BEYOND ZERO HARM INDICATORS

Community Wellbeing Indicator Profiles

Version 1.1

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For any questions regarding the development of the Beyond Zero Harm Framework or its implementation, please contact bzh@devonshireinititative.org.

http://devonshireinitiative.org/beyond-zero-harm/

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INTRODUCTION

The Beyond Zero Harm Framework uses a set of 31 Core Indicators that cover an inclusive range of categories around community well-being, including: governance; civic engagement; health; education; safety & security; infrastructure; living standards and economy. While environment is also critical to community well-being, no indicators are included in this Core list; instead indicators tailored to the region should be selected for the monitoring process.

The Core Indicators provide a consistency to the framework, while ensuring that what's being measured is relevant to global development standards (and also more likely to be measured at a national level). The process for choosing core indicators involved extensive research, lengthy debates and a screening process which included assessments of each indicator on the basis of: relevance to the project goals; level of complexity; volatility to change; social sensitivity; cost to measure and the extent to which it was outcome-based. The indicators align with the five core capitals, or asset categories, which form part of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework[1].

The profiles which follow describe each Core Indicator, why it is considered important and how it will be measured.

The Core Indicators are shown in the table below:

Dimension	Category	Overlapping SDGs	Core Indicators
Social Capital	Governance	11 & 16	1. *Government self-evaluation of governance capacity*
		11 & 16	2. *Citizen evaluation of level of governance capacity*
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Dimension	Category	Overlapping SDGs	Core Indicators
Physical Capital	Infrastructure	6	17. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
		6	18. Proportion of population using improved drinking water source
		7	19. Proportion of population using electricity
		9 &11	20. Proportion of population using telecommunications network
	Safety and Security	11 & 16	21. Official rates of theft, assault and homicides
		11 & 16	22. Percentage who feel safe walking home alone after dark
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		15	24. Impacts of natural events on the community (resiliency)
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		8	27. Estimated average monthly monetary expenditure per household
		8	28. Level of household income
		2	29. Level of household food security
		1	30. Proportion of households with a legally recognized form of land tenure
		5	31. Percentage gap in women's and men's perception of their having a say in the majority of decisions on how household income is used
	Economy	8	32. Proportion of population with waged (or salaried) employment
		5	33. Percentage of surveyed women and adolescent girls, compared with men and adolescent boys, who are able to travel outside the village for more than 24 hours.
		10	34. Degree of wealth equality/distribution
		8	35. Level of economic diversity

[1] UK Department of International Development, Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheet (1999). See: http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0901/section2.pdf

CORE INDICATORS

GOVERNANCE CAPACITY

1. Government Self-Evaluation of Governance Capacity

Description

This indicator monitors changes in the perception and self-evaluation of key government personnel of several facets of their own government unit's capacity to effectively formulate and implement government policies and discharge functions.

Why it is important

Good governance is considered fundamental to ensuring the quality of people's lives, and government self-assessments have been shown to be useful in understanding the extent to which good governance exists.

How it will be measured

Guided self-assessment tool developed originally by Cuso International and adapted for BZH purposes, administered with a sample of local government personnel.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: government guided self-assessment survey (see Appendix A), focus group.

2. Citizen assessment of level of governance capacity

Description

This indicator tracks changes in citizens' assessment of their local government's capacity to develop and implement government policies and procedures which are effective, transparent and equitable.

Why it is important

Good governance is considered fundamental to ensuring the quality of people's lives, and citizen assessments, taken together with government self-assessments, have been shown to be useful in understanding the extent to which good governance exists.

How it will be measured

Citizen assessment tool developed originally by Cuso International and adapted for BZH purposes, administered either as part of a wider household survey of a defined geographic area, or as a stand-alone exercise.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey, focus group.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

3. Percentage Reporting a Strong Sense of Community

Description

This indicator measures change in the extent to which people feel a sense of identity, connection or belonging to their community.

Why it is important

An important component of well-being includes how we care for and feel connected to one another. Studies suggest that people who have a strong sense of community tend to be happier, have greater feelings of safety and security and are more likely to be actively involved in strengthening and improving their community[2].

How it will be measured

Percentage of surveyed household members' providing a positive assessment of their sense of belonging and/or connection to the community where they live. Year-over-year, the analysis can look at the percentage change in surveyed household members' assessment of their sense of belonging and/or connection to the community where they live.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey, focus group and key informant data.

4. Percentage of women who report being able to attend community meetings without asking for permission

Description

This indicator tracks the percentage of women, compared to men, able to participate in a public meeting without permission from a parent, spouse or relative of the opposite sex.

Why it is important

There is clear evidence that improved equality between men and women, and increased empowerment of women and adolescent girls in community life, contributes to enhanced development and poverty alleviation.

How it will be measured

Percentage of women in focus groups who report being able to attend community meetings without permission. Year-over-year, the analysis can look at the percentage change in surveyed women and adolescent girls who report being able to freely attend community meetings. These results can be contrasted with male respondents.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through focus groups of men and of women[3] as well as field observations. Focus groups can include questions that explore ability to attend, speak up and participate in decisions.

social capital

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[2] Katherine Scott, *Community Vitality - A Report of the Canadian Index of Wellbeing*, (Waterloo: Canadian Index of Wellbeing, April 1999).

[3] Note that male and female focus groups must have similar socio-demographic composition. Also, focus group results will likely not provide the same level of confidence as surveys due to the difference in sample size.

HEALTH

5. Immunization Coverage

Description

The World Health Organization recommends that all children receive vaccination against BCG, Hepatitis B, Polio, DTP, Haemophilus influenza, Pneumococcal (Conjugate), Rotavirus, Measles, Rubella, and that adolescent girls (aged 9-13) receive vaccination against HPV[4].

Why it is important

An immunized population tends to live longer, healthier and more productive lives.

How it will be measured

Percentage change in children eligible to be vaccinated, who are actually vaccinated.

Possible sources of data

Primary and secondary data: existing local and regional health data, in addition to household survey questionnaire results.

6. Maternal Mortality Rate

Description

The maternal mortality ratio is the annual number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births per year[5].

Why it is important

This indicator reflects the capacity of health systems to effectively prevent and address the complications occurring during pregnancy and childbirth. It may also highlight inadequate nutrition and general health of women and reflect the lack of fulfillment of their reproductive rights resulting in repeated and poorly spaced pregnancies.

How it will be measured

Change in the ratio of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Possible sources of data

Secondary data sources: local and regional health unit data, also WHO, the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), UNICEF, and World Bank maintain databases on maternal mortality.

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[4] World Health Organisation, *Recommendations for Interrupted or Delayed Routine Immunization - Summary of WHO Position Papers,* (30 May 2014). See: http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/Immunization_routine_table3.pdf

[5] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals –Draft,* (July 2014).

[6] Ibid.

7. Under-Five Mortality Rate

Description

The under-five mortality rate is the probability for a child to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Why it is important

Often data on disease incidence are unavailable, and similar to the maternal mortality rate, it is another important indicator of the capacity of existing health systems to support child development and good health, and could point to food security and nutrition issues within a locality.

How it will be measured

Change in the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

Possible sources of data

Secondary data sources: local and regional health unit data, also WHO, UNPD and UNICEF.

8. Life Expectancy

Description

This indicator measures the average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Why it is important

Longer life expectancy is typically attributed to improved nutrition, better hygiene, access to safe drinking water, effective birth control and immunization, and other medical interventions. It is also linked to social and economic drivers like income and education.

How it will be measured

HALE (Health Life Expectancy) measuring method used by WHO[7].

Possible sources of data

Secondary data sources: local and regional health unit data, also WHO database.

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[7] World Health Organization, *Health Status Statistics: Mortality.* See: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/indhale/en/

9. Prevalence of Stunting in Children Under 5 Years of Age

Description

This indicator measures the percentage of children aged [5] years whose height for age is two or more standard deviations below the median height for age of a reference population.

Why it is important

Stunting in children captures the broad effects of chronic malnourishment, and therefore is a good indicator for the hunger target. Stunting in children can have severe impacts on the physical, mental, and emotional development of children, and evidence has shown that the effects of stunting at a young age, particularly on brain development, may be impossible to undo at a later age even if the child receives appropriate nutrition. This indicator therefore draws attention to the critical importance of providing adequate nutrition to young children[8].

How it will be measured

Change in the percentage of children within a defined locality, assessed as 'stunted'.

Possible sources of data

Secondary data: local and regional health unit data.

10. Ability of Women/Girls to Autonomously Decide on the Number and/or Spacing of Children

Description

This indicator measures the decision-making power of women/girls to control child-bearing and spacing.

Why it is important

Studies have shown that women who can control the number and timing of births enjoy improved health (fewer unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions), higher education and better economic opportunities.

How it will be measured

Percentage of women and adolescent girls who self-report being able to control the number and spacing of births. Year-over-year this can be expressed as a change in the percentage of women and adolescent girls who self-report being able to control the number and spacing of births.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey, focus group and key informant data.

human capital

[8] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals –Draft*, (July 2014) 37.

11. Current Use of Tobacco Product

Description

This indicator tracks the use of tobacco products by individuals within a defined population.

Why it is important

Tobacco use is responsible for the death of 1 in 10 adults worldwide, and is closely linked to lifestyle issues and poverty. Many studies have shown that in the poorest households in some low- and middle-income countries, more than 10% of total household expenditure is on tobacco. This means that these families have less money to spend on basic items such as food, education and health care.

How it will be measured

Change in the percentage of the population who report using tobacco products.

Possible sources of data

Primary + secondary data sources: household survey coupled with local and regional health data.

human capital

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[9] World Health Organization, *Why tobacco is a public health priority*. See: http://www.who.int/tobacco/health_priority/en/

EDUCATION

12. Adult Literacy

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of adult women and men that are considered functionally literate (i.e. manage daily living and employment tasks) as a proportion of the total adult population.

Why it is important

The global competition for skilled, literate workers is increasing, and studies have shown that higher literacy skills can lead to better jobs, increased income and greater productivity.

How it will be measured

Percentage of adult population who indicate that they are 'functionally literate' (based on a contextually appropriate definition of 'functional literacy'). Year-over-year, the measurement can be the change in the proportion of adult population who indicate that they are 'functionally literate' and expressed as a percentage.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey, focus group.

13. Primary School Enrollment Rates

Description

The indicator tracks changes in primary school enrollment rates for boys and girls.

Why it is important

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality and lays a foundation for sustained economic growth (World Bank). Enrollment rates, coupled with completion rates help us understand and track what portion of the school-aged population is enrolled in primary school and their rate of completion.

How it will be measured

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Primary: the total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Possible sources of data

Primary sources: household survey.

human capital

14. Secondary School Enrollment Rates

Description

The indicator tracks changes in primary and secondary school enrollment rates for boys and girls.

Why it is important

Education can help break the poverty cycle. Often less children/youth go on to secondary studies. There may be gender differences, as willingness to school girls is far more strongly determined by income and the broader costs of education than is the case for boys, and families are often unwilling to invest in the education of girls if this investment will not bring equivalent and direct economic gains to them and if girls continue to be valued only as wives and mothers. Enrollment rates, coupled with completion rates help us understand and track what portion of the school-aged population is enrolled in secondary school and their rate of completion.

How it will be measured

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) – Secondary: the total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Possible sources of data

Primary sources: household survey.

15. Primary School Completion Rates

Description

The indicator measures the percentage of girls and boys entering grade 1 who complete the last grade of primary school[10].

Why it is important

Education is an important indicator of well-being and completing primary school is a critical first step, particularly in developing country contexts where enrollment may be mandatory, but not necessarily attendance and completion (in particular for girls).

How it will be measured

Primary completion is measured by the gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, which is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education (according to the International Standard Classification of Education or ISCED97), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary.

Possible sources of data

Primary sources: household survey.

human capital

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[10] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals –Draft,* (July 2014), 56.

16. Secondary School Completion Rates

Description

The indicator measures the percentage of girls and boys entering the first grade of secondary school who complete the last grade of secondary school[11].

Why it is important

Secondary completion rates are important to measure since the dropout rates are highest in lower secondary grades. These are the ages when both the actual cost and the opportunity cost of education become higher, and when education systems struggle to provide high-quality instruction. Similar to secondary enrollment rates, the results here may have gender differences.

How it will be measured

It is computed by dividing the total number of students in the last grade of secondary education school minus repeaters in that grade by the total number of children of official completing age. It captures dropout rates within secondary school as well as the transition rate between primary to secondary schooling by using as its denominator the total number of children of official completing age.

Possible sources of data

Primary sources: household survey.

human capital

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[11] Ibid.

INFRASTRUCTURE

17. Proportion of Population Using Improved Sanitation Facility

Description

Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation. The system is considered improved if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and is not public. Improved sanitation sources include connection to public sewers, connection to a septic tank system, pour-flush latrines and ventilated improved pit latrines.

Why it is important

Inadequate sanitation impacts quality of life for millions of people, extending beyond public health by exacerbating gender inequality issues and stunting economic development. Access to sanitation is vital for maintaining healthy drinking water supplies, minimizing contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses, and minimizing environmental threats associated with improper waste management. This indicator provides a proxy for the overall health of an area's population.

How it will be measured

Percentage of people (or households) who report being served by improved sanitation, measured at a specific point in time. This information can be disaggregated by age and sex.

Possible sources of data

Administrative data (public/private agencies), surveys, and census. Survey data is generally better than administrative data, as survey data are based on actual use of sources by the surveyed population rather than the simple existence of the sources.

18. Proportion of Population Using Improved Drinking Water Source

Description

Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation. The system is considered improved if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and is not public. Improved sanitation sources include connection to public sewers, connection to a septic tank system, pour-flush latrines and ventilated improved pit latrines.

Why it is important

Inadequate sanitation impacts quality of life for millions of people, extending beyond public health by exacerbating gender inequality issues and stunting economic development. Access to sanitation is vital for maintaining healthy drinking water supplies, minimizing contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses, and minimizing environmental threats associated with improper waste management. This indicator provides a proxy for the overall health of an area's population.

How it will be measured

Percentage of people (or households) who report being served by improved sanitation, measured at a specific point in time. This information can be disaggregated by age and sex.

Possible sources of data

Administrative data (public/private agencies), surveys, and census. Survey data is generally better than administrative data, as survey data are based on actual use of sources by the surveyed population rather than the simple existence of the sources.

physical capital

19. Proportion of Population Using Electricity

Description

Proportion of people (or households) that have access to affordable and reliable electricity, where the available electricity is enough to meet their daily household needs.

Why it is important

Daily activities carried out to meet the needs of the household can take a significant amount of time each day. Access to electricity can dramatically reduce the amount of time spent on daily activities carried out to meet household needs, freeing up time and economic potential while improving the overall quality of life. This indicator is a proxy for economic development and overall quality of life.

How it will be measured

Percentage of people (or households) who report access to affordable and reliable electricity.

Possible sources of data

Primary source: household survey. Administrative data (public/private agencies), surveys, and census can all provide information.

20. Proportion of Population Using Telecommunications Network

Description

Proportion of people (or households) that have access to affordable and reliable telecommunications, including cell phone, TV, radio, and the Internet.

Why it is important

Access to global knowledge circuits and markets is dependent on the availability of affordable and reliable telecommunications networks. This indicator is a proxy for social mobility and economic development.

How it will be measured

Percentage of people (or households) with access to affordable and reliable telecommunications networks.

Possible sources of data

Primary source: household survey. Administrative data (public/private agencies), surveys, and census can all provide information. Focus groups can provide insight into gender differences in access to these items.

physical capital

SAFETY & SECURITY

21. Official Rates of Theft, Assault and Homicides

Description
This indicator tracks official rates of violent crimes, in particular assaults and homicides, together with property crimes which do not involve threat or harm to the victim, and how they change over time.

Why it is important
Taken together with community perceptions of safety, crime rates will help us better understand well-being from a safety and security point of view.

How it will be measured
Percentage change in the number and rate of homicides, assaults and property crimes.

Possible sources of data
Official police records.

22. Percentage Who Feel Safe Walking Home Alone After Dark

Description
This indicator monitors changes in men and women's perception of community safety and the extent to which they feel safe walking home after dark.

Why it is important
Understanding citizens' experiences of personal security in order to adapt security and justice services is important. Gallup already conducts polling surveys on perceptions of safety in 135 countries.

How it will be measured
The percentage of people (or households) who report feeling safe walking home alone after dark. Year-over-year the measure can be expressed as a change in the percentage of people (or households) who report feeling safe walking home alone after dark.

Possible sources of data
Primary data sources: household survey, focus group and key informant data.

physical capital

ENVIRONMENT

Three thematic areas were selected to represent environmental well-being on the core indicator list:

23. **Local Rate of Inflation/Cost of Living (provisional ecosystem services)**
24. **Impacts of natural events on the community (resiliency)**
25. **Impact of human activity on the natural environment (pollution)**

Appendix E in the Beyond Zero Harm Framework document provides insight on how to co-create specific indicators for each theme in a community workshop. The aim is to have at least one indicator that for each theme that is tailored to the specific issues that are most important in that area and where data can feasibly be collected.

natural capital

LIVING STANDARDS - CONSUMPTION, WEALTH, INCOME

26. Local Rate of Inflation/cost of living

27. Estimated average monthly monetary expenditure per household

Description

This indicator measures the rate of inflation of a basket of goods in the region. This basket of goods is specific to the region and allows for the calculation of a consumer price index that then shows the level of inflation.

Why it is important

One of the first signs of economic impacts in resource rich regions, or areas undergoing significant development, is a change in the price for basic goods and services. Understanding and tracking these furthers our understanding of challenges to well-being, particularly if there has not been a corresponding change in income.

How it will be measured

Select a basket of goods that are relevant to the region. Establish a baseline using prices from the nearest urban center. Create a Consumer Price Index using similar weights as those established in the national CPI. Calculate the rate of inflation of the CPI in the required frequency.

Possible sources of data

Existing secondary data, market survey. Consumer Price Index.

Description

Measures the estimated average household expenses on food, housing, transportation, health and schooling per household. The data is measured in nominal terms in local currency and converted into real terms for multiple year comparisons.

Why it is important

By measuring the estimated average monthly expenditure per household by type of expense, we can monitor the deterioration or improvement in the purchasing power of households, as well as changes in their livelihood strategies.

How it will be measured

Collect expenditure for the entire household from interviews with head of household and spouse(s). Establish a relevant list of key areas where expenses should be measured (food, education, health including medicine, transport, fuel etc). It is recommended that there be two different "periods" of collection, namely "week" and "month", so that people can respond to the period they are most comfortable with.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey. Reference information at the community / regional level could be found on national census information.

economic capital

28. Level of Household Income

Description

Measures the estimated average household income from all sources available from all economically active household members (agricultural, business, employment, transfers & remittances, government support, informal activities like artisanal mining).

Why it is important

Tracking changes in household monthly income provides information to help assess the status of general socio-economic conditions (assuming it is accurate). This follows the basic premise that higher income often implies an improvement in conditions in a variety of variables such as health, education, access to food, etc. It also provides a clear view of any livelihood changes taking place in the jurisdiction.

How it will be measured

Collect income for each household member that is economically active for all possible sources of income. Again, it is recommended that it allows for two different "periods" of collection, namely "week" and "month", so that people can provide information for the period they are most comfortable with. Furthermore, to increase the validity of income data collected, the seasonality of each source of income must be established.

Possible sources of data

Primary data sources: household survey. Reference information at the community / regional level could be found on national census information.

29. Level of Household Food Security

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of households who at all times, and for all household members, have physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and productive life.

Why it is important

This is an important indicator of economic well-being, and is particularly relevant in low-income countries and in communities dependent on subsistence farming.

How it will be measured

Using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to measure change in the percentage of households along a continuum of severity from food secure to severely food insecure[12].

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: the HFIAS is comprised of nine questions in a household survey.

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[12] See: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA), Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide (2007). http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-food-insecurity-access-scale-hfias

economic capital

30. Proportion of households with a legally recognized form of land tenure

Description

This indicator, measured over time, aims at showing an evolution in the level of land-related vulnerability of the population. If general economic conditions improve, coupled with a higher presence of government institutions in an area, then the likelihood of safer and more secure access to land increases.

Why it is important

Security of land tenure lessens people's risk of becoming landless, impoverished and/or hungry, and can be leveraged as a source of capital, thus improving a household's economic security. Furthermore, a surge in formalized land tenure can present itself not only as a result of a land acquisition process, but also due to higher level of involvement of government authorities in land policy in the study region, as well as increased levels of education within the household or higher interest in accessing formal financial systems.

How it will be measured

1) Percentage of households that declare having recognized land tenure (individual ownership with title, communal recognition of individual ownership, recognized community member with access to communal land).
2) Percentage of households that do not fear arbitrary eviction.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through household survey. Focus groups and key informant interviews can provide further insight into whether both men and women have the same land rights and tenure.

31. Percentage gap in women's and men's perception of their having a say in the majority of decisions on how household income is used

Description

This indicator measures the perception of men and women on their respective ability to participate in the majority of household decisions related to income and compare these results.

Why it is important

Many household decisions affect the wellbeing of the individuals in that family. Not only does this indicate a degree of equality and power balance within the household, but studies have also found that women with more decision-making power will devote more resources to children[13].

How it will be measured

The difference between the percentage of men in focus groups who report they are able to participate in the majority of income use decisions compared with the percentage of women saying the same. Each group should be asked two questions: 1) Do you have a say over the majority of decisions on household income use? And 2) Does your spouse have a say over the majority of decisions on household income use? The results from question 2 in one gender's group can be cross-checked with the results from question one in the other gender group.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through focus groups of men and of women.

economic capital

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[13] See, for example: Gitter and Barham (2008): Women's Power Conditional Cash Transfers and Schooling in Nicaragua. Likewise, see: Quisumbing, Angnes R, edt. (2003): Household Decisions, Gender, and Development.

[14] Note that male and female focus groups must have similar socio-demographic composition. Also, focus group results will likely not provide the same level of confidence as surveys due to the difference in sample size.

ECONOMY – EQUALITY, EMPLOYMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP

32. Proportion of population with waged (or salaried) employment

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of people that have had a stable (consistent and uninterrupted) salaried or waged income in the past quarter. A distinction between salaried and waged employment is important to determine the evolution of formal employment and agricultural employment in the region.

Why it is important

This measurement helps to indicate the direct or indirect effect of the project operation in the area regarding employment and the impact on existing informal waged employment. This can help reshape employment policies as well as community training and entrepreneurship programs. Higher salaried employment tends to mean higher access to private or public health care insurance, and more steady income. A decrease in waged employment (work days for agricultural labour) could potentially mean an increase in the cost for agricultural labour due to scarcity, which in turn can result in problems with food security.

How it will be measured

Collect data for each household member above 15 years of age for a sample of households. The indicator question does not include wage or salary nominal numbers, but only if they are employed in either kind of format. The definition of 'stable' needs to be clearly explained to interviewees in order to ensure quality of data. This information can de disaggregated by sex.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through household survey.

33. Percentage of surveyed women and adolescent girls, compared with men and adolescent boys, who are able to travel outside the village for more than 24 hours.

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of people who have travelled outside of their village/community for more than 24 hours in the past two months, disaggregated by gender.

Why it is important

This measurement helps to indicate the degree of freedom afforded to females versus males. Freedom of movement is included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, though de facto, females in some parts of the world do not enjoy the same freedom as males. Restricted freedom of movement can also limit economic opportunity and access to markets.

How it will be measured

Collect data for each household member above 15 years of age for a sample of households.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through household survey.

economic capital

34. Degree of wealth equality/distribution

Description

The Demographic and Health Surveys Wealth Index has been developed as an alternative measure to determine the economic status of households. It measures the number and quality of particular household assets considered to vary with wealth (i.e. type and number of livestock, bicycle/motorcycle/car, house size + roofing materials). Once this information is obtained, then the distribution of wealth is measured using the quintiles ratio approach (top 20% vs. bottom 80%).

Why it is important

Wealth represents a more permanent status than does either income or consumption. In the form that it is used, wealth is more easily measured (with only a single respondent needed in most cases) and requires far fewer questions than either consumption expenditures or income. Therefore it is a better measure to determine distribution and equality.

How it will be measured

Determine the relevant list of basic assets that will make up the Wealth Index. Select a sample of households and collect data for each following the DHS methodology. Develop the index and weights for each asset using the principal components analysis (PCA). Once the index has been calculated for each household calculate the wealth distribution based on the quintile method[15].

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: self-reported through household survey. Existing secondary data can also provide information.

35. Level of economic diversity

Description

This indicator measures the level of economic diversity within a defined locality.

Why it is important

An area with a high level of economic diversity is likely capable of adapting to sudden social and/or economic shocks and changes. Even if some industries or sectors experience a decline, with a diversified economy, there would be other stronger industries to help the economy maintain healthy growth.

How it will be measured

Using the Herfindahl Index involves defining the economic sectors which exist in a particular area, and the percentage of the employable population each employs, and then applying a formula to each percentage. See Appendix B for further instructions and an example.

Possible sources of data

Primary data source: Census data, and household survey data. Existing secondary data and a local business inventory can also provide insight.

economic capital

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[15]   For more information see: Deon Filmer and Lant H. Pritchett, Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure – or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India, (Demography 38, February 2001). 115-32. http://vanneman.umd.edu/socy699J/FilmerP01.pdf
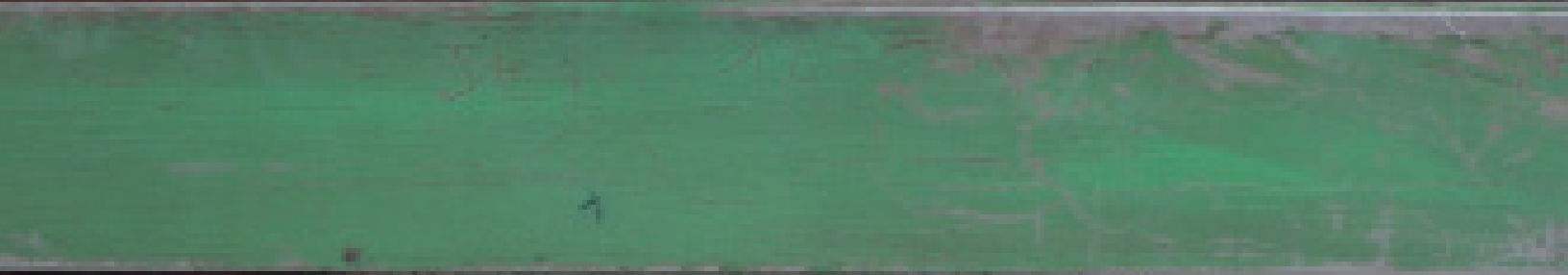
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Governance Indicators Questionnaire*

There are two indicators:
1) Citizen evaluation of governance capacity
2) Government self-evaluation of governance capacity

The following two tables provide the questions for assessing citizen's perception and the government's perception of governance.

1. CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF GOVERNANCE CAPACITY	
Access to Information	
Have you seen information on Council policies, regulations and decisions that affect you?	Yes
	No, but I know how I can see it
	I know it is available, but I do not know how I can see it
	I did not know the information was available
Basic Services	
Are you familiar with the services that Council provides?	Yes
	Aware of some services
	Aware that Council provides services, but do not know what they are
	No knowledge of what Council does
Does the Council provide good basic services to all of its citizens?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	Rarely
	Don't know
Accountability of Councilors	
Is the councilor in your area effective in his/her role?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	No, not effective
	No knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of the councilor
Do the councilors collectively make decisions that are in the best interest of the citizens?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	Not very often
	No knowledge of the decisions that councilors make

*Adapted from a Guided Self-assessment tool developed originally by Cuso International

Effectiveness of Staff	
Is the staff that you have worked with knowledgeable of their work?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	No, not knowledgeable
	Have never dealt with Council staff
Implementation of Projects by Council	
Does the Council work on projects that have a positive impact on the community?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	Not very often
	No knowledge of the projects of the Council
Communication from Council to Citizens	
Have you attended public Council meetings, such as Accounts and Budget sessions?	Yes
	Occasionally
	No, but I am aware that they take place
	No knowledge that Council has public meetings
Enabling Citizens to Voice Opinions and Concerns	
Have you contacted Council to express your opinions or concerns about the services they provide?	Yes
	No, but I know how to contact Council
	I do not know how to contact Council
	I did not know it was possible to voice concerns to Council
Have Council representatives (staff or councilors) effectively responded to your concerns?	Yes
	They have responded, but not effectively
	No
	I have never voiced my concerns to Council
Effect of Council Decisions on Citizens	
Does the Council make decisions based on the opinions of the citizens?	Yes, most of the time
	Sometimes
	Not very often
	No knowledge of decisions made by the Council

2. GOVERNMENT SELF-PERCEPTION OF GOVERNANCE CAPACITY	Score (0-3)
Access to Information	
1c	Stakeholders can easily find out how the budget is used	
Human Resource Policies and Procedures	
2d	Women are well represented among the staff	
Accountability of Councilors	
5c	Councilors are disciplined if they do not comply with responsibilities or conduct	
Implementation of Projects by Council	
8a	The Council uses fair procedures for procurement (ie: obtaining goods and services)	
8g	Council is effective in the documentation of its projects and activities.	
Financial Management and Accountability	
9a	The Council has a financial plan and corresponding budget	
9f	Financial accounts are audited regularly	
Communication from Council to Citizens	
10a	Annual budget and development plans are made available to the public	
10c	Members of the community are effectively advised about availability of services	
Enabling Citizens to Voice Opinions and Concerns	
11c	Council has a formal complaints process and these views are used in the decision making process	
Effect of Council Decisions on Citizens	
12b	Councilors are aware of groups that represent women's needs	
12f	Councilors' decisions represent the needs of vulnerable groups	
Economic Development	
15a	The Council has a Development Plan that includes economic development	
15b	The Development Plan is used	
15d	The Development Plan is evaluated	

Beyond Zero Harm Indicator Profiles

APPENDIX B

Beyond Zero Harm Framework

Indicator of Economic Diversification

Level of economic diversification – to calculate this we propose using the Herfindahl Index:

$$Herfindahl\ Index = \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_i^2$$

This index adds up the share of employment (S) of each economic sector (i) in the region/community. As expressed in a percentage, a HI result closer to 0 means that there is lower diversification and reflective of higher dependence on one industry, economic sector or enterprise. A number closer to 100% is reflective of higher diversification.

In a context relevant to BZH, these variables would represent:

- i represents specific economic sectors such as: construction, mining, cattle farming, agriculture, artisanal mining, commerce and business.

- S represents the number of people employed/occupied in sector i divided by the total number of employable people. In this case, the total number of employable people would be the total population of the survey.

- Information needs to be collected on primary employment or occupation indistinctively. Secondary occupations are not recorded.

This methodology would allow calculating the HI, which could give a brief overview of the level of economic diversification.

On the next page is an example to illustrate how you would measure the HI and express it in a percentage.

TABLE 1

Measuring Economic Diversity - Example

Economic Sector	Total Employable Pop. 20,000	% of Employable pop.
Construction – direct dependence	2000	10%
Construction – indirect dependence	1200	6%
Construction – independent	400	2%
Mining	1000	5%
Cattle farming – indirect dependence	400	2%
Cattle farming – independent	2200	11%
Agriculture – direct dependence	1000	5%
Agriculture – indirect dependence	400	2%
Agriculture – independent	5000	25%
Commerce – direct dependence	800	4%
Commerce – indirect dependence	1600	8%
Commerce – independent	2000	10%
Artisanal mining	1400	7%
Services – direct dependence	400	2%
Services – indirect dependence	0	0%
Services – independent	200	1%
Herfindahl Index:	$0.1^2+0.06^2+0.02^2+0.05^2+0.02^2+0.11^2+0.05^2+0.02^2+0.25^2+0.04^2+0.08^2+0.1^2+0.07^2+0.02^2+0.01^2 = 0.1178$	
Herfindahl Index indicator expressed as a percentage	$(1-0.1178) \times 100$ **= 88.22%**	