

Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 12 (version 9.8.2021)

Number of people a.) informed and/or ¹ b.) trained on rights of marginalized and vulnerable population groups	
¹ Projects/ Programmes can report to this indicator if they only report to a; or only to b; or both a and b.	
<p>Short term outcome 4.3: Increased awareness on and respect of rights</p> <p>Output 4.3a: Information and training on rights of marginalized and vulnerable people (e.g. indigenous people, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, etc....)</p>	
Type of indicator	Periodic (periodic assessment over time)
Technical definitions	<p>Marginalized and vulnerable (MaVu) individuals/ groups will be defined at the start of a project by each local implementing organisation based on the context and their experience. Marginalized individuals/ groups lack of access to rights, resources, and opportunities and to the full participation in social, economic and political life. The marginalized are often the most vulnerable, which refers to exposure to a range of possible harms and being unable to deal with them adequately. People can also be MaVu due to sexual orientation, gender, geography, ethnicity, religion, displacement, conflict or disability.</p> <p>Rights of MaVu are reflected on the relevant sections of the international and/or regional conventions/ treaties/ protocols and/or national constitution/ laws on human rights:</p> <p>The core international human rights instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Bill of human rights comprised of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its two Optional Protocols, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966) • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD, 1965) • Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979) • Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT, 1984) • Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) • International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW, 1990) • International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED, 2006) • Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD, 2006) <p>Other important human rights instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (2000) • ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), 1930) • ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), 1989 • UN Rule for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949) • Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (2000) <p>Regional human rights instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (1979) • African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) • Asian Human Rights Charter (1998) • Arab Charter on Human Rights (2004) <p>People means MaVu, but also other stakeholders that can contribute to increasing the awareness and the respect of MaVu rights.</p> <p>Informed on rights of MaVu means providing factual materials on and awareness of MaVu rights and obligations and their meaning in their specific context. The provision of information can take place in established individual or group meetings such as video calls or face-to-face meetings.</p>

	<p>Trained on rights of MaVu means that participants are “informed” (see above) and - in addition - taught how to use the information to demand, claim and protect their rights for themselves and others. Every training must have a training manual defining the goal, objectives, the curriculum and number of sessions and can or cannot include a final test. Common examples of trainings are advocacy for rights trainings and training of trainers (ToT).</p> <p>Children are persons younger than 15 years; youths are 15-24 years old and adults are older than 25 years.</p>
Rationale, good performance and interpretation of results	Information and training on rights of MaVu (output 4.3a) is a prerequisite for increased awareness on and respect of their rights (short-term outcome 4.3), which in turn contributes to more just and inclusive societies. A high number of participants in high-quality information and training sessions are considered good performance. However, the number alone does not allow to draw conclusions on the quality and relevance to the specific context.
Baseline	The baseline at the beginning of each year is always 0.
Data collection	<p>Required data / Frequency / Disaggregation</p> <p>After every activity the number of individuals is recorded, disaggregated by sex, age group (children, youths, adults). Best efforts are made to prevent multiple counting of the same individuals in the same calendar year.</p> <p>Data collection tools</p> <p>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 version of the “Indicator reporting and learning tool”.
Worked example	47 female youths (thereof 40 MaVu), 23 male youths (thereof 18 MaVu), 157 female adults (thereof 131 MaVu) and 134 male adults (thereof 102 MaVu) were informed on rights of MaVu.