood outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 11A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to OECD, savings are defined as 'disposable income less final consumption expenditure' ✓ Savings can be in the form of cash or investments/assets such as jewellery, land etc. ✓ Savings can also be deposited in institutions such as banks, microfinance institutions, VSLA, ROSCA etc ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ The indicator includes savings from self-employment and/or wage-employment from non-crop cultivation activities such as livestock, fisheries etc. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, have your savings- either in purchase of assets or through savings, increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - Savings |

| CORE INDICATOR 11D, 11E, 11F: % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) savings (including assets) compared to previous season (for crop cultivation) | |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Savings from agricultural production facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, livelihoods are defined to be sustainable if they are 'resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it independent from external support and does not undermine the livelihood options of others'. In this regard, savings are an important tool of enabling sustainability of livelihood outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 11D: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased savings compared to last season / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11E: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained savings compared to last season/ # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11F: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased savings compared to last season / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to OECD, savings are defined as 'disposable income less final consumption expenditure' ✓ Savings can be in the form of cash or investments/assets such as jewellery, land etc. ✓ Savings can also be deposited in institutions such as banks, microfinance institutions, VSLA, ROSCA etc ✓ The season referred to in the indicator denotes the harvest season applicable depending on crops grown. According to the UN FAO Crop Calendar, for e.g. in Zambia, depending on the agro-ecological zone, the harvest season for common beans is usually May to August or March to June. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with agricultural intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ The indicator includes savings from self-employment and/or wage-employment from crop-cultivation activities ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare last harvest season to previous seasons, have your savings- either in purchase of assets or through savings, increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - Savings ✓ FAO Crop Calendar |

OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT / BUSINESS FACILITATED

| CORE INDICATOR 1A/1B: | % of targeted PoC who have completed training related to self- employment with (without) a nationally recognized certificate |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Human assets reinforced |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | Provision of skills and knowledge related to livelihoods in the form of trainings is an important aspect in building/reinforcing human capital towards pursuing better livelihoods opportunities, according to DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework. For livelihoods programs with a training component, the indicator aims to capture the effectiveness of trainings in enabling targeted Persons of Concern (PoCs) to acquire skills and certification that is relevant in the host country context. The recognition by the host country/national government of the skills and certification is a progressive approach towards alignment with national systems, and sustainable long-term integration with the local labour market. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 1A: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in self-employment and received nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs) x100 → 1B: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in self-employment without nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the number of targeted PoC successfully completing training and compile the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of trainings provided and length/duration of training. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the self-employment intervention ✓ According to ILO, training in self-employment includes three approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ general training in entrepreneurship, often in combination with business plan development and sometimes credit; ✓ NGO and project-based skills training, again, often in conjunction with business planning and credit assistance; and, ✓ various forms of enterprise-based training, particularly traditional apprenticeships. ✓ The certification process and recognition by local government will be dependent on the local context and standards/norms prescribed in each host country. ✓ There are no standards on number of training sessions or trainees; it shall depend on each operation's goals and identified need of targeted PoCs. ✓ The indicator specifically measures completion rate (number successfully completed or passed the course/training with/without a nationally recognized certificate) and not attendance rate (number of trainees attending trainings) ✓ Each training/course shall be monitored by keeping a record of number of trainees completing the training/course. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UK DFID. 1999. DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ ILO. 1997. Training for Self-employment through Vocational Training Institutions |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 2: | % of targeted PoC who are a member of a cooperative, association, network or social group (due to UNHCR/partner support) |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Social assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. In the context of the sustainable livelihoods framework, social capital is defined as social resources that people draw from, while pursuing livelihoods objectives. These are developed through social networks, memberships of formal institutions/groups and relationships. Social networks facilitate sharing of knowledge and information, and can contribute to a person's sense of well-being and identity, apart from contributing towards improved livelihoods outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → (# of targeted PoC who are a member of a cooperative, association, network or social group due to UNHCR or partner support / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Social networks could include savings groups such as tontine, Rotating Organization of Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA) or Village Savings and Loans (VSL); cooperatives or associations of individuals working together and social groups (related to religion or community) |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| | |
|--|---|
| CORE INDICATOR 3A/3C: | % of targeted PoC who received productive assets (cash grants) to start or improve a business (from UNHCR/partners) |
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Physical capital includes tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities and enhance livelihoods outcomes. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 3A: (# of targeted PoC who received productive assets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 → 3C: (# of targeted PoC who received cash grants / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the self-employment intervention ✓ Productive assets include tools such as sewing machines, tools for carpentry/plumbing and such trades, fabric material for tailors etc. ✓ Cash grants provided may be used by PoCs to start a business and meet requirements such as seed capital, inventory purchase, purchase of tools and equipment, or to improve a business by expanding the scale of a business. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 3B/3D: | Average cost (value) of productive assets (cash grants) to start or improve a business received per targeted PoC in USD |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Access to natural capital is important in the context of agriculture since it is key to allowing persons of concern to derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities such as crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing etc. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 3B: (Total cost of productive assets distributed in USD / # of targeted PoC who received productive assets)</p> <p>→ 3D: (Total monetary value of cash grants received by PoC in USD / # of targeted PoC who received cash grants)</p> |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 4A: PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account (yes/no) | |
|---|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. This indicator is essential to assess whether PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account in the host country. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → No formula – aims to track legal status of access to financial services. |
| Data collection frequency | Information is collected on an annual basis. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from the livelihoods monitoring template. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Productive assets include tools such as sewing machines, tools for carpentry/plumbing and such trades, fabric material for tailors etc. ✓ Cash grants provided may be used by PoCs to start a business and meet requirements such as seed capital, inventory purchase, purchase of tools and equipment, or to improve a business by expanding the scale of a business. ✓ The survey question for cost of productive assets is: "What was the total cost (local currency) to your organization for the direct support provided in productive assets?" ✓ The survey question for cash grants is: "What is the total value of all cash grants (local currency) for self-employment distributed to participants?" |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 4B/4C: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) savings services | |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. Savings are the preferred type of capital 'because they do not have liabilities attached and usually do not entail reliance on others' |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4B: ((# of PoC that are active savers with a formal financial service provider (FSP))/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4C: ((# of PoC that are active savers with a formal financial service provider (FSP))/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the self-employment intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ Informal service providers are those where 'All financial transactions, loans and deposits occurring outside the regulation and supervision of the government's central banking authority. They include local moneylenders, pawnbrokers, self-help groups and NGOs, as well as family members'. Informal service providers include associations such as Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Tontine, family, friends or community members ✓ Savings can include various forms such as cash, deposits, jewellery etc. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having savings at the time of the survey. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 4D/4E: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) loan services | |
|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4D: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with a formal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4E: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with a formal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the self-employment intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ Informal service providers are those where 'All financial transactions, loans and deposits occurring outside the regulation and supervision of the government's central banking authority. They include local moneylenders, pawnbrokers, self-help groups and NGOs, as well as family members'. Informal service providers include associations such as Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Tontine, family, friends or community members ✓ A loan is a temporary transfer of financial asset such as cash from owner (lender) to borrower, with the promise of returning it based on oral or written terms of agreement, which usually includes an interest payment. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having a loan at the time of the survey |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 5A/5B/5C/5D: | % of targeted PoCs who are self-employed and employ others (do not employ others) in the informal (formal) sector |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased self-employment - Access to self-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income and reduced vulnerability. Improved employment opportunities will be a key component of this approach. For those PoCs who are self-employed or run businesses/enterprises in the formal/informal sector, the indicator aims to capture whether they employ others or not. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 5A: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and employ others in the informal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 5B: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and do not employ others in the informal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 5C: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and employ others in the formal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 5D: (# of targeted PoC who are self-employed and do not employ others in the formal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ for an employer that pays a salary or a wage. Self-employed individuals earn income through self-employment: is a situation in which individuals work for themselves instead of working for a company conducting profitable operations from a business they operate. ✓ According to ILO, the informal sector 'may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees' and 'An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it, and for which no complete set of accounts is kept. An enterprise is unregistered when it is not registered under specific forms of national legislation (e.g. factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts). Issuing of a trade license or business permit under local regulations does not qualify as registration.' ✓ The formal sector is characterised by a structured system with clear written rules of recruitment, job responsibilities with a standard relationship formalised through contracts between employers and employees. The employee is usually expected to work for fixed hours with associated salary and benefits including leave, health insurance etc. Such jobs are also usually recognized as income sources which are taxed and under the purview of national labour laws and legislation. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with self-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered to |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 1993. Current guidelines on status in employment: ICSE-93 guidelines ✓ ILO. 2013. 'Measuring informality: A Statistical Manual on the informal sector and informal employment' ✓ ILO, 2013. Decent Work Indicators ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework |

| CORE INDICATOR 6A/6B/6C/6D/6E: % of targeted PoC with own business / self-employed for 6 months or more (12 months or more) in informal (formal) sector | |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased self-employment - Access to self-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income and reduced vulnerability. Improved employment opportunities will be a key component of this approach. For those PoCs who are self-employed or run businesses/enterprises in the formal/informal sector, the indicator aims to capture the sustainability of self-employment in terms of duration of being self-employed. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 6A: (# of targeted PoC who have been self-employed in the informal sector for 6 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6B: (# of targeted PoC who have been self-employed in the informal sector for 12 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6C: (# of targeted PoC who have been self-employed in the formal sector for 6 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6D: (# of targeted PoC who have been self-employed in the formal sector for 12 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6E: (# of targeted PoC (18 – 59 years) who have been self-employed for 12 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Self-employment: is a situation in which individuals work for themselves instead of working for an employer that pays a salary or a wage. Self-employed individuals earn income through conducting profitable operations from a business they operate. ✓ According to ILO, the informal sector 'may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees' and 'An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it, and for which no complete set of accounts is kept. An enterprise is unregistered when it is not registered under specific forms of national legislation (e.g. factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts). Issuing of a trade license or business permit under local regulations does not qualify as registration.' ✓ The formal sector is characterised by a structured system with clear written rules of recruitment, job responsibilities with a standard relationship formalised through contracts between employers and employees. The employee is usually expected to work for fixed hours with associated salary and benefits including leave, health insurance etc. Such jobs are also usually recognized as income sources which are taxed and under the purview of national labour laws and legislation. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with self-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered to |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 1993. Current guidelines on status in employment: ICSE-93 guidelines ✓ ILO. 2013. 'Measuring informality: A Statistical Manual on the informal sector and informal employment' ✓ ILO. 2013. Decent Work Indicators ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 7A/7B: | % of targeted PoC with access to non-permanent/informal (permanent/formal) markets |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to markets - Access to markets facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. Access to markets to enable sale of produce is essential to ensure sustained income flows. Increased access to markets can be facilitated through multiple means including increased knowledge/information, facilitating access to infrastructure such as transport etc. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 7A: (# of targeted PoC who accessed non-permanent markets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 → 7B: (# of targeted PoC who accessed permanent markets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Informal or Non-permanent markets include local markets in refugee or host communities and refers to having non-permanent or no contract for purchase of products and/or access to markets. Such markets are usually synonymous with daily/weekly/monthly markets ✓ Formal Permanent Markets are synonymous with constant demand i.e. includes products purchased by permanent buyer such as a supermarket chain/grocery chain/retailer etc with permanent contract for purchase of products, etc. ✓ Access to markets means there are none of the following barriers: transportation, physical infrastructure, distance, security etc. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 8A/8B/8C: | % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Income from self-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. For PoCs involved in self-employment, the indicator aims to track change in income levels compared to the previous year, if applicable. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 8A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 8B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 8C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to ILO, income related to self-employment is defined as 'income which is received, over a given reference period, by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in self-employment jobs' ✓ 'It is equal to the value of goods and services produced by the self employed, net of operating expenses (such as salaries paid, raw materials used, depreciation of machines and instruments and taxes paid), plus any salary received and social security benefits (net of contributions). Income related to self employment also includes benefits received by self employed persons who are no longer in employment, such as unemployment benefits, pensions, invalidity benefits. As with income related to paid employment, all these social benefits will be part of income from self employment only insofar as workers received them as a result of their participation in work activities.' ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with self-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ Measuring direct income in forced displacement settings is difficult due to the conflict of interest refugees may see with UNHCR and partners asking this question, as UNHCR and partners tend to provide social programs. As such beneficiaries, despite assurances, may fear putting at risk some social assistance received by UNHCR and partners if answered truthfully to actual income earned. In certain settings, it may be insensitive to expect respondents to quantify and reveal actual incomes. Further, it is not easy to actually recall actual amount of income earned/received for long periods. Rigorous income surveys are also very expensive to conduct and require a more sizeable investment in monitoring. Thus, this indicator has been devised as a proxy to estimate self-reported changes in income (on an annual basis) by respondents. Over time, this indicator can provide insights on the effectiveness of livelihoods programs in contributing to improved incomes. ✓ This indicator does not aim to attribute direct impact since there will be many other factors such as the existing environment and local factors that affect livelihoods and incomes. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, has your income increased, decreased or remained the same?' (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ ILO. Income Statistics ✓ ILO. 1998. Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income |

| | |
|--|--|
| CORE INDICATOR 9A, 9B, 9C: | % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) savings (including assets) compared to previous year |
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Savings from self-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, livelihoods are defined to be sustainable if they are 'resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it independent from external support and does not undermine the livelihood options of others'. In this regard, savings are an important tool of enabling sustainability of livelihood outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 11A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 11C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to OECD, savings are defined as 'disposable income less final consumption expenditure' ✓ Savings can be in the form of cash or investments/assets such as jewellery, land etc. ✓ Savings can also be deposited in institutions such as banks, microfinance institutions, VSLA, ROSCA etc ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with self-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ The indicator includes savings from self-employment activities. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, have your savings- either in purchase of assets or through savings, increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - Savings |

OUTPUT 3: ACCESS TO WAGE EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

| CORE INDICATOR 1A/1B: | % of targeted PoC who have completed training related to wage employment with (without) a nationally recognized certificate |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Human assets reinforced |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | Provision of skills and knowledge related to livelihoods in the form of trainings is an important aspect in building/reinforcing human capital towards pursuing better livelihoods opportunities, according to DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework. For livelihoods programs with a training component, the indicator aims to capture the effectiveness of trainings in enabling targeted Persons of Concern (PoCs) to acquire skills and certification that is relevant in the host country context. The recognition by the host country/national government of the skills and certification is a progressive approach towards alignment with national systems, and sustainable long-term integration with the local labour market. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 1A: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in wage employment and received nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs)) x100 → 1B: ((# of targeted PoC who successfully completed training in wage employment without nationally recognized certificate (through UNHCR/partner) / Total # of targeted PoCs)) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the number of targeted PoC successfully completing training and compile the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of trainings provided and length/duration of training. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to UNESCO, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) includes education, training and skills development that: 1) Contributes to developing knowledge, skills and competencies of individuals for their employment, careers, livelihoods, and 2) Can take place at secondary, post-secondary and tertiary levels and includes work-based learning and continuing training and professional development which may lead to qualifications. TVET also includes a wide range of skills development opportunities attuned to national and local contexts. Learning to learn and the development of literacy and numeracy skills, transversal skills and citizenship skills are integral components of TVET. ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the wage employment intervention ✓ The certification process and recognition by local government will be dependent on the local context and standards/norms prescribed in each host country. ✓ There are no standards on number of training sessions or trainees; it shall depend on each operation's goals and identified need of targeted PoCs. ✓ The indicator specifically measures completion rate (number successfully completed or passed the course/training with/without a nationally recognized certificate) and not attendance rate (number of trainees attending trainings) ✓ Each training/course shall be monitored by keeping a record of number of trainees completing the training/course. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UK DFID. 1999. DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ UNESCO. 2015. Recommendation concerning technical and vocational education and training (TVET) |

| | |
|--|--|
| CORE INDICATOR 3A/3C: | % of targeted PoC who received productive assets (cash grants) to engage in wage employment (find or maintain a job) (from UNHCR/partners) |
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Social assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Physical capital includes tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities and enhance livelihoods outcomes. . Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 3A: (# of targeted PoC who received productive assets / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 → 3C: (# of targeted PoC who received cash grants / Total # of targeted PoC) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the wage-employment intervention ✓ Productive assets are in-kind tools or equipment to enable wage-employed to improve their productivity. ✓ Cash grants could be for transportation, professional clothes, or any other purchase needed to find or engage in wage employment |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| OPTIONAL INDICATOR 3B/3D: | Average cost (value) of productive assets (cash grants) to engage in wage employment (find or maintain a job) received per targeted PoC in USD |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Additionally, physical capital such as tools and equipment to enable more productive livelihoods activities are also important to enhance livelihoods outcomes. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 3B: (Total cost of productive assets distributed in USD / # of targeted PoC who received productive assets) → 3D: (Total monetary value of cash grants received by PoC in USD / # of targeted PoC who received cash grants) |
| Data collection frequency | Partners should capture the data on a monthly/quarterly basis, depending on the frequency of distribution. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | ✓ Data will be collected from partner reports and compiled through the partner survey. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the agriculture intervention ✓ Productive assets are in-kind tools or equipment to enable wage-employed to improve their productivity. ✓ Cash grants could be for transportation, professional clothes, or any other purchase needed to find or engage in wage employment. ✓ The exchange rate is computed as the average of the quarterly spot rates of the previous year (i.e. spot rates of March, June, September and December) sourced from the U.S. Department of Treasury. For example the 2018 exchange rate is an average of the annual quarterly spot rates for 2017. This approach was carefully considered taking into parameters including optimization of online available complete global exchange rates, system design, and a balanced approach to limit exchange rate fluctuation. ✓ The survey question for cost of productive assets is: "What was the total cost (local currency) to your organization for the direct support provided in productive assets?" ✓ The survey question for cash grants is: "What is the total value of all cash grants (local currency) for wage employment distributed to participants?" |
| References | ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ U.S. Department of Treasury |

| CORE INDICATOR 4A: PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account (yes/no) | |
|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Financial and productive assets provided |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. This indicator is essential to assess whether PoCs have the legal right to open a bank account in the host country. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → No formula – aims to track legal status of access to financial services. |
| Data collection frequency | Information is collected on an annual basis. |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from the livelihoods monitoring template. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets |

| CORE INDICATOR 4B/4C: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) savings services | |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. Savings are the preferred type of capital 'because they do not have liabilities attached and usually do not entail reliance on others' |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4B: ((# of PoC that are active savers with a formal financial service provider (FSP))/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4C: (# of PoC that are active savers with an informal service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the wage-employment intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ Informal service providers are those where 'All financial transactions, loans and deposits occurring outside the regulation and supervision of the government's central banking authority. They include local moneylenders, pawnbrokers, self-help groups and NGOs, as well as family members'. Informal service providers include associations such as Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA), Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Tontine, family, friends or community members ✓ Savings can include various forms such as cash, deposits, jewellery etc. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having savings at the time of the survey |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 4D/4E: % of targeted PoC who currently access formal (informal) loan services | |
|---|--|
| Expected results | Increased access to livelihood assets - Access to financial services facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | The DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework identifies five crucial assets that are essential for building sustainable livelihoods. These include access to human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. Financial capital includes 'financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives'. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | → 4D: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with a formal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 4E: (# of PoC that are active borrowers with a informal financial service provider)/ (# of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Targeted PoCs are defined as the sub-set of the PoC population that is targeted for receiving the wage-employment intervention ✓ Formal financial service providers are defined as those organizations where 'All financial transactions, including loans and deposits, provided by institutions are regulated and supervised by the government's central banking authority. They must report regularly to the government'. They include banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions etc. ✓ A loan is a temporary transfer of financial asset such as cash from owner (lender) to borrower, with the promise of returning it based on oral or written terms of agreement, which usually includes an interest payment. ✓ PoCs are defined as 'active savers' if they self-report having a loan at the time of the survey |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework. ✓ DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets ✓ Microfinance Opportunities. Definition of Formal and Informal Financial Services |

| CORE INDICATOR 5A/5B/5C/5D: | % of targeted PoCs wage-employed on a daily or non-permanent (monthly or permanent) basis in the informal (formal) sector |
|--|--|
| Expected results | Increased wage-employment - Income from wage-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income and reduced vulnerability. Improved employment opportunities will be a key component of this approach. For those PoCs who are wage employed in the informal/formal sector, the indicator aims to capture the type/seasonality of employment. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 5A: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a daily/non-permanent basis in the informal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 5B: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a daily/non-permanent basis in the formal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 5C: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a permanent or monthly basis in the informal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 → 5D: (# of targeted PoC who are wage employed on a permanent or monthly basis in the formal sector / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100 |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to ILO, paid employment jobs are those where: 1) which give them a basic wage, usually not dependent on the revenue of the enterprise they work for. Remuneration can be in the form of wages and salaries, and 2) Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbents may be owned by others, and the incumbents may work under the direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment. ✓ According to ILO, the informal sector 'may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees' and 'An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it, and for which no complete set of accounts is kept. An enterprise is unregistered when it is not registered under specific forms of national legislation (e.g. factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts). Issuing of a trade license or business permit under local regulations does not qualify as registration.' ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with wage-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered to ✓ Indicators 5A/5B aim to capture the % of targeted PoCs who are wage-employed on a daily (non-permanent basis) and are usually paid daily wages. Such jobs usually are temporary and meet short-term needs of employers. Wage rates are usually expressed in units of time (number of hours worked per day/flat rate for a day's work) ✓ Indicators 5C/5D aims to capture the % of targeted PoCs who are wage-employed on a monthly (permanent basis) and are usually paid monthly wages. Such jobs are more stable/permanent than daily jobs. |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 1993. Current guidelines on status in employment: ICSE-93 guidelines ✓ ILO. 2013. Measuring informality: A Statistical Manual on the informal sector and informal employment ✓ ILO. 2013. Decent Work Indicators ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework |

| CORE INDICATOR 6A/6B/6C/6D: | | % of targeted PoC wage employed for 6 months or more (12 months or more) in informal (formal) sector |
|--|---|---|
| Expected results | Increased wage-employment - Income from wage-employment facilitated | |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure increased income and reduced vulnerability. Improved employment opportunities will be a key component of this approach. For those PoCs who are self-employed or run businesses/enterprises in the formal/informal sector, the indicator aims to capture the sustainability of wage-employment in terms of duration of being self-employed. | |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 6A: (# of targeted PoC wage-employed in the informal sector for 6 months or more / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6B: (# of targeted PoC who have been wage-employed in the informal sector for 12 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6C: (# of targeted PoC who have been wage-employed in the formal sector for 6 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 6D: (# of targeted PoC who have been wage-employed in the formal sector for 12 months or more) / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> | |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) | |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. | |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wage employment: is a situation in which an individual receives a wage for work done for another person, organization or enterprise in both the formal and informal economy. A salary can be either in kind or cash, or a mix of the two ✓ According to ILO, the informal sector 'may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees', and 'An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it, and for which no complete set of accounts is kept. An enterprise is unregistered when it is not registered under specific forms of national legislation (e.g. factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts). Issuing of a trade license or business permit under local regulations does not qualify as registration.' ✓ The formal sector is characterised by a structured system with clear written rules of recruitment, job responsibilities with a standard relationship formalised through contracts between employers and employees. The employee is usually expected to work for fixed hours with associated salary and benefits including leave, health insurance etc. Such jobs are also usually recognized as income sources which are taxed and under the purview of national labour laws and legislation. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with wage-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered to | |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ILO. 1993. Current guidelines on status in employment: ICSE-93 guidelines ✓ ILO. 2013. Measuring informality: A Statistical Manual on the informal sector and informal employment ✓ ILO, 2013. Decent Work Indicators ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework | |

| CORE INDICATOR 7A/7B/7C: % of targeted PoC who self-report decreased (maintained) (increased) income compared to previous year | |
|---|--|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Income from wage-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, a key objective of sustainable livelihoods programming is to ensure improved income profiles. For PoCs involved in wage-employment, the indicators aim to track change in income levels compared to the previous year, if applicable. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 7A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 7B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 7C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased income compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to ILO, the concept of income related to paid employment is the most comprehensive measure of the level of remuneration of workers in paid employment. ✓ It includes, in addition to earnings, all irregular bonuses and payments and all social security benefits received from the employer directly or from a social security scheme, if they are related to employment. These include family and education allowances as well as sickness and maternity benefits. They also include benefits received by persons who are no longer in employment, such as unemployment benefits, pensions, invalidity benefits. All these social benefits will be part of income from paid employment only insofar as workers received them as a result of their participation in work activities. ✓ In countries which have general social security systems, whereby family and other allowances are provided independently of work activities, these allowances are not part of income related to paid employment. To avoid double counting these benefits are recorded net of contributions made by the worker to social security schemes. ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with wage-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ Clarifications ✓ Measuring direct income in forced displacement settings is difficult due to the conflict of interest refugees may see with UNHCR and partners asking this question, as UNHCR and partners tend to provide social programs. As such beneficiaries, despite assurances, may fear putting at risk some social assistance received by UNHCR and partners if answered truthfully to actual income earned. In certain settings, it may be insensitive to expect respondents to quantify and reveal actual incomes. Further, it is not easy to actually recall actual amount of income earned/received for long periods. Rigorous income surveys are also very expensive to conduct and require a more sizeable investment in monitoring. Thus, this indicator has been devised as a proxy to estimate self-reported changes in income (on an annual basis) by respondents. Over time, this indicator can provide insights on the effectiveness of livelihoods programs in contributing to improved incomes. ✓ This indicator does not aim to attribute direct impact since there will be many other factors such as the existing environment and local factors that affect livelihoods and incomes. ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, has your income increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ ILO. Income Statistics ✓ ILO. 1998. Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income |

| CORE INDICATOR 8A, 8B, 8C: % of targeted PoC who self-report (decreased/maintained/ increased) savings (including assets) compared to previous year | |
|--|---|
| Expected results | Increased resilience - Savings from wage-employment facilitated |
| IN WHICH SITUATIONS IS THIS INDICATOR USEFUL? | |
| Rationale | According to the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, livelihoods are defined to be sustainable if they are 'resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it independent from external support and does not undermine the livelihood options of others'. In this regard, savings are an important tool of enabling sustainability of livelihood outcomes. |
| HOW SHOULD THIS INDICATOR BE MEASURED? | |
| Calculation | <p>→ 8A: (# of targeted PoC who self-report decreased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 8B: (# of targeted PoC who self-report maintained savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> <p>→ 8C: (# of targeted PoC who self-report increased savings compared to last year / # of targeted PoC surveyed) x100</p> |
| Data collection frequency | The data will be collected twice through the baseline survey (before the program/intervention is rolled out) and the endline survey (after the program/intervention is rolled out) |
| Data source and collection responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data will be collected from a sample of targeted PoCs through the beneficiary survey, to be administered through mobile devices. ✓ The responsibility for data collection lies with the Livelihoods Officer/Implementing Partner where exists; otherwise relevant focal point. |
| WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED? | |
| Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to OECD, savings are defined as 'disposable income less final consumption expenditure' ✓ Savings can be in the form of cash or investments/assets such as jewellery, land etc. ✓ Savings can also be deposited in institutions such as banks, microfinance institutions, VSLA, ROSCA etc ✓ Targeted PoC = PoC targeted with wage-employment intervention ✓ The denominator in the indicator = # of targeted PoC surveyed, i.e. the sample of respondents from the targeted population the survey is administered ✓ The indicator includes savings from wage-employment activities ✓ The question in the beneficiary survey is phrased as follows: 'When you compare now and a year ago, have your savings- either in purchase of assets or through savings, increased, decreased or remained the same? (Choices: 'Decreased compared to previous year', 'Been the same compared to previous year', 'Increased compared to previous year') |
| References | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DFID. 2008. DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and its Framework ✓ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - Savings |