



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

People benefitting from strengthened or new livelihoods (#)

Defra International (DI) KPI 7 methodology note

January 2025

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We work closely with our 33 agencies and arm's length bodies on our ambition to make our air purer, our water cleaner, our land greener and our food more sustainable. Our mission is to restore and enhance the environment for the next generation, and to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.



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Overview

Summary information

Units

Number of people

Type

Output or Outcome

Headline data reported

Annual number of beneficiaries (people) who have benefitted from their existing livelihood being strengthened or from alternative livelihood opportunities being created as a result of Defra ODA funding.

Disaggregation

A list of disaggregation categories asked for in reporting of this indicator, as detailed in Annex 1):

- strengthened or created livelihood
- sector

For all people-based indicators, we ask that you meet Defra's minimum GESI requirements. This includes adhering to the inclusive data charter and reporting by the following disaggregation categories as far as possible:

- sex, age, disability and eography (urban or rural)

This indicator's wider links

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) target 9.2 '[manage wild species sustainably to benefit people](#)'
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - goal 8 '[promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all](#)'
 - goal 1 '[end poverty in all its forms everywhere](#)'
 - goal 10 '[reduce inequality within and among countries](#)'

Technical definition and rationale

This indicator measures the number of people who have benefitted from their existing livelihood being strengthened or from alternative livelihood opportunities being created, as a result of Defra ODA funded interventions.

For this indicator the definition of a livelihood adopted is one widely accepted in the development space (the Chambers and Conway ^[OBI](1992:7-8) definition) which holds that:

‘A **livelihood** comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term.’

This indicator focuses on wider considerations beyond the income or employment status of an individual. Instead, this indicator aims to reflect the complexity in the types of interventions that can be provided to improve people's ability to make a living and the security of their livelihoods. We use ‘the sustainable livelihoods framework¹’ to help organise the mechanisms that enhance livelihood outcomes. This framework is just one way of thinking about poverty reduction and has been selected for this indicator as it presents a clear framework that is broad enough to capture the variety of development activities being implemented by Defra ODA in this area rather than a more restricted indicator.

This indicator includes support across 4 key areas (assets, vulnerability, process and livelihood strategies) that are likely to contribute to the improvement of livelihood outcomes such as increased income, reduced vulnerability, increased food security or increased wellbeing (see **Figure 1**). This includes direct support to increase assets such as natural capital, social capital or financial capital as well as less direct support that might be focused on process change like improving policies or institutions. This framework tries to reflect the different levels that interventions can support to positively contribute towards livelihoods and their security.

It should be noted that for this indicator both formal and informal employment are counted. This is important as informal workers are often insufficiently covered by formal

¹ The sustainable livelihoods approach used in this guide was developed by Chambers & Conway in 1991 and Department for International Development (DFID) in 1999 and complemented by the work of Norton & Foster in 2001 and Thennakoon in 2012. This can be found here: [The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework](#).

arrangements leaving workers at higher risk of vulnerability. Strengthening their livelihoods through the options under the sustainable livelihoods framework can support a transition into more sustainable livelihoods. In many countries, informal employment represents a significant part of the economy and labour market and plays a major role in production, employment creation and income generation. For example: Indigenous peoples are highly represented in the informal economy in both rural and urban areas in a range of sectors (for example domestic work, street vending, agriculture, and construction).

Figure 1: Categories contributing to improved livelihood outcomes

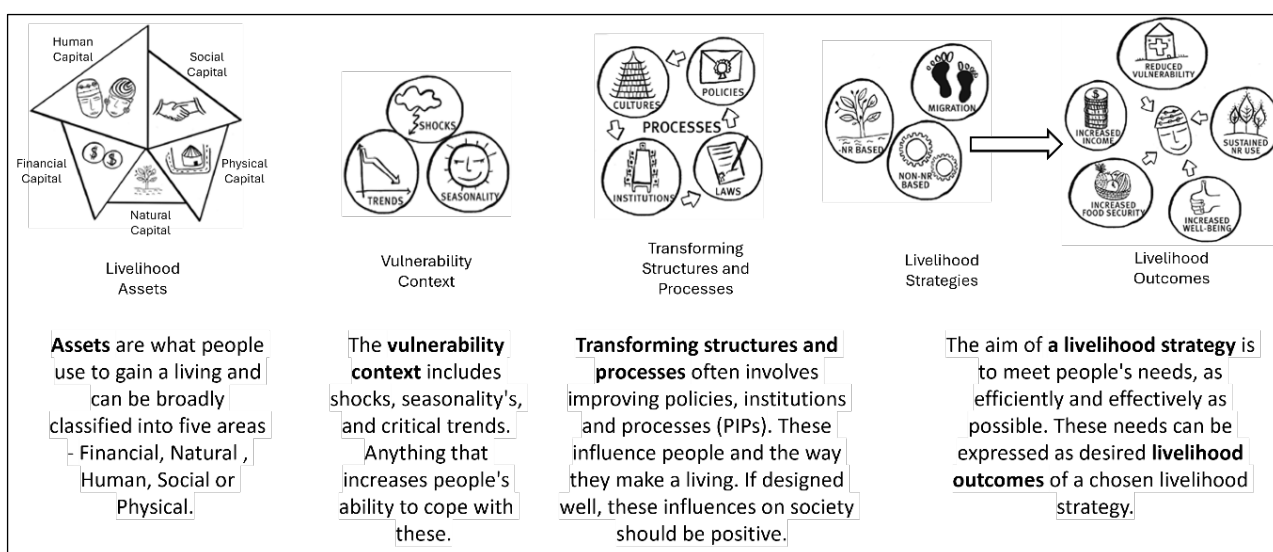


Figure 1 shows the categories within that contribute to increased livelihood outcomes to support understanding what sort of data could be reported under this indicator. There are 4 categories: assets, vulnerability context, transforming of structures and processes, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes. Each category is explained in further detail within the sustainable livelihoods framework.

Limitations

This indicator measures the number of people benefitting from Defra ODA programming that strengthens existing livelihoods or creates new livelihoods or jobs. Each programme will have used evidence in their programme design and conducted sufficient scoping and consultation to have selected target beneficiaries that are most suitable for their programme and overall poverty outcomes. It is beyond the scope of this indicator to assess the effectiveness of support, the suitability of individuals receiving support or the sustainability of benefits. This should be done through programme annual reviews, and also through evaluation where needed.

Methodology summary

Below is a summary of the key methodology steps that you should review before deciding if this indicator is reportable for your programme. Detail on the methodological steps are provided after this.

Figure 2: Summary of the methodology steps for reporting this indicator

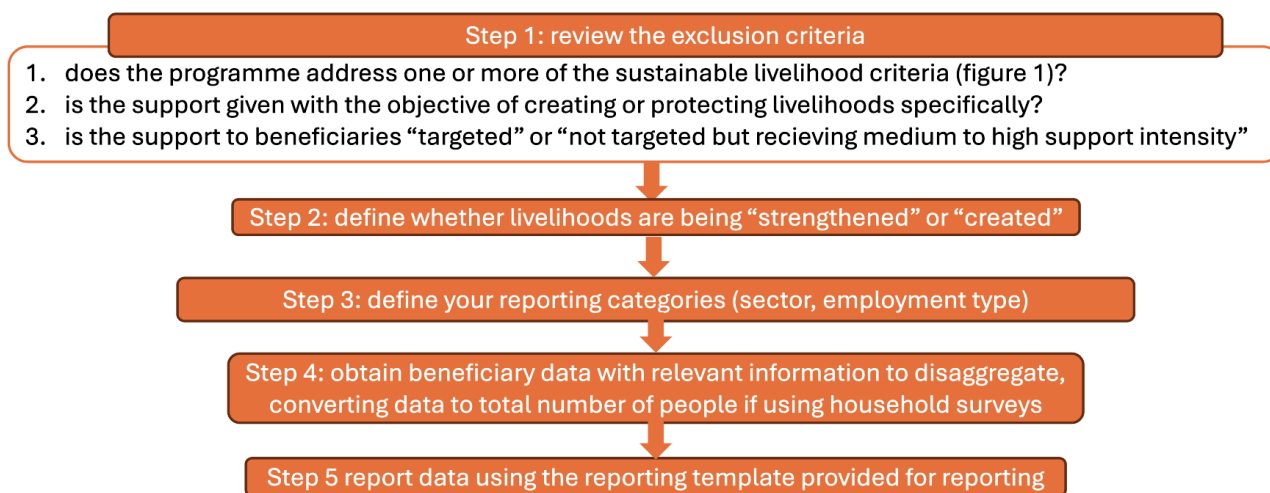


Figure 2 shows a summary of the methodology steps to follow for reporting this indicator. Step 1 review the exclusion criteria, step 2 define whether livelihoods are being strengthened or created, step 3 define your reporting categories, step 4 obtain beneficiary data, step 5 report data into the reporting template.

Methodology steps

Step 1: review the 3 exclusion criteria to determine this indicator’s suitability

Criteria 1: Does your support address one or more of the 4 areas of the livelihood framework?

For this indicator you may count people who have been supported across a range of areas in the sustainable livelihood framework. This includes livelihood assets, vulnerability, transforming structures and, livelihood strategies shown in **Figure 1**. Ensure that your support falls under at least one of these areas for definitional alignment to this indicator. More detailed descriptions to aid you in identifying aspects of your programme that might fall under this indicator can be found in **Annex 1**.

It may be that your programme is supporting people to benefit in more than one area of the sustainable livelihoods framework, which might mean multiple programme metrics like

jobs created, people with increased food security and people with improved climate resilience may be able to contribute to this indicator. If this is the case, make clear in your reporting what data has been counted. If the same people are benefitting in different areas, double counting will need to be adjusted for to ensure each beneficiary is only counted once.

Criteria 2: Is the support provided with the core objective of improving livelihoods?

In order to correctly count results under this indicator, you must be sure that the programme or project activities undertaken are designed with the purpose of contributing to sustainable livelihoods outcomes for individuals. Refer to your programme Theory of Change and use professional judgement to determine whether the activity is primarily focused on these areas. Consider if all or part of the programme is focused on these areas, and only report results from working in this area, so that you are not over-counting beneficiaries in this indicator.

As an example, your programme results can only be counted under “livelihood outcomes” if the intervention is being done for the purpose of protecting livelihoods in a targeted way. If you are improving an aspect like policy but with no connection towards benefiting livelihood outcomes, do not report.

Criteria 3: Can the support to beneficiaries be classed as targeted or not targeted but receiving medium to high intensity programme support?

For this indicator only count beneficiaries receiving targeted support, or who are estimated to have benefitted from untargeted support of medium or high intensity. Beneficiaries are classed as direct if they are receiving both high intensity and targeted support; other qualifying beneficiaries are classed as indirect as per **Table 1** below. For support in classifying support level, see the following descriptors and **Table 1**:

- **targeted support** implies a high degree of attribution to the programme. Targeted beneficiaries can be identified as receiving direct support, can be counted individually, and are aware that they are receiving support in some form.
- **intensity of support** describes the level of effort provided per beneficiary. Use professional judgement to determine if intensity is low, medium or high.
- **direct beneficiaries** are defined as both targeted and high intensity.
- **indirect beneficiaries** are defined as either: Targeted, and medium or low intensity or not targeted, and high or medium intensity.

Table 1: Identifying direct or targeted beneficiaries to report

Intensity of support	Targeted	Not targeted
Low intensity	Indirect beneficiary	Not counted
Medium intensity	Indirect beneficiary	Indirect beneficiary

High intensity	Direct beneficiary	Indirect beneficiary
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Step 2: define whether your programme activities are focused on strengthening existing livelihoods or creating alternative livelihoods opportunities.

Determine whether your activity is creating or strengthening livelihoods, or a combination of both for different groups.

- **creating livelihoods:** when your programme activity supports creation of new or alternative livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries, for example, new jobs.
- **strengthening livelihoods:** when your programme activity supports or strengthens people's existing livelihoods in areas where they are vulnerable, or in a way that increases their sustainability for the future.

You will need to determine how many beneficiaries had their livelihood strengthened, and how many benefitted from a newly created livelihood opportunity. While you can report both, care should be taken to ensure the same people are not reported twice as both strengthened and created. If you judge that an individual benefitted from both creation and strengthening of a livelihood, we suggest reporting the individual under the 'created' category. Ensure the total number of people reported as benefitting from livelihoods created and livelihoods strengthened is not greater than the total number of people benefitting from your programme intervention.

Step 3: Define the reporting categories

There are 2 reporting areas that should be covered when counting people you have supported for this indicator:

- if the beneficiaries have had **livelihood strengthened** or new ones **created** (step 2)
- the **sector** the beneficiaries work in

If the job or livelihood has been created or strengthened was defined in the exclusion criteria. It might be that you can define what you will be reporting in these other 2 areas by looking at the programme overall (for example if you are supporting community waste workers you may be able to define all people's work sector as 'Waste management'). Alternatively, you may need to gather this information from your beneficiaries during data collection (step 4).

The defined reporting categories for Sector can be found in **Annex 1** to support you.

Step 4: Obtain beneficiary data. If necessary, convert household data into total number of people

Data on direct beneficiaries will usually come from your delivery partner management information systems or from your monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) providers. Methods used to obtain beneficiary data may vary but please do record and report how you gathered this data for quality assurance purposes.

Where feasible, we recommend the use of surveys as this gives the best detail on your beneficiaries. Where interventions are implemented at the household-level, ask partners to collect individual-level data on household members to allow for disaggregation by sex, age and disability. A few possible methods of data collection are detailed below to support monitoring, though other methods can be used if robust.

Direct beneficiaries through surveys

It is recommended that programmes should collect direct beneficiary data through the use of surveys if individual-level information is not already collected through project administrative data. Ensure you can collect information on beneficiaries' sex, age and disability status (Defra's minimum GESI requirements in addition to geography) and other aspects of their livelihoods needed to report this indicator.

Targeted beneficiaries through sampling

In larger areas, programmes may choose to select a representative sample of beneficiaries in a targeted location or landscape where it is not feasible or affordable to collect data from every targeted individual. It is important that if sampling a population, you ensure your sample is:

- representative of the beneficiary population within the targeted area or landscape
- allow for disaggregation of results by sex, age, disability status and geography if applicable
- designed to minimise sampling error, and to minimise the potential for sample contamination (for example, if other projects are operating in the same area).

Indirect beneficiaries through population data

Data on indirect beneficiaries will often come from other existing national or local data sources such as household surveys or population censuses, where programmes do not directly interact with a population. With this approach it will not always be feasible to collect detailed beneficiary data (sex, age and disability). If the entire population of a defined location is known to have benefitted in a relevant way, in which case survey statistics for that location on sex, age and disability breakdowns may be used.

By using this method, you are making assumptions about your programme's reach in a given area. Take a conservative approach and consider whether adjustment factors need to be applied if there is any uncertainty on the accuracy of the figures. Look critically at your assumptions about who you are counting as being supported under this indicator and test them with available evidence or through extra monitoring during programme implementation.

Convert household data to number of beneficiaries for reporting

Where interventions are implemented at the household-level, ask partners to collect individual-level data on household members to allow for disaggregation by sex, age and disability and information on the sector the person is working in. If you have household-level rather than individual-level data, then the number of beneficiaries needs to be estimated based on the number of households benefitting. If there is reliable data on average household size for the target location or sub-population, use that. Otherwise, multiply by the national average household size. Although working out the total number of beneficiaries by using an average household size is satisfactory, it is worth noting that this approach limits the ability to disaggregate data by sex, age or disability, so efforts should be made to move to individual-level data collection in future.

Step 5: report the number of people with livelihoods strengthened or created

The template to complete your data return can be found alongside the methodology note online. Relevant information needed to support you in reporting disaggregation for this indicator is found in **Annex 1**. An example of how this method might be followed and reported is in **Annex 2**.

Attribution

In the case of multi-donor funded programmes or multilaterals – where Defra ODA is not the sole funder of a programme – the Defra ODA attributed result reported should be calculated on the basis of Defra's share in the total programme cost or budget (e.g. if Defra contributes 25% of the programme budget, report 25% of the programme's total results). In case Defra happens to be the only funder of a programme implemented by a multilateral institution, the full result can be reported; this should be explicitly mentioned in the reporting template so this is understood when your return is quality assured at the central level to confirm there is not a risk of double counting.

Annual reporting

We require programmes to report the in-year and cumulative results achieved. The number of people reported should be in units of '# people'. For an idea of future ambition,

we also ask for the following year's expected results and programme lifetime expected result, to help Defra strengthen its portfolio-level oversight and accountability.

Disaggregation

In step 2 you determined if livelihoods were being created or strengthened through your programme. In step 3 you further defined the sector you would be reporting. These 3 aspects are all required disaggregations in addition to Defra's GESI minimum requirement to report sex, age, disability and geography where possible.

Ensure that you use a new line when the disaggregation changes for a set number of people. For example, you cannot report multiple livelihood support types for the same number of people - instead you would determine the main support given to each person(s) and report these as separate lines. In the case where this granularity is not possible, identify the primary/lead support type and use this category to report all results. The sum of all your disaggregation lines should sum to total the same value as your in-year achieved results.

Methods and data

The methods section also asks you to provide responses to a series of questions aiming to clarify the application of this method, correct calculations and accuracy of any other method that might be applied that differs from this note. This is used to support ODA Hub analysts to conduct their data quality assurance and (voluntarily) apply relevant statistics code of practice principles for publication. Many of these questions also ensure the disaggregation has been reported correctly.

Annex 1: Data Disaggregation

Results are disaggregated by:

- sex, age, disability and geography
- type of support (livelihoods strengthened or created)
- sector

This annex will support you in identifying how to report your data.

Sex, age, disability and geography

The UK Government is committed to the principle that 'every person counts and should be counted'. As a member in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data we have prioritised four disaggregation axes – sex, age, disability, and geography – which programmes should report for direct beneficiaries.

Disaggregation would normally be based on actual counts; not models or estimates. This can be more challenging when beneficiaries are indirect as it may not always be feasible to report all disaggregation's (sex, age, disability and geography) particularly when the programme does not interact directly with the population being counted. If the entire population of a defined location is known to have benefitted in a relevant way, we would accept the use of survey statistics for that location to report the sex, age and disability breakdowns.

Sex

Disaggregate direct beneficiary counts by sex using 2 categories: male and female. We do not collect or publish sex-disaggregated data using more than 2 categories for safeguarding and data quality reasons. We wish to protect gender minorities from risk of harm in countries where they may experience persecution. Where a beneficiary's transgender, intersex or non-binary status is known, classify according to their gender identity where a 'male' or 'female' designation fits with this. Otherwise leave blank.

Age

Disaggregate direct beneficiary counts by age using 4 categories:

- children (age 0-14)
- youth (age 15-24)
- adults (age 25-64)
- elders (age 65+)

Disability

Programmes should incorporate the [Washington Group 'short set'](#) of 6 disability questions to their beneficiary monitoring surveys. Anyone who answers 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' to 1 or more of the 6 questions is counted as having a disability.

Geography

Disaggregate direct and indirect beneficiary counts by geography wherever possible, using 2 categories: urban and rural. In the absence of internationally agreed definitions of urban and rural, use the definition set by the national statistical office in the country where the programme is operating.

Report:

- number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by all possible combinations of sex, age, disability, and geography
- number of indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by geography only
- planned direct and indirect beneficiaries for future years (not disaggregated)
- planned total programme benefits for direct and indirect beneficiaries (not disaggregated)

Sector (select one)

The categories below show the sectors you can select, and accompanying examples to help you identify the most suitable category to capture your programme for the 'sector' disaggregation of your reporting:

- **Energy supply:** Oil and gas, electricity, power; utilities
- **Industrial processes:** Mining, chemicals, electronics, material, cement, manufacturing
- **Business:** Retail, supply chain, customer services, financial, banking and capital markets, insurance, investors, leisure, tourism, hospitality
- **Public:** Healthcare, education, research
- **Residential:** Housing, domestic combustion, composting
- **Transport:** Transport, automotive, aviation, shipping
- **Agriculture:** Agribusiness, farming, food and beverages
- **Fisheries and aquaculture:** Fisheries, aquaculture
- **Waste management:** Solid Waste Disposal. waste incineration, wastewater handling
- **Forestry:** Forestry, wood products
- **Land/sea-use and Land/sea-use change:** Environment, construction and spatial planning, land-use change
- **Water:** Water management; water and sanitation
- **Traditional or indigenous Occupations:** Please detail in narrative what this is for your programme
- **Other:** Please detail in narrative what this is for your programme

Livelihood area supported (for context)

This section gives further details on the areas of the sustainable livelihoods framework to help users understand what types of support can be counted under this indicator. It may be that your programme provides support in more than one of these areas if you are supporting people in different ways within a programme. **Figure 1** in the main text summarises these areas. Please note that these 4 categories can all contribute to livelihood outcomes overall but livelihood strategies outlines in this section are often more directly related.

Livelihood assets

Assets are what people use to gain a living. Assets can be classified into 5 types:

1. **Human capital:** represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives.

2. **Social capital:** the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively.
3. **Natural capital:** the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and services (e.g. nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful for livelihoods are derived.
4. **Physical capital:** physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods.
5. **Financial capital:** denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives.

Vulnerability context

The vulnerability context frames the external environment in which people exist. People's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality – over which they have limited or no control. They have a direct impact upon people's asset status and the options that are open to them in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes. The 3 areas relevant for understanding vulnerability in a given context are detailed below:

1. **Shocks** can destroy assets directly (in the case of floods, storms, civil conflict, etc.). They can also force people to abandon their home areas and dispose of assets (such as land in crop/livestock health shocks) prematurely as part of coping strategies.
2. **Trends** may (or may not) be more benign, though they are more predictable. They have a particularly important influence on rates of return (economic or otherwise) to chosen livelihood strategies.
3. **Seasonal shifts** in prices, employment opportunities and food availability are one of the greatest and most enduring sources of hardship for poor people in developing countries.

Transforming structures and processes

Transforming structures and processes within the sustainable livelihoods framework are the institutions, organisations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods. They operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena. A range of policies, institutions and processes (PIPs) influence people and the way they make a living. If designed well, these influences on society should be positive. However, depending on their original purpose, some people may be affected negatively.

Examples:

- **policies** – on plant genetic resource use and biodiversity management
- **legislation** – on patenting of plant genetic resources, property rights
- **taxes, incentives, etc** - incentives for growing cash crops or improved varieties that could replace local varieties

- **institutions** – extension or research institutions that promote external innovations and represent the interest of prosperous farmers who depend less on agrobiodiversity
- **cultures** – for example concerning gender relationships, which may affect access and decision-making on crop and livestock selection and management

Livelihood strategies

Livelihood strategies – the overarching term used to denote the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals (including productive activities, investment strategies, reproductive choices, etc.).

Examples include:

- **natural resource based:** the majority of rural dwellers will plan on ways to make a living, based directly on the natural resources around them, for example subsistence farmers, fishers, hunter/gatherers, plantation managers.
- **non-natural resource based:** some rural dwellers, and most urban-based people, will opt to make a living based on created resources ranging from begging, service jobs, drivers, government jobs to shop-keeping.
- **migration:** if there are no appropriate opportunities for people to make a living, then a third option may be to migrate away from the area to a place where they can make a living. This migration can be seasonal or permanent. Many indigenous people may migrate to seek wage employment for example.

Annex 2: Worked example

A fictitious programme, currently reporting DI KPI 7 results in Year 1 of its lifetime. The programme works with coastal communities to support existing livelihoods and establish improved livelihoods through green business opportunities which are underpinned by sustainable mangrove forestry and fisheries management.

Step 1: Review the three exclusion/inclusion criteria

Criteria 1

The programme reviews the sustainable livelihoods framework categories and identifies the following ways it is supporting people:

- financial assets: improving the income of beneficiaries
- vulnerability context: improved climate resilience and adaptation capacity directly through building flood defences and indirectly by introducing more sustainable practices that will support adaptation to seasonal shocks
- livelihood outcomes: improving food security of coastal communities

Criteria 2

The support provided to these beneficiaries is with the core objective of protecting existing livelihood security through decreased food insecurity and increased resilience, through training on more sustainable practices in mangrove and fisheries management. It is also creating new alternative income options through green business opportunities in mangrove forestry and fisheries management.

Criteria 3

The support can be classified as targeted with a mix of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The programme works at the local level with coastal communities whereby people can be counted individually. The support being medium intensity for indirect beneficiaries and high intensity for those that are direct beneficiaries. While the support level differs depending on the specific workstream all beneficiaries can be counted as they are direct or indirect

Step 2: define whether your programme activities are focused on strengthening existing livelihoods or creating alternative livelihoods opportunities.

This year the programme reports direct livelihood support to 15,000 beneficiaries. Of this number 10,000 were strengthened and 5,000 were created (both defined in step 1). This is entered into the reporting template alongside the expected results (targets) for this year which they have exceeded. The targets for next year are also stated as well as the end of programme targets.

Table 2: overall achieved and expected results (worked example, step 2)

	Year	Achieved result (people): cumulative	Achieved result (people): in-year	Expected result (people): cumulative	Expected result (people) in-year
Defra attributed results achieved this year	2024	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000
Target for next year	2025	Leave blank	Leave blank	20,000	6,000
End of programme target	2030	Leave blank	Leave blank	35,000	Leave blank

Table 3: Disaggregation of in-year results (worked example, step 2)

People (#)	Created or strengthened	Sector (select one)
10,000	strengthened	To be completed
5,000	created	To be completed

Step 3: define the reporting categories for your activities

Of the people reported that year those that had new jobs created (5,000) were in new green business opportunities in the fisheries sector with the primary focus being reduced vulnerability through an alternative livelihood within their current sector. This was evidenced with survey responses from beneficiaries. The sector of these beneficiaries being ‘fisheries and aquaculture’ as defined in **Annex 1**.

For those with existing livelihoods strengthened (10,000) the support was through 2 separate areas. Firstly, through increased mangrove flood defences that directly benefited 6,000 local people involved with fisheries out of the total 10,000 reported. The sector of these beneficiaries being ‘fisheries and aquaculture’.

The remaining 4,000 people were supported through training on more sustainable mangrove management that were in existing traditional occupations. The sector of these beneficiaries being ‘traditional occupation – mangrove management’. This data was updated in the reporting template.

Table 4: Disaggregation of in-year results (worked example)

People (#)	Created or strengthened	Sector (select one)
6,000	strengthened	fisheries and aquaculture
4,000	strengthened	traditional occupation
5,000	created	fisheries and aquaculture

Step 4: Obtain beneficiary data. If necessary, convert household data into total number of people

The programme used surveys of local households and used a registration forms to collect administrative data directly from all those attending training. In any cases where the residents of the household did not report individual-level information on inhabitants separately the programme used national household size information to estimate number of people reached. In these instances, the sex, age and disability disaggregation could not be reported. They were able to evidence benefits experienced using these surveys. Training documentation helped report those that received training directly also.

Table 5: Disaggregation of in-year results by gender, equity and social inclusion (GESI) categories (worked example, step 4)

Sex	Male: 8,450	Female: 6,050	Not reported: 500	Leave blank	Leave blank
Age	Children (age 0- 14): 0	Youth (age 15- 24): 1,500	Adults (age 25- 64): 10,200	Elders (age 65+): 1,000	Not reported: 2,300

Disability	Disabled: 520	Not Disabled: 11,300	Not Reported: 3,180	Leave blank	Leave blank
Geography	Urban: 500	Rural: 14,500	Not reported: 0	Leave blank	Leave blank

Step 5: report the number people with livelihoods strengthened or created

The complete return for this programme and indicator looks like this.

Table 6: overall achieved and expected results (worked example, final reporting template inputs)

	Year	Achieved result (people): cumulative	Achieved result (people): in-year	Expected result (people): cumulative	Expected result (people): in-year
Defra attributed results achieved this year	2024	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000
Target for next year	2025	Leave blank	Leave blank	20,000	6,000
End of programme target	2030	Leave blank	Leave blank	35,000	Leave blank

Table 7: Disaggregation of in-year results (worked example, final reporting template inputs)

People (#)	Created or strengthened	Sector (select one)
6,000	strengthened	fisheries and aquaculture
4,000	strengthened	traditional occupation

5,000	Created	fisheries and aquaculture
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Table 8: Disaggregation of in-year results by gender, equity and social inclusion (GESI) categories (worked example, final reporting template inputs)

Sex	Male: 8,450	Female: 6,050	Not reported: 500	Leave blank	Leave blank
Age	Children (age 0-14): 0	Youth (age 15-24): 1,500	Adults (age 25-64): 10,200	Elders (age 65+): 1,000	Not reported: 2,300
Disability	Disabled: 520	Not Disabled: 11,300	Not Reported: 3,180	Leave blank	Leave blank
Geography	Urban: 500	Rural: 14,500	Not reported: 0	Leave blank	Leave blank

Methods and exclusions

Provide information on the following prompts to ensure we can conduct quality assurance on the data before publication. Record your responses for each question:

1. What criteria (Livelihood assets, Vulnerability, Transforming or livelihood strategies/outcomes) is your programme targeting? Please provide, in brief, an indication of the activities you are delivering to evidence this.

Vulnerability context by improved climate resilience and adaptation capacity directly through building flood defences, and indirectly by introducing more sustainable practices that will support adaptation to seasonal shocks. Livelihood outcomes by reducing vulnerability and improving food security of coastal communities.

2. Are the activities undertaken done with the focus of benefiting livelihoods?

Yes, this is a core focus of the programmes work.

3. For the people you have reported, did you ensure only targeted indirect and direct beneficiaries were counted?

Yes. The support can be classified as targeted with a mix of direct and indirect beneficiaries, none are classed as low support and not targeted (these would not be counted under this indicator). The programme works on the local level with coastal communities and can count these people individually through surveys, census and workshop or training logs. Support can be classified as medium to high intensity depending on the specific workstream.

4. Detail how your programme MEL provider gathered this data (for example household surveys or other method)

For those receiving training, all attendees completed a registration form which collected the information required to report. The local community was surveyed using household surveys that asked for individual-level inhabitant information in order to report relevant disaggregation. In cases where this was not provided we used average household size data for the area to estimate total number of beneficiaries – in these cases it has not been possible to provide disaggregation.

Calculations

Provide detail of any calculations or further method details below

1. What calculation have you used to determine Defra Attribution? (relevant if Defra ODA are a partial funder of overall programme for example multilaterals)

The programme is 100% Defra ODA funded so results can be counted in their entirety.

2. Do your disaggregation lines sum to the total in-year value?

Yes

3. If a baseline was conducted, has this been subtracted from your reported values already? Note that it is not always necessary to subtract your baseline from your results if pre-existing activity was Defra ODA funded and has not already been reported to Defra through these KPIs.

Yes, this has been factored into the reporting.