

Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 1 (version 11.01.2021)

Number of people who participated in prevention activities specifically on SGBV	
Short-term outcome 1.1: Sexual and gender-based violence is reduced	
Output 1.1a: Prevention activities for vulnerable groups are in place and attended	
Type	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
Technical definitions	<p>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. It includes physical, emotional, psychological and sexual violence, and the denial of resources or access to services. Violence includes threats of violence and coercion. SGBV inflicts harm on women, girls, men, boys and LGBTQTI+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Transsexual, Intersexual, Non-Binary) and is a severe violation of several human rights.</p> <p>SGBV prevention addresses the root causes of SGBV and factors that contribute to and protect against SGBV and can cover the following areas: 1) Gender norms and power relationships, 2) Physical safety and security, 3) Legal framework and access to justice, 4) Safe access to basic needs, and 5) Economic/ educational/ social opportunities.</p> <p>Prevention activities on SGBV can <i>include</i> targeted information, education, and communication (IEC) techniques, counselling and peer to peer support, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> targeted information on how to access psycho-social support, healthcare, social services and/or justice through formal or informal mechanisms targeted education like workshops, training for caretakers, teachers, local authorities, government, or other stakeholders on factors of SGBV and measures to prevent it behaviour change communication that can influence individual, households and communities such as community outreach activities, theatre, film screenings, book readings, thematic discussion clubs, sensibilisation marches and community mobilization individual and/or household counselling supervised peer to peer exchange and support groups <p>Furthermore, the prevention activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should be adapted to the participants' age must be provided or supervised by social professionals such as social workers, community mobilizers, community leaders, activists, psychologists, educators or teachers who - in addition - are trained in SGBV prevention and can or cannot have an official diploma/ certificate should include an open space for active participation or face-to-face interaction between trained persons/ groups with participants or among participants such as discussions and exchange <p>This indicator <i>excludes</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people who have just received a pamphlet or flyer people who just listen to a radio programme about SGBV prevention without calling or interacting otherwise people who just liked, saved, commented, replied, shared or followed a social media post or page. people who are not old enough to understand messaging referrals to other relevant institutions

	<p>Every individual who participated in at least one of the above-mentioned activities within a calendar year will be counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Children are persons who are 0-14 years old, youths are persons 15-24 years old and adults are persons who are older than 25 years.</p>
Rationale and good performance	<p>Violence is a central reason, why many women, children, LGBTQTI+ and other vulnerable groups such as multiple discriminated people (e.g. being female and facing a disability) are left behind and cannot fully participate in their societies. SGBV prevention activities are key in addressing the root causes of violence in general (long-term outcome 1) and SGBV, in particular (short-term outcome 1.1.). Prevention activities can substantially contribute to reduce violence by promoting the rule of law and access to justice, empowering women, children, LGBTQTI+, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to claim and fulfil their rights, engaging key actors (such as authorities, traditional and religious leaders, teachers), men and boys in promoting these rights, and increasing protection for those affected by violence. Therefore, a high number of participants in high-quality prevention activities is considered good performance.</p>
Baseline	The baseline at the beginning of each year is always 0.
Data collection	<p>Required data / Frequency / Disaggregation After every activity the number of individuals is recorded, disaggregated by sex, age group (children, youths, adults) and optionally also by urban/rural. Best efforts are made to prevent multiple counting of the same individuals.</p> <p>Data collection tools Participation/ attendance lists (with or without names), activity lists, pre- and post-questionnaires, digital data collection tools.</p>
Data reporting	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner, using the latest "Indicator reporting and learning tool".
Interpretation of results	<p>This indicator does not allow to draw any conclusion on the quality of the interventions or their effectiveness to change norms, values, beliefs and behaviour. However, it is assumed that the higher the number of people who have participated in high-quality SGBV prevention activities, the higher the potential that SGBV is reduced. However, a high number can also lead to a higher number of SGBV cases being reported and hence those two indicators should be triangulated/cross-checked with caution.</p>
Worked example	152 female youths, 75 male youths, 284 female adults and 129 male adults participated in SGBV prevention activities in 2021.