

Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 10 (Version 5.8.21)

	ortion of marginalized and vulnerable people who report a self-perceived
change in income	
Long-term outcome 4: Social, economic, and political inclusion of all (SDG 10.2) including responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels (SDG target 16.7) Short-term outcome 4.1: Economic inclusion of all, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.	
Туре	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
Technical definition	Marginalized and vulnerable (MaVu) individuals/ groups are defined at the start of a project by each KoGe member organization based on the context and their experience. Marginalized individuals/ groups lack of access to rights, resources, and opportunities and to the full participation in social, economic, and political life. The marginalized are often the most vulnerable , which refers to exposure to a range of possible harms and being unable to deal with them adequately. Among others, people can be MaVu due to sexual orientation, gender, geography, ethnicity, religion, displacement, conflict, or disability.
	 Each project/programme needs to come up with its own locally adapted definition of income. Income can refer to: Financial benefits linked to employment and/or sale of products and services on local, regional, national, or international markets. financial benefits linked to improved saving and lending. financial benefits linked to better harvest or increased self-sufficiency.
	Self-perceived changes in income can be categorized into the following five classes: 1: Massive increase (> 20%) 2: Medium increase (5-20%) 3: No change/about the same 4: Medium decrease (-5 to -20%) 5: Massive decrease (< -20%)
	Youths are persons 15-24 years old and adults are persons older than 25 years.
Rationale, Good performance, interpretation of results	not defined
Baseline	The baseline value is always 0
Data collection	Required data Number of MaVu who report a self-perceived increase in income.
	 Proportion of MaVu who report a self-perceived increase in income. Denominator: Number of MaVu who attended at least 3 days of project activities aiming at improving their income within the last 12 months (e.g. entrepreneurial training, income-generating



	Community of Cooperation
	 activities, saving and lending group, or training on agro- ecological production methods). Numerators: Number of MaVu who answered question R1 with
	"massive increase" or "medium increase".
	The data is collected from MaVu in a survey with a 5-point Likert scale.
	R1.) Based on the definition of "income" which you just read/ was just explained to you, how would you rate your change in income in the last 3 months (1 = massive increase; 2 = medium increase; 3 = no change; $4 =$ medium decrease; 5 = massive decrease)?
	R2.) What are the main reasons for the change/no change in "income" you reported?
	R3.) In which manner are the reasons you gave above linked to the projects' activities?
	Optional data
	The number and proportion of MaVu who report "no change" or "massive/medium decrease" in income is optional and can also be assessed according to the guidelines above.
	Data disaggregation by sex, by age group (youths, adults)
	Data collection tools The data can be collected by either a face-to-face, online interview or paper/phone/tablet questionnaire. The locally adapted definition of "income" can either be written on the questionnaire or explained orally beforehand. In case of a face-to-face interview, the interviewer records the answers on a paper questionnaire.
	Frequency The timing of data collection depends on the project activities and needs to be defined by the project/programme itself. Ideally, the self- perceived change in income is measured at least once during or after a project/programme phase.
Data reporting	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner using the latest version of the "Indicator reporting and learning tool"
Worked example	Not defined