

## KoGe KI 10: Increase in income (Updated in October 2025)

Number and proportion of marginalised and vulnerable people who report a self-perceived increase in income	
<b>Long-term outcome (LTO) 2:</b> Access to Economic Resources and Basic Services	
<b>Short-term outcome (STO) 2.1:</b> Marginalised and vulnerable people employ means for pursuing sustainable livelihoods (KI 4) and/or increase their income (KI 10)	
<b>Type</b>	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
<b>Technical definition</b>	People and groups who <b>experience exclusion or discrimination</b> should be identified at the beginning of a project or during project implementation by the partner organisations based on their context-specific knowledge and experience. These individuals and groups often face structural barriers that limit their access to rights, resources and opportunities and restrict their full participation in social, economic and political life. Such exclusion can be rooted in multiple and intersecting factors, including but not limited to gender identity, sexual orientation, geographic location, ethnicity, religion, displacement or disability. Individuals and groups may experience <b>multiple forms of marginalisation</b> and/or increased exposure to harm without sufficient means to protect themselves or recover, resulting in increased <b>vulnerability</b> .
Marginalised and vulnerable people	
Income	Each project/programme needs to come up with its own context-specific definition of <b>income</b> . Income can refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial benefits linked to employment and/or sale of products and services on local, regional, national, or international markets.</li> <li>- Financial benefits linked to improved saving and lending.</li> <li>- Financial benefits linked to better harvest or increased self-sufficiency.</li> </ul>
Changes in income	Self-perceived changes in income/financial benefits can be categorized into the following five classes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Large increase/benefits (&gt; 20%)</li> <li>2: Medium increase/benefits (5-20%)</li> <li>3: No change/about the same</li> <li>4: Medium decrease (-5 to -20%)</li> <li>5: Large decrease (&gt; -20%)</li> </ol>
Age groups	<b>Youths</b> are 15-24 years old and <b>adults</b> are older than 25 years.
<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline can be 0 or data from the previous year
<b>Data collection</b>	<b>Required data</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Total project participants: <b>attending at least 3 days of project activities</b> aiming at <b>improving income/financial benefits</b> within 12 months, such as entrepreneurial training, income-generating activities, saving and lending groups, or training on agroecological production methods.</li> <li>b. Number of people surveyed</li> <li>c. Number of people who report a self-perceived increase (large or medium) in income/financial benefits</li> <li>d. Proportion (c/b) of people who reported a self-perceived increase (large or medium) in income</li> </ol>

### Sample

Up to 100 project participants: ideally everyone should be interviewed.  
 If more than 100 project participants: work with a **randomised sample**<sup>1</sup> (probability sample). Here is a reference to approach a meaningful sample size. If you cannot interview a meaningful sample, kindly provide the data you have.

Total participants	Sample size
100	No sample, include all
200	134
300	172
500	222
1000	286
2000	333
5000	370
10'000+	400

### Optional data

The number and proportion of people who report “no change” or “large/medium decrease” in income is optional and can also be assessed according to the guidelines above.

### Data disaggregation

- by gender (female, male, other gender identities)
- by age (youths, adults)

### Data collection tools

Data can be collected by a face-to-face or online interview or paper/phone/tablet questionnaire. The context-specific definition of “income” can be written on the questionnaire or explained orally beforehand.

### Frequency

The timing of data collection depends on the project activities and needs to be defined by the project itself. Ideally, the self-perceived change in income is measured **minimum twice during a 4-years programme phase**. It's also possible to interview and count participants of previous years to assess their income/financial benefits.

<sup>1</sup> A well-designed sample represents well the population of interest, so that when the collected data is analysed, we can be confident that the results achieved from the sampled study represent the entire group/population/project participants.

## Annex:

<p><b>Sample questions for primary data collection</b></p>	<p>The data is collected from project participants at minimum in a <b>post-survey</b> with a <b>5-point Likert scale</b>. Pre- and post-surveys are of course also possible.</p> <p><i>R1.) Based on the definition of “income/financial benefits” which you just read/ was just explained to you, how would you rate your change in income in the last 3 months</i></p> <p>1 = large increase (&gt; 20%)  2 = medium increase (5-20%)  3 = no change  4 = medium decrease (-5 to -20%)  5 = large decrease (&gt; -20%)</p> <p><i>R2.) What are the main reasons for the change/no change in “income/financial benefits” you reported?</i></p> <p><i>R3.) How has the change in income/financial benefits influenced your livelihoods and/or access to basic services?</i></p> <p><i>R4.) In which manner are the reasons you gave above linked to the projects’ activities?</i></p>
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