



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Mozambique

Annual Narrative Programme Report 2021

01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (ages 10-24) in Mozambique
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111642

Recipient Organization(s)

UNDP
UNFPA
UN Women
UNICEF

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: USD 29,575,934
Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:² USD 28,571,429
Agency Contribution: USD 1,004,505
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of Recipient UN Organizations	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	5,732,960	165,000
UNFPA	8,925,741	378,485
UNICEF	8,439,885	238,190
UN Women	5,472,843	222,830
TOTAL	28,571,429	1,004,505

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

Three provinces encompassing 10 districts: Gaza Province: Xai Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala districts
Manica Province: Chimoio (focus on Gondola), Mossurize, and Tamara districts
Nampula: Nampula City, Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche districts

Spotlight implements key components from all pillars in all districts. In addition, it works with the central Government on legislation and policies (Pillar 1), strengthened institutions (Pillar 2), prevention and social norms (Pillar 3), services (Pillar 4) and data (Pillar 5).

Key Partners

Government: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment.
State Institutions: Parliament, Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission, General Attorney's Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Minors Courts, Supreme Court.
Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations: Grupo Nacional de Referência da Sociedade Civil, organizações nacionais and locais da sociedade civil – ver Annex C.

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:
01.01.2019
End Date:
31.12.2022

Report Submitted By: Maya Soma, Programme Coordinator, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Recipient Organization

¹ The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the recipient United Nations organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

Contents

Acronym List	4
Executive Summary	5
1. Contextual Shifts	7
2. Implementation Progress by Outcome Area	10
3. Programme Governance and Coordination	11
4. Programme Partnerships	15
5. Results	24
Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes	24
Capturing Change at Outcome Level	31
6. Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)	50
7. Challenges and Mitigating Measures	51
8. Lessons Learned and New Opportunities	53
9. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices	55
10. Communications and Visibility	59
11. Next Steps	74
Annexes	76
Annex A. Results Framework	77
Annex B. Risk Matrix	90
Annex C. CSO Engagement Report	93
Annex D. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template	104
Annex E. Communications and Visibility	124

Acronym List

AYFS	Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CAI	Integrated Assistance Centers (“CAIs” in its Portuguese acronym)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIADAJ	Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (“CIADAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health (“DPS” in its Portuguese acronym)
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	Girl Child Rights
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICS	Media Institute (“ICS” in its Portuguese acronym)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAJ	Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”) (“IPAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual and Intersex persons
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (“MGCAS” in its Portuguese acronym)
SAAJ	Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (“SAAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
SEJE	Secretary of State for Youth and Employment (“SEJE” in its Portuguese acronym)
SERNIC	National Criminal Investigation Service (“Forensic Police”) (“SERNIC” in its Portuguese acronym)
SPAS	Social Affairs Provincial Services (“SPAS” in its Portuguese acronym)
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative has been working to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), including specifically violence against women and girls (VAWG) and child marriage, in Mozambique since the beginning of 2019, aiming to achieve results both at the national level and in the three focus provinces of Gaza, Nampula and Manica. In 2021, Spotlight built upon the successes of previous years and reached 1.3 million³ rights holders and 26.1 million persons⁴ indirectly, through support for government legislation and policies, strengthened institutions, social norms changes, provision of GBV and sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening of the GBV data. Recognizing the important role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Women's Movements, 30 percent⁵ of the Spotlight budget was implemented by women's organizations, and 10 percent of the budget was invested in developing the capacities of these organizations. This dedicated allocation also serves the programme's objective of supporting broader movement-building in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of efforts to eliminate VAWG.



26,100,000
persons
WERE REACHED BY THE
SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

Phase II of the programme began in 2021 and recorded notable achievements during the year, in spite of a challenging period due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to mitigate its spread, as well as the effects of climate change, with recurring storms and flooding in some programme implementation areas, and conflict in the North of the country. These significant challenges impacted programme delivery, but also represented opportunities for the Initiative, which responded in an innovative and timely manner to mitigate their impact. Through the renewed leadership of the Government of Mozambique and the UN Resident Coordinator, new programme governance and coordination approaches were created, bringing multiple partners closer together,

³ Breakdown of 1.3 million right holders are provided in the table of rights holders under section 7

⁴ Breakdown of 26.1 million right holders are provided in the table of rights holders under section 7

⁵ Percentage implemented by the government is not mentioned in this report given the complexity of calculating government's implementation by the expenditure of direct cash transfer (approximately 24% of the Spotlight budget) and the direct payment by RUNOs (UN agencies directly paying the services requested by the government for the implementation of their activities).

expediting approval processes and strengthening results-based management for the SI to continue in alignment with the UN reform.

To mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the Initiative's activities, much of the work was carried out virtually. Instant messaging apps, community radios, TV, mobile brigades and information delivered by SMS were used to continue reaching communities. Concurrently, in alignment with leave no one behind principle, the SI expanded the use of mobile units to provide quality GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to remote areas of Mozambique to assist those left further behind. To respond to the impacts of the conflict in Northern Mozambique and in the focus provinces, SI has strengthened the coordination with humanitarian actors working to prevent and respond to GBV in impacted communities.

In the context of strengthening the legislative and policy framework, the SI reinforced the foundational work done in previous years by disseminating key legislation and policies related to ending VAWG. As a result, more than 4,000 community members were sensitized on their rights and existing legal services related to GBV and SRH. More than 1,000 government service providers received training on the new regulations to improve the operationalization of the Integrated Assistance Centers (CAIs) for GBV survivors. To enhance institutional strengthening and sustainable funding to end VAWG, the SI led the process of developing Gender Strategies and GBV Action Plans for four justice institutions and trained 874 budget officers from different government entities on gender sensitive budgeting.

The SI continued to focus on prevention and transformation of social norms, especially at the community level. Over 700,000 boys and girls were reached through awareness raising sessions. A total of 13,389 adults and 11,524 adolescents were involved in 210 community dialogues to raise awareness of GBV, which contributed to identification and reporting of 239 cases of child marriage. In 2021, over 400,000 GBV survivors had access to essential services, as the SI support to ensure quality essential services for survivors continued. To enhance GBV data management to inform policy and programme, the SI contributed to the development of the GBV information management system InfoViolencia and the digital migration of the Justice sector to expedite criminal investigation processes. Finally, more than 60 women led CSOs benefitted from capacity development under the SI, of which five have been registered and gained legal status, subsequently increasing their access to financial loans and funding.



700,000
BOYS AND GIRLS
were reached through
awareness sessions

400,000
GBV SURVIVORS
had access to
essential services

1. Contextual Shifts

Tropical storms and heavy rains

Mozambique is prone to heavy rains and tropical cyclones, which can significantly affect the implementation, supervision and monitoring of programme activities, as remote areas become inaccessible and service provision is disrupted. Addressing this challenge is thus particularly critical for the programme to ensure **leaving no one behind**. In early 2021, tropical storm Chalane severely affected programme implementation in Manica province. Spotlight relied on mobile clinic brigades as a mitigating measure to ensure continued service provision and delivery.

Insecurity in the north and displacement of communities

The increased violence and insecurity in the Northern part of the country, due to armed conflict in Cabo Delgado province, led to the Spotlight provinces Nampula and Manica hosting an increased number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). To ensure joint support to the impacted communities, and to respond to the increased risk of GBV and the limited access to services, Spotlight implementing partners strengthened coordination with the protection and GBV clusters and conducted several site visits. This coordination was important in enabling the programme to adapt to working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and ensuring comprehensive, and cohesive programming for rights holders.

COVID-19

During the reporting period, COVID-19 mitigation measures required the programme to find new and innovative ways of working. Although many measures had been lifted at the end of 2020, these were reinstated in January 2021 in response to a new wave of infections. As schools were closed and gatherings of any kind were prohibited, Spotlight and all implementing partners had to rely on remote working measures. Some activities, such as the mentorship sessions, could be resumed mid-year when several national restrictions were lifted, and the Spotlight Initiative implemented acceleration measures to ensure planned results could still be achieved despite the delay to these activities. To ensure the safety of all rights holders and frontline actors (mentors, health, police, justice, service providers, United Nations agency staff and implementing partners), COVID-19 protocols were enforced during all training/mentorship sessions and in all service provision sites to allow for continuity of programming and service in line with the Do No Harm principle.

Government decentralization

The Government's decentralization policy reform of 2019 attributed new roles and responsibilities to local governments, with some GBV, sexual and reproductive health and rights services being shifted to sub-national level. This created new opportunities for partnerships, cooperation, and stronger coordination activities across government actors to address gaps in services at sub-national level. The process of operationalizing the new structures, which will ultimately contribute to sustainability and local ownership over EVAWG efforts, took significant time that the programme did not initially plan for, which resulted in the slowdown of certain activities. Spotlight mitigated this by providing refresher training for newly appointed government officials to ensure high-quality services in parallel with Spotlight working to operationalize a new system of coordination.

With timely support and inputs for the acceleration plans from the Government, EU, and CSOs, the following adjustments of the programme were implemented:



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Provision of mobile and remote GBV services.

Spotlight supported the delivery of quality essential services, both on site at health facilities and off-site through mobile clinics. In response to the COVID-19 restrictions, the recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs), in partnership with the Provincial Directorates of Health (DPS), supported increased mobile service delivery to provide quality life-saving multi-sectoral services in remote communities in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula provinces. As a result 310 mobile clinics outreach interventions were held in the three

provinces, reaching 47,939 people (30,830 women & girls and 17,109 men & boys) resulting in the registration of 671 GBV cases.



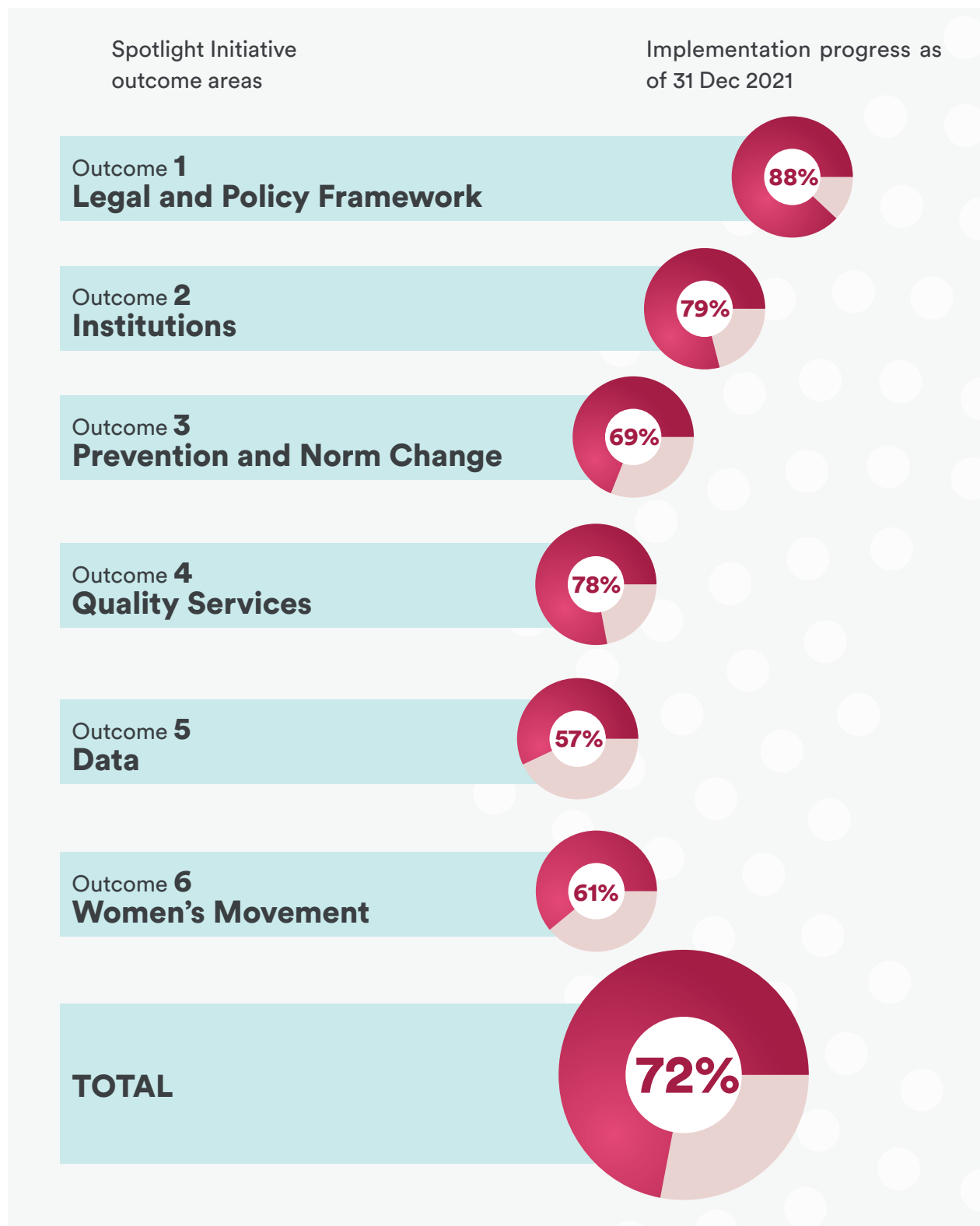
Photo: UNICEF Mozambique

Innovative ways to disseminate messages during times of confinement.

Spotlight implementing partners continued to look for innovative ways to disseminate key messages and information on GBV including child marriage, and COVID-19. For instance, Spotlight partnered with the mobile phone network VIAMO, that works with Vodacom, the largest mobile operator company in Mozambique, to disseminate free, expert-approved messages to hard-to-reach communities about COVID-19 and its impact on GBV. This allowed Spotlight to reach communities with critical information about COVID-19 and SRH during

the confinement period, for instance on the impact on mental health and preventive behaviors, and gather information about the specific needs of women and girls during the pandemic through surveys, which could further be used to inform policy development and implementation and plans for service delivery.

2. Implementation Progress by Outcome Area



3. Programme Governance and Coordination

National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee was established on 7th of June 2019 and is the highest governance organ of the programme, with an important accountability and oversight role. The Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Gender (MGCAS) and the Resident Coordinator, and its members include the European Union (EU), represented by the Ambassador, the heads of the recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs), high-level participation from sectoral ministries, and three representatives from the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG). The NSC is intended to meet at least once a year, and no more than twice a year. The NSC ensures commitment from the highest political level and strengthens partnership with government and civil society by ensuring active participation in decision-making, which also fosters national and local ownership.

Given the constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the design of the Phase II proposal was unexpectedly prolonged and the NSC meeting in 2021 took place in September 10th to approve the key priorities for the Phase II annual work plan, the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms guidelines, and the communications and visibility strategy. As a result, it was agreed that the annual work plan would be finalized after the National Steering Committee meeting. To expedite the preparation for the National Steering Committee, an additional coordination mechanism was created, which involved monthly meetings with representatives of all government implementing partners, a representative from the CSNRG, focal points from the RUNOs and members of the United Nations Coordination Team. This mechanism deepened the sense of equal partnership with civil society as well as government and created an opportunity for stronger technical coherence across the SI stakeholders.

To ensure alignment between the UN Coordination Team and the main government counterpart, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), weekly meetings were held between the United Nations and the Ministry. This mechanism enhanced the communication between the government and UN which contributed to expedite approval processes and facilitated coordination for effective and efficient government action. Moreover, these regular meetings supported the Spotlight Initiative's efforts to secure ongoing government buy-in to the programme and to EVAWG efforts.

Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

The CSNRG of the Spotlight Initiative was established in 2019 and was initially composed of 15 members with expertise in the areas of male engagement, gender equality, and ending VAWG. The members are composed of activists and staff from INGOs, national CSOs, local CSOs, and women's rights organizations to represent various institutional perspectives to end VAWG. To



Multi-sectoral visit with members of MGCAS, DPGCAS, United Nations, Civil Society Platform (Gondola district) and CSNRG. **Photo:** UN Mozambique

ensure geographic diversity, members were selected from the capital and all Spotlight Initiative provinces. The inclusiveness of the CSNRG's membership is essential to represent the diverse perspectives and needs of women and girls for comprehensive programming in reaching all rights holders in the spirit of leaving no one behind.

In 2021, the group participated in activities such as joint monitoring visits and national and international virtual events, which elevated the visibility of civil society as key actors in national efforts to eliminate VAWG. In order to revitalize the engagement between the UN and the CSNRG, which had been highlighted as an area of improvement for phase II, a series of meetings were held to discuss challenges and next steps. To ensure meaningful engagement and contribution of the CSNRG for Phase II, the group designed their annual work plan in alignment with CSNRG ToR and a budget of 18,000 USD was allocated for its implementation. The plan will be presented to the RUNOs and government counterparts to ensure members' stronger involvement in the overall implementation of Phase II. Moreover, to reinforce their regular involvement, the group meets on monthly basis with additional adhoc meeting as necessary. Additionally, RUNOs are invited to participate in their monthly meeting to improve UN-CSNRG coordination and ensure CSNRG members provide technical inputs to Spotlight activities.



**Ao GRNSC
FOI ATRIBUÍDO
UM ORÇAMENTO DE
US\$25.200**

Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

In line with the global Spotlight Initiative guidance and the new way of working under UN Reform, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique exercises overall oversight and accountability for the Spotlight Initiative, supported by the Technical Coherence Lead Entity and RUNOs, and is responsible for the quality assurance of programme implementation and design. The Resident Coordinator's leadership enables efficient high-level decision-making and fosters meaningful coordination within the Spotlight team and with programme partners. This function is fulfilled by holding regular meetings with heads of United Nations agencies, the Programme Coordinator and the Lead Entity. The Programme Coordinator regularly updates the Resident Coordinator and the Lead Entity and communicates internally and with partners on behalf of the Resident Coordinator for high-level decision making and political engagements. At the technical level, the PCU convenes regular meetings with RUNO technical focal points and SI Communication Specialist leads the Communication Focal Points reference group.

Spotlight is also embedded in Mozambique's overall UN inter-agency coordination mechanism. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNDAF/CF) in Mozambique, which will start its new cycle in January 2022 reflects the Spotlight Initiative under Strategic Priority (SP) on human capital development. Additionally, Spotlight works closely with the UN Gender Joint Team as well as UN Communication Group to ensure initiative's activities are synergized with the rest of the UN system's experience in the country.

For Phase II, the UN Resident Coordinator was instrumental in enhancing implementation in line with the UN Reform and in increasing the involvement of all RUNOs to achieve truly collective action. It was decided to rotate the Lead Entity role from UN Women to UNFPA in order to share leadership tasks and continue interagency cooperation in service of a more effective integrated programme. In addition to rotating the Lead Entity, the Resident Coordinator and the heads of agencies endorsed a new inter-agency coordination approach through pillars to strengthen results-based management. Under this approach, heads of RUNOs appointed senior management staff or Deputy Representatives of their agencies as Pillar leads to ensure stronger alignment of SI activities at the strategic level as a joint programme. Pillar leads meet on bi-weekly basis, provide guidance and play an advisory role to the technical team. It is also worth to note that in Phase II, M&E reference group was established under the lead of SI M&E Analyst to closely monitor the progress and strengthen documentation of best practices as well as lessons learnt for the last year of the programme.

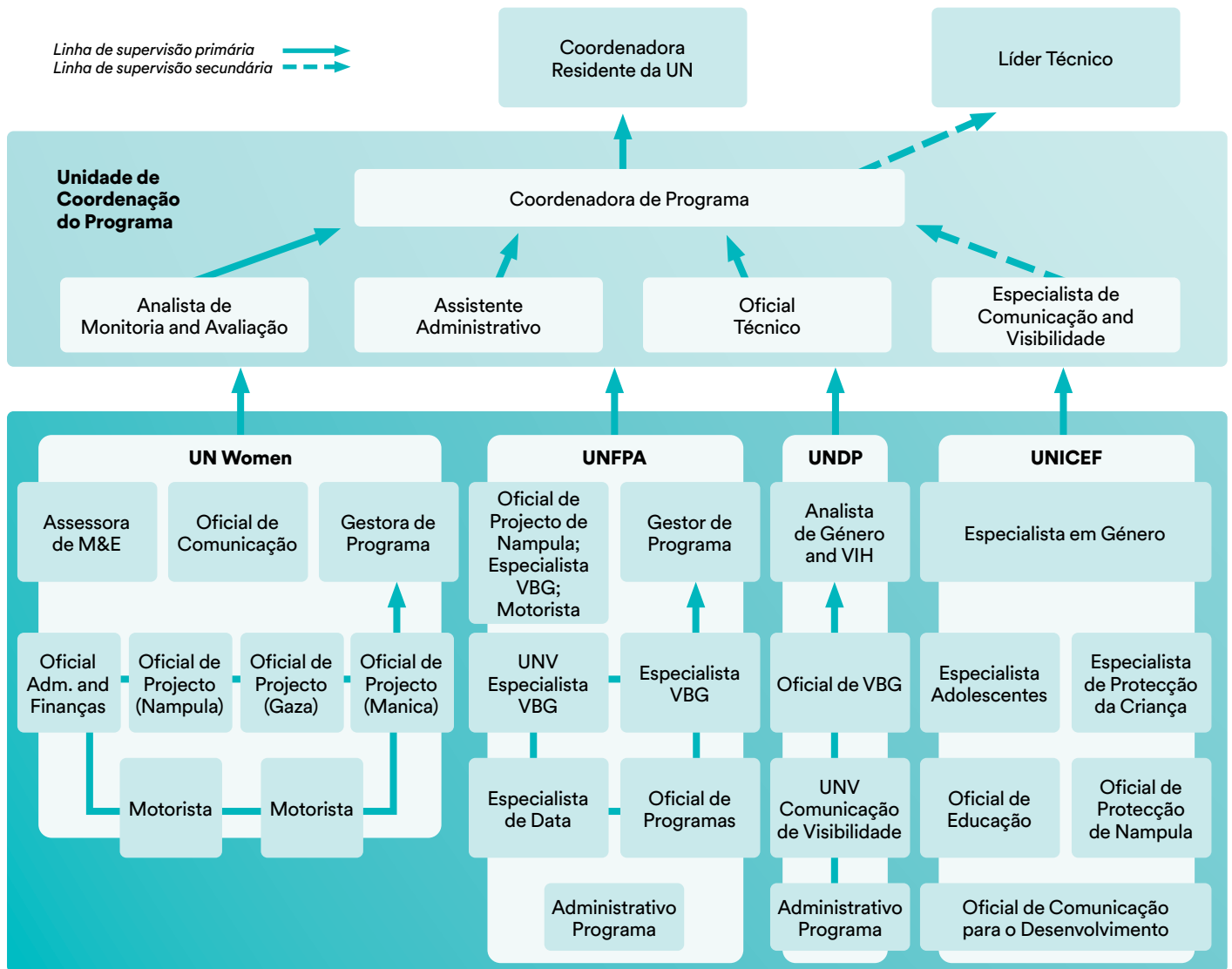


Figure 1 – Spotlight Initiative Team Structure in Mozambique in 2021

Use of UN Reform Tools

Moving forward, the Spotlight Initiative team, particularly the Programme Coordination Unit, will assess the potential value-added of utilizing UN Reform tools and implement any tools that can help the programme advance UN Reform principles in order to streamline operations and delivery. In 2021, Mozambique PCU exchanged the information with Malawai PCU to explore the possibility of adapting the UN Reform tools that have been piloted in Malawai to Mozambique’s programme context.

4. Programme Partnerships



Government

Throughout 2021, the Spotlight Initiative continued to partner with government entities to secure political buy-in and foster national ownership of efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. The programme partnered with a diverse range of ministries in line with a whole-of-government approach that seeks to ensure comprehensive government responses to violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative's engagement per ministry is outlined below.

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS) (and its delegated institutions – provincial directorates in Manica, Gaza and Nampula). This Ministry is the lead government Spotlight partner and is responsible for coordinating the national GBV response and leading the partnership between Spotlight and other government Ministries.

A key element of the Spotlight–MGCAS partnership is improving service provision for survivors of GBV, particularly through renovating and equipping facilities for the provision of integrated GBV services and providing training on CAI operation and regulation to service providers, community leaders and public servants. The Ministry also makes a significant contribution to the dissemination and operationalization of the new regulations for the operation of the CAIs and wide-ranging use of the Single File (“Ficha Única”) as a tool for recording cases of GBV in an integrated manner. At the provincial level, through its provincial delegates, MGCAS works towards ensuring that everyone in the community is reached with relevant information on GBV and available services so that more women and girls can access the essential services they deserve.

The Ministry of Health (and delegated institutions – the provincial directorates and district services in Gaza, Manica and Nampula). The Ministry of Health is a key Spotlight partner, responsible for health service provision throughout the country, as well as generating forensic evidence for cases of sexual violence. The Ministry provides support for survivors of violence through survivor-centered approaches that work to prevent re-victimization while increasing prosecution rates and preventing impunity as a result of lack of evidence. The Ministry of Health is also responsible for services provided by the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (SAAs), which is important in ensuring that girls and young women can access services that respond to their specific needs.

In 2021, the partnership between the Ministry of Health and the Spotlight Initiative focused on ensuring quality integrated GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services by strengthening the capacity of health care providers. This included training on the provision of clinical services

in remote areas based on the principle of “leaving no one behind”, targeting the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities and people living with HIV. Spotlight and the Ministry of Health also acquired containers and equipment for the SAAs and contributed to the purchase of four ambulances in order to prevent disruptions to service provision due to lack of supplies. Child-friendly procedures were also adopted, and training was provided to forensic medical doctors on procedures for referring to children’s cases and the elaboration of forensic reports for use by the judiciary.

The Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice, which coordinates the justice administration system (SAJ⁶) is a strategic partner, working with the Spotlight Initiative on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups. It is the entity mandated to regulate and oversee the work of community courts. Given the close proximity of community courts with population, these courts are important allies in referring cases to the formal courts and other justice actors. Spotlight and the Ministry worked closely during the year to ensure that all these partners received training on the legal framework around child marriage, child-friendly procedures, and GBV referral mechanisms.

Ministério do Interior (and respective provincial and district branches). The Ministry of Interior is a key partner of the Spotlight Initiative. Data from the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey indicates that the Ministry of Interior is the institution that deals with the largest number of GBV survivors and those seeking help to prevent violence. The Ministry oversees the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV), which also has representation at provincial and district levels.

Spotlight supported the Ministry of Interior in hiring a company to develop the InfoViolência software used for registering and managing GBV data. To enhance the institutional and technical capacity of the police officers in managing the software, Spotlight provided refresher training to 30 police officers in Gaza province and purchased and allocated desktop computers, tablets, and modems. The Ministry of Interior is key in the provision of investigative services as well as social services as one of the first responders to cases of GBV through the police.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for leading the implementation of gender responsive planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels, including monitoring and oversight. The Spotlight Initiative supported MEF to develop a gender responsive guideline which allows the government sectors to monitor their budget allocated for GBV interventions. This intervention is expected in the medium to long term, to increase the state budget allocated to gender and GBV issues. For now, MEF is working to be able to track the budget allocated to gender issues that are not well captured in the country.

⁶ The SAJ includes the following institutions: courts, prosecutor authority, public defenders (IPAJ), the judges training center (CFJJ) and the national penitentiary service.



The Spotlight Initiative multi-sectoral team (members of the Government of Mozambique, the United Nations and the National Reference Group) on a joint monitoring visit to Gondola district, Manica province. **Photo:** UN Mozambique/ Laura Lambo

The Secretariat of State for Youth and Employment (SEJE). The Secretariat of State is the national governmental institution for adolescents and youth with the role of coordinating and monitoring the implementation of policies and strategies for the youth sector and all interventions related to the rights of adolescents and youth. The SI and the Secretariat of State collaborates to strengthens national systems by providing technical and institutional support to ensure that action plans adequately integrate GBV services and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), with special attention to the most vulnerable groups.

The National Institute of Statistics (INE). The INE is an integral partner in accessing relevant data and statistics on GBV, including facilitating the preparation of a fact sheet on “Trends and Patterns of Child Marriage in Mozambique.” In 2021, Spotlight, INE and MGCAS worked together on the development and monitoring of a set of indicators to assess the activities of the gender, justice, police, and health sectors in the context of the Multi-Sectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (MMAWVV).



Civil Society Organizations Implementing Partners

Civil society is a central strategic partner to the Spotlight Initiative. To ensure inclusive programming in alignment with the principle of leaving no one behind, the SI continued to engage a diverse range of civil society organizations as implementing partners in 2021. These partnerships have allowed the programme to center the voice and experience of civil society in programming and advance the SI's work particularly under Outcome 3 and 6 by reaching a wide range of population for changing harmful social norms and empowering CSOs and women led movement. Over 800,000 people were reached in the three provinces through community sensitization campaigns conducted by CSOs, which shows the important role of these actors in changing inequitable social norms and attitudes at community and individual levels to EVAWG. Key civil society partners are described below, and more information can be found in Annex C of this report.

WLSA (*Women, Law in Southern Africa*) is a national feminist civil society organization, partnering with Spotlight for the social mobilization of women, girls, men and boys. WLSA is leading a consortium against gender-based violence composed of six organizations (Forum Mulher, ASCHA, Lemusica, Luarte, Ophenta and Kutenga) working **under outcomes 3 and 6**.

Gender Links Mozambique is an organization involved in establishing and strengthening mechanisms to address gender issues in the country; increasing the knowledge of government bodies, Parliament, and formal and informal decision-makers on relevant laws related to gender and their implementation, which significantly strengthens the Spotlight Initiative's aims and goals under outcome 1. The organization also works to create community, provincial and national leadership forums in order to increase women's political participation.

Muleide is a key partner to the Spotlight Initiative under outcome 6, working to improve the lobbying and advocacy strategies and skills of CSOs and community-based organizations, as well as contributing to incorporating women's rights and the needs of vulnerable groups into the work of those organizations. Muleide also identifies gaps in gender legislation and implementation and works to increase education sector participation in the prevention of GBV in schools.

Livaningo is based in Nampula province. With the support of Spotlight, the organization has been contributing to improving the lives of girls and young women survivors or those at risk of GBV, through economic empowerment interventions with a focus on increasing economic literacy and providing start-up kits for the creation of businesses, revolving credit mechanisms, and the establishment of mobile financial services.

Kuvumbana is a grassroots organization based in Gaza province. In collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative, the organization has been contributing to improving the lives of girls and young women survivors or those at risk of GBV, through economic empowerment interventions with a focus on training, management and mentoring for savings and business development and for management groups. The organization also supports revolving credit as well as the empowerment of local associations. This organization has created 3 (one per district) Centers for Community Development that are used as a referral/safe space for girls and young women to become economically autonomous.

Girls Child Rights (GCR) is a Mozambican NGO headquartered in Chimoio town, Manica. The organization implements economic empowerment activities for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW), has been contributing to improve the lives of girls and young women victims or at risk of gender-based violence, through the provision of start-up kits, training, and mentoring.

Fórum Mulher is the national convening NGO for feminist movements, focusing specifically on human rights advocacy and the implementation of GBV interventions. As a key partner to the Spotlight Initiative under outcome 6, Forum Mulher works to strengthen the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and other relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and marginalized groups. Forum Mulher works to influence and advance progress on gender equity and equality, women's empowerment, and on ending violence against women and girls, including harmful practices.



Girls and women from Gaza province during a training session on Human Rights, Gender, Culture and Violence facilitated by the Civil Society Organisation, ASCHA. **Photo:** ASCHA Mozambique



Miguel Jambo, the Civil Society Organization Girl Child Right director during the official launch of the Women and Girls Economic Empowerment interventions under the Spotlight Initiative. in Gondola district, Manica province. **Photo:** GCR Mozambique

Fundação para Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC) is a national CSO advocating for social justice, equity, and human rights. FDC is a key partner to the Spotlight Initiative under outcome 3, working to shift unequal gender norms, harmful attitudes and social behavior at the community level to prevent violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. Particularly, FDC partners with Spotlight on the highly effective safe space approach, including the establishment of mentorship groups and sessions, which significantly contributes to creating awareness and demand for SRH services and rights and supports the advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights at provincial and national levels.

Cooperativa FSD Mozambique/Financial Sector Deepening Mozambique (FSD Moz) is an international NGO working to empower women and other key populations in the financial sector. Under Spotlight, FSD Moz has contributed innovative initiatives in the context of the COVID-19 response, including the production by beneficiaries of protective personal equipment for Spotlight Initiative mentors and GBV service providers.

Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana is a national youth CSO that promotes SRHR access and services for adolescents and young people. Under Spotlight, it works closely with FDC, the Youth

Parliament, and ASCHA in promoting girls' SRHR, providing mentoring sessions and identifying, referring and following up on GBV and school drop-out cases. These organizations are also fostering greater engagement in the prevention of violence in and out of schools.

Movement Education to All (MEPT) is a national movement composed of multiple CSOs, community-based organizations, and international NGOs with an agenda of promoting access to education and transparency in the implementation of budgets allocated to the education sector. Under the Spotlight Initiative, MEPT was also involved in addressing issues of violence against children in schools.

National Coalition Against Child Marriage (CECAP) and and Civil Society Forum for Children's Rights (ROSC) are two platforms that involve multiple civil society actors involved in child protection activities. They have taken part in awareness-raising community dialogues and advocacy.

Media platforms (Radio Moçambique, Social Communication Institute, Community Radio Forum (FORCOM) and PCI Media Impact). Through a variety of media platform partnerships, RUNO and partners delivered key messages to children and their families on life-saving skills as well as prevention of violence against children, GBV and child marriage.

Civil Society Organizations Implementing Partners per outcome and province

	Maputo city	Gaza	Manica	Nampula
Outcome 1				
Outcome 2	CECAP (UNICEF)			ICDP (UNICEF)
Outcome 3	COREM (UNDP) FORCOM (UNICEF)	ASCHA (UNICEF)		
		WLSA / Gender Links (UN Women)		
		FDC (UNFPA)		
		N'weti (UNICEF)		
Outcome 4	-Kuhluka Movement (UNDP) -MEPT (UNICEF)	-Kuvumbana (UN Women)	-GCR (UN Women)	-Livangingo/ Gender Links (UN Women)
		FDC (UNICEF / UNFPA)		
		COALIZAO (UNICEF)		
Outcome 5		FSD (UNFPA)		
Outcome 6		Fórum Mulher (UNFPA)		-Muleide/WLSA/ Gender Links (UN Women) -Fórum Mulher (UNFPA)



European Union Delegation

Beyond its formal role as a donor, the European Union (EU) is also a key programme partner to the Spotlight Initiative. The EU Delegation in Mozambique has particularly supported governance and coordination, participating in joint technical meetings between RUNOs, representatives of the Government, and the Civil Society National Reference Group. These meetings took place monthly as well as on an ad hoc basis during the preparation of the National Steering Committee meeting. These preparatory meetings were pivotal to the success of the National Steering Committee meeting, and the EU Delegation played an essential role in helping to advance high-level, collective decision-making.

The EU Delegation took part in joint monitoring visits to Nampula province, engaging directly with government, civil society implementing partners and targeted population of Spotlight activity. This participation enabled the Spotlight Initiative to increase joint UN-EU visibility for the Initiative as well as joint advocacy for EVAWG. The EU Delegation also actively contributed to the analysis of strategic documents especially during the discussion on expansion to the Cabo Delgado, communication, visibility and knowledge products by providing technical inputs for Spotlight outreach activities.



(Left to right) Chongoene District Administrator, the former Governor of Gaza province, the former Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the European Union Ambassador and the UN Women Representative at the launching ceremony of the Spotlight Initiative in Gaza province. **Photo:** UN Mozambique



Other Partners

Graça Machel (Influencer) is an international advocate for women’s and children’s rights and was made an honorary British Dame by Queen Elizabeth II in 1997 for her humanitarian work. She is Mozambican, a founding member of Community Development Foundation (FDC), a key civil society partner of Spotlight. She is also a member of the Africa Progress Panel (APP) a group of 10 distinguished individuals who advocate at the highest levels for equitable and sustainable development in Africa. In particular, Spotlight chose to collaborate with her at high-level advocacy in fighting child marriage through the implementation of the child marriage law, which banned all marriages before 18.



Chongoene Cultural Group during the launching ceremony of the Spotlight Initiative in Gaza province. **Photo:** UN Mozambique

5. Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Throughout 2021, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued to show positive results in its six outcome areas:

With the enhancement of the legislation to end violence against women and girls in the country, with more than six laws approved⁷, the Spotlight Initiative invested in disseminating and raising awareness about the laws and their implementation. This resulted in more than **4,000 community members** being made aware of their rights and existing legal services and more than 1,000 service providers having increased knowledge of their roles and responsibilities within the existing legal mechanisms.



awareness of
+ 4,000
 COMMUNITY MEMBERS
 trained to promote gender-equitable norms

The Spotlight Initiative led the process for developing **Gender Strategies and GBV Action Plans** for four justice administration system institutions. In this context, preparatory training was conducted to strengthen institutions to address gender issues within their mandate.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance with the support of the Spotlight Initiative developed draft guidelines for gender sensitive planning and budgeting to be used by planners and budget officers in the upcoming national planning and budgeting cycle. This is expected to ensure longer-term national commitment through the allocation of a national budget to gender related activities including EVAWG, which was traditionally underfunded.



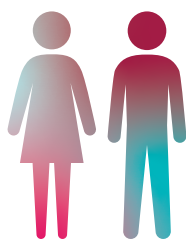
**The Spotlight Initiative
 ADVOCATED FOR
 GENDER SENSITIVE
 PLANNING AND BUDGETING**

⁷ The laws include: (1) Law on Prevention and Combat of Early Marriage, (2) Law on Alternative Measures of Prison, (3) the Succession Bill, (4) the Family Law, (5) the Revision of the Criminal Code and (6) the Criminal Procedural Code.

The Spotlight Initiative strengthened and supported existing mechanisms at multiple levels that **coordinate multi-stakeholder efforts** to end violence against women and girls, including governmental and non-governmental organizations. During the reporting year, the programme supported the coordination of four mechanisms, namely the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ), the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women's Victims of Violence (MMSWVV), the gender units of the Justice Administration System (SAJ), and the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP). This effort is significant to decrease duplication and improve efficiency of joint effort for comprehensive services.



More than **400,000** girls and **200,000** boys were reached by CSOs and government institutions through out-of-school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and promote access to SRHR and services to women and girls. Over **40,000** adolescents and youth were reached by mentoring sessions provided by **454 young women and men who had previously been trained as mentors** in collaboration with FDC and ASCHA.



+ 40,000
Adolescents and Youth
SENSITIZED ABOUT
GBV AND SRHR THROUGH
MENTORING SESSIONS

Given the important role of community authorities in transforming social norms, Spotlight strengthened the knowledge of community duty bearers, reaching over **800 leaders** (community, religious, and traditional leaders) in the 11 implementing districts. As a result, 30 community leaders were reported having begun leading interventions in their communities to counter violence against women and girls. Additionally, three provincial forums of traditional leaders and one national (covering only the three provinces) forum were created, aiming at strengthening their capacity in fighting GBV through joining efforts and exchanging experiences among all leaders.



30 community leaders

led interventions in their communities to
ELIMINATE VAWG

Leveraging communication platforms supported by Spotlight to expand messages on ending violence and in promoting positive masculinities, **150 radio programmes** in partnership with Rádio Moçambique, **four television debates**, and **20 Ouro Negro** storylines were produced and disseminated to over **5 million people** around the country.



RADIO PROGRAMMES
in partnership
with Rádio
Mozambique

+



**TELEVISION
DEBATES**

+



**OURO NEGRO
STORYLINES**

REACHED
= 5 million
PEOPLE NATIONWIDE

More than **1,000** service providers, including community court members, social workers, health services providers and law enforcement staff received training on the “Essential Service Package” to better assist GBV survivors and those seeking SRH services in the three provinces. This included training in protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, gender mainstreaming in the education sector, referral systems, and child-friendly procedures to respond to GBV, among others.

Over **400,000 people** had access to essential services (including legal assistance) provided at Spotlight Initiative-supported facilities, while more than **9,000 women and adolescent girls** were reached by women’s economic empowerment activities to reduce the feminization of poverty and the vulnerability of participants to GBV.



+ 400,000
PEOPLE
had access to
ESSENTIAL SERVICES

+ 9,000
WOMEN
AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS
were reached by women’s
ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT
INTERVENTIONS

The Spotlight Initiative supported the generation of data by continuing to support the development of the **GBV information management system** (InfoViolência) and the digital migration of the Justice sector to expedite criminal investigation processes. To complement this, Spotlight supported the acquisition of ICT equipment and enhanced the capacity of government personnel from multiple institutions to collect prevalence data on violence against women and girls.

More than **60** CSOs that are led by women and marginalized groups improved their understanding and skills in such areas as gender equality and women’s empowerment, lobbying and advocacy, and the essential services package for GBV. **Five women-led community-based organizations gained legal status through the support of Spotlight** which led to increased access to opportunities such as financial loans.

The EU played a critical role in achieving notable results for the reporting year by providing technical and strategic inputs for the initiative through a regular participation in the coordination platform and high-level advocacy to EAWG.

Overall results achieved in the reporting year demonstrated the strength of a UN joint programme by leveraging comparative advantages and expertise of each UN agency to develop transformative programming to EAWG.



The mobile clinics brought essential services to more than 400,000 people, including those from communities living in remote or inaccessible areas. **Photo:** UNFPA/Mbuto Machili



In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative mentoring sessions reached more than 40,000 adolescents and youth, trained on topics such as Sexual and Reproductive Health and combating and preventing Gender-Based Violence. **Photo:** UNFPA/Mbuto Machili

REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Mozambique programme has been implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation in various ways including joint monitoring visits⁸ (involving government officials from central/provincial/district level, CSNRG members, and representatives of the European Union Delegation); focus group discussions with beneficiaries (women and girls, men and boys, community leaders, journalists, service providers, members of civil society platforms and other target groups) as well as implementing partners; and consultation on preferred accountability mechanisms to the beneficiaries by the monitoring and evaluation analyst. The main achievements include identification of best and promising practices that were featured in the best and promising practices brochure and lessons learned as the programme is being implemented.

Beneficiary assessments outlined in the global guidance are also conducted during focus group discussions. During the reporting period, focus groups were conducted during the joint monitoring visit. However, one of the recurrent challenges faced in this context is that some participants of the discussions did not feel comfortable speaking out freely in the presence of implementing partners, government officials, and/or donors. As a mitigation measure, M&E Analyst briefed the government officials and donors about the methodology of focus group discussions and the importance of limiting members to ensure a safe environment for the participants.

The joint monitoring visit also contributed to the improvement of the coordination role of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. The participation of high-level staff (National Gender Director and the Advisor to the Minister for Gender Issues) allowed the institution to have a better understanding of what was happening at provincial and district levels in terms of coordination and what needed to be improved. Civil society organizations responsible for project implementation were also part of the reflection meetings which led to an improved coordination between the Government and other implementing partners.

⁸ During the reporting period, two provinces were visited involving representatives of the four government institutions involved in the Multisectoral Mechanism for Support of Women Victims of Violence, representatives of the Justice Administration System (in Nampula province), four representatives of the Civil Society National Reference Group (2 per province), two senior representatives (National Director of Gender and the Advisor to the Minister Advisor for gender) of the government coordination institution (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action)). More details of each visit can be found in the [visit reports](#).

Voices from the communities visited:

“

I am very happy for the visit we received, because I feel that you remember our community and these girls that are being supported by the initiative feel protected. With this initiative that we received, the girls will have money, they will continue with their studies, and this will make our community grow”.

Poshia Fazenda, Head of Matengane Locality (Manica Province)

“

I studied until 11th grade. At a certain point, my father just told me that I should get married. I got married, I had a baby, my husband left me, and I stayed like this. With the initiative, I will be able to continue studying and I will finish the 12th grade. I dream of one day being able to be someone, to be an employee. Each one of these girls here survived violence, it may be different from each other, but each of us has experienced a type of violence”.

Maria Júnior, a member of a women economic empowerment group in Nacolo Locality (Manica Province)

“

The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitize my community against child marriage; only boys studied, before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school”.

Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas (Nampula Province)

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

OUTCOME 1: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued to build on the work done in 2019 and 2020 to reinforce and implement legislation and policies on ending violence against women and girls. The year 2021 was dedicated to the follow-up on the foundational work done in 2020 by disseminating key legal and policy instruments⁹ to which the Initiative had contributed. This contributed to strengthening the capacity of government officials to deliver GBV related services and enabled rights holders to know and demand their own rights.

After successful approval of these instruments by the Government of Mozambique, the Initiative invested in disseminating the legal instruments approved in 2019 and 2020 at the **community level** covering over **4,386**¹⁰ people in more than 160 dissemination sessions, along with distribution of informative flyers. **Government** service providers were introduced to the new regulations for the Centers of Integrated Assistance (CAIs) for GBV survivors and **30 (21 men and 9 women) police officers** were briefed on the new penal legislation, police doctrine, and ethics. This is a critical aspect of ensuring strong implementation and enforcement of the adopted laws and policies.

CSOs and community-based organizations involved in the Initiative strengthened their capacities to assess existing legal and political instruments and to identify gaps. During the reporting period, **38 representatives** of these organizations participated in three consultation exercises to identify gaps¹¹ in the existing laws and to propose policies and strategies on ending violence against women and girls.

Recognizing the central role that funding GBV action plans have in ending violence against women and girls and the need to ensure the sustainability of this component, in 2021, **874 planners and budget officers** from different government entities who had been trained in 2020 were engaged in the development of the first edition of the “Guidelines for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence,” under the leadership of the Ministry

9 These instruments include the [Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims](#); [Gender Strategy for the Public Administration \(2020-2024\)](#). HIV and AIDS Strategy in the Public Administration (2020-2024); [Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of Center for Integrated Assistance to Survivors of Violence](#).

10 A total of **1,500** copies of laws in pocket format were distributed to community leaders, women groups, civil society organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs).

11 The consultation process was carried out by implementing partner Muleide and identified the following gaps: inclusion of all groups; lack of access to basic social services such as education and health; the unequal participation of women and girls in political life; need to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promote access to information and social inclusion; Gaps in the legislation: lack of dissemination of legislation that violates the human rights of women and girls; need to remove the payments made for the submission of cases of violation of children’s rights in courts and prosecutors’ offices; need for strict follow-up of cases of violation of the human rights of women and girls; need to amend the penal code (article 202) related to age so that all age groups are given priority and not only those under 12 years of age; need to accelerate cases of GBV and child marriage in the judicial system and in trials; need for translation of legislation into local languages and need to publicize sentences related to GBV to discourage its practice.



Justice Administration officials at a seminar to prepare a booklet containing amendments made to the Criminal Procedure Code. **Photo:** UNDP Mozambique

of Economy and Finance. Currently in its initial draft, the guidelines are expected to be finalized in 2022 following a validation meeting.

In collaboration with World Vision, Save the Children, and Plan International, the Spotlight Initiative supported orientation training on the new child marriage law targeting justice actors (including judges, lawyers, police, magistrates, and prosecutors) and social workers in the focus provinces.

Spotlight is also contributing to promoting the ratification of relevant international instruments¹² by the Government of Mozambique in order to advance policy and legal reform to ensure the protection of women and girls and their rights in line with international standards. This has been facilitated with the organization of regular strategic engagements between the recipient United Nations organizations and the Ombudsman Office, undertaking two political dialogues with key influencers and institutions, including former First Lady Graça Machel and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

¹² Included instruments on children in armed conflict, the Paris and Vancouver principles, including the adoption of all policy and legal framework pertaining to children in armed conflict.

OUTCOME 2: INSTITUTIONS

Spotlight Mozambique continued to strengthen and support coordination of existing multi-stakeholder mechanisms for addressing violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative has been supporting four fundamental mechanisms, the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ¹³), the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence (MMSWVV¹⁴), gender units of the Justice Administration System (SAJ) gender units, and the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP).

CIADAJ. In collaboration with the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment, CIADAJ developed advocacy and training activities on GBV. A national CIADAJ seminar and three regional seminars with district administrators were held, with the aim of sensitizing the participants on legislation, policies and regulations on GBV and integrated service delivery for survivors.

CIADAJ offered technical and institutional support to mechanisms responsible for the coordination of relevant policies, programmes, and budget allocations (Geração Biz¹⁵, CECAP¹⁶ and CIADAJ), to ensure the development and implementation of action plans that adequately integrate GBV, harmful practices, and sexual and reproductive health and rights, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups in the spirit of leaving no one behind.

In addition, CIADAJ strengthened the capacity of **273 (192 Men and 81 Women) key decision-makers** (District Administrators, Permanent Secretaries, Provincial and District Directs and Heads of Departments) to better address issues related to GBV among adolescents and youth at the local level.

Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence. The Multisectoral Mechanism held **four reflection sessions** with MGCAS on how to improve the multisectoral mechanism for integrated assistance to victims of violence. The action points for follow-up are to adapt training materials and compile a database of all services, tracking existing capacity and pinpointing geographic areas that need to increase the number of trained services providers and consequently expand access to essential services for survivors of violence.

SAJ gender units. The gender units initiated the process for the development of four gender strategies and GBV action plans for SAJ institutions, namely the Supreme Court, SERNIC, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Interior. The expected results with the development of these tools are to promote a transformation of the institutional culture based on male privilege, advance the gender equality agenda in the workplace, reduce incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace, and advance the mandate of the justice sector in reducing gender-based violence and ensuring women's access to justice.

13 This mechanism is led by the State Secretary of Youth and Employment, with representation at national, provincial and district levels.

14 This mechanism is led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and is comprised of representatives from government entities (Justice, health, internal affairs with involvement of the education sector) and CSOs with a mandate on EVAWG at central, provincial and district levels.

15 An initiative launched in the country in 1999.

16 National Coalition to End Child Marriage.

Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP). CECAP is a consortium which supports the coordination of interventions related to ending child marriage by civil society organizations and government institutions.

OUTCOME 3: PREVENTION AND PROMOTING CHANGE IN SOCIAL NORMS

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued its focus on transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors that are conducive to GBV at the community level. In 2021, the Initiative continued its community work with previously identified duty bearers (community leaders and parents) and rights holders (girls, boys, men and women) reaching them with awareness-raising campaigns, supporting networks for women and girl survivors of GBV and carrying out capacity-building activities.



Rosita Guambe, Head of the District Services of Health, Women and Social Action in Chicualacuala district, in Gaza province, at a sensitisation session on behaviour change. **Photo:** UNFPA/Mbuto Machili

Reaching these groups was only possible with the support of more than 500¹⁷ community activists and mentors trained to conduct face-to-face awareness raising campaigns in the three implementing provinces

Over **700,000 pessoas** (420,234 girls and 280,156 boys) were reached by CSOs through [awareness-raising sessions](#) in the three Spotlight provinces through door-to-door campaigns, using megaphones to spread messages. A campaign on public transport directed at girls, “Chapa das Manas,” helped them become more knowledgeable about the impact of various social norms in the lives of women and girls. **Around 10 percent of the girls approached became change agents**, advocating in their communities for the prevention of and fight against harmful practices.

A total of **3,206 people** (1,610 young women, 208 girls, 1,320 boys, 78 men) were engaged in the three implementing provinces in three safe spaces¹⁸ created under the Spotlight Initiative. In these safe spaces, participants carried out open discussions on gender and GBV on male behavior and the rights of women and girls to live lives free from GBV.

A total of **13,389 adults** (4,048 male, 9,341 female) and **11,524 adolescents** (5,654 male, 5,870 females: ages 0 -14 years (2,429 male, 2,791 female); 15-24 (3,225 male, 3,070 female) were involved in **210 community dialogues** raising awareness on GBV. These dialogues led to the identification of **239 cases of child marriage and abuse**, and the cases were reported to the local authorities for resolution. Of these, **89 percent of cases had a resolution in favor of the survivor, illustrating a real shift towards justice.**

In addition, **6,193 children** in targeted communities were reached with legal awareness and social mobilization services, including legal services promoted by the Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”) (IPAJ).

The Spotlight Initiative strengthened the capacity of a total of **800 community duty bearers** (inclusive of community, religious and cultural¹⁹ leaders) to identify, prevent and fight harmful practices and GBV strengthened with direct training and interpersonal communication campaigns. Spotlight invested in working with cultural leaders involved in initiation rites to ensure that they do not promote and incentivize child marriage, and to encourage the integration of lessons to teach and promote positive masculinities for boys into these rites. These interventions aimed for medium- and long-term impact in terms of ensuring that initiation rites are not a forum to promote child marriage.

In 2021, **30 community leaders** were reported to have started leading interventions at the community level to counter violence against women and girls. As a result of their increased knowledge, community leaders are actively engaged in their communities in denouncing GBV cases. They

17 145 community activists were trained in the 3 implementation provinces, 45 in Manica province (30 from GCR and 15 from LEMUSICA), 46 in Nampula Province (15 from Ophenta and 15 from Livaninga) and 54 in Gaza Province 824 from Kuvumbana, 15 from ASCHA and 15 from KUTENGA). Likewise, 454 mentors who are working in the same three provinces were trained.

18 Clubs of women and girls – **Fala Minha Irmã**; Clubs of boys and men clubs – **Quinta da Malta**; and intergenerational clubs **À volta da Fogueira**.

19 In the present context, cultural leaders include initiation rite matrons and godfathers.

have contributed to the legal resolution of 45 cases, out of 93, and facilitated the rescue of 25 girls from child marriage. Community leaders are increasingly recognized by communities as a means to denounce cases and seek guidance to resolve family issues related to GBV.

More than **150 radio programmes and four television debates** on violence against women and girls and harmful practices were organized, of which 30 included the **participation of community leaders, activists and beneficiaries** from the awareness-raising sessions. **Three provincial traditional leaders Forum and one national Forum (covering the 3 provinces) were created to bring together all leaders involved in the implementation of SI.** This was designed to amplify messages against GBV, disseminate information on existing services, and share cases found in the community. More than 60,000 people were reached through these weekly programmes (community radios, Radio Mozambique and TVM) in the three Spotlight provinces.

Fourteen established/revitalized civil society platforms²⁰ were strengthened to improve coordination and to improve the use of existing accountability mechanisms²¹ to prevent and resolve GBV cases at the community level, which contributed to the prevention of perpetrators paying fees as a means of resolving GBV or child marriage cases.

A total of **46,414 adolescents and youth** were trained by **454 young women and boy mentors** in collaboration with FDC and ASCHA²². The training aimed at empowering young women to exercise their rights, including SRHR, and preventing and reporting cases of violence against children and GBV, both in- and out-of-school. After these training sessions, an increase in the awareness of GBV and about available essential services to survivors at district and provincial levels could be observed. Through these support networks, **1,733 cases** of GBV against girls were identified in the three provinces, with child and early marriage representing the majority of the cases (38 percent, 664). Among the cases identified, approximately 80 percent (1,394) were referred to support services for survivors of GBV.

Twenty²³ episodes of the entertainment education radio drama Ouro Negro were produced, targeting adolescents with messages to raise awareness and prevent child marriage, sexual abuse, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, teenage pregnancies, adolescent nutrition, GBV, as well as specific content on young people with disabilities. The episodes were broadcasted twice weekly by 115 radio stations in Portuguese and several local languages²⁴. Meanwhile, Ouro Negro radio dramas Jambolane and InTxunáveis are being broadcast on 112 radio stations nationwide,

20 During the first year of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique, 14 civil society platforms on ending violence against women and girls were established and some of them revitalized. This includes 11 platforms at district level (covering the 11 districts where the Initiative is implemented in Mozambique) and three provincial platforms (representing the three provinces where the initiative is implemented).

21 The identified accountability mechanisms are: Family Forums, Community Courts, and Extra-judiciary Courts.

22 A FDC formou **374** mentores que atingiram **19.490** adolescentes and as suas comunidades, and a ASCHA formou **80** mentores que organizaram diálogos com **1.481** pessoas (rapazes **628** and raparigas **853**) que, por sua vez, atingiram um total de 26.924 adolescentes and jovens.

23 According to data collected by Geopoll in mid-2021, the total of radio listeners in Mozambique who were aware of any of the Ouro Negro dramas, shows or programmes was **5.773 million people**. Of these 5.773 million people, **1.717 million people in Mozambique have listened to the Ouro Negro dramas, shows or programmes every month.**

24 Local languages include Emakwa, Cisena, Elomwe, Ndao, Tsonga.

encompassing 13 Radio Moçambique stations, 62 ICS stations, and 37 independent and community radio stations.

A total of **2,366 children and adolescents aged 6-17** were involved in sports for development sessions in **three resettlement areas of Manica province** (districts of Gondola, Mossurize, and Chimoio) allowing them to heal and learn not only sports but also new life skills, conflict resolution and violence prevention techniques (including on GBV). The participants showed overall improvement in their mental and physical health as well as their school performance.

A **child-friendly brochure** on the new child marriage law is being drafted to be disseminated in 2022 to raise awareness of its provisions. The brochure targets girls at risk of child marriage, their families and communities.

A total of 120 gender focal points based at schools and 120 (33 men and 87 women) members of school councils were trained in prevention, identification and referral of violence against children and child marriage in the 3 provinces (Gaza, Manica, and Nampula).

OUTCOME 4: QUALITY SERVICES

The country's national health system is not fully equipped to provide a complete essential service package to prevent and respond to GBV. The quality service also highly depends on collaboration among the health, police, justice and social services sectors. Spotlight works with these four sectors of the Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence and now involves the education sector to ensure an integrated approach in preventing and responding to GBV as well as provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative made a significant investment in strengthening the capacities of service providers, establishing and revitalizing support networks at the community level, improving the quality of integrated care services, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening referral mechanisms at the community level.



A survivor of violence with a police officer from the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence.
Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Increased awareness of and access to existing essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. In addition to the messages to prevent violence against women and girls disseminated at the community level under Outcome 3, the Spotlight Initiative also contributed to raising awareness about existing services in order to expand access and use of these services. More than **50,000 women and girls and men and boys** accessed existing essential services supported by the Spotlight Initiative, of which:

6,194 crianças benefited from legal assistance during legal awareness and social mobilization sessions conducted in partnership with IPAJ in targeted districts. The legal services provided included representation in violence against children and GBV cases as well as child marriages. Other legal services included the preparation of legal documents to ensure legal cases could advance.

93,366 adolescents and young people (34 percent boys and young men) accessed sexual and reproductive health services in Gaza, Manica and Nampula, of which 2,107 were GBV survivors.

36,462 people (22,336 women/girls and 14,126 men/boys) were reached through 188 mobile clinics outreach interventions held in Manica and Nampula, resulting in the registration of 712 registered GBV cases.

340,000 young users were reached by the SMS BIZ platform²⁵. The platform experienced a growth of 6.8 percent during the year, corresponding to registration of 22,649 people, with a gender ratio of 58 percent male and 42 percent female, and an average response rate of 62.2 percent.

Seven justice fairs were organized in the three Spotlight provinces aiming to accelerate a backlog of justice (civil registry and legal assistance) cases, with **7,000** people benefiting from these efforts.

SAAJs proved to be of great importance in the provision of services to girls, serving as a counterforce to reduce school drop-out cases. During the reporting year, **2,000** school drop-out cases due to early pregnancy and child marriage were identified of which **1,607** (80%) were referred to SAAJs, and **33%** of the referred girls utilized family planning services.

Improvement of infrastructure necessary for the provision of coordinated, quality and multi-sectoral essential services for survivors of GBV particularly through capacity building and equipping.

In 2021, procurement of **9 containers** was initiated for adolescent- and youth-friendly services (SAAJs) to provide integrated health and GBV services.

Provision of equipment to **11 health units** (six in Gaza, two in Manica, and three in Nampula province) to better provide integrated youth-friendly services, SAAJ.

Five CAIs were equipped and rehabilitated in the districts of Chicualacuala, Chongoene, Nampula, Angoche and Chimoio. Three of the five are operational in the Spotlight areas and served a total of 599 (525 women and 74 men) survivors of GBV. **Twelve sessions were conducted with a total of 262 service providers, community leaders and public servants**, to support capacity building for the operation and regulation of the CAIs as well as to raise awareness at the community level.

²⁵ Trending topics during the reporting period included COVID-19; sexuality; family planning, and pregnancy. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Mozambique and three main mobile network operators for an additional five years. The establishment of a counseling hub in Nampula City has helped to increase the number of subscribers to the platform. Establishing stronger connections between SMS Biz and youth-led and child rights platforms has helped to promote the online adolescent sexual and reproductive health counseling platform and expand its reach.

Increased knowledge and capacity of government service providers (including community leaders) to deliver coordinated essential services for GBV survivors.

A total of **377 government technicians** received **training of trainers on the Essential Services Package**, of which 12 were at the provincial level and 365 were government service providers at the district level.

Seventy-five (50 percent women) members of the Multisectoral Mechanism from the ten districts attended a two-day refresher capacity-building workshop led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to improve the quality of services to be provided to survivors of violence in GBV facilities.

A total of **120 members of the Investigation Police (SERNIC)** were trained in child-friendly procedures, response to GBV, and the child rights legal framework.

A total of **250 members of community courts** were trained in child- and adolescent-friendly protection services.

A total of 120 gender focal points based at schools and 120 (33 men and 87 women) members of school councils were trained in prevention, identification, and referral of violence against children and child marriage.

Training was provided to **32 service providers** (including members of CSOs on the integrated Essential Services Package for GBV and SRH and **75 received refresher training** on the GBV multi-stakeholder mechanism and the integrated protocols for assistance to victims and survivors of violence.

A total of **125 health care providers** were trained in protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, including referral mechanisms for integrated GBV assistance.

Eleven heads of departments, 11 gender focal points, and five programme officers from provincial directorate of the Ministry of Education and Human Development exchanged their experiences on gender activities at the national review and planning meeting coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action to enhance coordination and collaboration at provincial level.

The Ministry of Education and Human Development was supported in developing a **life-skills guide** for teachers to empower teachers with information and skills on how to organize circles of interest/school club activities.

A total of **194 school gender and health focal points** were trained on the use of violence against children mechanisms in order to integrate GBV issues and gender mainstreaming into their planning.

A total of **65 (19 men and 46 women) provincial and district education sector gender focal points** participated in sessions to disseminate the “[Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims](#)”. The provincial directorate of Education and Human Development in Nampula confirmed during monitoring exercises that the mechanism is being used by the trained professionals.

Thirty police officers from Offices for Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Violence received **training of trainers on working with victims of violence**, including GBV, on available service and on the referral system.

Provision of long-term recovery services and initiatives to women and girl survivors of GBV. Recognizing the critical need for women’s economic empowerment (WEE) interventions for survivors of GBV, Spotlight planned and supported the implementation of the women’s economic empowerment package for survivors of GBV, aiming at increasing girls’ and young women’s economic autonomy to reduce their vulnerability to violence. Over **9,000 women and girls** were reached with multiple economic empowerment initiatives:

1,420 girls and young women survivors of GBV benefited from training on business opportunities, management, economic empowerment, and a mobile platform for savings, loans, and microfinance that was developed under the umbrella of the Spotlight Initiative. A total of 1,370 of the participants were allocated start-up kits to generate income activity. Of these, 95 percent have ongoing income activities such as sewing, fishing, cooking, and selling food products and poultry.

In alignment with the principle of **leaving no one behind**, **4,957 vulnerable women and girls** (of which 142 people with disabilities, 1,390 survivors of early unions, three women with albinism, 1,162 orphans, 65 pregnant children, 32 children heads of household, four people living with HIV/AIDs, 140 widows, and 2,019 survivors of GBV) were involved in economic empowerment intervention supported by Spotlight.

64 young women graduated from vocational training (cooking and baking, metalwork, electricity, cutting and sewing, and motorcycle mechanics) facilitated in partnership with the Instituto de Formação Profissional and Emprego Alberto Cassimo.

75 young women are running mobile cash services to facilitate transactions and financial services in their communities.

3,000 young women and girls gained vocational and entrepreneurial opportunities through three community centers for competence development (CCCDs). These centers run courses on chicken farming, agriculture, pig farming, and tailoring. After graduating, they received a start-up kit and continue to be linked with the community centers for mentorship and free support to help sustain their businesses.

119 commercial licenses²⁶ were issued to enable rights holders to operate their businesses legally.



Women supported by economic empowerment interventions, in Mossurize district, Manica province, build their chicken coops to start their businesses. **Photo:** GCR Mozambique

OUTCOME 5: DATA

In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative continued its efforts to improve the availability of quality disaggregated data on different forms of violence against women and girls through continuous support to the development of the GBV information management system (InfoViolência), conducting research analysis and investing in the training of civil servants.

InfoViolência is a software for registration, management and control of GBV cases and for conducting data analysis to enhance the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors,

²⁶ Licenças comerciais nas áreas da avicultura, agricultura, restauração, culinária and outras.

developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. The software is up and running, hosted on the Ministry of Interior’s servers, and is being piloted in selected sites of the Offices for Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Domestic Violence (GAFMVV) from five provinces including three Spotlight Initiative target provinces(Gaza, Manica, and Nampula), the capital, Maputo city and Maputo province.

This represents the **first successful initiative in the national efforts to digitize and systematize GBV data**. The current practice of entering data manually has limitations leading to delays in the systematization and sharing of data at the GAFMVV. With InfoViolência, these limitations have been overcome – data is captured digitally (offline or online), summarized at the central level and shared in a timely manner. The system collects a wide range of information about the survivor’s characteristics, type of violence, relationship with the aggressor, history of cases of violence, as well as the actions taken by the justice sector in the follow-up of a case. This information can be shared with relevant sectors in the GBV response, anonymized or not, in compliance with the principles of safeguarding survivors’ rights.

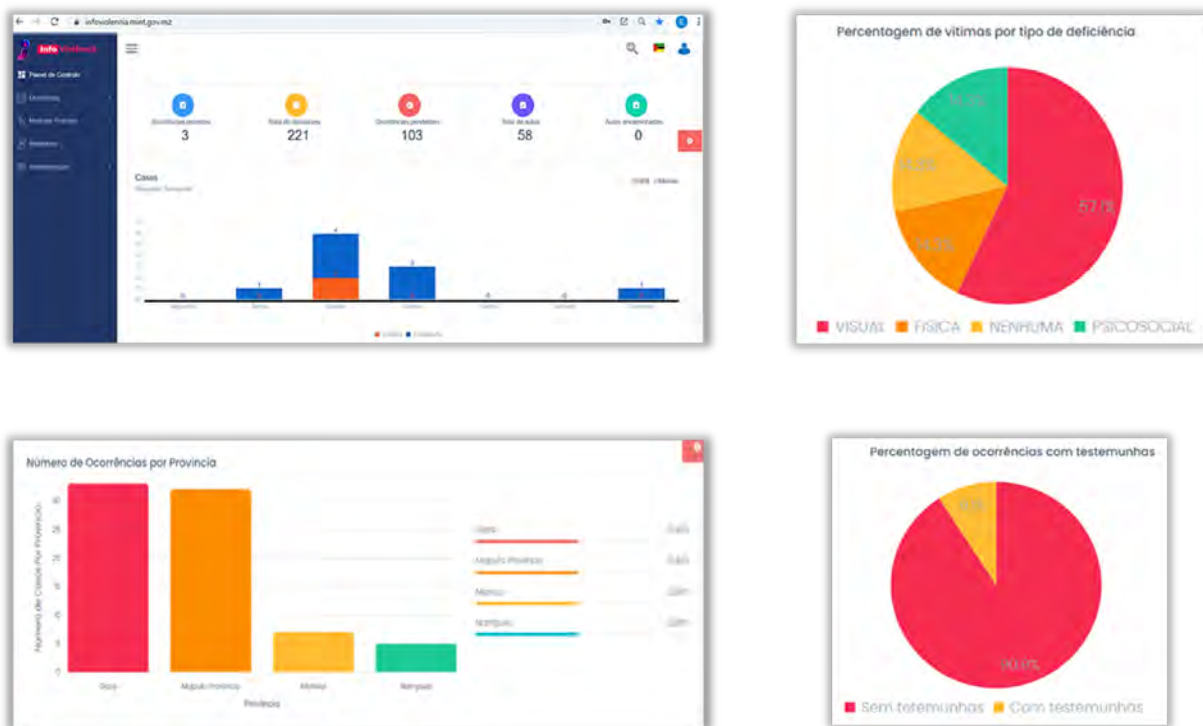


Figure 2. Snapshot of the InfoViolência and some predefined reports

Additionally, it is expected that relevant and updated statistics generated by the platform will be made available to the public through MINT’s website. In the longer term, the system will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in GBV response, such as health units, justice administration (prosecutors and courts), and the CAIs.

In addition to supporting the development of the software and training of the Ministry of Interior staff to use it, the support also included strengthening the **sector's capacity in using ICT equipment**.



Figure 3. SI team Delivering ICT equipment to support InfoViolência mission. **Photo:** UNFPA Mozambique



Figure 4. Participants in training sessions during a monitoring mission. **Photo:** UNFPA Mozambique

The migration of the justice sector²⁷ a digital platform was initiated through the development of a database system for the National Crime Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the General Attorney Office (PGR), as well as through the acquisition of ICT equipment. In addition, staff in both organizations were trained in the use of ICT tools for criminal investigations in order to expedite investigation processes and promote better management of GBV cases.

The Spotlight Initiative **enhanced the capacity of government personnel from multiple institutions including service providers to collect prevalence and/or incidence data of violence against women and girls and harmful practices. This was achieved by:**

- ▮ Providing training to 15 (10 women) representatives from different government institutions²⁸ on gender statistics.
- ▮ 98 Police Officers from the Spotlight Initiative Provinces received refresher training in the use of InfoViolência.
- ▮ Facilitating a national training of 87 (66 men and 21 women) staff from SERNIC and the Attorney General's Office (including the anti-corruption unit) in Maputo Province. This training focused on the GBV database system that will enhance the use of ICT in criminal investigation, which will improve efficiency and reliability in investigation procedures.

27 The electronic GBV database established through funds provided to SERNIC and the PGR is currently in its pilot phase of expansion in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo and, depending on the results of this initial phase, the introduction of this database can be expanded to include other provinces.

28 Government institutions included: Ministry of Education and Human Development (1); Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (3); Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (1); National Institute of Disaster Management (1); Ministry of Industry and Trade (1); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2); Ministry of Health (1); Ministry of Economy and Finance (1); Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service (1); Ministry of Land and Environment (1); Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (1); Secretariat of Youth and Employment (1); National Institute of Statistics (1)

Conducting a workshop to deepen the knowledge of the different sectors of the Multisectoral Mechanism, discussing ways to harmonize the framework of indicators on GBV services provided by each sector as well as for the regular sharing of data on the indicators. The results of the workshop, showing the indicators to be reported on, were summarized in the following table.

The Spotlight Initiative supported research on GBV cases in 340 schools located in 8 districts²⁹. This work is designed to spearhead the social norms baseline on child marriage in Nampula and Zambezia provinces³⁰ to promote a better understanding of the key drivers, attitudes and practices related to child marriage.

Lista de Conteúdos:		Número de indicadores por reportar segundo a área de intervenção								
Ver Relatórios:		Área	MINT	MISAU	MGCAS	MJCR	PGR	IPAJ	TS	INE
Total de Indicadores/Sector		0 - Prevenção	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
% Indicadores Reportados		1 - Contacto Inicial	43	44	43		43			
Prevercher Indicadores:		2 - Suporte de Primeira Linha		16						
Tabela Principal (Global)		3 - Acesso a Assistência Social			22					
Por Distrito		4 - Investigação		6			4			
Por Provincia		5 - Instrução Criminal						6	17	
Desempenho dos Indicadores:		6 - Julgamento						6	14	
Em relação ao semestre anterior		7 - Responsabilização do Agressor & Reparações				3	4		4	
Em relação as metas		8 - Liderança e governação no combate a VBG			8					
		9 - Comunicação e Informação	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
		TOTAL	74	97	104	34	82	43	66	13

Figure 5. Total number of data for the indicators that must be reported by each of the institutions



Figure 6. Participants of the workshop to assess indicators related to the activities carried out to respond to GBV

29 8 districts includes Angoche, Rapale, Monapo and Liupo (in Nampula Province) and Milange, Maganja da Costa, Pebane and Lugela (in Zambezia Province)

30 In Zambezia, UNICEF receives support from the Global Programme to Ending Child Marriage (GPECM) for the activities.

OUTCOME 6: WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

In Mozambique, women's rights organizations have contributed greatly to the promotion of gender equality, addressing GBV, and disseminating messages on ending violence against women and girls. These organizations have advocated for important changes in the existing legislative and political framework as well as for changes at individual and community levels by championing communication for development and leading large-scale community sensitization campaigns. Recognizing the importance of CSOs and Women's Movements, Spotlight has channeled more than 30 percent of its budget for implementation by CSOs and more than 10 percent to invest in the development of their capacities. During the reporting year, the Initiative actively contributed to:

Training of **71 women's rights groups** (mainly local associations and community-based organizations) to strengthen the knowledge on existing accountability mechanisms on GBV (family forums, community courts, extra-judiciary courts) and providing support for these groups to increase their lobbying and advocacy actions.

40 women's rights groups and relevant CSOs³¹ were supported in using accountability mechanisms such as family forums, community courts, extra-judiciary courts and in taking the lead in influencing decision-makers by holding them accountable. In addition, 40 (31 women) members from 23 CSOs and community-based organizations attended a three-day capacity-building workshop on lobbying and advocacy.

5 women-led community-based organizations, gained legal status, which increased their access to opportunities such as financial loans that will support the organizations' long-term survival and operations.

Mapping of **60 national and regional (Southern Africa) CSOs** working in GBV, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health and rights to facilitate South-South learning. A knowledge exchange event among these organizations is expected to take place in 2022.

31 1. Ikurusathiana, 2. Todos Contra Violência, 3. Associação forte Amizade, 4. Associação de Mulher Forte do Reino, 5. Associação Ekurusathiana, 6. Núcleo Académico só Reparigas, 7. Associação das Mulheres com Deficiência, 8. Associação das Matronas, 9. Associação de Mulheres Viúvas, 10. Associação Afame, 11. AMPARAR, 12. Associação AMOKANA, 13. Associação das Mulheres and raparigas Camponesas, 14. Associação da Mulher Rural, 15. Rede de Mulheres empreendedoras de Nampula, 16. ANADEMO- Associação dos Naturais and Amigos de Desenvolvimento de Moma, 17. Associação Watana, 18. Associação Graças a Deus, 19. Ophavela Olipa, 20. Associação Luísa Diogo, 21. Okhalehana, 22. Ekumi Ossulu, 23. Pfkane, 24. Xikwembo IhulaWussiwana, 25. Lhula SIDA, 26. Kutenga, 27. Temba Ntamu, 28. Nhochane, 29. APCD- União das Associações de Pessoas com Deficiência do Distrito de Gondola, 30. OMES-PASSO- Organização Da Mulher Educadora Sobre SIDA, 31. Rubatano, 32. Kubatsirana, 33. Nas- Nort- Star Alliance, 34. Lambda, 35. ADEMO, 36. Associação Amor a Vida – Pessoas com Albinismo, 37. OPHENTA, 38. AMMCJ, 39. FORUM MULHER, 40. FAMOD.



The Initiative supported the strengthening of 40 women's groups' knowledge about existing accountability mechanisms for GBV. **Photo:** UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

Design of **3 manuals and guidelines** were developed (a manual on lobbying and advocacy, a guide for South-South learning among civil society organizations for women's rights advocacy, and a guide for participation of civil society organizations and citizens in forums for women's rights advocacy) to equip civil society organizations with skills, knowledge and tools that can actively contribute to their work.

Training of **109 women and girls from community-based organizations and CSOs** at community and district level in Nampula and Gaza to promote and monitor human rights, gender equality, and the elimination of GBV. As a result of these sessions, a joint violence eradication support group was established. It is expected that this group will be fundamental in raising awareness in their communities on preventing and ending GBV, engaging traditional leaders as change makers and provide an important support system for survivors where they can turn for information on services and referrals.

Technical support was provided to adolescents and youth to submit a statement during the 46th session of the Human Rights Council, under the Mozambique Universal Periodic Review adoption session. Through a video statement, a girl activist, on behalf of young women, delivered their recommendations to the Government and key partners on strengthening SRH services to girls and to adolescent survivors of GBV.



Fátima Colete, activist and founding member of the civil society organisation Ophenta. **Photo:** UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

REPORTING ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique invested more than 40 per cent of its budget to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights in the country. The Initiative works directly with the Government and civil society organization implementing partners to respond to the growing demand for sexual and reproductive health services by equipping the one-stops centers (CAIs) and adolescent and youth-friendly spaces located at target district health units and mobile clinic brigades to ensure that communities located in remote areas are able to access quality essential services.






To meet the demand created by the multiple awareness-raising campaigns at the community level, the Spotlight Initiative continued investing in equipping public service providers with knowledge of the Essential Service Package accompanied by provision of materials to provide essential and quality services to survivors of GBV and other users of the services.

Additionally, to ensure that the Government can continue providing these services, the Initiative worked in disseminating the newly approved CAI regulations to public service providers and community members to ensure that more members of the community access the CAI services as a means to reduce revictimization of GBV survivors.

As mentioned above, in 2021, over 400,000 people had access to essential services (including legal assistance) provided at Spotlight Initiative-supported facilities while more than 800 public service providers received training on the integrated Essential Services Package for GBV and sexual and reproductive health and on the protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, including referral mechanisms.

In addition to service provision and training, the Spotlight Initiative is working in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to ensure domestic mobilization of funds to ending violence against women and girls through training of more than 800 budget and planning officers in gender-sensitive budgeting and planning. Meanwhile, a “Guideline for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence” is under development aiming to secure sustainable funding for GBV within national budget.

6. Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect
 Women (18 yrs. and above)	224,721	1,942,458
 Girls (5-17)	618,664	2,128,204
 Men (18 yrs. and above)	207,364	4,087,895
 Boys (5-17)	285,169	4,676,969
 TOTAL	1,335,918	12,835,517

Comments/Explanations

Highest number of rights holders are girls under outcomes 3 and 4 given the demand for sexual and reproductive health services, long-term support initiatives for girls and young women, and the intervention carried out under social norm change (outcome 3).

Indirect rights holders in this table refer to the population reached by the direct beneficiaries and the ones reached by the main change agents trained by the Spotlight Initiative (mentors, journalists, school focal points and community leaders). Here it is also included the population that benefited from Spotlight interventions with national coverages (ex. TV/Radio programs which covers the entire nation). The detailed guidance from the Secretariat on calculation can be found [here](#).

7. Challenges and Mitigating Measures

In 2021, the implementation of Spotlight activities continued to face many of the challenges from the previous year. As outlined in the contextual shift and implementation status section, COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and barriers to normal interaction, communication and business continuity continued. Moreover, the central and northern regions affected by cyclones in previous years experienced recurrent tropical storms and heavy rain, violence and insecurity in the northern part of the country increased, and while the Government's ongoing decentralization process is an opportunity to work closer with communities, as observed in any transition process, it has resulted in more time allocated to coordination activities and thus a longer implementation timeframe. Other key challenges encountered during the reporting period included:

COVID-19 prevention measures. The closure of schools, the partial closure of government offices, and restrictions on non-essential travel for United Nations staff and on public gatherings obliged reduction and/or redesign of various interventions affecting the progress towards the goals and targets of the programme. Spotlight team took quick action to adjust interventions to mitigate the heightened risk of GBV during the pandemic by strengthening awareness-raising campaigns on GBV and COVID-19 through radio, television, instant messaging, and social media in Portuguese and local languages. Information, education and communication materials in local languages were distributed through health facilities, CAIs, police posts, mobile clinics, and courts. Spotlight team also focused on reinforcing economic empowerment interventions that could contribute to women's and girls' economic autonomy as life resumes in the context of "the new normal", such as providing training on business opportunities/management to girls and young women survivors of GBV and distributing start-up kits to women and girls to support their establishment of income generating activities.

Government structure and priority post elections. President Filipe Nyusi started his second term on 15 January 2020 with a new cabinet and new leadership in several national institutions, including those partners of the Spotlight Initiative. As newly appointed leaders in ministries and other government institutions were not familiar with the Spotlight programme, the SI team took the opportunity to advocate for the importance of the Initiative's activities with the new counterparts as they learned and got involved in its activities. These new institutional relations provided the Spotlight PCU with the opportunity to harmonize the Spotlight annual work plan with the government's national strategies to embed Spotlight activities under the Government's new national priorities. These adjustments are expected to help ensure government buy-in to the Spotlight Initiative and ownership over efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. One of the new priorities set by the Government was the humanitarian operations to assist those affected by climate shocks and conflict. With guidance from the SI Secretariat and EU, Spotlight funds were pivoted to be used to respond to GBV prevention and in response to GBV arising in the aftermath of the natural disasters. In 2022, Spotlight will also intervene in Cabo Delgado as a demonstration fund to influence other

humanitarian and development partners to act collectively on GBV prevention and response for conflict affected populations.

Capacity of implementing partners. The weak capacity of some CSO partners to use the technologies related to programmatic and financial systems delayed the disbursement of funds and reporting in a timely manner. This significantly impacted development and implementation of work plans. As a mitigation measure, the UN continues to provide capacity development and follow up closely on work planning and reporting. Compared to the previous year, responses from CSO partners indicate that this training and follow up have helped build capacity, which may also help CSOs to more effectively apply for funding for future UN and development efforts.

Ownership and expectation of CSRG. While the Civil Society Reference Group was greatly revitalized in 2021 through development of Terms of Reference of the group and increased coordination meetings, some members expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of monetary compensation for their contributions. As a mitigation measure, CSRG members were encouraged to participate in global events organized by the Secretariat to deepen their knowledge on the principle of the CSRG and recall that the membership was clarified as a voluntary basis from the start of the programme, to ensure common understanding and shared expectations.

Implementation according to UN system reform. As mentioned in the [Mid-Term Evaluation](#), implementing the programme as “one UN” in alignment with UN system reform proved to be a challenge as the Country Programme Document stipulated the importance of an operational mechanism to promote this new way of working but did not outline what this mechanism would be or how it could be implemented. As a mitigation measure, the UN technical team conducted a workshop to operationalize UN Reform and developed a term of reference with a roadmap. The Resident Coordinator and Lead Entity played a crucial role in ensuring that the term of reference is supported not only at the Head of Agency level but with support from a senior management staff by appointing pillar leads from each responsible agency.

More information on challenges and mitigating measures is further outlined in Annex B (Risk Management Matrix).

8. Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Lessons Learned

Carrying out joint monitoring visits by the members of the Multisectoral Mechanism in Manica province proved to be an effective means to identify existing gaps in the care of GBV survivors. The Multisectoral Mechanism, in a coordinated manner, identified findings and suggestions to holistically improve care for GBV survivors. Previously, the supervision visit was only carried out by the health sector, which led to weak coordination and ownership by the rest of institutions involved in the Multisectoral Mechanism. These lessons learned have been informing the programme especially during the planning of future joint monitoring visits.

Teachers have great potential to bring change at the school level and to act as change agents within their schools. In Moma District, the CSO Muleide trained teachers, with initial training taking place in March 2021. The trainees established a group on an instant messaging application called “Stop Violence – Moma”, which has since been used to coordinate awareness-raising activities to end GBV that are being implemented by teachers locally. The teachers are currently working at the headquarters village level and intend to expand to other areas in the district.

An involvement of different stakeholders (CSOs, Government, Community Leaders) from the beginning of interventions helps to identify gaps in communities to work and contributes to the success of project implementation.

Engaging men and boys in women’s and girls’ empowerment actions can significantly contribute to reducing GBV cases and establishing a safe environment free from violence against women.

A training of 130 district administrators across the country, with a special focus in the Spotlight Initiative implementing districts, in legislation, policies and regulations on GBV and provision of integrated services for survivors contributed to the strengthening of CIADAJ at provincial and district levels. The training also promoted a greater insertion of the initiative’s activities in the governance agenda of the districts, mainly in the area of combating GBV.

Opportunities

Sensitization campaigns conducted in collaboration with justice administration system professionals (provincial attorney offices) serves as an opportunity for community members to have access to legal assistance directly from legal staff.

Using a cascade training approach can be an efficient and cost-effective way of reaching and training staff from the health and social action sectors at the community level. Such an approach entails training a group of main trainers on a topic, who subsequently provide training to smaller groups on the same topic. These groups can again provide the same training to others. A training on GBV with a focus on persons living with disability was delivered in Manica province by central level staff of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. The provincial level staff then provided the training at district level to each department in the sector.

The use of instant messaging applications (such as WhatsApp groups) and the Power BI data management platform proved to be an optimum communication platform between facilitators, supervisors and project management teams, allowing better coordinated implementation between various actors. Spotlight's implementing partner, Girls Child Rights (GCR), developed a mobile data management application that allows the collection, analysis, validation and processing of data in real time. The project results are visualized and can be accessed remotely using access credentials. The main interface panel is managed through Power BI, as illustrated below.



Figure 7. Beneficiary data management dashboard capture

9. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Innovative Practices

“Artivism” for changing social norms and ending GBV in Gaza Province.

To actively involve adolescents in changing social norms and disseminating messages to end GBV, in 2021, the civil society organization ASCHA, working in Gaza, used “artivism” as its primary strategy (Pillar 3). The artivism was used in conducting more than 170 activities and products, using paintings (murals at bus stations), poetry (spoken word presentations), community (and participatory) theater, dance, and radio soap operas as methods for changing social norms on GBV. The practice proved to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about violence against girls and children on such topics as female empowerment, girls’ access to school, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health. Artistic expression also promotes inclusion by not limiting activities to oral presentations, often a challenge for survivors of violence or adolescents living with disabilities. In recognition of the promise held by the artivism idea the programme in the second phase will continue to further explore how the use of art can continue to be utilized to contribute to the reduction of GBV especially among the children and youths.



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

Integrated Information Reconciliation System – PGR and SERNIC database system.

The Spotlight Initiative enhanced the capacity for data and case management on GBV within the criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the Forensics Police (SERNIC) and the Attorney General’s Office (PGR). This will enhance their abilities to better collect, manage, analyze and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.



Photo: UNDP Mozambique

Promising Practices

Projecto Kambas mobile app. Projecto Kambas is a mobile app with key messages aimed at awareness-raising around child marriage and a referral system that links survivors and the general public with GBV service providers. The practice is innovative because it uses a USSD-based system that allows access to people living in rural and urban areas in a cost-effective way with no requirement for internet access. The practice will be piloted, and if successful, scaled up.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Good Practices

Mentorship for changing social norms and combating GBV in Gaza Province.

The mentorship component is a core element of the safe space model (mentorship, safe space, and girls' social network). Utilizing a gender-transformative approach, it aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women between the ages of 10-24 years with new competencies, increased empowerment, social networks, leadership and decision-making skills, economic empowerment and knowledge, access to information on sexual reproductive health and rights, and identification and prevention of GBV and harmful practices. The mentorship sessions are led by young female mentors and take place in safe spaces at the community level. The safe spaces are identified by the girls and young women themselves and provide them with a safe, accessible, free and friendly environment. This approach was already replicated and scaled up from another UN Joint Programme, Rapariga Biz. The SI will continue to invest in the scale up of the approach in every province.



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

Clinics and mobile brigades for GBV prevention and assistance.

The Spotlight Initiative contributed to mobile clinics that serve communities to ensure that health services are more widely available to the public, including those living in rural areas. Access to health services through mobile clinics is a continuous activity being carried out in all 10 implementation districts of the Initiative. The activity is unique in its approach to bringing medical and drug assistance, sexual and reproductive health services, and assistance to cases of GBV as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities. In addition to the clinical services being provided, the practice is a good way of ensuring access to multi-sectoral services. Spotlight has deployed mobile clinics/brigades since 2020, and, due to the observed good results, decided to scale up the activities. Just in 2021, the SI deployed 188 brigades that reached a total of 36,462 people, with 15,523 women and girls receiving SRH services, including family planning, and 712 GBV survivors receiving assistance. In 2022, the SI will continue investing in mobile brigades and supporting the Government in ensuring the availability of services in remote areas.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Good Practices (cont.)

InfoViolência GBV information management system. InfoViolência is a web-based application designed for the registration and management of GBV cases. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), justice administration system (prosecutors and courts), and Centers for Integrated Care (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). The practice is already being implemented together with the Ministry of Interior (MINT). Actions are underway to mobilize resources to expand the use of the application across the country.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Establishment of Community Development Centers as a strategy to improve equitable access to vocational training and education to vulnerable girls and women. Kuvumbana, the Initiative partner implementing economic interventions, has created three Community Development Centers (CCD) in Gaza province to improve equitable access of vocational training education to vulnerable girls and women in the districts of Chicualacuala, Chongoene and Xai-Xai. Courses are provided on poultry, horticulture, pig farming, and tailoring in partnership with the local government, which allocated two areas to be used by the centers.



Photo: Gender Links Mozambique/Felismina Dengo

Economic Empowerment of Women through village saving and loan associations or groups. A total of 152 village savings and loan associations were established as platforms to empower women and girls both socially and economically. Young women and girls in these groups benefitted from coaching, mentorship and training on financial literacy, business management, principles of responsive savings and loan, business incubation, and the gender transformative approach to prevent GBV, child marriage, and harmful practices.



Photo: FDC Mozambique

10. Communications and Visibility

Overview

The Spotlight Initiative 2021 communication and visibility plan had an implementation rate of 95 percent, involving all implementing partners. In 2021, the main results included having more than 50 articles published in leading national and international newspapers and institutional platforms³²; disseminating 313 social media publications³³ on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, reaching 4,391,285 viewers³⁴ and resulting in more than 108,537 interactions³⁵; and publishing 11 web stories on global and national websites, with more than 270,000 viewers³⁶.

Mozambique's landing page in the global Spotlight Initiative website and in three Spotlight Initiative newsletter issues are noteworthy. In 2021, the communication and visibility working group supported around 20 central and local events, of which six were attended by high-level representatives from MGCAS, the United Nations, and the European Union, illustrating the high-level buy-in and partnership across key programme stakeholders. Over 8,000 visibility products were produced.

The European Union Delegation, the UN Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS) were actively engaged in the communication and visibility activities. To strengthen donors' visibility during key programmatic dates, such as International Women's Day or the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, the European Delegation Ambassador, the UN Resident Coordinator and the MGCAS Minister stood out as champions for the fight against GBV, conveying programmatic messages on GBV, child marriage and gender equality and call-to-action appeals. The three principals were invited and attended all the high-level events.

³² 2021 Spotlight Initiative media clipping is Annex F

³³ Publications with #GlobalSpotlight and #WithHer hashtags.

³⁴ UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and Resident Coordinator's Office social media channels metrics. All media packages prepared and disseminated through implementing partners are available on Annex F.

³⁵ UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and Resident Coordinator's Office social media channels metrics

³⁶ United Nations Mozambique website: number of web stories viewers.



A mentoring session on Gender-Based Violence participant, in Gaza province, speaks to the media. **Photo:** UNFPA Mozambique

Results achieved against objective-level indicators

Objective 1. Indicator(s): Percentage of the audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages in Mozambique [baseline: 50%, target: 60%, results: 86%³⁷].

Objective 2. Indicator(s): Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 66%, target: 70%, results: n/a³⁸]; Percentage of identified audiences with knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 83%, target: 85%, results: n/a³⁹].

Objective 3. Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4, results: 5].

Objective 4. Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [baseline: 522%, target: 15%, results: 21%⁴⁰].

37 Based on number of insertions and stories covered [target: 25; results: 56]; on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and Twitter [targeted reach: 4,000,00; results: 4,391,285]; and in the number of people trained in communication and visibility in all provinces, including strategic dissemination of messages [target: 30 participants; results: 38 participants from Gender, Health, Justice, Youth and Employment sectors at the local and central level, in addition to the European Union and United Nations delegation, were trained.

38 Relevant data to measuring this indicator was lost due to technical challenges with perception measurement tools.

39 Relevant data to measuring this indicator was lost due to technical challenges with perception measurement tools.

40 Based on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and Twitter). Total reach in 2019: 583,413 people; total reach in 2020: 3,631,705 people; total reach in 2021: 4,391,285; total engagements in 2019: 57,643; total engagements in 2020: 382,228; total engagement in 2021: 108,537.

Messages⁴¹

In 2021, the programme made an effort to adapt its content to local languages in the districts where it is being implemented, promoting greater ownership and understanding of the messages disseminated.

“Violence Is a Crime – Report It” was effective with men and women in the 18-34 group. It is clear, simple and prompts action. As in 2020, this was the main message carried out in some of the programme’s top stories and social media content.

“Say No to Child Marriage” has become one of the main mottos of traditional leaders involved in the eradication of GBV. It is disseminated in their interactions with the community, statements and interviews. Usually, it is linked with information about the new law that criminalizes child marriage and that emphasizes the right of girls’ access to school. The message was included in all media activities with community leaders as a focus.

“No One Can Touch My Body Without My Consent” was broadly used in the activities developed with youth. This was one of the messages with the most resonance among girls. The debate on consent was promoted among boys and men in activities such as the training of male youth mentors. The message has gained a lot of expression during debates promoted by civil society organizations.



Bus station in Gaza, painted during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign. **Photo:** ASCHA Mozambique

⁴¹ For indicators 1 and 2 a detailed survey needs to be administered

Media and visibility events⁴²

Spotlight Initiative handover ceremonies in Gaza, Manica and Nampula were the events with the most impact on traditional media (national and international), with more than 15 pick-ups. This contributed to informing the public about Spotlight Initiative objectives and results.

Creating the “Community Leaders Network against GBV and Child Marriage” had significant media coverage. It contributed to raising awareness about the efforts underway to change social norms and prevent GBV, motivating other traditional leaders to join the network and reinforcing the main programmatic messages to the community.

A joint Mozambique-Malawi webinar on mobile courts to enhance access to justice for survivors of GBV contributed to raising awareness of community-based organizations and community leaders on existing policies and laws. The webinar promoted significant debate on social media.

A webinar on “civil society amplifying the voices of women and girls during the COVID-19 crisis” was organized as part of Women’s Month celebrations. The event included the use of some Spotlight programmatic messages as they related to the pandemic context.

A Forum on good practices in combating GBV and child marriage, with high media coverage, contributed to disseminating programme results and the objectives of its second phase. The media widely disseminated the message, “Mozambique has achieved progress in the fight against violence against women.”

The intensive training course about the changes to the new penal legislation on the family law and the law against child marriage for the Mozambican police contributed to raising the services providers’ awareness of the implementation of the new laws and increased the confidence of the public in the institutional response to GBV.



Photo: UNDP Mozambique

⁴² Videos, photos and testimonials from all the events and activities are available on Annex F.

A four-day training for school managers and teachers to disseminate the law to prevent child marriage contributed to raising the school and community awareness on implementing the new regulations. The national media coverage of the event contributed to the reinforcement of the school community as trustworthy agents in the fight against GBV.

The National Steering Committee meeting was one of the key moments of 2021, during which the second phase of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was approved. The meeting was attended by MGCAS, United Nations and European Union Delegation representatives, among others. The main national newspapers covered the event, complementing it with a presentation of the programme results.

During 16 Days of Activism, the Spotlight Initiative participated in an MGCAS-promoted round table to discuss GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights. With widespread media coverage, the event contributed to raising awareness about the work being carried out in those areas by the Initiative.

The seminar on GBV data management contributed to raising awareness on how GBV data systems are essential to inform policy making and enable safe, ethical, and practical support to GBV survivors. The seminar was attended by 22 participants, technicians from the ministries related to the Multisectoral Mechanism, and received media coverage.



Photo: UNICEF Mozambique



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Campaigns⁴³

The different campaigns and activities designed to spread the messages about ending violence against women and girls were supported by programme communications that included visibility materials, support to media relations, and social media content production, among others.



Photo: Consortium Against Violence Mozambique

“Chapa das Manas”

Outcome 3/3.2

(Sisters’ Bus) Implementing partners launched a “friendly bus service”, in partnership with public transport operators. Social activists hopped on branded buses driving along busy routes and transport terminals to educate passengers on GBV.



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

“Fala minha irmã”

Outcomes 3/3.1 and 3.2

(Speak to Me, Sister) Implementing partners created women and girl clubs and safe spaces for girls to share and discuss GBV-related topics, including sexual and reproductive health and child marriage.



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

“A Quinta da Malta”

Outcomes 3/3.1 and 3.2

(Men’s and Boy’s Space) Implementing partners created men and boys’ clubs and safe spaces created to deconstruct and debate toxic masculinity and GBV. Open discussions related to men’s understanding of how women and girls should live their lives free from violence.

43 Objective 3. Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4, results:9]



Photo: Ophenta Mozambique

“À volta da fogueira”

Outcomes 3/3.1 and 3.2

(*Around the Bonfire*) Implementing partners facilitated intergenerational meetings and discussions with girls, women, boys and men. The exchange of intergenerational knowledge and the analysis of evolving social norms contributed to the debate on new behaviors about GBV.



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

16 Days of Activism

Outcomes 3/3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

The national MGCAS-led campaign to raise awareness on GBV had Spotlight as one of its prominent supporters by providing logistical support for the launch ceremony; dissemination of visibility materials; development of web stories; production of videos featuring high-level representatives and Spotlight results; and a social media package. The campaign contributed to raising national awareness about GBV in Mozambique, bringing the public’s attention to its prevalence, and informing them about the work being carried out to eliminate GBV in Mozambique. During the campaign, civil society organizations were supported with the scheduling of radio interviews, message development, and logistical support for activities such as the painting of a bus station and several youth debates.

Human Interest Stories⁴⁴

Esta é uma selecção de Web Stories publicadas em 2020. A lista completa de histórias publicadas encontra-se no anexo F.



Photo: UNICEF Mozambique

Activists support survivors of violence through instant messaging apps in Mozambique

Outcome 4/4.2

The use of digital tools such as instant messaging apps is helping to reach the most vulnerable women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic and engage with women and girls when they need it most.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

“Not ashamed to be HIV positive” – overcoming multiple forms of discrimination in Mozambique

Outcome 4/4.2

“I do not want any woman to suffer as I did,” says Gilda. A rural woman with HIV survived physical and sexual violence. With Spotlight Initiative support, Gilda regained her confidence.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Community leaders become allies in ending child marriage in Mozambique

Outcomes 1, 2 and 3

“The new law against child marriage is a huge milestone,” said Gonçalves. A formal network of community leaders is working to educate communities about the harmful effects of child marriage.

[Link to full story](#)

44 More stories in Annex F



Photo: Gender Links Mozambique/Felismina Dengo

“She’s an inspiration to the community” – overcoming marginalization through business in rural Mozambique

Outcomes 3, 4 and 6

“Now I can raise my children on my own,” said Edma Fernando, a rural woman with albinism. With Spotlight Initiative support, Edma had access to economic opportunities and learned how to run her business.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

Overcoming intimate partner violence through dialogue

Outcomes 1 and 4

I encourage all women to stand firm in their projects,” advises Cacilda. Having overcome intimate partner violence through dialogue, Cacilda now offers support to other women.

[Link to full story](#)

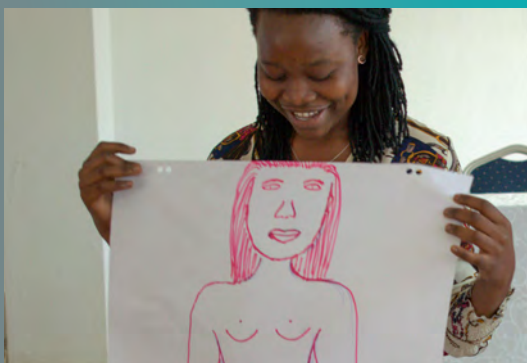


Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

Quebrando o silêncio sobre a violência baseada no género em Mozambique

Outcome 4

No espaço “Fala Minha Irmã”, as raparigas and jovens mulheres podem partilhar as suas experiências em segurança, aprender sobre a violência baseada no género and quebrar o silêncio sobre relacionamentos abusivos.

[Link to full story](#)

Testimonials⁴⁵



“To end gender-based violence it is crucial that we continue to place women and girls – their inclusion, representation, rights, socioeconomic status, equality and protection – at the heart of everything we do”.

Myrta Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique

“The European Union remains committed to supporting Gender Equality in Mozambique to convey the message that Gender-Based Violence must not be accepted and can be fought”.

Antonio Sánchez-Benedito Gaspar, European Union Ambassador to Mozambique



“We want to empower women. We want to end GBV. The Spotlight Initiative cannot stop; we have to continue and reach out to all girls and women in vulnerable situations”.

Felismina Dengo, Gender Links focal point (CSO) in Nampula/July 2021



45 More testimonials in Annex F



“Previously, the multi-sectoral coordination was weak. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative to the country, we are all now working together consistently. We have united our efforts, and the work is going on in a good and healthy way”.

Otilia Filipe, Superintendent of Police, Manica/May 2021

“There was a lot of violence here. Since we had this GBV training, we have changed our approach with the community. Now, with brochures full of images and messages, which even children can understand, we can talk differently, and in a more informed way, with the community”.

a woman member of the group of trained matrons in Mogovolas, Nampula/July 2021



“The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitise my community against child marriage; only boys studied before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school”.

Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas, Nampula/February 2021

Photos⁴⁶



Photo: UNDP Mozambique



Photo: UN Mozambique/Laura Lambo



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

Outcome 1 Legal and Policy Framework

Freedom of Religion and Worship Law – Seminar: the law is aligned with other recently passed laws that protect the Women’s and Girl’s Rights

Outcome 2 Institutions

Joint supervision visit (MGCAS, National Civil Society Reference Group, provincial departments) in Manica province. The different institutions conducted joint monitoring visits to evaluate the implementation of the initiative in the province.

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, several youth debates about GBV, namely in the school environment, have been taking place in the three project provinces.

46 Mais fotos no Annex F



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 4 Quality Services

Delivery of essential services packages. In partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS), Spotlight Initiative supported district GBV multi-sectorial mechanisms (health, Social Action, Police, and Justice sectors) to provide quality life-saving services in distant communities in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula provinces.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 5 Data

Seminar on the Indicators of Services Provided in Integrated Attendance to Women Victims of Violence took place, with the leadership of the National Statistics Institute, support from the Spotlight Initiative and the participation of 22 technicians from the Ministries involved in collecting data on GBV.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 6 Women's Movement

Group of Women from the Mulheres Avante Association, producing masks, in Nampula. The association was supported by the Mogovolas Civil Society Platform, strengthened within the SI.

Videos



[International Women's Day – EU supporting the fight against GBV through SI](#)



[International Day of the Girl Child – OSC ASCHA](#)



[16 Days of Activism campaign – EU Ambassador Mozambique as male influencer](#)



[16 Days of Activism campaign – RC a.i. on the UN commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls](#)

11. Next Steps

In 2022, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and by working in close cooperation across the Recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs) and with governmental and civil society implementing partners, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique will focus on finalizing its last year of implementation. The 2021 mid-year evaluation provided concrete recommendations for mitigating measures for the identified challenges, including strengthened coordination with the Government, developing the capacity of implementing partners, strengthening the ownership of the Civil Society Reference Group and enhancing the coordination among UN agencies to strengthen the delivery in alignment with the UN Reform. The priorities to guarantee successful implementation of all activities in the remaining months are:

- Enhance coordination and communication among the United Nations to maximize programmatic impact in the spirit of UN Reform by reinforcing the pillar leads coordination approach, establishing M&E reference group, and revitalizing the communication with existing UN coordination mechanisms such as Gender Joint Team and UN Communication Group.

- Strengthen ownership and leadership by the government to ensure sustainability of the efforts and results of the Spotlight Initiative beyond 2022.

- Strengthen engagement of the Civil Society Organizations through full implementation of the CSNRG annual plan and its involvement at all stages of the initiative.

- Enhance communication and coordination among all implementing partners of the Phase II annual work plan to ensure synergies within activities and across the pillars for more effective programming. Consideration for an acceleration plan will be made towards the end of first quarter to ensure programme delivery in a timely manner.

- Leverage the EU-UN partnership in advocating and developing a collective sustainability strategy to ensure that the efforts and results of the Spotlight Initiative are either absorbed into national programmes and/or anchored to another initiative in the country by the Government, the United Nations or Civil Society Organizations.

- Implement targeted geographic expansion of key programme interventions into Cabo Delgado province. This investment and expansion aim to respond to the increased risk and vulnerability of internally displaced women and girls to GBV and sexual exploitation, ensure access to quality multisectoral services for populations in particular situations of vulnerability and prevent a potential escalation of GBV during times of crisis.

Establish a linkage and identify synergies between the work done with MEF in gender sensitive budget under the ProPalop and the Spotlight Initiative for sustainability.

Collect feedback on proposed Gender-Sensitive Planning and Budgeting Guidelines by the implementers of the initiative prior to approval for quality assurance and that the guidelines meet the needs and expectations of all stakeholders.

Articulate with the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment on how to include activities implemented by Civil Society Organizations under the Spotlight Initiative in the annual plans of the Youth Policy for stronger sustainability.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Annexes

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

Annex E: Communications and Visibility

Annex A. Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage				
	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Laws on Rape					
0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Laws on Sexual Harassment					
0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	3	0	0	8	Although the result is 0 for 2021, until now, the Spotlight Initiative supported the approval of 6 laws on EVAWG.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.5.1 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	Parliamentarians				
	0	250	0	250	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	116	0	116	
	Human Rights Staff				
	0	250	21	1,000	
Women Human Rights Staff					
0	125	9	550		
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	National				In 2021 preparatory work was done to begin the designing process of Gender Strategies for Justice Institutions.
	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	see comment box for reporting list of action plans	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	see comment box for reporting list of action plans	Does not apply/ there is no plan	
	Government Officials				
	0	100	874	480	
	Women Government Officials				
0	50	506	240		
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	Sub-National				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	see comment box for reporting list of action plans	Does not apply/ there is no plan	
	Government Officials				
	0	100	874	480	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	50	506	240	
					In 2021, 874 government officials trained in gender sensitive budgeting and planning from multiple government organizations were engaged on the development of the Guideline for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence, under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Though on its initial draft, the guideline is expected to be finalized in 2022 with a validation meeting involving the trained staff and other relevant sectors. This engagement process contributed to strengthening their capacities in the area.

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Coordination Mechanism?</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative supports technically and financially the four mechanisms. This includes direct transfers for the Ministry of Gender and the Youth and Employment State Secretariat to implement their activities and improve coordination at multiple levels (central, provincial and district levels). Specifically looking at the Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (MMAMVV) and CIADAJ, it is worth mentioning that these two mechanisms have representations in each province and district of the country.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.</p>	<p>Is there a national budget allocation?</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
	<p>What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?</p> <p>0</p>	<p>116</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>116</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.3 Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.</p>	<p>Health</p> <p>Low integration</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Low integration</p> <p>Justice</p> <p>No integration</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Low integration</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>Low integration</p>	<p>Medium integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p> <p>Low integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p>	<p>High integration</p> <p>High integration</p> <p>High integration</p> <p>High integration</p> <p>High integration</p> <p>High integration</p>	<p>High integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p> <p>Low integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p> <p>High integration</p> <p>Medium integration</p>	<p>place.</p> <p>The national plan is aligned with five year government plan (2015-2019) and integrates all government sectors involved in EVAWG such as the ministries of Gender, Justice, Interior (internal affairs), Health, Science and Technology, Education and Human Development and Municipalities. The plan also includes non-government/state actors such as Civil Society Organizations and academic institutions. Therefore, it is considered that the 5 sectors (except the culture sector, since the Ministry of Culture was not part of mapping process and is not mentioned in the national plan) indicated above have their plans in place, although for some cases the sectors don't have their specific plans like the Ministries of Health and Agriculture do.</p> <p>The document can be found in the link below: http://forumulher.org.mz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Plano-Nac-Prev-Combate-</p>

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	2	0	5	Only preparatory work was done with the Justice Administration Institutions to begin designing their Gender Strategies. Results are expected to be reported in 2022.
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	1	1	1	This is aligned with the information provided under indicator 2.3., Mozambique has in place a five year national plan to end GBV that includes the five above mentioned sectors as contributors. The health, agriculture and gender sectors have their specific plans meanwhile preparatory work was done in 2021 to begin the design of gender strategies to justice administration institutions.
	Health				
	0	1	1	1	
	Education				
	0	1	1	1	
	Justice				
	-	-	1	-	
	Security				
	-	-	1	-	
	Social Services				
	0	1	1	1	
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	48	8	1	10	In 2021 1 Training manual for teachers, school board members, students and the community was developed. This manual was developed by teachers and District services of Education in Moma, Nampula province as result of a training workshop for in service, and has as purpose to facilitate training on gender, prevention of GBV and harmful practices, as well as behavior change for students and general public. The document can be accessed through the link below: https://drive.google.com/file/d/15nrVws0T6l-ri6Lml21ysJ0QCOfw9yX2/view

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders. With a clear mandate and governance structure.	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders. With a clear mandate and governance structure.	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders. With a clear mandate and governance structure. With annual work plans.	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders. With a clear mandate and governance structure.	The Spotlight Initiative is supporting four coordination mechanisms: Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth - CIADAJ Coalition to End Child Marriage - CECAP Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (MMAMVV) SAJ Gender Units
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	Parliamentarians 0 Women Parliamentarians 0	30 9	0 0	70 21	The Spotlight Initiative is off track in this indicator. Women Parliamentarians Engagement with the Parliament is expected to take place in 2022.
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	National Level Meetings 4 Sub-National Level Meetings 4	4 4	7 6	13 13	3 CIADAJ workshops. 4 reflection sessions with MGCAS to improve multisectoral mechanism coordination 6 Provincial Multisectoral Mechanism meetings
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	Government Officials 0 Women Government Officials 0	30 10	874 368	80 30	same as indicator 1.1.2. 874 government officials engaged on the development of the Guideline for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence, under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Though on its initial draft, the guideline is expected to be finalized in 2022 with a validation meeting involving the trained staff and other relevant sectors

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	14,9 %	14,1 %	14,9 %	13,4 %	This indicator will be measured at the end of the programme using the IMASIDA report. Meanwhile, baseline data is used here and will be updated at the end of programme implementation using results from IMASIDA.
Indicator 3.1.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	In-School Programmes				Activities include Sports for Development Kids participating in children's clubs in production of 3,500 7 face to Face campaigns: Face-to-face campaigns 2.Roundtables and community debates 3.Fala minha irmã 4.Youth sensitization campaigns through tv, radio 5.Considerer chapa das manas 6.Quinta da Malta 7.A volta da Fogueira
	0	60,000	136	150,600	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	3,600	75	57,960	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	56,400	61	92,640	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	140,000	770,102	351,700	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	56,000	489,464	140,680	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
	0	84,000	280,638	211,020	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.</p>	4	4	7	4	<p>Campaign Title: 16 Days of Activism, Sector: EVAWG, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online</p> <p>Campaign Title: Roundtables and community dialogues, Sector: Communication Channel: other.</p> <p>Campaign Title: Fala minha irmã - Talk to me my sister, Sector: Communication Channel: Community mobilisation</p> <p>Campaign Title: Youth sensitization campaign trough tv and radio, Sector: Communication Channel: TV Radio</p> <p>Campaign Title: Chapa das Manas - Sister's bus, Sector: Communication Channel: Community mobilisation</p> <p>Campaign Title: Quinta da Malta, Sector: Communication Channel: other.</p> <p>Campaign Title: A volta da Fogueira, Sector: , Communication Channel: other.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.</p>	0	100	3,300	300	<p>3,330 adolescents from ICS, RM, TVM and Community Radios Forum (FORCOM) children clubs in the production of 3,500 media programmes on second decade priority issues broadcast through radio and TV in Portuguese and local languages, reaching over 5 million adolescents and their families.</p>
					Women Journalists
	0	30	1,914	900	
<p>Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.</p>					Decision Makers
	0	20	1,211	100	
					Women Decision Makers
	0	6	181	18	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	Women Reported 2,328	3,099	2,838	3,408	Cases of GBV reported to the police Female – 2,285 / Male – 553 Total – 2,838
					Number of GBV survivors assisted (women and girls) 0-17 – 637 / +18 – 1,332 Total – 1,969
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	Women 0	50,000	143,174	200,000	Number of GBV cases reported to the police that were referred to Justice 0-17 – 528 / +18 – 1,346 Total – 1,874
	Girls 0	80,000	22,600	320,000	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Government Service Providers				Trainings include / Use of the New guide for school clubs Usage of VAC mechanism to strengthen the capacity of the districts to integrate GBV issues and gender mainstreaming 365 service providers received training in essential services provision. 273 key decision/makers (District Administrators, Permanent Secretaries, Provincial and District Directors and Head of Departments) trained to address issues related to GBV among adolescents and youth at the local level 30 Police Officers trained in VBG and existing referral system 65 Provincial and district focal points trained in the Multisectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to VAC 75 members of the multisectoral mechanism received refreshment capacity building in provision of services to women and girls survivors of GBV 262 service providers trained in the operationalization of one stop centers regulation
	0	200	1,982	1,200	
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	Women Government Service Providers				No CSO was trained in 2021 in essential services.
	0	100	869	600	
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services , and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS				Girls reached through mobile brigades integrated in the health, social action, police and justice sectors. Provision of STI, SRH related services in Health Units and SAAJ; services included SRH, HIV, Family planning and 1,567 were GBV Survivors. In mobile brigades 652 GBV cases were registered. During provision of essential services, sensitization sessions on existing services are also provided.
	0	15	0	48	
	LNOB				
	Grassroots				
	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				
	0	2,583	102,131	10,332	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	0	1,617	47,933	6,468	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services				
	0	200	102,131	700	
	b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services				
	0	300	47,933	800	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services , within the last 12 months	a) Girls with ACCESS to ES				1,420 girls and young women survivors of violence who benefited from training in business opportunities. 4,957 women and girls accessed multiple self-employment and start up kits. 64 young women graduated from vocational training 75 young women running mobile cash businesses 3,000 young women and girls reached with vocational training
	0	2,583	102,131	10,332	
	a) Women with ACCESS to ES				
	0	1,617	47,933	6,468	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	200	2,480	150	
b) Women with Access to Recovery Services					
0	300	7,036	200		

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	IPV				1. Infoviolencia 2. The electronic GBV database established through funds provided to SERNIC and the PGR is currently in its pilot phase of expansion in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo and depending on the results of this initial phase the introduction of this database can be expanded to include other provinces
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Child Marriage				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Femicide				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.1 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Infoviolencia 2. The electronic GBV database established through funds provided to SERNIC and the PGR is currently in its pilot phase of expansion in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo and depending on the results of this initial phase the introduction of this database can be expanded to include other provinces
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	National Statistics Officers				Training of 87 (66 men and 21 women) staff from SERNIC and PGR (including the anti-corruption unit) in Maputo Province. This training focused on the GBV database system that will enhance the use of information and Communication Technology (ICT) in criminal investigation, which will improve efficiency and reliability in the investigation procedures.
	0	3	87	15	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	Women National Statistics Officers				n) representatives from different ministries increased their knowledge on gender statistics after attending 4-days validation workshop on gender statistics gaps assessment report and capacity building on gender statistics. The sectors/institutions include: Ministry of Education and Human Development (1); Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (3); Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (1); National Institute of Disaster Management (1); Ministry of Industry and Trade (1); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2); Ministry of Health (1); Ministry of Economy and Finance (1); Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service (1); Ministry of Land and Environment (1); Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (1); Secretariat of Youth and Employment (1).
	0	1	21	15	
	National Statistics Officers				
	0	3	87	15	
	Women National Statistics Officers				
	0	1	21	15	

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	12	40	29	39 Women's rights groups (essentially local associations and CBO's), the organizations include 1. Ikurusatiana, 2. Todos Contra Violência, 3. Associacao forte Amizade, 4. Associacao de Mulher Forte do Reino, 5. Associacao Ekurusathiana, 6. Nucleo Académico só Raparigas, 7. Associação das Mulheres com Deficiencia, 8. Associacao das Matronas, 9. Associação de Mulheres Viuvas, 10. Associacao Afame, 11. AMPARAR,12. Associacao AMOKANA, 13.Associação das Mulheres e raparigas Camponesas,14. Associação da Mulher Rural, 15.Rede de Mulheres empreendedoras de Nampula,16. ANADEMO- Associação dos Naturais e Amigos de Desenvolvimento de Moma, 17.Associação Watana, 18.Associacao Graças a Deus,29.Ophavela Olipa, 20.Associação Luisa Diogo, 21.Okhalehana, 22.Ekumi Ossulu, 23.Pfukane, 24.Xikwembo Ihula Wussiwana, 25.Lhula SIDA, 26.Kutenga, 27.Temba Ntamu, 28.Nhochane, 29.APCD- União das Associações de Pessoas com Deficiência do Distrito de Gondola, 30.OMES-PASSO-Organização Da Mulher Educadora Sobre SIDA, 31.Rubatano, 32.Kubatsirana, 33.Nas-Nort- Star Alliance, 34.Lambda, 35.ADEMO, 36. Associação Amor a Vida - Pessoas com Albinismo, 37. OPHENTA, 38. AMMCJ, 39. FORUM MULHER, 40. FAMOD.
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	16	4	4	12	Spotlight provided technical support to adolescents and youths to submit a statement during the 46th session of the Human Rights Council. Spotlight also contributed to the participation of 38 national and international organizations that participated in a 1 day consultation session (3 sessions) to identify gaps in the existing laws submitting recommendations to improve the existing legislation.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.</p>	41	10	11	81	<p>3 consultation sessions with CSOs, CBOs to identify potential gaps on laws, policies and strategies.</p> <p>2 political dialogues between government institutions, Graça Machel and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>1 Roundtable with provincial government of Manica (participation of Provincial Directors, Administrators and beneficiaries)</p> <p>1 roundtable with members of Provincial and Municipal Assemblies (covering 50 people)</p> <p>4 roundtables with District government institutions (District Administrators, Police, Prosecutors, community leaders and beneficiaries),</p>
<p>Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year</p>	0	11	40	14	<p>Family Forums</p> <p>Community Courts</p> <p>Extra-judiciary courts</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.</p>	0	9	0	9	

Annex B. Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	
Contextual Risks					
Weak consideration for recurrent climate change impacts (e.g., floods, drought, heatwaves, sea-level rise, severe storms, etc.) on programmatic interventions and/or operational capacity to achieve results within limited timeframe.	5	5	Monthly Partner reports and assessments	Placing a contingency plan	Recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs) and implementing partners
People are encouraged to socially distance themselves and stay home due to COVID-19. While confinement works to avoid the spread of the pandemic, it can have impact on girls and women, as GBV, particularly by an intimate partner, tend to increase. Moreover, this situation might increase cyber-attacks.	5	5	Always Mask distribution register	Information on the prevention of cyber-attacks to girls and women was included during the training of mentors as well as in mentorship sessions.	All supervisors and focal points responsible for training
The country's decentralization process is yet to be fully implemented and finalized, and lack of clarity may arise regarding roles and responsibilities at provincial and district levels, which can lead to delays and disruptions in programme implementation.	5	5	Regularly Report shared by the Government	Increased communication with government counterparts to discuss and clarify their mandate. For instance, two approaches have been taken in consideration: in some provinces, the United Nations has a funding agreement with the provincial Department of Health. Activities under the mandate of the Social Affairs' Provincial Services are included in the agreement with the provincial Department of Health and the work is done and reported jointly. In other provinces, the United Nations has a funding agreement with both provincial entities, but Spotlight activities have been implemented through provincial Department of Health.	RUNOs and government counterparts

Risk Assessment	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
	Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	
<p>Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]</p> <p>The country is affected by military instability in the north (insurgency) leading to the displacement of people to geographical areas considered to be of lower risk including the Spotlight provinces. Due to the urgency of basic needs such as food, health services, water, and sanitation, the government and humanitarian/development actors may overlook the rising risk of GBV in the humanitarian context.</p>	4	4	Always	Through collaboration and coordination with humanitarian programmes in place, Spotlight implementing partners implemented integrated outreach and mobile brigades in affected areas including outreach to the resettlement centers.	RUNOs and implementing partners
Programmatic Risks					
<p>Limited capacity of implementing partners, including the Government and civil society organizations, affect the effectiveness of the Spotlight programme.</p>	4	4	Monthly/ quarterly reports, including financial report	Provision of refresher training and coaching to increase the capacity of implementing partners to ensure timely reporting and fund disbursement.	RUNOs
<p>Misunderstanding by community members that activists serve as channels of transmission of COVID-19.</p>	4	3	Monthly	To address these challenges, traditional leaders were engaged to reinforce dissemination of correct information in their communities.	RUNOs and implementing partners
<p>COVID-19 measures, such as social distancing, limited community mobilization and required adopting new ways of working that caused delay and compromise of programme implementation.</p>	4	3	Monthly	RUNOs and implementing partners developed innovative methods for mass mobilization through radio programmes, social media, online webinars, megaphones, and vehicle platforms equipped with sound systems to reach beneficiaries. The limitation of face-to-face meetings was replaced by strengthening communication through creation of various WhatsApp groups and by regular information sharing through these groups.	RUNOs and implementing partners

Risk Assessment	Likelihood:	Impact:	Risk Monitoring:	Addressing the Risk:	Responsible Person/ Unit
<p>Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]</p>	<p>Almost – 5 Certain – 4 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1</p>	<p>Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1</p>	<p>How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?</p> <p>Periodicity</p> <p>Source for monitoring</p>	<p>Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.</p>	
<p>Institutional Risks</p>					
<p>Weak capacity of civil society organizations to present annual plans and proposals for activities.</p>	3	3	Periodically Meetings held	Partially solved. Some civil society organizations are now able to present a plan. Follow-up with other organizations continues.	Spotlight Initiative Team
<p>High staff turnover and its negative impacts on the implementation of the programme.</p>	4	4	Quarterly	RUNOs to place minimum of two Spotlight Initiative focal points and ensure strong handover to ensure the smooth continuation of the programme.	RUNOs senior management
<p>Understaffing at implementing partners and RUNOs may affect programme implementation.</p>	5	4	Irregular	Utilization of United Nations Volunteers and Junior Programme Officers to complement existing Spotlight staff in each RUNO.	RUNOs and implementing partners
<p>The level of institutional capacity of the lead Ministry, MGCAS, has been contributing to delays in decision-making and overall implementation of the programme.</p>	4	4	Monthly	Provision of capacity development, coaching, and ad hoc meetings.	
<p>Fiduciary Risks</p>					
<p>Due to political, economic and financial crisis caused by the pandemic and conflict in the northern region of the country, there is a risk that some implementing partners might use the funds not for the original purpose of the project but to cover financial gaps they face in order to continue operating.</p>	2	4	Quarterly Project's staff monitoring visit report	Spot checks, audits	
<p>Assumptions</p>					
<p>- Existe vontade política por parte do Government and das Organizações da Sociedade Civil para Eliminar a Violência Contra Mulheres and Raparigas, incluindo práticas nocivas, and adoptar esta Iniciativa como prioridade nacional and absorver as realizações da Spotlight Initiative.</p>					
<p>- Apoio técnico and capacitações contínuas resultarão na melhoria da coordenação and implementação do programa.</p>					
<p>- Incremento na partilha de informação levará à mudança de atitudes and crenças and a mudanças comportamentais por parte de membros das comunidades.</p>					
<p>- Existe vontade por parte de pessoas influentes and guardiões da cultura/tradição em se envolverem na eliminação da violência contra mulheres and raparigas.</p>					

Annex C. CSO Engagement Report

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come put	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO- sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
<p>OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans</p> <p>Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p>															
UN WOMEN	1	1,1	MULEIDE	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	70.000	neither	N/A	N/A	20%	\$54.771,71	\$65.388,54	Yes	Existing
UNDP	1	1,1	National Human Rights Commission	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$40.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No	Existing
UNDP	1	1,1	Mozambican Association of Judges and Lawyers	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$30.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No	New
UNDP	1	1,1	Parliament	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$10.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No	Existing

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSOs-ub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for other CSOs-ub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
<p>Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international human rights standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.</p>															
UNDP	1	1,2	JOINT	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$71.699	neither	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	\$	No	Existing
UNDP	1	1,2	JOINT	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$60.000	neither	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	\$	No	Existing
<p>Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</p>															
UNICEF	1	1,3	Mozambican Women's Lawyers	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$30.000	neither	N/A	\$	25%	\$30.000	\$20.000	Yes	Existing
<p>OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors</p>															
<p>Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</p>															
<p>Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multisectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.</p>															
<p>Output 2.3: Partners (parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.</p>															

Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to preventVAWG and HTPs.														
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in- and out-of-school settings.														
UN WOMEN	3	3,1	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$33.802,21	83%	\$565.824,85	20%	\$38.365,93	\$39.757,68	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	3	3,1	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$31.196,40		\$		\$31.947,31	\$32.340,94	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	3	3,1	GENER LINKS	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$404.630,50	23%	\$993.948,35	20%	\$344.694,33	\$427.273,57	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	3	3,1	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$72.399,72				\$144.948,25	\$150.576,35	Yes	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	N'weti	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$200.000	N/A	N/A	25%	\$158.372	\$158.372	Yes	Existing

Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
UNICEF	3	3,1	ASCHA	Local/Grass-roots	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$150.000	neither	N/A	N/A	20%	\$50.000	\$50.000	Yes	New
UNICEF	3	3,1	PCI Media Impact	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$100.000	neither	N/A	N/A	25%	\$100.000	\$100.000	No information available	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	FDC	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$120.000	neither	N/A	N/A	25%	\$120.000	\$90.000	No information available	Existing
UNICEF	3	3,1	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AM-MCJ	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$30.000	neither	N/A	N/A	25%	\$30.000	\$20.000	Yes	Existing

Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem, and transforming harmful masculinities.

UN WOMEN	3	3,2	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$56.258,44	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$60.142,96	\$61.504,07	Yes	Existing
----------	---	-----	------	----------	--	---------	-------------	--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------	-------------	-----	----------

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out-come	Out-put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) <small>(important definition below table)</small>	Is the awarded CSOs-ub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? <small>Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.</small>
UN WOMEN	3	3,2	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$81.811,89	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$91.814,24	\$94.914,17	Yes	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,2	Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$865.163	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$501.642	\$782.883	Yes	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,2	John Hopkins University	International	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$102.808	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$102.802	\$	No information available	Existing
UNFPA	3	3,2	Coalção da Juventude Moçambicana	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$267.378	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$242.854	\$238.348	No information available	Existing
UNDP	3	3,2	COREM	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$90.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No information available	Existing

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSOs-ub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
<p>Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, and women and girls' rights.</p>															
UN WOMEN	3	3,3	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$37.585,06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.099,74	\$44.885,38	Yes	Existing
<p>OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services, including for long-term recovery from violence.</p>															
<p>Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRHR services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>															
UNICEF	4	4,1	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization - AM-MCJ	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$30.000	neither	N/A	N/A	25%	\$30.000	\$20.000	Yes	Existing
<p>Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer-term recovery services and opportunities.</p>															
UN WOMEN	4	4,2	GENER LINKS	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$199.539,44	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$204.515,50	\$225.164,14	Yes	Existing

Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO)	Out-put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
UN WOMEN	4	LIVANINGO	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$211.944,65	neither	N/A	N/A	20%	\$200.235,15	\$211.546,76	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	4	KUVUMBANA	Local/Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$148.300,60	neither	N/A	N/A	20%	\$201.385,19	\$147.746,80	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	4	GIRL CHILD RIGHTS	Local/Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$316.441,89	neither	N/A	N/A	20%	\$318.056,12	\$315.888,09	No	Existing
UN WOMEN	4	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$17.283,54	sub-granting	N/A	N/A		\$19.793,55	\$20.550,61	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	4	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$	sub-granting	N/A	N/A		63.960,13	\$66.899,04	Yes	Existing
UNFPA	4	FSD-MOZ - Mozambique Financial Sector Deepening	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$131.018	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$68.781	\$107.177	Yes	New

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSOs-ub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
UNFPA	4	4,2	Coalção da Juventude Mocambicana	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$198.834	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$198.834	\$198.834	No information available	Existing
UNDP	4	4,2	Community Courts	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$84.500	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No information available	Existing
UNDP	4	4,2	JOINT	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$47.500	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No information available	Existing
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.															
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.															
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.															
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG.															
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.															
UN WOMEN	6	6,1	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$166.248,76	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$48.052,27	\$49.997,79	Yes	Existing

Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO)	Out- come	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSOs- or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
UN WOMEN	6	6,1	MULEI-DE	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$70.000	neither	N/A	N/A	\$62.421,32	\$63.877,97	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	6	6,1	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$70.000	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	6	6,1	MULEI-DE	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$28.000	neither	N/A	N/A	\$17.244,13	\$17.646,55	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	6	6,1	GENER LINKS	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$181.150,17	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	\$159.843,51	\$171.413,64		
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.														
UN WOMEN	6	6,2	GENER LINKS	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$124.937,64	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	\$197.629,13	\$207.631,98	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	6	6,2	GENER LINKS	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$223.962,54	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	\$87.265,88	\$101.471,78	Yes	Existing

Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start.
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.															
UN WOMEN	6	6,3	MULEI-DE	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$55.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$70.730,14	\$71.983,62	Yes	Existing
UN WOMEN	6	6,3	WLSA	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$20.413,76	sub-granting	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$23.601,21	\$24.552,73	Yes	Existing
UNFPA	6	6,3	Fórum Mulher	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$245.824	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$208.211	\$232.087	Yes	Existing
UNDP	6	6,3	JOINT	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$43.000	neither	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	No	Existing
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)															
PMC PMC															
PMC PMC															
\$4.331.013,70															
\$4.630.713,20															

DEFINITIONS

Type of CSOs

- International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.
- Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.
- National CSOs operate only in one particular country.
- Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by the award.

Modality of Engagement

- Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.
- Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.
- Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

Award Amount

In this context, an “award” is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.

Sub-granting

When a CSO issues grants to other CSOs who have submitted their own proposals for grant funding. Sub-contracting: When a CSO contracts another CSO to carry out part of its own contract with a RUNO as part of a pre-defined TOR

Core institutional funding

The purpose of core institutional funding is not to finance the delivery of a programmatic activity, it also distinct from the overheads related to delivering said programmatic activity. It is usually used to support an organization’s overall institutional capacity covering general operations and core costs, such as paying staff salaries and office rent, buying equipment and ICT services, providing psychosocial support and health insurance for staff, to put in place new adaptive strategies and systems, or even to raise staff awareness and develop their capacities in technical areas. Institutional funding is multifaceted and constantly evolving based on the organization’s needs.

Woman-Led and/or Women’s Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs

To be considered a “woman-led CSO,” the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a “women’s rights or feminist organisation,” the organisation’s official mission/vision statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women’s rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EVAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these. Please select “No” if the above definitions do not apply to the CSO. Please select “No information available” if no information is available or it’s not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/feminist CSO.

New or Existing Partner (the rationale behind this question is to understand the extent to which RUNOs are expanding their outreach to CSOs beyond usual partners, giving opportunities to new CSOs) To be considered a “new partner”, the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme. To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme. Please select “No information available” if no information is available on if the CSO is a new or existing partner.

Annex D. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:

	Innovation, experience	Promising practices	Good practices	Policy, principles, norms
Level of evidence	Minimal objective evidence, inferences from parallel experiences and contexts. Lessons learned need to be drawn.	Unproven in multiple settings, anecdotal evidence, testimonials, articles, reports. Existing lessons learned that need to be further elaborated.	Evidence of impact from multiple settings, several evaluations, meta-analysis, expert review, cost-efficiency analysis, good practice criteria. Lessons learned integrated.	Proven in multiple settings, replication studies, quantitative and scientific evidence.
Replicability potential and applicability	New idea, no previous experience, highest risk.	High risk, but potential for further investigation.	Demonstrated replicability, limited risk for replicability.	Consistently replicable, widely applicable.

Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank's Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a **Demonstration Fund**, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices, in the field of EVAWG and in the context of implementing a “new way of working”, have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**¹. This is both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

This brief guidance and template ensure a common understanding of “**Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices**” in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below / on the next page for further clarification².

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An **innovative practice** is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fueled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioral insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does **not** have to involve technology; most important is that **innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce significant positive impact**³.

Definition of a Promising Practice

A **promising practice** has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting**, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative data showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a Good Practice

A **good practice** is not only practice that is good, but one that **has been proven to work well and produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated**, in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared**, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

1 Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>

2 Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

3 Please refer to the “[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)” for more information.

Innovative Practice	Artivism for changing social norms and ending gender-based violence (GBV) in Gaza province
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>To actively involve adolescents in changing social norms and disseminating messages to end GBV, in 2021, the civil society organization ASCHA (Gaza) used artivism as its primary strategy (Pillar 3). Artivism was used to animate more than 170 activities and products, using painting (murals, bus stations), poetry (spoken word presentations), community (and participatory) theatre, dance, and radio soaps as methods for changing social norms and to more effectively disseminate messages to end all forms of GBV by integrating them into different artistic means of expression. The practice proved to be highly effective in disseminating information about such topics as female empowerment, girls' access to school, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health. Artistic expression promotes inclusion because it is not limited to oral presentation, which often presents challenges for survivors of violence or adolescents living with disabilities.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Objectives of the practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitize adolescents and youth, in and out of school, on how to protect themselves and to report all forms of GBV, and promote inclusion; • Improve knowledge about social norms that tolerate GBV; • Strengthen women's human rights and women's access to information about GBV focusing on encouraging behaviors aimed at eliminating GBV.
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Stakeholders: Adolescents, in and out of schools, community women's groups implementing the programme in Gaza province, as well as teachers, parents, experts from district administrations, and the community, many of whom were direct beneficiaries of the activities organized throughout the year.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The strategy enabled reaching many adolescents in a short period of time and expanding the geographical area of outreach. For example, in Gaza, around 3,000 adolescents (living in households with an average of five members corresponding to a total outreach of approximately 15,000) were covered by the activities. The permanent character of artistic manifestations (painting, poetry, etc.) promotes the dissemination of messages on GBV in the long term: messages and calls for behavioral change that can be revisited by the members of the community in their daily lives in the future.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The emergence of COVID-19 and the consequent measures established by the Government to contain it contributed to limiting and reducing the level of implementation of the activities.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Through talks, debates, theatre, dance and poetry, a total of 893 adolescents were engaged in actions to fight against all forms of violence against children in the communities, including through discussions about the themes of violence, social norms, sex, and gender. It is noteworthy that there were six presentations on violence against children in community radios in the three districts and one on television. It is hoped that in the medium- and long-term, creative awareness campaigns based on a variety of artistic media can empower the groups involved and create broad social movements against the practice of child marriage, GBV and other forms of violence against women and girls.</p>

<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>This initiative can be used in the future for programmes aimed at changing harmful gender behaviors and practices at the individual and collective levels. It has proved to be a good engagement strategy capable of captivating public attention while communicating a powerful message.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Recognizing that GBV is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated anywhere in the country as well as internationally and adapted to different cultural contexts.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The <i>artivism</i> campaigns were well accepted in the communities and received the support of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice that can be maintained even after the end of the programme and replicated elsewhere. This would require financial resources to support implementing civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Dalila Macuacua, Executive Director, ASCHA dalilamacuacua@yahoo.com.br</p>

Innovative Practice	Integrated Information Reconciliation System PGR – SERNIC (Database System)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>Considering the principle of leaving no one behind, UN enhanced the capacity for GBV data and case management along the chain of the criminal justice system and supported the development of a database system in use by the Forensics Police (SERNIC) and the Attorney General's Office (PGR).</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The objective is to introduce an electronic system for procedures on crime investigation in justice institutions. This will enhance their abilities to better collect, manage, analyze and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution of cases including violence against women, strengthening the GBV reporting system. In addition, the system aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the statistical discrepancy of procedural information; • Prevent redundancy of information during the cycle of processes/cases between institutions; • Ensure homogeneous, safe and reliable procedural communication.
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The Attorney General's Office (PGR) and the Forensics Police (SERNIC) are the direct beneficiaries of this system, and GBV survivors are the indirect beneficiaries.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Named GEPROC, the database system is an innovative tool for the justice system in Mozambique, introducing the use of ICT in the handling of GBV cases. In other words, instead of using paper or Excel spreadsheets, this platform will allow the use of information and communication technologies in the processing of such cases: (a) minimizing statistical discrepancies in procedural information; (b) preventing redundancy of information during the cycle of processes between institutions; and (c) ensuring homogeneous, safe, and reliable procedural communication.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Digital literacy: most of the technicians and police officers showed weak mastery in the use of some tools that the platform presents. Training was conducted covering all provinces of the country, and this was crucial to addressing their insecurity and improving the level of use and knowledge of the platform. Indecision in choosing the type of computer equipment: There was some lack of clarity among the partners regarding the type of computer, deciding between laptops and desktops. After UN acquired desktops, there was a request for the purchase of laptops, which would enable greater mobility. On the other hand, SERNIC decided to continue with desktops, citing security reasons. This resulted in complicating the logistics and postponing the training by one week.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>To ensure the proper use of the system, a total of 76 professionals from SERNIC and PGR were trained: 39 agents and technicians from the southern provinces in the first training followed by a second group of 37 agents and technicians from the central and northern provinces. This training ensured professionals from SERNIC and PGR to use innovative database system efficiently.</p>

<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	N/A
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	The database system is a platform with the potential to encompass other institutions that are part of the multisectoral mechanism on gender issues.
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	The platform is expected to be expanded to other provinces in the country, as a way of ensuring greater local capacity for collecting, processing, and analyzing GBV information and data.
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>At the operational level, all the technicians involved in the training confirmed, through interviews, the importance and the added value that the platform brings in the management of GBV cases in their provinces.</p> <p>The Attorney General's Office (PGR) and the Forensics Police (SERNIC), through their coordinators who were involved in the creation of the platform, stated that it will automate the management of procedural information shared by their institutions, ensuring the reduction of statistical discrepancies in procedural information, and the prevention of redundancy of information during the cycle of the processes between the institutions.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Jeremias Chirindza, Head of Statistics at Attorney General Office jeremiaschirindza2@gmail.com;</p> <p>Fernando Cumbe, Head of the Studies and Planning Department at Forensics Police (SERNIC) cumbefernandojoao@gmail.com;</p> <p>Miriam Tembe, Gender Project Analyst, UNDP miriam.tembe@undp.com</p>

Promising Practice	Projecto Kambas Mobile App
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>Projecto Kambas is a mobile app (USSD and Android/IOS version) with key messages aimed at awareness-raising around marriage and a referral system that links survivors and the general public with GBV service providers. The app was presented at the Ministry of Gender Technical Committee for discussion and approval. The system will be implemented in partnership with UN and FDC.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>To provide a new and innovative entering point in the GBV referral system for the general public and GBV survivors. Through the USSD mobile app, populations in both rural and urban areas will be able to report and follow up on GBV cases.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender: technical inputs on the system regarding GBV; • FDC: community awareness-raising and financial bridge between UNFPA/UNICEF and Projecto Kambas; • Projecto Kambas: developers of the system; • UNICEF: community awareness-raising, technical support on innovations and linkages with child-focused systems such as Linha Fala Criança; • UNFPA: general technical guidance in the process.
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The practice is innovative because it uses a USSD-based system that gives easier access to people living in rural and urban areas in a cost-effective way with no requirement for internet access.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The initiative is still to be piloted. Challenges are expected in monitoring how effective the awareness-raising promotion by the system is.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Not yet started piloting.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>The practice has potential to be used through all the provinces in the country as it can be adopted by every mobile operator.</p>

<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The system needs buy-in from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action and the National Communication Institute.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Adelaide Liquidao, Programme Analyst, UNFPA liquidao@unfpa.org</p> <p>Roberto Manjate, Provincial Coordinator, UNFPA rmanjate@unfpa.org</p> <p>Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org</p>

Good Practice

Mentorship for changing social norms and combating GBV in Gaza province**Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?**

(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)

Promising results have been achieved in terms of preventing teenage pregnancy and child marriage among targeted girls benefiting from having peer mentors who counsel them on sexual and reproductive health and on GBV. Following the successful implementation in Gaza province, the approach will be rolled out in Nampula province in 2022. The mentorship component is a core element of the safe space model (mentorship, safe space, and girls' social network) approach that has been implemented in partnership with another UN joint programme, Rapariga Biz. Utilizing a gender-transformative approach, it aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women between 10-24 years with new competencies, increased empowerment, social networks, leadership and decision-making skills, economic empowerment, and knowledge and access to information on sexual and reproductive health and rights and on identifying and preventing GBV and harmful practices. The mentorship sessions are led by young female mentors trained by the programme and take place in safe spaces at the community level. The safe spaces are identified by the girls and young women themselves and provide them with a safe, accessible, free and friendly environment to conduct the mentorship sessions. Spotlight introduced the mentoring approach in 2019, strengthening the GBV component and making stronger linkages to services by increasing knowledge about rights and GBV and information about referrals. In 2021, ASCHA and FDC (civil society organization implementing partners) began carrying out the mentorship strategy (with the safe space model component). As adapted under the Spotlight Initiative, ASCHA's mentorship programme trained almost 80 adolescents (girls and boys) to lead peer-to-peer dialogues ultimately reaching 26,924 adolescents, while FDC trained 374 young women to lead mentoring sessions in safe spaces, where around 19,490 girls and young women aged 10-24 participated. As a result, 1,733 cases of violence against women and girls were identified out of 1,394 that had been referred for assistance to health, social action, police, and justice services. This peer-to-peer approach proved very successful not only in terms of strengthening adolescent and youth engagement and empowerment in prevention of violence but also reaching large numbers of young people with key messages and skills.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

Objectives of the practice are:

- Empowerment of girls through awareness-raising and capacity development for decision-making about their rights;
- Strengthened knowledge on combating and preventing different forms of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls;
- Establishment and strengthening of a community network on communication, prevention, identification, and referral of GBV cases to care and assistance services in and out of school.

Stakeholders involved

Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

The stakeholders are:

- Civil society organizations – local organizations specializing in mentoring and community mobilization, responsible for mobilizing and training young women as mentors to lead sessions on preventing and combating GBV in communities;
- Mentors – locally selected young women activists in communities and schools empowered to lead girls' networks, combating and preventing GBV, and informing about referral mechanisms.

End beneficiaries:

- Vulnerable girls and young women aged 10-24 at the community level who participate in mentoring and outreach sessions in communities and schools in safe spaces, leading to increased empowerment around prevention, combating, and referral of GBV cases and harmful practices to different services;
- Teachers and parents;
- Experts from district administrations.

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?

Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.

The peer-to-peer component previously used mainly in the health sector for sexual and reproductive health promotion and HIV prevention was adapted to the GBV and violence against children's thematic areas. It is part of increasing adolescent and youth engagement in the prevention of GBV including through peer-to-peer group dialogues, activism, and interpersonal communication, thereby increasing the capacities of young people to identify, prevent and report cases of violence, in particular sexual violence and abuse, child marriage and intimate partner violence.

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

The emergence of COVID-19 and the consequent measures established by the Government to contain it contributed to limiting and reducing the level of implementation of activities. Considering the pandemic context, the mentoring methodology was adapted, and a strategy of meetings via Zoom was set up to plan and conduct the sessions to be applied during the week. The number of participants attending group dialogues had to be reduced to align with government prevention measures.

Outputs and Impact

What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?

In 2021, a total of 454 mentors were trained, and they conducted more than 200 mentoring sessions in schools and communities; 20 themes related to violence were explored during the mentoring sessions, reaching a total of 2,673 young people, of which 1,074 were boys and 1,599 were girls. Those who attended the mentoring sessions, in turn, continued organizing sessions with their peers, ultimately reaching over 40,000 adolescents. Mentors were trained on gender and social norms; sexual and reproductive rights and GBV laws that protect children, women, the elderly, disabled persons, and people in vulnerable conditions and on sexual harassment and sexual violence in child labor.

Adaptable (Optional)

In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?

The peer-to-peer methodology both in and out of schools is adaptable to other thematic areas and different civil society organizations and can be incorporated as one of the key strategies for engaging young people in GBV prevention across the country.

Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)

What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?

Recognizing that GBV is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated elsewhere. A mentoring manual has been developed, contributing to the sustainability of activities and coherence of messages.

<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The mentorship practice is well accepted in the communities and received the support of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice to be maintained even after the end of the programme and replicated elsewhere.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The practice has been validated by beneficiaries as one of the best practices to increase knowledge among adolescent girls and young women, support community awareness and increased demand for available GBV assistance services, and prevent GBV. Girls and boys sensitized through the mentorship sessions stated that they became aware that the violence they were exposed to was a violation of their human rights and of their sexual and reproductive rights.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Dalila Macuacua, Executive Director, ASCHA dalilamacuacua@yahoo.com.br</p> <p>Zélia Menete, Executive Director, FDC zmenete@fdc.org.mz</p>

<p>Good Practice</p>	<p>Clinics and mobile brigades for GBV prevention and assistance</p>
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>In accordance with the principle of leaving no one behind, and to ensure that those in difficult-to-access locations are not neglected, Spotlight has allocated mobile clinics to serve communities to ensure that health services are more widely available to the public, including those living in rural areas. Access to health services through mobile clinics is a continuous activity in all 10 implementation districts of the Initiative. The activity is unique in its approach to bringing medical and drug assistance, sexual and reproductive health services, and assistance to cases of GBV as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The aim is to bring the services of the complete package of minimum essential services to combat violence against women and girls as defined globally by the United Nations, which includes four sectors: health, police, justice and social services.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Spotlight implements the mobile brigades in an integrated approach covering all sectors of the multisectoral mechanism with a team of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health service providers ● Social action providers ● Police ● Justice ● Beneficiaries

<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The practice is an effective method of reaching people who would not otherwise have easy access to clinical services by expanding the scope of the services provided ensures access to multi-sectoral services that can assist and support survivors of violence.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The main challenge is the shortage of staff in some health facilities, inhibiting their ability to take part in the mobile clinics. A mitigating measure was the use of shiftwork, in which some healthcare staff worked at the mobile clinics during their free time from the health facility.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The outputs were the provision of sexual and reproductive and GBV health and assistance services through mobile clinics and brigades: at least 188 brigades through mobile clinics were carried out in the provinces of Manica and Nampula, having assisted a total of 36,462 people (61 per cent of whom were girls and women), including 712 GBV survivor cases and 13,523 women benefited from sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>This intervention contributes to the Government's plan in carrying out mobile brigades in schools and communities and needs to be sustained as long as the availability of health units in remote communities is still scarce.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The practice has been validated by the health sector at the national and provincial levels in that it contributes to the result of universal access to health services by communities up to the last mile, addressing the need to leave no one behind by bringing health services closer to hard-to-reach communities, including the most vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Adelaide Liquidao, Programme Analyst, UNFPA liquidao@unfpa.org</p> <p>Roberto Manjate, Provincial Coordinator, UNFPA rmanjate@unfpa.org</p> <p>Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org</p>

Good Practice	InfoViolência GBV information management system
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>InfoViolência is a web-based application designed for the registration and management of GBV cases. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), justice administration (Prosecutors and Courts), and Centers for Integrated Care (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). This initiative fits into the actions of Spotlight Pillar 5, seeking to close gaps in GBV data. It started in 2018 with the development phase; the pre-pilot phase was carried out in 2019; in 2021 the pilot phase officially started after the conclusion of user training and when equipment was made available.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The objective of this initiative is to improve the system for collecting, analyzing, and sharing GBV data collected by all government sectors participating in the response to GBV cases. At an early stage of the project, interventions are more focused on the police sector, which is the one with the highest number of complaints from victims seeking help.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police (Ministry of Interior): Primary beneficiary, enabling it to improve workflows with the new digital application, building staff capacity in data management and providing ICT equipment support. • Other sectors of the Integrated Mechanism of Assistance to GBV Victims (health, justice and social action): The initiative will improve access to relevant information across sectors to provide integrated care to victims according to international quality standards. • Civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and other institutions working to end GBV: InfoViolência will provide better access to timely and reliable information for decision-making. • Users of GBV services and the public: The data will help to monitor the quality of services provided and serve as a basis for prevention and advocacy actions to mobilize resources to improve service delivery.
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>InfoViolência:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves data quality once forms have been digitized and configured to ensure coherence and consistency of information; • Reduces the waiting time to access information and, consequently, allows decision-making to be based on evidence in a timely manner; • Allows real-time monitoring of registered cases and the performance of sectors following them.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>InfoViolência initially suffered from a lack of ICT equipment required to use the software. The Spotlight Initiative had to make budget allocations to acquire ICT equipment; however, the quantities delivered remain below the needs. Because of the institutional mobility of users trained in the use of the platform, there was a need to train trainers at the level of the cities where the project is being piloted so that there is local capacity to train new users.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The application is up and running in all five provinces targeted for the pilot. Users are well trained and use the application to register and manage GBV data. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV.</p>

<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>Because the work processes are properly documented and with assets made available for future uses (source code; training material, etc.), the system will be adaptable for other users. The assets are under the management of the Ministry of Interior technical team, which received training to ensure continuity in the management of the application after the end of the service provider's contract.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders have already expressed interest in the initiative, and actions are underway to mobilize resources to expand the use of the application across the country.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>In order to be sustainable, InfoViolência will need to consolidate the sense of ownership and the need for further investments in order to ensure continuity after the end of the pilot phase.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Technical aspects of the application, which include functionality, security, suitability, stability, etc., have been duly verified and validated.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Adelaide Liquidao, Programme Analyst, UNFPA liquidao@unfpa.org</p> <p>Roberto Manjate, Provincial Coordinator, UNFPA rmanjate@unfpa.org</p> <p>Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org</p>

Practice #7

Innovative Practice	Digital Platforms to assist saving and loan groups
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The use of instant messaging applications and data management platforms such as Power BI proved to be an optimum mechanism to expedite communication between facilitators, supervisors and project management team allowing a more coordinated approach among the various stakeholders. For greater efficiency of the processes GCR developed a mobile data management application that allows the collection, analysis, validation and processing of data in real time, power BI. The project results are simplified and can be accessed remotely through access credentials. The main interface panel is managed through Power BI. The use of digital platforms was introduced by Girl Child Rights – GCR to track and assist 60 Village, Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Manica province.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Provide effective assistance to VSLAs, appropriately manage beneficiary related data and track results.</p>

<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Young women and girls. The selection of beneficiaries followed pre-established vulnerability criteria such as: women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence, survivors of early marriages, women and girls with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, widows, low-income women and girls and orphans, including heads of households. To ensure ownership and commitment, were engaged government entities (DPGCAS, SDAE and SDMAS- multisectoral mechanism), local authorities, and community leaders in the process of mobilization, mapping and selection of beneficiaries. Likewise, the identification and selection of beneficiaries counted with the collaboration of the CSO/CBO Spotlight implementing (e.g: Lemusica, Jossual and FDC in Manica) and SDSMAS.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Proven to work well and produced positive results, namely: assist timely VSLA facilitators or mentors, provide evidence for decision, and control both money flow and facilitators performance. It worked extremely well, and it is expected to be replicated in Nampula and Gaza so that all 152 VSLAs group can be trackable and assisted with same efficiency.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Platform subscription was not initially budgeted. To solve the challenge, GCR had covered the expenses to avoid fraud.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>60 VSLA groups effectively assisted and project results were visualized and accessed remotely by the project management team.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Currently the platform is only used by one women economic empowerment (WEE) implementing partner in Manica Province. The practice is expected to be replicated in Gaza and Nampula Province, which will involve training of the WEE implementing partners based in these provinces (namely the Civil Society Organizations Kuvumbana (Gaza) and Livaningo (Nampula).</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>Synergy building. Improve strategies to ensure complementarity and sustainability of the interventions. Continue working closely with Government to ensure replication, learning, including them to take the lead.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Additional details and contact information

Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.

Miguel Jambo, Programme Director at GCR
miguel@gcr.org.mz

Section B: Knowledge Production

A Knowledge Product converts uncaptured knowledge, experience, lessons learned and cutting-edge expertise on a specific topic or derived from implementation into a learner-oriented product.


A learner-oriented product is structured in a practical way that allows the reader to clearly understand and retain the knowledge being provided. Knowledge Products play a key role in advancing the Initiative's Knowledge Management Strategy to document, analyze and disseminate knowledge, as well as capture lessons learned and innovative, promising and good practices. As such, a Knowledge Product can be understood as an **output and a key asset for the success of Spotlight Initiative.**




Types of Knowledge Products include the following:

- Assessments
- Research Papers
- Brochures
- Capacity Development Modules
- Guidance note
- Tools
- Infographics
- Magazines/Newsletters
- Policy Briefs
- Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs
- Briefs/Factsheets

For more information, please refer to the Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Products Guidelines available [here](#).

Please list all Knowledge Products developed by the Spotlight Initiative Regional/Country programme below, as well as Knowledge Products in the pipeline.

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Joint mission between UNFPA and the Ministry of the Interior under The Spotlight Initiative to assess the GBV information management system (named "InfoViolência").	Assessments	The monitoring visits seek to assess the performance of the software on the ground and from the respective users. The purpose of the visits also includes identifying eventual constraints and recommendations for continuous improvement of the project.	May 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. ORs Assessment Report Infographics of the Assessment in Xai-Xai City
Regular meetings to evaluate the performance of the project indicators	Briefs and fact sheets	These meetings count on the participation of the main stakeholders in the project (which include UNFPA, the Ministry of the Interior, Epop Survey) and aim to assess the fulfillment of the project's objectives through the analysis of the performance indicators. The goal is to identify good practices and possible constraints to the project as well as timely adaptation of strategies to overcome constraints.	October 2021	Reporting the status of project indicators by 14 October
Disability Fact Sheet	Fact sheet on disabilities study	The fact sheet highlights key recommendations and results from the qualitative study on disabilities organized by UN in 2019. It brings out good practices and challenges on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness- raising targeting persons with disabilities (PwD); Services delivered to PwD on the GBV referral system; Good practices on the mentorship programme for inclusion of PwD. 	Finished in the last quarter of 2021 and to start dissemination to implementing partners and the general public in 2022	Disability Fact Sheet
Child-Friendly Procedures	Manual	Child-friendly procedures manual for health personnel for victims of violence, ensuring children's right to adequate, gender-based and age-specific treatment in line with international human rights standards	February 20, 2022	

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
<p>Decreases and standard operating procedures for COVID-19 institutional mitigation measures for justice actors</p>	<p>Regulations</p>	<p>Adoption and contextualization of the global guidance on access to justice during the pandemic</p>	<p>January-April 2020</p>	
<p>Information, education and communication on human rights and COVID prevention measures</p>	<p>Pamphlets</p>	<p>Explanation of what the “state of emergency” in Mozambique means and why the State in certain situations adopts measures that limit the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens</p>	<p>February 2020 – August 2021</p>	
<p>Violence against children prevention materials</p>	<p>Pamphlets</p>	<p>Telephone directories for victims to denounce cases of violence against children</p>		

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Violence against children prevention	Manual	Multi-sectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to violence against children at schools, including assistance to victims	September 2021	Multisectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to violence against children at schools, including assistance to victims
Community dialogue	Manual	Manual for community leaders and families on prevention of violence against children, GBV, and child marriage	August 2021	Manual for community leaders and families on prevention of violence against children, GBV, and child marriage
Guide for the participation of civil society organizations for South-South learning in forums for the defense of women's rights	Guidance note	This guidance note was produced in the context of the Spotlight Initiative by MULEIDE, an organization responsible for the improvement of lobbying and advocacy strategies and skills of civil society organizations and community-based organizations. with the purpose of providing support and guidance to civil society organizations on how to prepare – South-South experience exchange with other women's rights groups.		
Guide for the participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the forums for the defense of women's rights	Tool	This is a tool to guide civil society organizations on how to run networks, forums, and platforms on women's rights and facilitate their active participation for monitoring and advocacy at all levels.	May, 2021	Guide for the participation of CSOs and citizens in the Forums for the Defense of Women's Rights
Training manual for teachers, school board members, students and the community	Capacity development modules	The manual was developed by teachers and District Services of Education in Moma, Nampula province, as a result of a training workshop for in-service use with the purpose of facilitating training on gender, prevention of GBV and harmful practices, as well as behavior change for students and the general public.	2021	Training manual for teachers, school board members, students and the community
Mapping of women's rights organizations	Brochure	A mapping of organizations designed to facilitate experience sharing and collaboration among women's right organizations working in the thematic areas of GBV, harmful practices and sexual and reproductive health and rights	April, 2021	Mapping of civil society organizations

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Gender transformative strategy (GTS)	Capacity development modules	The purpose of this strategy is to harmonize the vision of GTS and facilitate its adoption by all stakeholders (Government, and civil society organizations). The draft has been finalized pending arrangements for presentation and approval by the Multisectoral Mechanism.	June, 2021	
Emblematic report	Assessments	Provide an overview of key achievements of Spotlight by the Consortium Against Sexual Violence (led by WLSA).	2021	WLSA Flagship Report
Lobbying and advocacy manual for civil society organizations	Capacity development modules	The manual was developed following an assessment of civil society organizations on lobbying and advocacy to serve as a tool to inspire and guide actions.	2021	

Annex E. Communications and Visibility

Web Stories



Photo: Ricardo Franco

Community activists are on a mission to end child marriage in Mozambique

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened gender inequalities and exacerbated some of the main drivers of child marriage. Community activists decided to act but never imagined how hard it would be.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Harnessing the power of data to respond to and end Gender-Based Violence

As the saying goes, “you cannot solve a problem that you don’t understand”. Service providers can now streamline the Mozambique SGBV survivor’s referral process thanks to a single file system.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Youth leads the push to eliminate Gender-Based Violence

A story about the power of youth to educate peers, identify cases of violence and use creative mediums and technology to raise awareness on GBV in Mozambique.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

Activists are working together to break the silence on intimate partner violence

Youth organisations are creating safe spaces where women and young women can safely share their experiences, learn about GBV, and break the silence on abusive relationships.

[Link to full story](#)

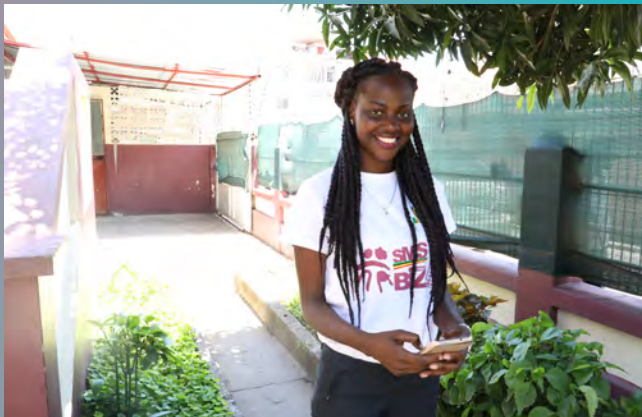


Photo: UNICEF Mozambique/Claudio Favrelle

Activists support survivors of violence through instant messaging apps in Mozambique

The use of digital tools such as instant messaging apps is helping to reach the most vulnerable women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic and engage with women and girls when they need it most.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

“Not ashamed to be HIV positive” – overcoming multiple forms of discrimination in Mozambique

“I do not want any woman to suffer as I did,” says Gilda. A rural woman with HIV survived physical and sexual violence. With Spotlight Initiative support, Gilda regained her confidence.

[Link to full story](#)

Web Stories (cont.)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

Community leaders become allies in ending child marriage in Mozambique

“The new law against child marriage is a huge milestone”, said Gonçalves. A formal network of community leaders is working to educate communities about the harmful effects of child marriage.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: ASCHA Mozambique

“No one can touch my body without my consent” – preventing gender-based violence through art in Mozambique

Understanding their rights and recognising signs of abuse from a young age is vital for women and girls, and art can be an empowering way for young women to express themselves without fear of being judged.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: Gender Links/Felismina Dengo

“She’s an inspiration to the community” – overcoming marginalisation through business in rural Mozambique

“Now I can raise my children on my own”, said Edma Fernando, a rural woman with albinism. With Spotlight Initiative support, Edma had access to economic opportunities and learned how to run her business.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

A traditional leader's quest to end gender-based violence in Mozambique

In Mozambique, community leaders act as guardians of social norms. They can be powerful allies in deconstructing harmful practices against women and girls in their communities.

[Link to full story](#)



Photo: UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

Overcoming intimate partner violence through dialogue

“I encourage all women to stand firm in their own projects”, advises Cacilda. Having overcome intimate partner violence through dialogue, Cacilda now offers support to other women.

[Link to full story](#)

Testimonials

“There was a lot of violence here. Since we had this GBV training, we have changed our approach with the community. Now, with brochures full of images and messages, which even children can understand, we can talk differently, and in a more informed way, with the community”.

a woman member of the group of trained matrons in Mogovolas,
Nampula/July 2021

“Now we are informed, we know what to do. I saw the case of a neighbour who was married to a girl, and we reported the case. The actions were taken, and today he's in prison”.

a woman member of the group of trained matrons in Mogovolas,
Nampula/July 2021

“The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitize my community against child marriage; only boys studied before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school”.

Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas, Nampula/
February 2021

“In Angoche (Nampula), the Spotlight Initiative messages reach everywhere. Through the radio, the traditional leaders and their assistants. There is not a single place in Angoche that the messages against GBV do not arrive, even on the islands they are being disseminated”.

Jorge Uacate, Bairro da Horta, Nampula/July 2021

“ Our women’s group meets once a week. By learning about business, and with our savings, we can buy notebooks for the children’s school and food for the family. Some women have even bought bicycles and roofing sheets for their houses. Before the Initiative, we did not know how to do business, but now we do”.

Lígia Ramalho Carangueza in Angoche, Nampula/July 2021

“ I suffered sexual violence at the age of 12. With the support of Ophenta (CSO) I was able to talk about it and get counselling. I opened up and freed myself from my pain”.

woman member of the Agents of Change Group in Nampula/
February 2021

“ This training on GBV and toxic masculinity made me change my attitude as a teacher and a man. Today I appeal to all men and boys to transform their masculinity and free ourselves from the violence of toxic masculinity, which oppresses girls and women so much. Let’s respect girls and women”.

teacher and member of the Group of Agents
of Change in Nampula/July 2021

“ We attend to adolescents and youth who come for counselling, at which time we distribute condoms, do STI and HIV tests, and give talks on SRHR. The adolescents and youths have given positive feedback about this work. Now they even bring their friends”.

Eloide Marcelino, Maternal and Child Health nurse in Angoche,
Nampula/July 2021

Testimonials (cont.)

“ We want to empower women. We want to end GBV. The Spotlight Initiative cannot stop; we have to continue and reach out to all girls and women in vulnerable situations”.

Felismina Dengo, Gender Links focal point (CSO) in Nampula/
July 2021

“ I am very grateful to the government for pursuing friendships (Spotlight Initiative). These friendships are contributing in values to leverage our women and girls. We must ensure that there is Gender Equality and that girls have access to school. I am now a leader who gave indications to all my peers to talk about GBV. We need to get rid of it”.

Manuel Damiosse, a traditional leader in Tambara, Manica/May 2021

“ In the time I grew up this knowledge did not exist here. I am grateful for it. The Spotlight Initiative is opening our eyes and giving us opportunities. I have learned a lot about GBV and economic empowerment”.

Ana da Costa, Manica/May 2021

“ Previously, the multi-sectoral coordination was weak. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative to the country, we are all now working together consistently. We have united our efforts, and the work is going on in a good and healthy way”.

Otília Filipe, Superintendent of Police, Manica/May 2021

“ I used to study, but then my father said that I had to get married, and I did. I had a child and stopped my studies. I am a single mother. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, I learned about business and went back to school; my dream is to have a profession”.

Maria Júnior, a beneficiary of the economic empowerment activities in Tambara, Manica/June 2021

“ With the profit we make from selling the soaps, we make a collective saving which is used when any woman needs support. Now we don't have so many struggles; the profit we make from our activities makes a difference in our lives”.

a beneficiary of the economic empowerment activities in Gondola, Manica/June 2021

“ The Spotlight Initiative has opened our minds. We now have a broader view of what a business is. The women of Matengane are happy and ready to receive the support kit and finish our coop. We will start our business. With the money from this business, I will fulfil my dream and open my own cosmetics company”.

Reclência Mateus, a beneficiary of the economic empowerment activities in Gondola, Manica/June 2021

Photos



Photo: UNDP Mozambique

Outcome 1 Legal and Policy Framework

Freedom of Religion and Worship Law – Seminar: the law is aligned with other recently passed laws that protect women’s and girls’ rights



Photo: UNDP Mozambique

Outcome 1 Legal and Policy Framework

Provincial Conference on the Announcement of Law 19/2019 – Law for the Prevention and Combat of Premature Unions



Photo: UN Women Mozambique

Outcome 1 Legal and Policy Framework

Training for school managers and teachers to disseminate the law to prevent premature unions contributed to raising school community awareness on implementing new regulations aiming to protect children from child marriage and GBV.



Photo: UN Mozambique/Laura Lambo

Outcome 2 Institutions

Joint supervision visit (MGCAS, National Civil Society Reference Group, provincial departments) in Manica province. The different institutions conducted joint monitoring visits to evaluate the implementation of the Initiative in the province.



Photo: UN Mozambique/Laura Lambo

Outcome 2 Institutions

Meeting with Multisectoral Mechanism members – Nampula.



Photo: Consórcio Contra a Violência Mozambique

Outcome 2 Institutions

Implementing partners launched a “friendly bus service”, in partnership with public transport operators. Social activists hopped on branded buses driving along busy routes and transport terminals to educate passengers on GBV.

Photos (cont.)



Photo: UN Women Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

Social activists in markets, spreading messages about early unions, domestic violence and sexual violence in public spaces. Social activists hopped on branded buses driving along busy routes and transport terminals to educate passengers on GBV.



Photo: OSC ASCHA Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

Mentoring session held in a school in Gaza province. Boys are encouraged to discuss toxic masculinity and forms of GBV.



Photo: OSC ASCHA Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

Activism activity in a school in Gaza province. After a discussion session on GBV, students were involved in developing the messages of the mural and painting it.



Photo: OSC ASCHA Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, several youth debates about GBV, especially in the school environment, have been taking place in the three project provinces.



Photo: OSC OPHENTA Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

Representing the Consortium Against Sexual Violence, activists from the CSO OPHENTA promote the activity “Around the Fire” in Nampula. During the meeting, they reflected on women’s challenges around GBV.



Photo: OSC ASCHA Mozambique

Outcome 3 Prevention and Norm Change

In celebration of the 16 days of activism against GBV, a bus station in Gaza was painted (artivism) with messages concerning the fight against child marriage for women’s empowerment.

Photos (cont.)



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 4 Quality Services

Delivery of essential services packages. In partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS), Spotlight Initiative supported district GBV multi-sectoral mechanisms (health, social action, police, and justice sectors) to provide quality life-saving services in distant communities in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula provinces.



Photo: UN Mozambique/Laura Lambo

Outcome 4 Quality Services

Joint supervision visits to mobile clinics in Nampula province. Fully equipped mobile clinics have reached thousands of people with outreach interventions on GBV and health in remote areas throughout the province.



Photo: UN Mozambique/Laura Lambo

Outcome 4 Quality Services

Group of GBV survivors, beneficiaries of long-term support. Through access to quality GBV prevention and response services, women are mapped and placed in long-term initiatives that strengthen their associations and promote their economic empowerment.



Photo: OSC Girl Child Rights

Outcome 4 Quality Services

A group of women beneficiaries of the project for women's economic empowerment, implemented by the CSO Girl Child Rights in Manica province, build their chicken coops. The Spotlight Initiative supports the development of district platforms that, in turn, promote the creation of associations of women for their empowerment.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 5 Data

Seminar on the Indicators of Services Provided in Integrated Attendance to Women Victims of Violence with the leadership of the National Statistics Institute, support from the Spotlight Initiative, and the participation of 22 technicians from the Ministries involved in collecting data on GBV.



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Outcome 6 Women's Movement

Group of Women from the Mulheres Avante Association, producing masks, in Nampula. The association was supported by the Mogovolas Civil Society Platform, strengthened within the Spotlight Initiative.

Photos (cont.)



Photo: OSC Gender Links Mozambique



Photo: OSC Gender Links Mozambique

Outcome 6 Women's Movement

Members of the Angoche District platform and community leaders travel to Txatxani, Kheleleni and Khatamweyo islands to raise awareness about preventing and combating GBV and harmful practices (emphasis on preventing child marriage).

This work is a result of actions to strengthen the 14 civil society platforms to defend the women's and girls' rights (11 at the district level and 3 at the Provincial level) supported by the Spotlight Initiative as part of its partnership with Gender Links.



Photo: OSC Gender Links Mozambique



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

Videos



[International Women's Day – EU supporting the fight against GBV through SI](#)



[International Day of the Girl Child – OSC ASCHA](#)



[16 Days of Activism campaign – EU Ambassador Mozambique as male influencer](#)



[16 Days of Activism campaign – RC a.i. on the UN commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls](#)

Media Clipping

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium	Media	Country
1	2/25/2021	Recuperadas 16 raparigas de Uniões Prematuras	Child Marriage	Direct	News-paper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
2	2/25/2021	Homens sem coragem para apresentar queixas	GBV	Direct	News-paper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
3	3/1/2021	Líderes Comunitários	Community leaders as allies	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
4	3/1/2021	Plataforma OSC Gaza	CSO activities impact	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
5	3/1/2021	Entrevistas GSDA Nampula	CSO activities impact	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
6	3/8/2021	Dia intl' Mulher – Manica (entrega de motos e máquinas de costura GSDA)	CSO activities impact	Direct	TVM	TVM	Mozambique
7	3/26/2021	Criada rede para eliminar “tradições” que perpetuam violência baseada no género	Community leaders network creation against GBV	N/A	Online	O País	Mozambique
8	3/27/2021	Vídeos dos 3 governadores provinciais Mês da Mulher	GBV	Direct	TVM	TVM	Mozambique
9	3/29/2021	Traditional leaders urged to take the lead on ending child marriage	Community leaders as allies / Child Marriage	Direct	Online	Club of Mozambique	Mozambique
10	4/29/2021	EU, UN donate equipment to help fight against gender-based violence	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Club of Mozambique	Mozambique
11	4/29/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamentos para combater violência de género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Angop	Angola

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium	Media	Country
12	4/29/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamentos para apoiar combate à violência baseada no género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Observador	Portugal
13	4/29/2021	Moçambique. UE e ONU doam equipamentos para combater violência de género	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Notícias ao Minuto	Portugal
14	4/29/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamentos para apoiar combate à violência baseada no género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Sapo	Portugal
15	4/29/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamentos para apoiar combate à violência baseada no género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	VISÃO/ SAPO	Portugal
16	4/29/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamentos para apoiar combate à violência baseada no género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Correio da Manhã	Edição canadiana
17	4/30/2021	União Europeia e Nações Unidas doam equipamentos para combater violência do género	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Evidências	Mozambique

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium	Media	Country
18	4/30/2021	União Europeia e Nações Unidas apoiam o Governo de Moçambique a eliminar a violência baseada no género por meio da doação de equipamento e meios circulantes através da Iniciativa Spotlight em Gaza, Manica e Nampula	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	UN Mozambique	Mozambique
19	4/30/2021	"Moçambique recebeu equipamentos da UE e ONU para combater violência de género	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	Moçambique Media Online	Mozambique
20	4/30/2021	União Europeia e Nações Unidas doam equipamentos para combater violência do género – GAZA	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
21	4/30/2021	União Europeia e Nações Unidas doam equipamentos para combater violência do género – MANICA	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
22	Mai-2021	SI and CSO Muleide (Nampula) training for School Managers and teachers to disseminate the main laws that protect children, namely the law for the prevention of Premature Unions	Dissemination of laws supporting the fight against GBV / Child marriage	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
23	5/3/2021	UE e ONU doam equipamento para combate à violência baseada no género em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Online	TVE24	Mozambique

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium	Media	Country
24	6/2/2021	Governo e EU fortalecem combate à Violência Doméstica	Prevention of Child Marriage / GBV / CAI / COVID-19 / Women empowerment	Direct	Newspaper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
25	6/9/2021	Segunda Fase da Iniciativa Spotlight arranca em Julho	Programmatic objectives / Investment Phase II	Direct	Newspaper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
26	7/17/2021	Moçambique alcançou avanços no combate à violência contra mulher	Programmatic results	Direct	Online	Moçambique Media Online	Mozambique
27	8/21/2021	ASCHA's activities	CSO activities impact	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
28	8/13/2021	Acelerando a resposta à Violência Baseada no Género	GBV / Economic Empowerment	Direct	Newspaper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
29	8/16/2021	Assegurados 8 milhões de euros para a Spotlight Initiative	Programmatic objectives / Investment Phase II	Direct	Newspaper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
30	8/16/2021	Assegurados 8 Milhões de Euros Para Spotlight Initiative Para os Próximos Dois Anos	Programmatic objectives / Investment Phase II	Direct	Online	Diário Económico	Mozambique
31	8/21/2021	Actividades ASCHA	CSO activities impact	Direct	TV	TVM	Mozambique
32	10/6/2021	Spotlight Initiative chega a Cabo Delgado	Programmatic objectives / Spotlight in Cabo Delgado	Direct	Newspaper	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique
33	10/6/2021	Para as mulheres and raparigas: Spotlight Initiative chega a Cabo Delgado	Programmatic objectives / Spotlight in Cabo Delgado	Direct	Online	Jornal Notícias	Mozambique

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium	Media	Country
34	12/7/2021	Entrevista a Adão Paia (ASCHA)	CSO activities impact / Male influencers / 16 Days against GBV	Direct	Radio	Rádio Moçambique	Mozambique – Gaza
35	12/8/2021	Entrevistas a Flora Segundo (LIVANINGO)	CSO activities impact / Women empowerment / 16 Days against GBV	Direct	Radio	Rádio Universidade Politécnica	Mozambique – Nampula
36	12/10/2021	Entrevista a Zélia Manete (FDC)	CSO activities impact / GBV / 16 Days against GBV	Direct	Radio	Rádio Moçambique	Mozambique – Maputo
37	12/10/2021	Entrevista a Maya Soma (Coordenadora Spotlight Initiative)	Programmatic objectives / Spotlight in Mozambique / Results / 16 Days	Direct	Radio	Corridors Maputo	Mozambique – Maputo

Institutional Clipping

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium
1	1/15/2021	Em 2020, o UNFPA ajudou a responder às necessidades urgentes e únicas de mulheres e raparigas em Moçambique – graças aos nossos doadores	Response mechanisms against GBV	Direct	UNFPA website
2	3/8/2021	Freeing women and girls from violence in Mozambique	Spotlight results and impacts	Direct	Spotlight Initiative website
3	3/8/2021	Libertando as mulheres e as raparigas da violência em Moçambique	Sotlight results	Direct	UN Mozambique website
4	4/20/2021	European Union and United Nations donate resources to support the elimination of violence against women and girls in Mozambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Spotlight Initiative website
5	4/30/2021	União Europeia e Nações Unidas entregam meios diversos para apoiar a eliminação da violência contra as mulheres e raparigas em Moçambique	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	UN Mozambique website
6	5/3/2021	Governador da Província de Nampula participa da cerimónia de entrega de equipamentos ao sector do Género, Criança e Acção Social, inseridos na iniciativa Spotlight	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims	Direct	Nampula Institutional website
7	5/31/2021	MGCAS e UE fortalecem acções de combate à violência doméstica	Spotlight results / COVID-19 / Cabo Delgado	Direct	MGCAS website
8	6/10/2021	MGCAS e parceiros em balanço de Spotlight	Spotlight results	Direct	MGCAS website
9	6/29/2021	Empoderamento económico da Mulher e rapariga na província de Nampula: Mulheres de Mogovolas e Angoche ganham iniciativas de negócios	CSO activities impact	Direct	Livaningo website
10	6/29/2021	How Spotlight Initiative is working toward Generation Equality	Response mechanisms against GBV/ CAI	Direct	UN Women website
11	9/10/2021	Mozambique, EU and UN renew commitment to end violence against women and girls with US\$8.5 million	Spotlight Phase II / Results	Direct	Spotlight Initiative website

#	Date	Title	Messages / Subject	SI Mention	Medium
12	9/10/2021	Governo de Moçambique, UE e ONU renovam compromisso para eliminação da violência contra as mulheres e raparigas com investimento de USD 8.5 milhões	Spotlight Phase II / Results	Direct	UN Mozambique website
13	10/11/2021	Assessment of IPAJ's Capacity to Provide Legal Aid to Victims, vulnerable groups to GBV, and PLWHIV	Studies on GBV response in Mozambique	Direct	UNDP Mozambique website
14	10/13/2021	Encontro de avaliação de dados e serviços prestados a sobreviventes de VBG!	Access data and services provided to survivors of violence in Nampula province	Direct	Ophenta website
15	11/19/2021	Iniciativa Spotlight: Serviços de Saúde e Direitos Sexuais e Reprodutivos Chegaram a mais de 530 mil Beneficiárias durante a Pandemia em Moçambique	Spotlight results	Direct	UN Mozambique website
16	11/23/2021	Spotlight Initiative Impact Report 2020-2021	Spotlight Results	Direct	UN Mozambique website
17	11/25/2021	Discurso da Coordenadora Residente Interina das Nações Unidas durante o Lançamento dos 16 Dias de Ativismo pelo Fim da Violência contra as Mulheres e Raparigas	16 Days / Spotlight objectives / Spotlight results	Direct	UN Mozambique website
18	12/1/2021	Discurso da Coordenadora Residente Interina da ONU, Maria-Luisa Fornara, na abertura do Workshop sobre o Plano de Ação para a Fase II da Iniciativa Spotlight.	Spotlight results / Spotlight Phase II	Direct	UN Mozambique website
19	12/3/2021	Jovens com deficiência: Apelo por direitos iguais e uma vida livre de violência	Women with disabilities	Direct	UNFPA website

Photos and Videos Galleries

#	Data	Media	Title	Messages
1	Jan 2021	Photos	Youth Mentoring sessions – Gaza	Child Marriage / GBV / Women Empowerment
2	3/8/2021	Video	International Women's Day	EU supporting the fight against GBV through Spotlight Initiative
3	March 2021	Photos	Maputo community court leaders	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
4	March 2021	Photos	Training community facilitators – savings and credit – Manica	Economic empowerment
5	March 2021	Photos	The signing of a memorandum of understanding to reinforce actions for the Empowerment of Women and Girls at the provincial level – Manica	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
6	March 2021	Photos	Radio debate on GBV (IWD) – Manica	Child Marriage / GBV / Women's empowerment
7	March 2021	Photos	Lobbying and advocacy training for CSOs – Nampula	Women's and girls' rights
8	March 2021	Photos	Teacher Training – Nampula	Child Marriage / Girls' empowerment / GBV
9	March 2021	Photos	WID activities – Delivery of sewing machines and other materials to the Associação Mulher Avante, in Mogovolas – Nampula	Economic empowerment
10	March 2021	Photos	"À volta da fogueira" – debates – Nampula	GBV / Women Empowerment
11	April 2021	Photos	Session with community leaders, delegates and other community influencers	The role of Community leaders in eliminating GBV and premature unions
12	April 2021	Photos	SLI handover ceremonies – Gaza	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
13	April 2021	Photos	SLI handover ceremonies – Manica	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
14	April 2021	Photos	SLI handover ceremonies – Nampula	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
15	April 2021	Photos	Freedom of Religion and Worship Law – Seminar	The Law is aligned with other recently passed laws that protect the human rights of girls and women

#	Data	Media	Title	Messages
16	April 2021	Photos	Launching of the economic empowerment project in Gondola – Manica	Economic empowerment
17	May 2021	Photos	Espaço da Malta – Gaza	Men and boys clubs, safe spaces created to deconstruct and debate toxic masculinity and GBV
18	May 2021	Photos	Espaço Fala Minha irmã – Gaza	Child Marriage / Girl Empowerment / Sexual Harassment
19	May 2021	Photos	Conferência Provincial de Divulgação da Lei 19/2019	Child Marriage
20	May 2021	Photos	Construction of chicken coops – Manica	Economic empowerment
21	June / July 2021	Photos	Technicians and officers from SERNIC and Attorney General Office	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
22	June 2021	Photos	Bicycles handover – Gaza	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
23	June 2021	Photos	Artivism activity (mural primary school) – Gaza	GBV / Sexual Harassment in Schools / Early Pregnancy
24	June 2021	Photos	Monitoring the activities carried out by CSOs in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative –	Programmatic monitoring
25	Aug 2021	Photos	Youth Engagement – Gaza	Child Marriage / Girl Empowerment
26	Sept 2021	Photos	Chapa das Manas – Nampula	Child Marriage / GBV / Women Empowerment
27	Sept 2021	Phptos	Women groups – Nampula	Economic empowerment
28	Sept 2021	Photos	Mobile clinic session in elementary school – Nampula	Strengthening support systems for GBV victims
29	10/11/2021	Video	International Day of the Girl Child	Girl Empowerment / Artivism / Sexual Harassment
30	25/11/2021	Photos	16 Days Activism – Campaign Launch Maputo	SI Results and objectives for Phase II
31	12/10/2021	Video	EU Ambassador Mozambique about 16 days	16 Days / Male influencers / SI objectives / EU commitment / CTA

#	Data	Media	Title	Messages
32	12/10/2021	Video	RC a.i. Mozambique about 16 days	16 Days / UN commitment / SI objectives and results / CTA
33	Dec 2021	Photos	Workshop – One UN Accountability Framework & Action Plan for Spotlight Initiative Phase II	SI Results / Methodologies / Phase II approach
34	Dec 21	Photos	16 Days Activities – Gaza Artivism (CSO & SI)	Child Marriage / GBV / Women Empowerment
35	Dec 21	Video	#16 Days Campaign Against GBV	UNDP Electoral Project
36	Dec 21	Video	'Leave no One Behind' – Part I + Part II	Services provided by mobile clinics have on the health and lives of beneficiaries. The videos show how the gender-based violence (GBV) mobile service is an effective way to reach the most vulnerable women and girls, especially in COVID-19 times

Newsletter

Date	Title	Reach	Link
5/6/2021	Issue 3	213 newsletters sent out	https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=3c43bda25a https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=1ebeb6f334
8/2/2021	Issue 4	213 newsletters sent out	https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=e67f8974b0 https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=4e0f3cdc94
10/12/2021	Issue 5	213 newsletters sent out	https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=1129331915 https://us17.campaign-archive.com/?u=3f3c92bd74b4c6d7545999fd3&id=bec5038d78

Visibility Material

#	Product	Qty	Design Link
1	Teardrops	50	
2	Flash drives	750	
3	Calendários de parede	1300	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S8On1lnmWpOV7qpTQDCzJ_t9DpSLaQzL/view?usp=sharing
6	Calendários de mesa	1300	
7	Pastas	2150	
10	T-shirts	400	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G8jy3wxOyw6aFw_yWSFQcRGEh1B3CE--/view?usp=sharing
11	Brochura de Histórias de Sucesso	2300	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S8On1lnmWpOV7qpTQDCzJ_t9DpSLaQzL/view?usp=sharing

Social Media Packs

Date	SM Package	Type
2/4/2021	Heroes Days – High level	Activity
2/5/2021	Message for civil society organization mentors	Activity
3/3/2021	“Activists are working together to break the silence on intimate partner violence”	Web Story
3/8/2021	“Freeing women and girls from violence in Mozambique”	Article
7-10/03/2021	International Women’s Day – Spotlight Initiative Mozambique	International celebration
3/11/2021	Civil Society and European Union webinar	Activity
4/7/2021	Mozambican Women’s Day – Spotlight Initiative Mozambique	National celebration
4/16/2021	“Activists support survivors of violence through instant messaging apps in Mozambique”	Web Story
4/30/2021	European Union and United Nations donate equipment to help fight against gender-based violence – Gaza, Nampula and Manica	Activity
5/4/2021	Social media messages to promote the Spotlight Initiative National Technical Meeting	Activity
5/6/2021	Mentors training (FDC and Coalizão) – Gaza	Activity
6/16/2021	Donation of bicycles to Spotlight mentors – ceremony in Gaza	Ceremony
6/22/2021	“Not ashamed to be HIV positive” – overcoming multiple forms of discrimination in Mozambique	Web Story
7/6/2022	Community Leaders become allies in ending child marriage in Mozambique	Web Story
05-07/07/2021	Promote the European Union/Government/ civil society joint monitoring visit to Spotlight Initiative activities In Nampula Province	Activity
7/16/2021	Dialogues to identify community-led, sustainable solutions to end GBV	Activity
7/22/2021	Mobile clinic visits in Nampula	Activity
August 2021	Training in the essential services package	Activity
9/10/2021	Social Media Messages to Promote the Spotlight Initiative Annual Steering Committee Virtual Meeting	Activity

Date	SM Package	Type
9/17/2021	Webinar Mozambique – Malawi	Activity
10/11/2021	“No one can touch my body without my consent” Preventing gender-based violence through art in Mozambique	Web Story
25/11–10/12/2021	16 Days of Activism	Activities, high-level videos, statements, SI results and web stories
12/14/2021	Infoviolência training	Activity

2021 Communications and Visibility Plan

Activities	Indicators	Audience(s)	Partners	Baseline	Target	2021 Results
<p>Objective 1: Raise awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages and its prevalence in Mozambique: by publicizing up to date data and supportive facts, creative messaging to key audiences.</p>						
<p>Indicator(s): Percentage of the audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages in Mozambique [baseline: 50%, target: 60%]</p>						
1.1. Develop and distribute op-eds, secure radio interviews and TV appearances on traditional media	Number of media hits and media coverage	Meios de comunicação social, Público em geral (foco na juventude)	UNICEF/SLI em colaboração com os pontos focais de comunicação (nível provincial and distrital)	47 (hints)	50	56
1.2. Roll out digital and social media content to raise awareness on GBV and early marriages in Mozambique, raising visibility for the Government of Mozambique, the European Union, and partners	Number of engagements	Media	UNICEF/SLI em colaboração com os pontos focais das agências da UN, RCO, Government and UE	380.000 (engagement)	400.000 (engagement) 4M (reach)	378,537 (engagement) 4,391,285 M (reach)
1.3. Conduct training sessions on Spotlight branding and basic communication skills for implementing partners	Total number of people trained	Implementing partners from civil society and government	Implementing agencies	15	40	38 participants in the Communication and Visibility for Government and State Actors training

1 For indicators 1 and 2 a detailed survey (perception) needs to be administered

Activities	Indicators	Audience(s)	Partners	Baseline	Target	2021 Results
Objective 2: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions: by finding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions.						
Indicator(s): Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 66%, target: 70%]; Percentage of identified audiences with knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 83%, target: 85%]						
2.1 Produce and share a minimum of 10 human-interest stories for publication across digital platforms	Number of reads	Taxpayers in the EU, EU Commission, Donor community, United Nations system, Media, Government and implementing partners, Women and girls; youth	Implementing agencies and implementing partners	5,000	5,000	11 human interest stories published (270,000 viewers)
2.2 Produce a brochure with success stories	Number of copies distributed	European Union Delegation, Donor community, United Nations system, Government and implementing partners, Media	Hired graphic designer	0	2000	<u>DONE</u>
2.3 Produce a short documentary summarizing Phase 1	Number of views	Taxpayers in the European Union, EU Commission, Donor community, United Nations System, Government and implementing partners, Media	Hired videographer	0	20,000	Postponed to 2022
Objective 3: Coordinate with agencies engaged in communications for development and behaviour and social norm change communication to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme implementation						
Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4]						
3.1 Support implementing agencies' and implementing partners' campaigns and communication for development activity to ensure consistency between visibility activities and behaviour and social norm change interventions.	N/A	Programme beneficiaries	Implementing agencies and implementing partners	4	4	8
3.2 Promote communication materials developed by communication for development teams on social media platforms	N/A	Communities in pilot provinces General public	Implementing agencies	4	4	8

Activities	Indicators	Audience(s)	Partners	Baseline	Target	2021 Results
Objective 4: Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners						
Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [baseline: 522%, target: 15%]						
4.1 Produce a quarterly newsletter	Open rate Click rate	European Union Delegation, United Nations system, Government and implementing partners, Media	United Nations agencies	32% 11%	35% 15%	3 newsletters disseminated
4.2 Produce visibility and merchandise materials	N/A	General public, beneficiaries, implementing partners, government partners	N/A			DONE
4.3 Provide communication and visibility support to main events (e.g., launches, handover of equipment, partners' activities)	N/A					DONE



Spotlight Initiative

*Para eliminar a violência
contra as mulheres e raparigas*

