Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 09 (version 31.03.2021)

Number and type of sustainable development initiatives launched by citizen's groups	
Long-term outcome 3: Knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7) **Short-term outcome 3.3**: Empowered citizens voice their concerns and act collectively to advance their shared interests towards sustainable development	
Type	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
Technical definitions	**Sustainable development** is the principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend, therefore addressing issues around *health, peace, justice, poverty, inequality, human rights, environment, green economy, climate change, disaster risk reduction* and *biodiversity.*
	A **citizen's group** is a formal or informal group of community members who collaborate for a common *social, environmental or political purpose*, but not for profit or to consolidate or expand power. Examples include community-based structures from neighbourhood to national level, civil society organisations, civil movements, cooperatives, committees, fora, self-help groups, saving and loan groups etc. Groups consisting exclusively of members of the same family are not considered citizen's groups. However, local implementing organisations who are financially supported by Swiss KoGe member organisations are can also be citizen's groups.
	A **sustainable development initiative (SDI) launched by a citizen's group** is a group-/community-owned or group-/community-driven initiative that directly addresses an issue of sustainable development (see above). It has gone through a participatory identification and planning process, has a clear purpose and an action plan. Financial, human and other resources can be provided by the citizen's group and / or the Swiss KoGe member organisations. Its length and number of involved people depends on its purpose and can vary from a few days to several years. The effect can range from a few people who directly benefit to several thousand people who indirectly benefit. Every SDI can be categorised by theme and by its implementation format. The <u>thematic categories</u> are (exhaustive list): - Health (such as *disease and drug-abuse prevention, hygiene promotion, nutrition, mental health, WASH*) - Environment (such as *green economy, climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity*) - Global citizenship (such as *peace, justice, poverty, inequality, diversity and human rights, SDG16+*) The <u>implementation format</u> is either (exhaustive list): - Associations (youth networks, unions, etc.) - Trainings, train the trainer, meetings, workshops - Advocacy and communication campaigns (newspaper, radio, social media, public marches, socio-cultural activities such as theatre or role play) - Self-help and support groups
Rationale	According to the KoGe theory of change, empowered citizens voice their concerns and act collectively to advance their shared interests towards sustainable development (short-term outcome 3.3). By training them on sustainable development and human rights they acquire knowledge, skills, values and behaviours to promote sustainable development (long-term outcome 3).
Good per-formance;	For projects working on short-term outcome 3.3 "empowered citizens voice their concerns and act collectively to advance their shared interests towards sustainable development", it is a success when citizen's groups launch and

Interpreta-tion of re-sults	implement their own sustainable development initiatives, and fulfil their stated purpose.
Baseline	The baseline value is always 0.
Data collec-tion	**Required data** Quantitative (number) *not defined* Qualitative (type) *not defined* **Data collection tools** *not defined* **Data disaggregation** Required: • by thematic category (health, environment, global citizenship) • by implementation format (see "Technical definitions") • by status (ongoing, completed) **Frequency** Yearly
Data report-ing	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner using the latest version of the "Indicator reporting and learning tool"
Worked ex-ample	Not defined