

Socio-economic M&E framework

Example of socio-economic things we need to count, measure, record and report

Indicators below are key indicators of project success as set out in the various project logframes feeding into the project, except those listed under **Additional**, which are important for us although they're not necessarily used to evaluate the project.

N.	Indicator requirement/s	Indicators monitored	Data source	Funder
1	Enhance food security			
1.1	Average of at least 30% improvement in locally-defined food security indicators for the households (n=500 households) within the two pilot villages by year 3, inc. measures such the number of meals taken with protein, expenditure on food, number of meals skipped by mothers.	Locally defined food security indicators identified through focus groups and incorporated into the household questionnaire. Three were selected from a longer list due to the likelihood of their being affected by project activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking credit from the shops (last month/last year) - Asking neighbours for food (last month/last year) - Selling assets to buy food due to hunger (last month/last year) Changes in Household Dietary Diversity Scores	Focus groups for defining indicators, household survey to collect data on indicators Household survey	
2	Enhance human well-being			
2.1	An average of at least 20% improvement in locally-defined wellbeing scores and material style of life indexes for households (n=500 households) within the two pilot villages by year 3. Households in pilot villages show a 20% increase in living conditions by year 5	Subjective well-being assessment (degree of satisfaction with life) Selected material Style of Life Indicators likely to be directly affected by project activities (i.e. VSLAs): zinc roofs, solar panels, mattresses	Household survey	
3	Increase levels of livelihood diversification			
3.1	At least 150 fishing households from the pilot communities report an increase in the number of non-fishing occupations contributing	Average number of non-fishing occupations for fishing households	Household survey	

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	income to the household from an average of 0 to 1			
	50% of fishing households engaged in an increased number of occupations per household (from 2 to 3 on average) by year 3.	Average number of occupations (increase in one from the baseline)	Household survey	
3.2	Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3. Households saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% loans in new enterprises by year 3.	Savings and purpose of loans and savings Activities started in last 2 years	VSLA survey Household survey	
4	Reduce dependence on fishing			
4.1	50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household income by year 3	Perceived contribution of fishing to household income	Household survey	
4.2	50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household food production by year 3 (as identified by ranking).	Perceived contribution of fishing to household food	Household survey	
4.3	25% of households report not having consumed fish in the previous day by year 5.	Food consumption according to food group types; fish and shellfish consumption (yes/no) and means of access	Household survey	
4.4	25% of households report having consumed community-led aquaculture product in the previous week	Consumption of aquaculture products	Household survey (to be included in the last round of surveys in year five)	
5	VSLAs as a platform for outreach, education and constituency building to strengthen conservation and co-management activities.			

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5.1	>75% of households engaged in VSLAs show improved understanding of co-management activities by year 5	Level of awareness of CCPs and various fishing management measures, including compliance (for all households, not only VSLA households)	Household survey	
6	Additional indicators			
6.1	Reliance on different food sources (own production, purchases)	Relative contribution of different food sources (i.e. fishing, farming, food purchases, food gifts) to household food	Household survey	
		How different types of food consumed the day before were accessed (produced, purchased, gift)	Household survey	
6.2	Average number of meals	Number of meals consumed by the household the day before	Household survey	
6.3	Perceptions of change in fishing resources and reasons for such changes	Trends in fish catches (increased, decreased or no change) and reasons for changes	Household survey, from survey 3	
6.4	Perceptions of change in agricultural production and reasons for such changes	Trends in agricultural production (increased, decreased or no change) and reasons for changes	Household survey, from survey 2	
6.5	Fishing gear use	Fishing gears used by each fisher in the household	Household survey	
6.6	Purpose of fish catches per household member/gear	Whether catches are mainly for consumption, sale or both	Household survey, from survey 2	