

## Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 11 (version 26.01.2021)

Number and proportion of people from marginalised and vulnerable groups who report an increased participation in a.) social and/or <sup>1</sup> b.) political processes	
<sup>1</sup> Projects/ Programmes can report to this indicator if they only report to a; or only to b; or both a and b.	
<b>Short-term outcome 4.2:</b> Social and political empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups	
<b>Type</b>	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
<b>Technical definitions</b>	<p>The terms “social processes” and “political processes” are overlapping and cannot be clearly separated. Nevertheless, for this guideline they are defined as:</p> <p><b>Social processes</b> are changes in social relationships and interactions of two or more people such as in families, self-help and support groups and women's shelters. KoGe projects/ programmes aim to enhance positive changes such as assertiveness, association, accommodation, participation, cooperation, inclusion and integration and to address negative changes such as competition and conflict. <b>Not considered social processes</b> are advocacy measures or interests claimed explicitly at the political level.</p> <p><b>Political processes</b> are any influencing, shaping and pursuing of demands and goals on a community, municipal, regional, national and/or international level including decision-making, representing group interests, expressing oneself publicly on political issues, participation in voting and elections, advocacy - give a voice to injustices, election to a political office and autonomy movements. In contrast, obtaining permission/ approval from the government/ authority or assume government's tasks (e.g. building/ operating a school/hospital) are <b>not considered political processes</b>, unless political goals are pursued (e.g. giving MaVu a voice to demand their rights).</p> <p><b>Participation in social and/or political processes:</b> The KoGe has a broad understanding of the concept “participation”. It highly depends on the beneficiaries' educational level and on cultural and contextual factors. It can be face-to-face or online and range from giving one's opinion, contribute to solutions and decisions to taking the lead in social and political entities. The participation in social and/or political processes should not be against the UN Agenda 2030 and the organisations' core values. Every project/ programme should outline a <b>locally adapted definition of “participation in social and/or political processes”</b> which is understandable for the beneficiaries in the specific context. In contrast, studying socially relevant (burning) issues, passively attending events or charity activities such as running an orphanage or school feeding programmes are <b>not considered participation in social and political processes</b>, but can lead to it.</p> <p>The proportion of MaVu who report an increase in participation in social and/or political processes is:</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of MaVu who attended at least 3 days of project activities aiming at enhancing participation in social and/or political processes in the last 12 months and who report a higher participation in social and/or political processes in the post-test compared to the pre-test}}{\text{Number of MaVu who attended at least 3 days of project activities aiming at enhancing participation in social and/or political processes in the last 12 months and who participated in both the pre- and the post-test}} * 100$ <p><b>Marginalized and vulnerable (MaVu)</b> individuals/ groups will be defined at the start of a project by each local implementing organisation based on the context and their experience. <b>Marginalized</b> individuals/ groups lack of access to rights, resources, and opportunities and may not be able to fully participate in social, economic and political life. The marginalized are often the most <b>vulnerable</b>, which refers to exposure to a range of possible harms and being unable to deal with them adequately. People can be <b>MaVu</b> due to sexual ori-</p>

	<p>entation, gender, geography, ethnicity, religion, displacement, conflict or disability. The goal of MaVu's participation in social and political processes can be achieved not only by directly empowering MaVu, but also by training multipliers, who will then work with MaVu groups. However, as it is difficult to obtain reliable data on the impact of multipliers, <b>only MaVu and MaVu multipliers</b> are considered in this indicator. MaVu that have participated in an activity conducted by a multiplier and non-MaVu multipliers are <b>not considered</b>.</p> <p><b>Children</b> are persons who are 0-14 years old, <b>youths</b> are persons 15-24 years old and <b>adults</b> are persons older than 25 years.</p>
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>According to the KoGe theory of change, people who participate in social and/or political processes (short-term outcome) are more likely to be socially, economically and politically included into the society (long-term outcome and SDG targets 10.2 &amp; 16.7). The ten core life skills (problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication skills, decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship skills, self-awareness building skills, empathy, and coping with stress and emotions) as well as the awareness of socially relevant (burning) issues, basic understanding of human rights, openness to dialogue, respect towards diversity, empowerment, leadership and organizational skills are important prerequisites to participate in social and political processes. KoGe projects/ programmes reporting to this indicator promote the above-mentioned skills and attitudes and therefore enhance people's participation in social and political processes.</p>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>The baseline value is always 0.</p>
<b>Data collection</b>	<p><b>Required data</b> The data is collected from MaVu in a <b>pre-</b> and a <b>post-test</b> with a <b>5-point Likert scale</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Denominator:</b> Number of MaVu who attended at least 3 days of project activities aiming at enhancing participation in social and/or political processes within the last 12 months and who reported an answer to question R1 at both the pre- and the post-test.</li> <li>• <b>Numerator:</b> Number of MaVu who answered question R1 with a higher participation at the post-test than at the pre-test</li> </ul> <p><i>R1.) Based on the definition of "participation in social and/or political processes" which you just read/ was just explained to you, how would you rate your participation in social and/or political processes in the last 3 months (1 = I did not participate; 2 = participated once; 3 = participated a few times; 4 = participated regularly; 5 = I strongly participated)?</i></p> <p>All attendees who gave a different answer to the question R1 at the pre- and post-test are also asked questions R2 and R3 at the post-test:</p> <p><i>R2.) What are the main reasons for the change in "participation in social and/or political processes" you reported between pre- and post-test?</i></p> <p><i>R3.) In which manner are the reasons you gave above linked to the projects' activities?</i></p> <p><b>Data disaggregation</b> by sex, by age group (children, youths, adults)</p> <p><b>Data collection tools</b> The data can be collected by either a face-to-face, online interview or paper questionnaire. The locally adapted definition of "participation in social and/or political processes" can either be written on the questionnaire or explained orally beforehand. In case of a face-to-face interview, the interviewer records the answers on a paper questionnaire.</p>

	<p><b>Frequency</b> Yearly. Every individual is only counted once per calendar year (no double counting).</p>
<b>Data reporting</b>	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner using the latest version of the “Indicator reporting and learning tool”
<b>Good performance; interpretation of results</b>	An active, high-quality and effective participation in social and political processes is the result of a long empowerment process. The duration of the process is highly dependent on the beneficiaries’ educational level and the cultural and contextual factors. The quality and effectiveness of social and political participation cannot be reported within this Key Indicator, but only within other M&E methods such as Most Significant Change (MSC) method, academic studies and evaluations. However, an increase in the number and the proportion of people who report having participated in social and/or political processes in the last 3 months between pre- and post-test is good performance.
<b>Worked example</b>	Among the female youths, 79 completed both the pre- and post-test. Out of those, 13 (16.5%) reported a higher participation in social and/or political processes. Most of them more often gave their opinion within their families. Some also felt more included and integrated thanks to the support groups which were organised by the project.