OUTCOME OF WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES

Working group 1 : socio-economic indicators

What we did:

1. Brainstorming on the key socio-economic indicators to monitor restoration, trying to focus on SMART impact indicators that can be used to assess restoration success
2. Clustering these indicators into each of the five capitals of the sustainable livelihoods framework
3. Working in sub-groups on refining the selection of indicators and reflecting on their key features including definition, rationale, metric, source and timing
4. 9 key socio-economic indicators were identified under 3 of the 5 capitals of the SLF (human, social and financial capital)

Human capital

Name of Indicator	Definition	Rationale	Metric(s)	Source(s)	Timing
Awareness	Recognition of the benefits of restoration	Necessary to maintain momentum of restoration in the long term	Perception analysis	Interviews in places in and around the restoration sites(s)	Baseline before and measuremen t afterwards, between 1 and 5 year intervals
Knowledge and adoption/Attitude towards restoration	Adoption of new technologies and technique/best practices associated with restoration	Necessary for long term sustainability of restoration and outreach from the original restoration site to other areas	Number of new areas of restoration Proportion of households having adopted best practices	Survey of areas surrounding the original project (e.g. Collect Earth) Household surveys	Timescale will vary depending on the type and timescale of restoration
Food security	Measurement of food security as shown by regularity of meals and the diversity and quality of people's diets	Food security is critical to human wellbeing and often impacted negatively by environmental degradation	Meals per day; dietary quality; dietary diversity	Household interviews in and close to the site of restoration	Annual
Health	Trends towards improved health correlated with changes in restoration	A good mosaic of forests, trees, shrubs and savannah should lead to improved health and quality of life	Number of cases of disease s related to environmenta	Official health statistics	Annual

Social capital

Name of indicator	Definition	Rationale	Metrics	Source	Timing
Increase in woman/youth income/Improved sharing of benefits from restoration	Income of women/youth Share of women/youth income in total household income	Social equity is a necessary condition to ensure restoration success	% of income	Household survey	Yearly or every 2 years
Rate of migration	Migration rate	Degradation/ restoration may have an impact on the migration rates	%	Household survey Demographic data	Yearly or every 2 years

Financial capital

Name of Indicator	Definition	Rationale	Metric(s)	Source(s)	Timing
Livelihoods diversification	Number of decent, profitable and sustainable job opportunities resulting from FLR project activities	Wealthier natural capital results in resource availability to diversify sources of income and reduce competition in congested sectors	Count (#)	Household surveys Agricultural/census surveys	Baseline Every 2 years
Income generation	Gross margins from economic activities promoted by FLR projects	Additional revenues that could not be generated if a project had not promoted specific approaches – e.g. from sale of NWFPs, fodder from agroforestry, etc.	Input/output balance based on current market prices ($)	Household surveys Agricultural/census surveys	Baseline Every 2 years
Agricultural productivity	Improved agro-ecosystem functioning implies an increase in agricultural productivity, which better reflects the effects of ecological restoration than production that could be linked to a larger cultivated area	FLR positively affects the provision of ecosystem services indispensable to agriculture, e.g. soil fertility, water availability, etc.	t/ha	Farmers' bookkeeping Household surveys Agricultural/census surveys Remote sensing	Baseline Every 5 years