

Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 03 (Version 22.7.21)

Number of caregivers trained in a) methods to prevent and detect sexual abuse of children and/or b) in non-violent methods to raise girls and boys.	
Long-term outcome 1: All forms of violence and related death rates are significantly reduced everywhere. Short-term outcome 1.3: Children are protected from violence	
Type	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
Technical definition	<p>Sexual abuse of children is the involvement of a child in a sexual activity to which she/he is unable to give consent because of age or mental or physical incapability. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by an activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power. Sexual abuse of children includes all forms of sexual violence, harassment, and exploitation against children, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions - Indecent touching or exposure, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, displaying pornographic material. - Early and forced marriage. <p>A caregiver is a person who is looking after infants or children. Examples of caregivers include parents, grand-parents, godmothers/godfathers, neighbors, teachers, animators/facilitators, scouts, group leaders, etc. (non-exhaustive list)</p> <p>A) <u>Methods to prevent and detect sexual abuse</u> equip caregivers with tools and skills to identify and detect situations in which children are being abused or are at risk of being abused. This type of training uses both specific methodologies and information sections on rights of the children, how to proceed and where to report to in case of abuse. <i>Examples</i> include short film-screening for parents or youth animators to raise awareness, short publications or animated pictures shared on social media, information about professional support institutions to report cases.</p> <p>B) <u>Non-violent methods to raise boys and girls</u> put the focus on improving parenting skills, which is provided to caregivers and includes positive and non-violent ways to raise children.</p> <p>The following types of activities/methods are considered as “trainings” for a) and b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structured trainings for caregivers, including ToT approach. - Awareness raising sessions, e.g. short film-screenings and follow-up discussions - Discussion with parents (parents circle, parents-social workers), linked to rights of children, positive masculinity, etc. - Training of staff from local implementation organisations who act as facilitators/moderators/animators. <p>Children are persons who are 0-14 years old, youths are persons 15-24 years old and adults are persons older than 25 years.</p>

Rational, good performance, interpretation of results	<i>not defined</i>
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 and 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, protocols, 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 version of the “Indicator reporting and learning tool
Worked Example	<i>not defined</i>