



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

ECUADOR

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Country Programme in Ecuador

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:
00125139

Recipient Organization(s)

UN WOMEN
UNDP
UNFPA

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: \$3,220,680 USD

Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding: \$2,900,000 USD

Agency Contribution: \$320,680 USD

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

| Name of RUNO | Spotlight Phase I (USD) | UN Agency Contributions (USD) |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| UN WOMEN | \$1,503,842 USD | \$142,960 USD |
| UNDP | \$698,079 USD | \$125,611 USD |
| UNFPA | \$698,079 USD | \$52,109 USD |
| TOTAL: | \$3,220,680 USD | |

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

National level with focus on Azogues, Chone, Cuenca, Morona, Pastaza, Portoviejo cantons

Key Partners

- UN Agencies: UNICEF, ACNUR, OIM
- Government: Ministry of Government, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education (representations in selected cantons), Secretariat of Human Rights, Secretariat of Higher Education, Science and Technology, General Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary Council, National Board of Equality, National Board of Control, Development and Promotion of Information and Communication, National Assembly, Local Governments (Azogues, Chone, Cuenca, Morona, Pastaza, Portoviejo), National Institute of Statistics, National Police, Constitutional Court.
- NGOs, CSOs: National Union of Journalists, Cantonal Boards of Protection, Cuenca Women's Council, Communication Observatory of Cuenca, Network of Shelters for Women Victims of Violence.
- Others: academia, private sector.

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:
09.11.2020

End Date:
31.12.2022

Report Submitted By: Cecilia Valdivieso,
National Coordinator Spotlight Ecuador

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary | 6 |
| Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status | 9 |
| Programme Governance and Coordination | 14 |
| Programme Partnerships | 19 |
| Results | 25 |
| Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”) | 36 |
| Challenges and Mitigating Measures | 37 |
| Lessons Learned and New Opportunities | 39 |
| Innovative, Promising or Good Practices | 41 |
| Communications and Visibility | 43 |
| Next Steps | 54 |

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ALDEA | Latin American Association for Alternative Development |
| AME | Association of Municipalities of Ecuador |
| BOS | Business Operations Strategy |
| CCPD | Cantonal Councils for the Protection of Rights |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CEPAM - Guayaquil | Ecuadorian Center for the Promotion and Action of Women - Guayaquil |
| CEPLAES | Center for Planning and Social Studies |
| CNIG | National Council for Gender Equality |
| CNT | National Telecommunications Corporation |
| CONAGOPARE | National Council of Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador |
| CONGOPE | Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador |
| CS- NRG | National Reference Group of Civil Society |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| ENVIGMU | National Survey on Family Relationships and Gender-Based Violence |
| EU | European Union |
| EUD | European Union Delegation |
| EWS | Early Warning System |
| FDA | French Development Agency |
| FGE | State Attorney General's Office |
| FLACSO | Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences |
| GAMMA | Support Group for the Women's Movement of Azuay |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GIZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| GPDM | Parliamentary Group for the Rights of Women |
| GTRM | Working Group for Refugees and Migrants |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technologies |
| IMM | Interagency Monitoring Matrix |
| INEC | National Institute of Statistics and Censuses |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| LNOB | Leave No One Behind |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| LOIPEVCM | Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women |
| LTA | Long Term Agreement |
| MEGECI | International Cooperation Gender Roundtable |
| MSP | Ministry of Public Health |
| CCO | Citizen Communication Observatory |
| OVIGEMA | Observatory of Gender Violence against Women and other Gender Identities in the province of Manabi |
| REDFAVIVE | Network Association of Families of Victims of Femicides |
| RCO | Resident Coordinator's Office |
| RUNO | Recipient UN Organization |
| SC | Steering Committee |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDH | Human Rights Secretariat |
| PME | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| SI | Spotlight Initiative |
| SNIPEVCM | Comprehensive National System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women |
| TC | Technical Committee |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| UNAE | National University of Education |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNDS | United Nations Development System |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Organized Crime |
| UNS | United Nations System |
| URV | Unified Registry of Violence |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |

Executive Summary

In Ecuador, the Spotlight Initiative aims to reduce femicide and eliminate barriers to the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women. Significant progress has been made in each of the six pillars that comprise this program.

The first pillar concerns legislative and policy frameworks. In this area, the Spotlight Initiative provided technical assistance to the National Assembly, enabling the inclusion of international human rights standards in the debate on the **Law on the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Cases of Rape**.

Likewise, the **Regulations of the Ordinance Reforming the Rule for the Prevention, Integral Attention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Cuenca** were drafted. With this reform, more resources will be allocated for the prevention and attention to violence against women and girls (VAWG) and femicide through municipal programs in Cuenca, one of the intervention cantons.

The participatory construction of a **comprehensive reparation policy for VAWG victims and dependents of femicide victims** represents an important step forward in the implementation of the Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (LOIPEVCM), considering that the restitution of rights has been a historical debt to women and their families in the country. The bodies in charge of comprehensive reparation currently have the necessary inputs and capacities to define and/or adopt more appropriate measures, according to the needs and contexts of the victims of femicide and their families.

Pillar 3 has to do with prevention and changing norms and behaviors. In this area, citizen groups have new and strengthened capacities and tools to become more involved in addressing VAWG and gender equality. Work was done to strengthen capacities for **monitoring information** that promotes sexist messages in the media through the creation of Citizen Communication Observatories (OCC) and the development of “CCO Communication Rooms” in Azogues and Morona. In the two cantons, new spaces for reflection and debate on sexist and inclusive advertising were opened. Based on this experience, the implementation of the CCO began in Portoviejo, as a new area for the Observatory of Gender Violence against Women and other Gender Identities in the province of Manabi (OVIGEMA).

Within the framework of the comprehensive prevention policy and the **#EseTipoNo (Not this Guy) communication campaign**, strategies have been built to reach out to communities and guarantee the principle of “Leave No One Behind”. These strategies include the design of audiovisual and printed material, the generation of products to be used in community radio stations, billboards and screens, translation into local languages, translation into sign language, among others.

With regard to the fourth pillar on essential services, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), a self-instructional virtual course was developed on the technical standard for

comprehensive care of gender-based violence (GBV) and serious human rights violations. Similarly, the staff of shelters and care centers have acquired comprehensive tools for case management and integrated self-care practices for their mental health, thus ensuring better conditions for the care of cases of VAWG and femicide.

In the area of access to justice services, thanks to the support of the Spotlight Initiative, **criminal investigation** agencies now have a National Protocol for Investigating Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls. By the end of 2021, the State Attorney General's Office had trained one hundred and thirteen prosecutors in the use of the new protocol. In the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, which is celebrated on November 25, a public event was held to launch this tool, with the presence of high-level authorities. Similarly, work was carried out on the design and inclusion of parameters for the **evaluation of male and female judges** according to judicial matters. This achievement represents a substantial change to advance in the specialization of the Ecuadorian judicial system, through the implementation of indicators by type of process in crimes against women or members of the family.

Regarding pillar 5, which refers to data, during the year 2021 the importance of having quantitative and qualitative evidence and information to promote analysis and decision making regarding VAWG and femicide in Ecuador has been positioned. The history of eight femicides that occurred in Cuenca, Portoviejo and Lago Agrio has been recovered through a **participatory process of social mapping** that aims to recognize the stories and rescue the voices of women victims of femicide and their families, honoring their lives through the recovery of memory, as part of the symbolic reparation.

Pillar 6 has to do with strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) and the women's movement. In this area, in the first year of project implementation, progress was made in the pedagogical construction of a course on **strategic litigation** on VAWG and femicide matters to strengthen the capacities of CSOs and another on the **ethical management of information on VAWG and femicide** in the media. A participatory assessment of training needs was also carried out and progress was made in training on women's rights and advocacy.

During 2021, the project progressed according to plan: more than 70% of the activities are underway or completed, ensuring a commitment of 64% of the allocated resources. Following the change of government in May 2021 and the pandemic context, the project has been consolidated and has greater programmatic and administrative management capacity.

The results were achieved thanks to coordinated work among the implementing agencies, with the advice of the European Union and the specialized work of the main project partners, under the leadership of the resident coordinator. The contributions of civil society, in particular the National Reference Group of Civil Society (CS-NRG), also made it possible to have relevant inputs throughout the reporting period. Similarly, the establishment of programmatic and administrative

mechanisms aligned with the UN reform have made it possible to generate added value to the results. On the one hand, the availability of a greater number of coordination and monitoring spaces to strengthen communication and joint work between agencies have managed to strengthen efforts in a coordinated manner and achieve high-impact results. On the other hand, the administrative aspects of the UN reform such as the BOS Strategy (Business Operations Strategy), or the adoption of alternative contracting modalities (“piggy back”, Long Term Agreements LTA) and adherence to contractual processes between different agencies, allowed to benefit of the advantages of each agency, use resources efficiently and consolidate the results.

During the year 2021, knowledge management, results monitoring and strategic communication of the project were also consolidated. In the area of knowledge management, the multi-year strategy and its tools were designed and its implementation was initiated. In addition, a regional event was held to exchange knowledge on the use of technologies to address VAWG cases. In addition, the baseline study and the inter-agency monitoring system provided ongoing and updated information on the achievements, progress and challenges in implementing the Spotlight Initiative. Finally, in the area of communication, the Spotlight project has positioned itself in various segments and its results have been strategically made visible to our partners.

At the territorial level, during 2021, progress was made in identifying key points in the six cantons of intervention, from which a database was built for coordination in the territory with municipal entities, implementing partners and civil society. The comprehensive approach of the initiative was presented and lines of cooperation were established to count on the strategic support of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD) in the intervention cantons.

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

The first months of implementation of Spotlight Ecuador were marked by the electoral process. The priorities of political actors focused on the closing of the campaign and the elections of president, vice-president and assembly members, which culminated with the change of leadership in May 2021. This implied facing a transition process that affected the pace of implementation of activities, especially those related to public policies and institutions (pillar 2), which required inter-institutional agreements supported by high authorities. The transfer of information and processes between the previous and incoming teams, particularly in the Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH), also caused delays in implementation.

The Spotlight team advocated with the new government to position the project and the issue. The visit to the country of Anita Bathia, Executive Director of UN Women, contributed to the strategic positioning of violence against women in the agenda of President-elect Guillermo Lasso and, at the same time, gave great visibility to the Spotlight Initiative. Thanks to this positioning, in September 2021, President Lasso launched the first version of the Unified Registry of Violence (URV) - whose design is funded by the Spotlight Initiative - at a high-level national event. At the close of 2021, the national government announced an allocation of twenty-four million dollars to the SDH, to be invested in policies and projects related to VAWG for the following fiscal year.

The year 2021 was marked by an increase in both the numbers and perception of insecurity and violence. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Organized Crime (UNODC), the main gauge is violent deaths: “According to the monthly average of cases, Ecuador closed 2021 with a rate of - at least - 13.13 homicides per 100,000 people. While this number is still below the 17 cases, which is the average rate in Latin America (the most violent region in the world), it is above the rate of 5.8, which is the world average. It is also Ecuador’s highest rate since 2011, when the country had 15.3 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. According to the police, more than half of the cases [in 2021] are related to organized crime and, specifically, to the fight for territory for drug micro-trafficking and international drug trafficking.” The UNODC figures describe the context of insecurity that Ecuador is going through, and in this framework, the prison crisis was one of the most serious problems faced during the reporting year. In 2019, 32 violent deaths were recorded in Ecuadorian prisons, 51 deaths in 2020, and 323 deaths in 2021.¹ This situation has meant a reordering of priorities for the country, as citizen security and social rehabilitation came to the forefront in several public institutions, affecting the capacity to advance at the expected pace in the implementation of Spotlight activities.

¹ Source: UNODC (2021), cited in: <https://www.primicias.ec/noticias/en-exclusiva/ecuador-peor-crisis-seguridad-decada/> (Accessed on February 12, 2022)

COVID-19 and VAWG: some contextual figures

The Government of President Lasso set itself the goal of vaccinating nine million people during its first hundred days in power, a goal that was achieved in September 2021. According to the MSP, as of December 2021, 11.7 million Ecuadorians had the complete vaccination schedule, this is 73.1% of the 16 million inhabitants over 5 years of age (target population). The vaccination goal was proposed as the first measure of economic reactivation and has allowed the gradual return to face-to-face activities.

The 911 Integrated Emergency Service recorded a significant increase in the number of domestic violence calls between 2020 (102,799) and 2021 (103,516 through mid-November). In 2021, 55% of calls correspond to psychological attacks, 31% to domestic violence, 13% to physical violence and 0.1% correspond to sexual violence.

According to data from the Special Commission for Statistics on Security, Justice, Crime and Transparency, during 2021 there were 67 femicides and 77.61% of the victims were between 15 and 44 years old. This instance also collects information on victims of intentional homicides: in 2021, two hundred twenty-seven of them were women. This figure significantly exceeds that of previous years and, nevertheless, the official data on femicides does not increase to the same extent. It is considered that this is EUD to the fact that, many times, judicial decisions conduct cases as if they were other types of crimes.

According to ALDEA Foundation, a civil society organization specialized in registering cases of femicide, one hundred and ninety-seven violent gender-based deaths of women occurred in 2021, including eight transfemicides and sixty-seven deaths EUD to organized crime, that is, one femicide every forty-four hours.

While no official data is available on the relationship between the pandemic and gender-based violence against women in Ecuador during 2021, reports from the United Nations, the National Women's Coalition of Ecuador and other civil society organizations highlight the increase in risk situations. This includes the fact that women have had to live with their aggressors without the possibility of reporting or accessing essential services such as shelters, care, protection and health centers. The overload of COVID-19 cases has also prevented women from easily accessing health services.

Operational and programmatic management and COVID-19

Implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador began in November 2020, in the midst of the global COVID-19 pandemic, although the project was designed prior to the global emergency. During 2021, activities were implemented in a previously unknown scenario, where there was uncertainty regarding the modes of transmission and consequences of the disease. The statistics provided by emergency and public health entities at the national level were fluctuating and

showed marked differences between territories. In turn, the response of the National Emergency Operations Committee (COE) was constantly changing and adapting to the number of infections nationally and by territory, and opened the way for each canton to establish its own rules regarding the capacity of premises and establishments, hours of operation and modalities of circulation.

In 2021, the first vaccination campaign was launched, which first focused on the most at-risk populations and progressively reached the entire population. At the end of 2021, the national government started the second dose application stage in children under fifteen years of age and the application of the booster dose in the population over sixty-five years of age and with catastrophic diseases. These measures allowed the progressive return to face-to-face classes and an increase in the capacity of public spaces. However, at the end of 2021, the first cases of the omicron variant were detected, which forced the health authorities to adopt new biosecurity measures to avoid the collapse of health services in the face of an increase in contagions.

Since the beginning of its implementation in November 2020, and EUD to the continuous impact of COVID-19, the Spotlight team was forced to modify its way of working, adopting the telematic modality. The changing scenario of COVID-19 prevented long-term planning of activities with both national and subnational entities. However, the Spotlight Initiative was able to generate results while complying with biosafety measures.

To address the challenges presented, the project developed risk management plans with the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNO), in order to take timely measures and avoid postponement of the activities established in the Annual Work Plan. The RUNOs adapted their activities and budgets to the scenario and biosecurity measures and the implementing partners reduced the number of face-to-face events and adopted telematic work methodologies with the beneficiary population. With the progressive return to face-to-face activities, the activities were carried out with EUD respect for biosecurity measures and in accordance with the provisions of the National and Cantonal Emergency Committees and the policies of the implementing agencies.

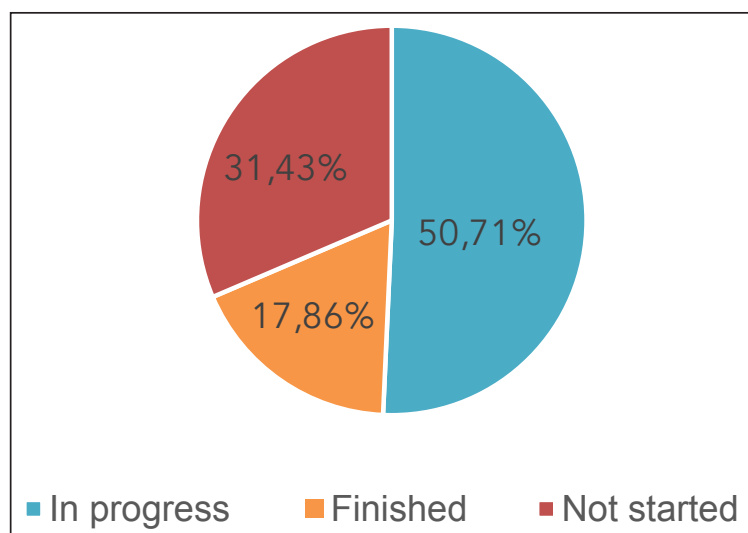
In budgetary terms, this meant the redistribution of resources allocated to office rent and other unused services. Coordination resources earmarked for field work in the selected cantons were also partially reallocated, as the Spotlight team was unable to mobilize on a regular basis. In November 2021, a budget review was conducted with the three RUNOs to verify compliance with resource allocation rules by pillar and by category. This review confirmed compliance with the rules, and the details were brought to the attention of the national Steering Committee during its third session, held on May 15, 2022.

Compliance indicators

At the time of writing this report, out of a total of 140 activities contemplated in the 2021 work plan, 71 activities (50.71%) are in progress and 25 activities (17.86%) have been finalized. Only 44 activities (31.43%) do not yet have a defined start date. Taking into account the activities

in progress and those that have been finalized, it can be affirmed that, by the end of 2021, the program implementation has achieved a progress of 69% of the planned activities.

Figure 1: Activities by state



Source: Interagency Monitoring Matrix, December 2021.

Considering the estimated execution times at the beginning of the project, the monitoring tools include a traffic light for activities that shows their progress over time. This provides timely information for decision-making related to the prioritization of activities within the framework of the inter-agency team meetings. Among the activities in progress or about to start, 56 activities (49%) are on time while 59 activities (51%) are behind schedule.

Thus, after identifying the most problematic points and in order to reduce the backlog of activities, a strategy was designed to readjust the work plan for the second year of implementation. The goal is to reach a level of actual spending that exceeds 70% by agency no later than two months before the end of the project. Similarly, it has been proposed that in the new agreements with implementing partners, the number of deliverables and therefore the number of payments should be reduced and that, preferably, 70% of the activities should be concentrated in the first six months of the second year.

As part of a strategy of sustainability, from the outset, State counterparts have been incorporated into the different processes aimed at generating products for the construction of public policy. These processes include, for example, the adaptation of the Latin American Protocol for Criminal Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons, the design of a comprehensive reparation policy for families of femicide victims, the development of the femicide indicator, as well as the development of the self-instructional virtual course on the technical standard for comprehensive attention to GBV and serious human rights violations. The SDH as the main counterpart, together with other key institutions, works jointly with the RUNOs in the definition of terms of reference, as well as in the development and review of the products.

Implementation progress by outcome area:

Based on completed and ongoing activities, a percentage of implementation progress has been estimated for each pillar. Across all pillars, implementation progressed on 69% of the activities planned during 2021.

| Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas | Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2021 |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework | 60% |
| Outcome 2: Institutions | 36% |
| Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change | 87% |
| Outcome 4: Quality Services | 62% |
| Outcome 5: Data | 79% |
| Outcome 6: Women's Movement | 77% |
| TOTAL | 69% |

Programme Governance and Coordination

The governance model includes three main bodies: Steering Committee (SC), Technical Committee (TC) and National Civil Society Reference Group (CS-NRG), whose functions are detailed below. In addition, the governance structure contemplates three mechanisms to ensure programmatic and operational coherence of the program.

The **Technical Committee** ensures consistency and technical quality in project implementation and is composed of the agencies' program officers, Spotlight's technical specialists, the European Union (EU) focal point, the Human Rights Secretariat (SDH), the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG), the national coordinator and the project's communication specialist.

The **Communication Subcommittee** advises and supervises the implementation of the project's Communication and Visibility Strategy, as well as the products it includes. It is composed of the RUNO communication officers, the Spotlight communication specialist, the EU communication focal point and the national coordinator.

The **Coordination Unit** is a support body for the governance mechanisms, whose main functions are to implement the project's strategic and technical guidelines and produce information for timely decision-making. The RUNO focal points, the monitoring specialist and the national coordinator participate in this space.

a) National Steering Committee

The national Steering Committee (SC) is composed of ten members who participate with voice and vote. It is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Secretary for Human Rights, as the main counterpart for the implementation of the initiative. The head of the European Delegation in Ecuador, representatives of the implementing agencies - UN Women, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Secretary of the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG), a delegate from the Foreign Ministry and two delegates from the CS-NRG are also members of this committee.

The SC has held two meetings in 2021. The first one took place on March 22, 2021 and approved the annual work plan, the CS-NRG budgeted work plan and the project governance model. Subsequently, the SC approved, electronically, the Procedures for Relationship with the SDH and other institutional stakeholders document. All these tools support project management and coordination among implementing agencies. The second meeting was held on September 1, 2021 and reviewed the main progress, critical issues and challenges of the project. The third meeting of the Steering Committee was held on May 15, 2022, where the main results of the first year of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative were presented.

The fact that the SC is composed of multiple stakeholders allows for a diversity of views to guide the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. It is worth noting the richness of the dialogue generated in the steering committees between government authorities, cooperation agencies and the CS-NRG. From these exchanges, recommendations are developed to ensure greater program impact: strategies are defined to ensure that the specific realities of diverse women, adolescents and girls are placed at the center of the activities implemented by the RUNOs, thus contributing to the incorporation of the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle in the project's actions. Both meetings addressed strategic issues in this regard, including: strengthening work with grassroots organizations that have limited resources and capacity to access cooperation funds, establishing links with actors working on the issue of healthy masculinities, and incorporating more youth groups.

b) Civil Society National or Regional Reference Group

The program document was developed in the first half of 2020 with the participation of a Civil Society Interim Group. In February 2021, the CS-NRG was established with thirteen members selected by the RUNOs from a public call for nominations that received thirty-nine nominations, and two delegates from the interim group.

The members of the CS-NRG made substantial contributions to the terms of reference document that guides its work and to the Code of Ethics. The CS-NRG prepared its budgeted Annual Work Plan with the advice of the national coordinator and the secretariat. US\$14,500 was allocated for working meetings, events, field visits, as well as for the preparation of an alternative report at the end of the Spotlight Initiative. These activities will be carried out in the second year. In addition, US\$5,000 will be added to this amount to compensate for their dedication to the project, which will be delivered in 2022, in compliance with the Secretariat's guidelines.

CS-NRG members provide technical advice to the Spotlight team, act as women's rights advocates to make the problem of VAWG and femicide visible, and disseminate information about the project and the calls for proposals for its implementation. They also contribute to the application of the "Leave No One Behind" principle, sharing their experience so that the RUNOs systematically incorporate the territorial perspective and the specificities of the population with which Spotlight works in the different cantons.

From February to December 2021, six working meetings were held between the RUNO team and the CS-NRG, with the following objectives: review the progress of the project, establish coordination mechanisms, receive feedback on project implementation and work jointly on the review of documents, products and/or terms of reference. It is worth noting the contributions made by the CS-NRG in several processes during 2021. These include the revision of the Communication and Visibility Strategy of the Spotlight Initiative, the conceptualization of the Campaign for the Prevention of VAWG and Femicide, the design and implementation of the terms of reference

(TOR) of the Unified Registry of Violence, and the subproject to strengthen the advocacy and mobilization capacities of women and civil society organizations (CSOs) on VAWG, the definition of the regulatory bodies that must be reformed to achieve an effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM, the construction of Citizen Observatories of Communication, contributions in the construction, review and dissemination of the communication campaign #EseTipoNo, and participation in case management and self-care courses, among others.

c) Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

The United Nations System (UNS) in Ecuador has an Interagency **Group on Gender and Human Rights** led by UN Women. The Spotlight Initiative was presented in this space during 2020 and received input for its design. The RUNOs participate in the interagency group and report on the progress of the initiative.

The **Gender Roundtable for International Cooperation (MEGECI)** is a space for coordinating bilateral and multilateral cooperation in Ecuador in the area of gender equality. It is chaired by the Canadian Embassy, and its Technical Secretariat, which meets every three weeks, is in charge of UN Women. MEGECI has more than thirty participating entities, including diplomatic representations, cooperation agencies, multilateral organizations and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Three working groups have been formed: i) eradication of violence, ii) girls' rights, and iii) communication. During 2021 the Spotlight Initiative was presented in the violence eradication group with the objective of leveraging results and not duplicating efforts. In 2022, alliances with CARE International, ChildFund and CNIG will be activated and agreements will be established to implement the observations to Ecuador of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) committee.

Spotlight also coordinates with the **Gender-Based Violence Subgroup of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)** and with the **Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (WGRM)**, whose objective is to coordinate the work of government agencies, international organizations and NGOs for the prevention and comprehensive response to GBV in emergency and human mobility contexts.

d) Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

From project design and now in its implementation, the Spotlight Initiative has been a good example in the field of integrated technical assistance for the design and implementation of standards and public policies. The UN has demonstrated its added value and its capacity to work in an articulated manner in the different products achieved to date. It has also maintained a single line of communication at the political and technical levels, which has enabled the positioning of

the issues and the responses provided. The interconnections between Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and the other SDGs have been made visible throughout the activities implemented.

In the area of joint operations, since December 2020 the UNS in Ecuador has been implementing the BOS Strategy to achieve greater efficiency in its operations. Within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, the three RUNOs permanently coordinate project activities and, with the support of the administrative and technical teams, seek alternatives to simplify certain processes and reduce transactional costs. This joint capacity to carry out administrative processes and products also translates into greater coordination capacity, thus achieving complementarity in the missions of each agency.

Specifically, contracting mechanisms have been implemented to facilitate and enable technical and administrative collaboration, such as the “piggy back” modality, which consists of using a procurement process carried out by another agency, recognizing its procedures, in order to avoid duplication of processes. This procurement modality is particularly strategic for joint procurement activities. To explain this interagency collaboration, the case of the development of qualitative research on the status of femicide among diverse women (pillar 5), including Afro-Ecuadorian women, indigenous women, women with disabilities and trans women, is described. During 2021, the lead RUNO for this pillar proceeded to identify the implementing CSO and, on that basis, another of the agencies carried out the administrative contracting process. This allowed the agency responsible for the activity to adhere to that contract, without the need to open a new administrative process. In addition, the teams from both agencies made progress in the construction of a first roadmap that served as input to define joint products and make agreements for 2022.

Another collaboration mechanism is the adhesion to LTA (Long Term Agreement) with the objective of establishing alliances with key partners working with the RUNO and other UNS agencies. Specifically, for the development of the communication campaign for the prevention of violence against women and girls and femicide #EseTipoNo, the figure of LTA was used, which made it possible to hire an advertising agency with which the UNS had previous experience, considerably reducing administrative times and ensuring adequate technical skills for the objectives of the campaign.

RUNOs that have shared activities adhere to contractual processes with CSOs to articulate actions and, in turn, maximize economies of scale and leverage the capacity of the organizations. The administrative process is carried out by the agency that leads the activity and makes a greater investment of resources. For example, for the implementation of the Citizen Communication Observatories, two RUNOs allied to work with the same implementing partner, as both had to meet the same objective.

In addition to administrative mechanisms, programmatic aspects were developed during 2021 to improve inter-agency coordination of the Spotlight Initiative. On the one hand, in order to

plan processes, permanent communication channels were opened between the RUNOs, such as WhatsApp groups and weekly and monthly follow-up meetings. When it is identified that two agencies are working on the same programmatic line, an effort is made to carry out a single process and thus allow the respective articulation and alignment in order to achieve results in a better way, reduce transactional costs, leverage resources and not duplicate efforts. On the other hand, in compliance with inter-agency coordination and monitoring, spaces have been opened to clearly identify processes that can be used to join or integrate the work of the RUNOs. There is a need to address these interagency processes from the national coordination and thus contribute to a more articulated and efficient work. Finally, communication has provided an inter-agency project identity: in 2021 the importance of having a graphic line that can be recognized to position the project as part of the “UN as One” reform has been emphasized”.

Programme Partnerships

Government

Through significant partnerships with government entities, the Spotlight Initiative has ensured that the results generated are sustainable and can permeate the institutional structures of the State. The main high-ranking partner is the **Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH)**, the governing body that drives the promotion and comprehensive protection of human rights in Ecuador, citizen participation and exercise, and compliance with national and international obligations. The SDH is in charge of the National Integral System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (SNIPEVCM), defined as the organized and articulated set of institutions, norms, policies, plans, programs, mechanisms and activities aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women through prevention, attention, protection and integral reparation of victims' rights. Within the SDH, the strategic counterpart is the Undersecretariat for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, Children and Adolescents. The SDH participates permanently in the definition of the scope and contents of the processes whose result and final product involve the design and implementation of policies for the eradication of gender violence.

For the execution of activities, direct coordination channels have been established with SNIPEVCM entities, as well as other key alliances with some institutions.

- **Technical Secretariat Planifica Ecuador.** This is the entity in charge of planning for development in the country. Defines the parameters for the design and implementation of policies on gender violence, such as the national public policy on comprehensive reparation, which was developed in a participatory process as part of pillar 1.
- **Judiciary Council.** This is the entity responsible for the administration, oversight and discipline of the Judiciary. It constitutes an ally for the construction of guidelines for the evaluation of judges in cases of GBV and for the strengthening of investigation, disciplinary control and sanction mechanisms in cases of gender violence, crimes against sexual and reproductive integrity and femicide, both processes carried out under Pillar 4.
- **Ministry of Government.** It is the institution responsible for citizen security policies and an ally for the implementation of the Unified Registry of Violence, the design of which began in 2021.
- **Ministry of Public Health.** It is the governing body of public health policy. It is an ally for the implementation of the virtual course on the technical standard for comprehensive care for victims of GBV and serious human rights violations.
- **National Assembly.** It is the body that exercises the Legislative Function and an ally for the normative revision that guarantees the right to a life free of violence. In 2021,

technical assistance was provided for the implementation of Ruling No. 34-19-IN/21 and Accumulated, which deals with international standards for the debate of the draft Law on the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Cases of Rape.

- **State Attorney General's Office.** This is the institution in charge of directing pre-procedural investigations and prosecutorial instructions of judicial proceedings in criminal matters. Together with the Attorney General's Office, it developed the adaptation of the Latin American Protocol for Criminal Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons to the national reality, as well as a training process for its officials.
- **National Council for Gender Equality.** This is a specialized entity of the State responsible for ensuring the full exercise of the rights of women and LGBTI+ persons. Together with the CNIG, the Spotlight Initiative provides support in the development of the Observatory of Gender Violence against Women and other Gender Identities in the province of Manabi.
- **National Institute of Statistics and Census.** It is the institution in charge of coordinating, regulating and evaluating the production of official statistical information from the National Statistical System. In 2021, lines of joint work were identified for the generation of data on femicides.
- **National Telecommunications Corporation.** It is a public company allied in efforts to prevent gender-based violence against women through the use of fixed and mobile telephony communication technologies.
- **Decentralized Autonomous Governments of Azogues, Chone, Cuenca, Morona, Pastaza and Portoviejo.** The project was presented to these autonomous governments and lines of cooperation were established for their strategic support in the territories, considering that they are key local actors for the implementation of the Local System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women.

Civil Society

During the first year of project implementation, the team has worked with different civil society organizations, both as implementing partners and as allies to enhance the scope of the project.

- **GAMMA Foundation.** It is an organization led by women, with more than twenty-five years of experience in projects oriented to the construction and experience of a new paradigm of humanity, justice, planetary awareness and equity, from innovative and deeply human methodologies, based on observation and knowledge generation. EUD to its experience in non-sexist communication, an alliance was established with this foundation to implement three new citizen platforms called Citizen Observatories of Communication, with the objective of monitoring the content of media messages such as television, radio and press.

- **SENDAS Foundation.** It is an NGO with experience working on women's rights, gender, gender violence and non-traditional masculinities with populations in vulnerable conditions in the province of Azuay and with direct influence in four of the six intervention cantons. The alliance with this foundation has been conceived to develop actions to prevent VAWG and femicide from an ecological approach. In 2021, progress has been made in generating conditions for the training of young prevention workers in non-violent masculinities and the collection of cases for the creation of the Citizen's Femicide Court. In addition, SENDAS provides technical assistance to the GAD of Cuenca in the construction of the regulations of the ordinance on GBV.
- **Esquel Foundation.** It is a thirty-year-old NGO with extensive experience in civil society capacity building. It contributes to sustainable human development in Ecuador, to the improvement of the quality of life of people living in poverty and to the construction of a democratic, responsible and supportive society. The alliance with Esquel has made it possible to generate monitoring and advocacy mechanisms such as user committees and CSO networks for women's rights, in addition to providing technical assistance for the development of the virtual course on the technical standard for the MSP.
- **Center for Planning and Social Studies (CEPLAES).** This is a national NGO that develops research projects and has provided technical assistance on issues related to economic and social development, public policies, women and gender, children and adolescents, ethnic groups and culture, environment, migration, health, education, labor and employment. Together with CEPLAES, a baseline study was carried out and, subsequently, work was done on a set of public policies for the eradication of VAWG.
- **Latin American Association for Alternative Development (ALDEA Foundation).** This is an organization that seeks to contribute to the development of a sustainable local culture through capacity building processes and the creation of spaces for reflection that enable local populations, communities and institutions to become political subjects that build their well-being. Together with ALDEA, research on femicide and symbolic reparation is being carried out, in addition to strengthening the teams of shelters.
- **FLACSO (Ecuador Branch).** It is a graduate university that promotes research on development in Ecuador and the region and maintains specialized training programs. The alliance with this institution allows the promotion of: i) a training program on journalistic ethics for the treatment of VAWG and femicide cases in the media, aimed at professionals in this field; and ii) a capacity building program in strategic litigation for GBV and femicide cases, aimed at women from CSOs and other organizations in Ecuador.

In addition, the RUNOs incorporate the members of the CS-NRG in various processes in order to have an accompaniment that incorporates the perspective of the diversity of CSOs. Likewise, work methodologies are proposed to incorporate the criteria and experience of women's organizations

and rights holders in the implementation of the project (women and adolescents, indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian, disabled, LGBTI+), through focus groups, surveys or work meetings, and the review of some of the products. These strategies allow for progress in the implementation of the “Leave No One Behind” principle.

Finally, although Spotlight Ecuador seeks to overcome the 30% investment rule in CSOs, there are certain critical points that make this difficult, such as the complexity of the RUNO’s administrative-financial procedures and the lack of capacity of grassroots CSOs to develop proposals and manage resources. In response to this situation, in 2022 it is planned to strengthen the capacities of the CS-NRG and beneficiary CSOs through the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system.

European Union Delegation

In February 2021, the Spotlight Initiative was launched with the participation of the Resident Coordinator, the Secretary of Human Rights, a delegate of the CS-NRG, the Ambassador of the European Union and representatives of the RUNO. The event was attended by the representative of UN Women and the head of Cooperation in Brussels. The European Union has been part of the most relevant milestones of the project: it has participated in events to sign agreements with implementing partners and in the launching of several key products to achieve the results of the Spotlight Initiative.

The European Union Delegation in Ecuador (EUD), through the Director of Cooperation, Gender and Human Rights, who is the focal point for Spotlight, has played an important role during 2021 and has carried out several key activities in the implementation of the initiative. She has collaborated in the identification of key partnerships, such as the one with Aldea Foundation for the generation of data on femicides. It also participates in the CD and TC sessions to provide advice to the RUNOs and the national coordinator. Supported the presentation of the Spotlight Initiative to the new SDH authorities in May 2021 and accompanies the relationship with the members of the CS-NRG. It maintains quarterly meetings and fluid communication with the national coordinator for the exchange of information on the progress of implementation, inter-agency management, coordination with the State, as well as information on the possibility of a second phase of the project. As part of this collaborative relationship, in October 2021, the national coordinator was invited to participate in the high-level cooperation roundtable between the Ecuadorian authorities and the European Union.

In addition, the EUD’s communication specialist participates in the monthly meetings of the Communication Subcommittee to provide guidance on the communication and visibility strategy and plan, as well as on its products. The EUD’s communications team provides ongoing support for the dissemination of project messages, prevention campaign materials and calls for entries for competitions.

Cooperation with other UN agencies (if applicable)

The Spotlight Initiative has collaborated with other UNS agencies on several occasions. In the framework of the construction of a personal form that would allow surveying social and demographic characteristics of the participating population, a meeting was held in July 2021 between the monitoring officers of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Spotlight. The purpose of this meeting was to provide feedback on the design of the personal form and the structure of the questionnaire. The personal form is currently being implemented by partners and CSOs implementing activities in the intervention cantons.

On the other hand, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provides technical and financial assistance for the mainstreaming of the human mobility approach in the virtual course for the MSP on the technical standard of care for GBV and serious human rights violations, developed by UNFPA.

Similarly, Spotlight, together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the Constitutional Court are collaborating in the construction of the Toolkit for the Judicial Application of Standards on Human Mobility, Children and Gender-Based Violence. These standards have been generated by the Constitutional Court and other bodies of international protection systems. The actions carried out in 2021 will allow the Toolbox to be delivered in 2022.

Other Partners

For the dissemination of the materials of the communication campaign of Pillar 3 #ThatTypeNo, alliances have been established with actors from the private sector, civil society, the State and cooperation agencies. Likewise, different organizations and individuals have contributed by developing specific products (such as the campaign song, testimonials, the choreography for the launching event, the staging and production of a play) and by reproducing communication material on social networks. The RUNO, the EUD and cooperation organizations of MEGECI’s Gender-Based Violence Subgroup have also made it possible to expand the campaign’s dissemination channels.

On the other hand, together with ChildFund, a virtual dialogue was conducted within the framework of the #WithHer campaign, in which young people who are part of rights strengthening processes in that organization participated, to talk about their perceptions of VAWG and femicide. This material was broadcasted during November 2021, as part of the sixteen days of activism for the eradication of violence.

In December 2021, an agreement was established with CARE International to complement the lines of work of the Feminists in Action project that will operate from 2022 with funds from the French Development Agency (FDA).

Finally, it should be noted that partnerships have been established with four Spotlight projects in the region (Argentina, Mexico, Honduras and El Salvador) for the exchange of experiences. In December 2021, a regional event was held on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in addressing gender-based violence, under the leadership of Ecuador. During this event, experiences from the five countries were shared, the main lessons learned were recovered and a systematization document was prepared as a contribution for knowledge management. Along the same topic, information and experiences were exchanged with the Spotlight projects in Argentina, Honduras and El Salvador for the construction and implementation of the #EseTipoNo (Not this Guy) campaign.

Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

The Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador works with the highest levels of government to contribute to the strategic positioning of the prevention and eradication of VAWG on the country's political agenda. A clear example of this is the political will of the Attorney General, expressed in the support for the process of adapting the Latin American Protocol for the Criminal Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons (femicides/feminicides) to the national context, its validation with judicial officials, its approval by administrative resolution, as well as her participation in the launching event of this tool and the support to carry out a training process for personnel. This commitment of the highest authority ensures the appropriation of the protocol and strategically positions the eradication of violence and femicide in the country's public agenda. The launch event was aimed at publicizing the adoption of the protocol by the State Attorney General's Office (FGE) at the national level and positioned the joint effort between the FGE and the Spotlight Initiative to improve the processes of criminal investigation of femicide and strengthen the capacities of prosecutors. Both ownership and strategic positioning are important results that point to the sustainability of public policies on gender-based violence in the country.

Another example of strategic positioning is the pronouncement of the President of the Republic when he publicly assumed his commitment to implement the Unified Registry of Violence (URV). The Spotlight Initiative proposed signing an act of commitment between the institutions of the National System SNIPEVCMN to build the URV, which would mark a political milestone in the public agenda to advance in the eradication of VAWG. This pronouncement arose from an approach by the former Secretary of Human Rights to the Spotlight team to position the construction of the URV during the first 100 days of government.

In 2021, local activists and grassroots CSOs have played an important role in the formation of three civil society clusters in Spotlight's cantons of influence. Activists and CSOs have been provided with methodologies and organizational tools for their strengthening and for the creation of spaces for participation, advocacy and reflection. Similarly, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the strengthening of existing spaces, providing the necessary impetus to energize and promote dialogue and collective construction among different CSOs and local activists. Progress was also made in the creation of control and supervision mechanisms with the citizenry, such as the ten user committees for monitoring compliance with the LOIPEVCM. The users' committees are an effective way of exerting pressure for compliance with the law as well as of supervising the impact of the actions for attention, prevention and eradication of violence by different government agencies. With a view to strengthening the women's and human rights movement, the Spotlight Initiative has built alliances with CSOs to identify advocacy and monitoring actions and thus improve the conditions for the implementation of the LOIPEVCM.

The Spotlight Initiative conducted its activities under the principle of “Leave No One Behind”, reaching out to communities and rights holders to engage them in a meaningful way. The #EseTipoNo communication campaign sets a precedent in terms of effective implementation of the “Leave No One Behind” principle. During the participatory consultation and design processes, inclusive implementation strategies were built, based on comprehensive diagnoses of the communication needs of women and girls around the eradication of VAWG. Subsequently, products and content were adapted to the territories and audiences, considering socio-demographic criteria such as ethnic self-identification, disability and age. On the other hand, the formation of the CS-NRG illustrates the effort to represent the diversity of women and to “Leave No One Behind”. The importance of having a diverse group lies in the recognition that programs designed and implemented broadly for women and girls do not necessarily benefit all, or do not do so equally. As of the close of 2021, the CS-NRG counts among its members people of different ethnicities, different abilities, different socioeconomic backgrounds and different territories. The profiles that would make up the group were chosen through a convening process that sought to be as broad as possible, with a specific emphasis on women’s diversity. In addition, in 2021, the dynamics of the work between the CS-NRG and the Spotlight team were changed, which made it possible to generate a commitment to radically listen to women’s criteria and ensure a significant involvement of civil society in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative.

The Spotlight Initiative’s approach has allowed for a comprehensive response to VAWC. Most countries face great difficulties in applying and enforcing laws to prevent VAWC, and that is why the macro objective of the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador is the effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM from the different pillars, actors and sectors involved. The comprehensive response encompasses the results of different pillars. Thus, government entities and civil society were involved in the construction of the complementary regulatory framework for the effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM, for example, through the policy of comprehensive reparation for victims of VAWG and dependents of victims of femicide (pillar 1). In turn, this change in regulations implies cultural transformations and the need to strengthen the capacities of the competent institutions (pillar 2) at both the technical and political levels, both of the personnel involved and of the authorities and strategic management levels. In other words, the creation of legal frameworks that complement the LOIPEVCM requires that institutions be transformed from their bases in order to effectively comply with the law and guarantee rights. Thus, institutional bases were created and strengthened to provide comprehensive care and prevention services for VAWG (pillar 4) through the involvement of middle management and technical and care personnel in the institutionalization of public policy. During 2021, tools were provided and ways of working were transformed, focusing on efficient service and timely attention. The policy cycle is completed by strengthening the capacities of CSOs to monitor compliance with the LOIPEVCM, thus contributing to greater enforceability of rights (pillar 6). In this way, the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador generates a response that comprehensively addresses the public policy cycle for the eradication of violence, from the participatory conception of laws, the institutional strengthening of competent entities, the adequate provision of comprehensive services, and the monitoring of compliance with the law from civil society.

Reporting on the implementation of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)

During 2021, progress was made in the definition and conceptualization of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System (PME). The PME system proposes to work in coordination with the CS-NRG to adapt the participatory monitoring kit (Spotlight Monitoring Toolkit) to the national and local contexts of the six cantons. It is proposed to start with the definition of the indicators monitored by the CS-NRG and the participating population, build the participatory monitoring plan, collect data and build the advocacy scorecard. These actions involve the participating population, relevant CSOs and citizen groups.

A new proposal for the implementation of the PME was submitted to the CS-NRG for feedback. This monitoring model, which will be implemented starting in the second quarter of 2022, seeks to open a space for direct participation to demonstrate to the target population the progress of the Spotlight Initiative, the aspects to be improved and the results generated, for which it is proposed to effectively involve the right holders to whom the project is addressed.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

During the year 2021, the Spotlight Initiative has contributed to the consolidation of national normative instruments to standardize the process of investigation of femicide and the generation of the corresponding sentence following due process, as well as the consequent comprehensive reparation of the victims.

In the normative area, technical inputs have been offered to the National Assembly so that it can legislate, based on current international standards, in favor of women's rights in the debate on the **Law on the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Cases of Rape**. The Spotlight Initiative's contribution consisted of providing timely information on international standards for the process of debate and approval of the aforementioned law. Legal support was provided to guarantee the right of women to receive quality legal and health care, in compliance with Constitutional Court Ruling No. 34-19-IN and Accumulated Cases. This ruling declares the unconstitutionality of the article of the Organic Integral Penal Code that decriminalizes abortion in case of rape only in the case of a mentally disabled woman. In complying with the sentence, the Constitutional Court determined the decriminalization of abortion for rape in all cases and for all women without distinction.

At the national level, criminal investigation agencies now have a **National Protocol for Investigating Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls** that allows for the structuring of the collection of evidence and facilitates the analysis of the elements of conviction. Within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, the national protocol was developed in a participatory manner with the FGE, taking the guidelines of the Latin American Protocol for the Criminal

Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons (femicides/feminicides) developed by UN Women in the framework of the UNETE campaign. This tool seeks to facilitate the work of investigation by eliminating obstacles in the process, compliance with due diligence standards, thus guaranteeing access to comprehensive reparation. The FGE validated and approved the protocol through Resolution No.066-FGE-2021, which provides for immediate compliance for prosecutors and administrative and missionary staff nationwide. Similarly, training modules on the protocol were validated in coordination with the FGE's Training Directorate, which will allow for continued dissemination and strengthening of internal capacities. By the end of the year, the FGE reports having trained 113 prosecutors in the use of this tool. These actions are aimed at guaranteeing this process as an institutional policy. In the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, celebrated on November 25, the FGE, together with the SI, held a public event to launch the protocol in the presence of high-level authorities.

Likewise, the participatory construction of a **comprehensive reparation policy for VAWG victims** and dependents of femicide victims, which has been a historical debt for women and their families, represents a step forward in the implementation of the LOIPEVCMN and the restitution of rights. The twenty-two institutions of the SNIPEVCMN, experts in comprehensive reparations, members of the CS-NRG, members of the Cantonal Boards for the Protection of Rights (JCPD) of Esmeraldas, Cuenca, Portoviejo, Morona and Pastaza, as well as judges, prosecutors, public defenders, university representatives, leaders of the women's movement, survivors of VAWG and relatives of femicide victims contributed to the participatory construction of the policy. The bodies responsible for comprehensive reparations now have inputs to define and/or adopt more appropriate measures, according to the needs and contexts of the victims of femicide and their families. During a regional webinar, the process of construction of the comprehensive reparation policy and its main contents were presented. Representatives from the CS-NRG and the SDH, as well as from the National University of the Center of the Province of Buenos Aires (UNICEN), UNFPA El Salvador and UNDP Ecuador participated. As it is mentioned in the LOIPEVCM regulations, this policy should be anchored in a process of institutionalization at all levels of the competent entities.

At the local level, technical assistance was provided for the construction of the **Regulations of the Ordinance Reforming the Rule for the Prevention, Integral Attention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Cuenca**. The GAD of Cuenca will have a financing mechanism that will allow it to allocate greater resources to address, prevent and eradicate VAWG through the redistribution of municipal taxes. Based on the technical assistance provided under the Spotlight project, a regulation for the creation and administration of the trust fund was drawn up. The importance of this regulation lies in the fact that it allows the State, as guarantor of rights, to fulfill its role of ensuring the implementation of local policies for the eradication of violence. This also promotes the social co-responsibility of the population of the canton of Cuenca in a matter of public interest such as VAWG. This local public policy directly benefits the lives of 300,000 women, and indirectly generates changes in the living conditions of 636,996 people in the canton of Cuenca, through the economic contribution to a public health issue that affects everyone.

Under this pillar, it has been possible to comply with the principle of “Leave No One Behind” through the participatory construction of regulatory instruments with a focus on inclusion and diversity. In this sense, the reparation policy was built jointly with the rights holders, in this case with the families of victims of violence and femicide: family members and close friends of the victims participated in spaces of collective expression in which they were able to express what comprehensive reparation would mean from their experience. Thus, the Spotlight Initiative focuses on ensuring the inclusion of all women and girls, taking into account their diversity and demographic and cultural specificities. As a result, norms and policies are constructed with the diverse population of women in mind, with different capacities and vulnerabilities.

Outcome 2: Institutions

During 2021, the Spotlight team made progress in the socialization of the activities that fall under this pillar and the first steps for a joint work plan with the SDH and the CNIG. However, due to political and institutional issues, there have been changes in both authorities and technical teams of these two key institutions. Due to institutional and contextual factors detailed in the Contextual Changes and Risks sections, the main results of this pillar will be achieved in 2022.

In 2021, within the framework of institutional strengthening, together with the UNDP Regional Office, the **Gender Equity Seal for Public Institutions** methodology was adapted for implementation in entities working to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence in Ecuador. The Gender Equity Seal is a UNDP global methodology that aims to “support and recognize the efforts made by public institutions towards the achievement of substantive equality between men and women in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The Gender Equity Seal focuses on bringing about institutional transformations at three levels: (i) at the political level, it reinforces commitment, leadership and political management in favor of equality between men and women, both within and outside the institutions; (ii) at the technical level, it promotes public management with a gender perspective, from planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation; and, (iii) at the cultural level, it integrates the gender perspective in all dimensions of organizational and institutional management, including the set of values, meanings, practices, interpretations of reality and forms of social relationships.

The implementation of the Gender Equity Seal implies a sustained commitment on the part of public entities to carry out a process of institutional transformation. In this regard, together with the SDH and the CNIG, progress was made in the preliminary definition of the SNIPEVCM institutions that will be qualified with this seal during 2022. These are: the head office of the SDH in Quito, the Municipal Government of Morona, and tentatively, the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Labor and the Municipal Government of Chone or the Municipal Government of Portoviejo.

It is expected that, after this accreditation process through the Gender Equity Seal, authorities and officials in all areas will be able to better understand and assume their role in the effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM and make appropriate and timely decisions for comprehensive care, prevention and eradication of VAWG within the scope of their competencies.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

In 2021, the implementation of Pillar 3 laid the groundwork for building capacity-building and awareness-raising processes as part of a comprehensive strategy to prevent VAWG and femicide. This strategy emphasizes the importance of identifying, preventing and acting against VAWG with a view to generating profound social and cultural transformations, and encompasses different work components that include: (i) a prevention communication campaign; (ii) training for young preventers in new masculinities; (iii) training for communication professionals in the ethical handling of information on GBV against women; (iv) training for women from CSOs in strategic litigation; and, (v) the realization of the Citizen Tribunal on femicide, as a feminist methodology for popular education and political advocacy.

Currently, the #EseTipoNo prevention communication campaign is being implemented, which seeks to generate capacities, question the socio-cultural patterns that reproduce different forms of violence and proposes the generation of new models of relationships. Through radio and television advertising, billboards, social networks and other BTL products (Below The Line advertising technique), it is estimated to have reached 2,067,905 people. The campaign was conceptualized based on a qualitative diagnosis of the communication needs regarding VAWG and femicide in the six cantons of influence of the Spotlight project. In order to ensure the sustainability of the communication campaign, partnerships with public-private actors are being generated to promote the use of materials that are stored in a digital repository beyond the time of project implementation. The communication material (such as infographics and short videos) can be accessed through the following website www.ninguntipodeviolencia.ec

In addition, the strategy proposes to promote new ways of building non-violent relationships among young people. This training is expected to bring about a change in the behavior of this population, as well as in the sociocultural patterns that perpetuate violence. During the year 2021, the methodology was structured to move forward with **capacity building in healthy and non-violent masculinities**, which has the following characteristics, recommended in the standards for work in this area and which will allow its sustainability: i) multicomponent activity and multilevel programming; ii) participation of men and women; and iii) trained trainers. The work with young men seeks to take advantage of their capacity to question themselves in order to explore and question how masculinity has been constructed and how it can be lived. The prevention of violence will be approached from a different construction of the relationship with others, in a non-violent way, for example, through the use of respectful and inclusive language.

In order to generate capacities for the prevention of VAWG, in partnership with academia, progress was made in the planning of **two specialized training processes**: one on the ethical handling of information on VAWG and femicide in the media, and the other on strategic litigation, aimed at women human rights defenders. To this end, we worked together on the design of the curriculum,

the definition of the teaching staff, the participant's profile and the compilation of educational material. These training processes will be carried out until May 2022.

Another component of the comprehensive prevention strategy is the creation of a **Citizen's Tribunal on femicide**, whose implementation aims to generate a broad space for education on the legal processes related to femicide, as well as a space for political advocacy for the resolution of cases with experts and civil society. In 2021, progress was made in the planning and construction of the profile of the consulting organization to adapt the methodology and identify the paradigmatic cases and the construction of the legal argumentation of each one of them.

Another key result of Pillar 3 is the development of capacities to monitor the media's handling of information and messages that promote sexism and gender-based discrimination, through the **Citizen Communication Observatories (CCO)**. This training process has provided local civil society with new and better tools to become involved in monitoring and publicly denouncing messages of this nature, thus fostering greater awareness that allows for the prevention of violence in the media.

Through strategic alliances in Cuenca, Azogues, Morona and Portoviejo, the implementation of the CCOs succeeded in convening and articulating the participation of local authorities, private enterprise, the media, academia, communication professionals (advertising and marketing), school students and citizens in general in the activities carried out. The CCOs strengthened the capacities of six CSOs to critically analyze advertising in the media (television, radio, press, billboards and social networks) from a gender and human rights perspective. Four of these CSOs are located in Morona and two in Azogues. The organizations participated from the beginning in information meetings, in the formation of the CCOs, in press conferences, in awareness-raising workshops, and in the process of methodology transfer through the Cuenca Women's Advisory Council. Subsequently, they also participated in the Communication Salon in Azogues and Morona. Thus, the observatories have taken an important step in the construction of new citizen practices in communication and have highlighted the need to analyze content and change gender stereotypes in the media in order to contribute to the eradication of violence.

In turn, the **Communication Spaces** of the Azogues and Morona OCCs, which replicate the methodology developed and tested by the implementing partner (GAMMA Foundation) for almost two decades, opened new spaces for reflection and debate on sensitive issues, in which citizens had the opportunity to directly choose which advertisements they considered sexist and which they found more inclusive and to sanction or reward through online voting. After receiving technical input from the OCCs, which sought to form a criterion on sexism in advertising, the voting was carried out by advertising categories. The voting exercise allowed the population to use their ability to discern and express whether an advertisement is reprehensible or rewardable. In this way, the Spotlight Initiative contributes to denaturalizing violence: the ability to analyze and the possibility of expressing disagreement allow identifying and denouncing discriminatory behavior in order to put an end to the normalization of sexist advertising. The Communication Salon

contributed to form criteria in the population to identify and expose sexist elements in advertising. In addition to this, local advocacy actions have generated the political will to build local regulations around the Technical Studies on Advertising and training workshops. The dissemination of these studies reached 82,601 people in the aforementioned cantons. The existence of the OCCs also opens the possibility of generating articulations in the future, through the exchange of good practices and joint advocacy actions for greater impact and coverage. In Azogues, for example, the possibility was raised of incorporating the work of the CCOs into the operational plans of the Cantonal Councils for the Protection of Rights (CCPD) as part of the research area of the National University of Education (UNAE). Finally, the Portoviejo CCO, whose implementation will culminate in 2022, is closely linked to the Observatory of Gender Violence against Women and other Gender Identities in the province of Manabi (OVIGEMA), which operates at the University of Portoviejo.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

In order to incorporate standards that promote strengthened essential services for comprehensive care of VAW and femicide, during 2021 a greater capacity was generated in work teams and professionals of public and private services to care for this problem.

The **virtual course on the technical standard of comprehensive care** for victims of GBV and serious human rights violations was developed, as part of the set of continuous training options for the personnel of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP). Being installed on the ministerial virtual platform, health professionals can access this course at any time and obtain the certification endorsed by the national health authority.

Similarly, the staff of **shelters and care centers** have acquired tools for case management and have also strengthened their personal skills to integrate self-care practices for their mental health. As part of this training process, the trained people received a self-care kit with materials for personal use, biosafety supplies, and a guide booklet to maintain the daily practice of self-care. With these two courses, from which a total of 60 people benefited, better conditions are being ensured for the attention of the cases that come to these services. The self-care process was supported by an expert from the area of responsibility on GBV of the United Nations Population Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNFPA LAC)).

On the other hand, in alliance with the Council of the Judiciary, the inclusion of specific indicators was achieved for the evaluation of judges who carry out the processes of crimes against women or members of the family nucleus, as established in the Comprehensive Penal Code . The specific indicators strengthen and complement the current evaluation system, which is carried out in a general way. The objective is to measure the capacities in a differentiated way according to the judicial matter and to strengthen the capacities of judges, judges and jurisdictional teams in the matter of VAWG, thus contributing to improve the provision of services. In addition, through technical assistance in the prioritized cantons, it is expected to reduce and avoid revictimizing

actions that can occur in judicial processes and effectively apply the current regulations for the disciplinary control of servants of the judicial function.

Outcome 5: Data

During 2021, the importance of having official quantitative and qualitative information has been positioned to promote analysis and decision-making regarding VAWG and femicide in Ecuador.

Based on the second National Survey on Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women (ENVIGMU 2019), within the framework of the SI, a series of **twenty-four booklets on VAWG and femicide at the provincial level** was prepared in digital format, to give response to the need to make decisions based on evidence and provide information in a friendly and accessible way. The booklets provide elements to formulate, support and strengthen public policies and programs, promote or enact regulations, build capacity in government institutions and manage necessary measures based on the situation of VAWG in each province. In addition, the data offers civil society the tools to monitor and enforce the guarantee of rights by the State, for example, the right to a life free of violence. To ensure the sustainability of the results, a dissemination strategy has been designed with government entities and civil society, including local government associations and the institutions of the National System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, which that allows a greater appropriation of the data for a greater enforceability of rights. In 2022, it is expected to reach more civil society organizations and public and private entities at the national and territorial levels, including decision makers, women rights defenders, central, provincial and cantonal government entities and academia, with an emphasis on six prioritized cantons.

Through a participatory social mapping process, during 2021 the stories of eight women victims of femicides that occurred in Cuenca, Portoviejo and Lago Agrio were recovered. The families of the victims participated in the elaboration of this mapping with the aim of honoring and making visible the lost lives, collectivizing the mourning, but also making possible the demand of the rights of integral reparation by the family members. The social mapping called Flores en el Aire (Flowers in the Air) led to alliances that were not previously identified in the territories of occurrence, in addition to reactivating local response networks and strengthening the Network Association of Families of Victims of Femicides (REDFAVIVE) (Network of Families of Victims of Femicides Association). The mapping generated also makes it possible to identify, at the local level, cases of vulnerability that require justice. At the human level, the families stated that they felt listened to, which shows the contribution of this tool to symbolic reparation and the honoring of memory. The consulting team for the construction of the social mapping included the mother of a victim of femicide, who supported the mapping in a city not initially contemplated in the project, Lago Agrio, a border city with high rates of violence. Through actions to disseminate this tool and this experience, we seek to reach more relatives of femicide victims and make visible the spaces where their lives were spent, thus contributing to the recovery of memory. This is a tool that aims both to raise awareness and to provide training.

Within this pillar is the design of the pilot of the **Unified Registry of Violence (URV)** which, according to the LOIPEVCM Law, is a geo-referenced registry that will record, according to international standards, data on victims and aggressors, considering, among others, the following criteria: gender, age, ethnic self-identification, gender status, education level, as well as type of violence, existence of previous complaints, sentence. In 2021, a consulting team was selected for the development of this information system, jointly with the institutions that lead the URV Technical Roundtable: the SDH, the Judiciary Council and the Ministry of Government. The authorities of 8 institutions signed an agreement that will allow the sharing of strategic information to start the process of data analysis and information systems used by the different entities, which will allow the standardization of criteria for the registration of cases, as well as the confidentiality of the records. The operation of the URV will make it possible to provide information to alert the authorities, through the Early Warning System (EWS), and contribute effectively to prevention.

In 2021 it was not possible to advance as planned with respect to the URV, due to political-institutional factors detailed in the Contextual Changes and Risks section. Due to the interconnection between the systems, risks have also affected the development of the Early Warning System (EWS) for femicide. During 2021, mitigation measures were taken to reduce the impact of these risks, such as the URV-EWS linkage and coordination for the successive implementation of both processes. Together with the Ministry of Government and the RUNOs, it was decided that the URV consulting firm would also carry out the construction of the EWS, in order to take advantage of the approach with the SNIPEVCMN institutions, platforms and databases. This decision to conceive them as a two-stage process will save time and make efficient use of resources. Another mitigation measure was to start with the design of the criteria that define the EWS alerts. For example, the EWS would generate an alert when a person has made several complaints against his or her partner, thus seeking to prevent VAWG and femicide. Provisionally, it was suggested that the EWS will generate different alerts for different institutions, at various levels.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

Through the work developed in Pillar 6, we contribute to generate a positive impact on the lives of the beneficiaries, since the strengthening of their capacities allows them to make VAWG visible, increase their knowledge, raise awareness of the consequences at the individual, family, community and society levels. In practice, the beneficiaries have the tools to take advocacy and enforcement actions for the prevention and elimination of violence.

These processes contribute to the eradication of violence because they have a perspective and methodologies that allow them to transfer the knowledge acquired to other groups in society. The beneficiaries can disseminate them among other women in their communities, among young people, men, etc. to work together to stop violence at the local level, in the territories where they are implemented. Women's CSOs are key actors in the implementation of the law, the system and the formulation of public policies. These actions to strengthen their capacities allow them

to mesh with the other pillars, in which they work with the Government and other actors, thus addressing the problem of violence in a comprehensive manner.

During 2021, work was carried out to strengthen the capacities of CSOs to advocate on VAWG and femicide issues. In the intervention cantons, a participatory diagnosis of CSO strengthening needs was carried out. Knowledge strengthening processes were implemented in “Spokesperson and collaborative advocacy” and “Women’s rights and violence prevention” for twelve CSOs and three conglomerates in the six priority cantons, and in “Training processes for User Committees (UCS)” for ten formed user committees. In addition, tools for advocacy and public-political advocacy, media training, and self-care and crisis response (including COVID-19) were provided to women from social organizations for the prevention of VAWG. By 2022, the participating organizations and clusters are expected to implement advocacy actions at the local level to prevent violence against women and girls in their territories.

This strengthening work has made it possible to progressively improve capacities and provide CSOs, networks of organizations and new user committees with tools for advocacy. At the time of the Spotlight baseline, 58% of the CSOs benefiting from Pillar 6 reported that, as of 2020, they did not have the capacity or influence to work on the eradication and prevention of VAWG. Also, 25% of CSOs stated that they were not involved in joint efforts or initiatives to prevent and eliminate VAWG. In 2021, the twelve CSOs participating in the process claim to have the capacity and influence to work on the eradication and prevention of violence. Similarly, all report having participated in joint initiatives to prevent and eradicate VAWG.

Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

| Indicative numbers | Direct for 2021 | Indirect for 2021 | Comments / Explanations |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Women (18 yrs. and above) | 2,499,216 | 3,622,905 | A percentage of compliance with the pillar was estimated, considering: products completed during 2021 over the total number of products of the pillar. This percentage was applied to the estimated beneficiary population per pillar of the country program document. |
| Girls (5-17) | 350,237 | 509,206 | |
| Men (18 yrs. and above) | 742,873 | 371,397 | |
| Boys (5-17 yrs.) | 366,046 | 528,199 | |
| TOTAL | 3,958,373 | 5,031,707 | |

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

During the first year of project implementation, achieving a coordinated work with the CS-NRG was a major challenge: it was not easy for the members of the group to assume their role, understanding the limitations of the UNS's operating logic and the scope of their functions within the framework of the project. Similarly, it was a challenge for the project team to adequately identify the mechanisms to coordinate and materialize the specialized advice of the CS-NRG. In addition, being a group made up of members of the women's movement in Ecuador, which is characterized by being heterogeneous and critical of the governments in power, the ideological differences between some members of the group and government authorities, including key project counterparts, became evident. This situation led four people to resign. Others also resigned for personal reasons.

Despite this internal crisis, several elements were implemented to face the challenges. In October 2021, an evaluation meeting was held between the resident coordinator, representatives of the three implementing agencies, the EUD focal point, the national coordinator and the members of the CS-NRG to evaluate the functioning of the project as a whole, the governance model and, at the same time, identify possible solutions. This high-level meeting allowed the main concerns and recommendations for improving the implementation and governance of the SI to be gathered. In this regard, it is proposed for the year 2022, mainly for a possible second phase, to strengthen the following aspects: strengthening the CS-NRG's support on strategic issues (approaches, alliances, routes for local work, among others); investing more in organizational strengthening of women's organizations, particularly grassroots organizations; improving communication mechanisms with the CS-NRG and mechanisms to make their contributions visible; strengthening the participation of group members in project monitoring through the participatory monitoring and evaluation system that will be implemented in Spotlight Ecuador in the second year of the project.

It is also important to highlight that, despite the resignations that have occurred, the CS-NRG has continued to work actively and has maintained its characteristic of being a group that represents the diversities of the country. In December 2021, the CS-NRG was made up of five women leaders from different provinces, including three of the six municipalities targeted by the program. The call to expand the number of members was launched in January 2022 and was open until February 11, 2022.

As explained in the Contextual Changes section, during 2021 the country went through a security and prison system crisis, in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic. These crises implied a change in political priorities and in the allocation of human and financial resources. On the other hand, in 2022, electoral campaigns for local government authorities will resume, which could further delay the implementation of policies and institutional arrangements to promote the eradication of VAWC and the effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM. This section discusses the main challenges and mitigation actions implied by the change in government priorities. For more information on related risks refer to Annex B.

The priorities in the area of security and the social rehabilitation system, coupled with the impact of the pandemic, have required enormous efforts on the part of the State, in particular on the part of the main government counterpart of the project. Indeed, the SDH has been at the forefront of crisis management in the aforementioned areas, which has limited its capacity and deployment in GBV issues. In this sense, the SDH has fewer resources for this issue due to the priority assigned to the prison crisis at the national level. Thus, there is a lack of human and financial resources to promote attention, prevention and eradication of VAWG as a priority in the twenty-two institutions that make up the SNIPEVCMN. During 2021, the activities of pillars 2, 4 and 5 have been affected, including the Unified Registry of Violence (URV), the National Violence Observatory and the Femicide Early Warning System (EWS). Fortunately, in November 2021 the national government announced the allocation of twenty-four million dollars to the SDH to be invested in VAWG policies and projects over the next three fiscal years.

In order to ensure that institutional and political changes do not affect project implementation, coordination and advocacy spaces have been maintained at the political and technical levels between representatives of the RUNOs, the SDH and the Spotlight coordination team. There is now a higher level of commitment from the SDH in the implementation of Pillar 2 activities and the strategic products mentioned in the previous paragraph. The permanent specialized advice to the SDH has led to a better understanding of the integral approach of the Spotlight Initiative, which allows for a more articulated work with this entity, as well as a higher level of involvement of the institution's officials in different processes. This makes it possible to contribute to the capacity building of the SDH team.

Other mitigation actions include the approach to other relevant actors for the implementation of the law, such as the National Council for Gender Equality and local governments.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Lessons Learned

The richness of the exchange and dialogue generated in the face-to-face work was a lesson learned in the framework of the face-to-face monitoring exchanges, in which the first version of the monitoring plan was shared with the agencies (02/08/2021) and work was done on the revision of the inter-agency budget (23/11/2021). During the face-to-face session in November, for the first time since the beginning of implementation, information on the budget and expenditure by activity was consolidated. The results of this workshop allowed the construction of the second year work plan (Annex E) and the global overview of budget revisions, which was submitted to the Steering Committee in May 2022, in accordance with the Secretariat's guidelines. As mentioned above, more face-to-face meetings will be planned during 2022.

The involvement of civil society and, more specifically, of the CS-NRG, has demonstrated the importance of generating effective participation processes that provide a space for contrasting technical and political perspectives on the implementation of the SI in the territory. For example, during 2021, the importance of articulating the processes of implementation of the law at the territorial level has been highlighted. Through the significant involvement of the CS-NRG, it has been possible to generate listening processes and strategic feedback with civil society, leading to the sustainability of the processes in the prioritized cantons. The strategic view provided by the CS-NRG implies that the Spotlight team listens and receives inputs on the approaches guiding implementation, without neglecting the operational levels, thus prioritizing a strategic approach to work in the territory. Advice from the CS-NRG on actors to partner with to work at the local level, on how to take intersectionality into account in VAWG prevention, and at the same time listening to what are the weaknesses and what are the advantages that can be taken advantage of, has been incorporated. This lesson is about continuous learning with the CS-NRG in order to identify and remove obstacles to effective implementation of the law.

Finally, in November 2021, a regional event was held on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in addressing VAWG. This event was a first exercise in interagency and regional articulation that laid the groundwork for the implementation of integrative management processes and tools based on the knowledge generated. With a view to implementing knowledge management across the pillars, during 2021 there was constant coordination with the agencies and implementing partners, under the leadership of the national coordination team. These lessons learned allow us to identify and enhance synergies between the pillars.

New Opportunities

- **Alliances with country Spotlight projects in Latin America and the Caribbean**, for the exchange of knowledge (lessons learned and good practices) and, additionally, the

possibility of undertaking joint actions to achieve a greater impact on the positioning of VAWG and femicide issues and the scope of the project's results.

- **Articulation with regional, national and global projects to strengthen the capacities of women's organizations:** in 2022 the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative will work with CARE International through the global project Feminists in Action (with funds from the French Development Agency, FDA) with the objective of increasing and improving women's access to technical and financial resources.
- **Progressive implementation of the UNDP Gender Equity Seal** for selected institutions of the National System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women.
- **Contribution to the culture of knowledge management** within the UNS and the Spotlight learning community as part of the response to VAWG and femicide.
- **Consolidation of strategic alliances with key stakeholders at the local level**, such as the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador (AME), the National Council of Rural Parochial Governments of Ecuador (CONAGOPARE), the Consortium of Autonomous Provincial Governments of Ecuador (CONGOPE), to increase the level of impact of Spotlight, so that the results transcend the geographical scope of project implementation.
- **Contribution to the implementation of an innovative participatory monitoring and evaluation system** that promotes more direct mechanisms for the participation of the beneficiary population.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Under **Pillar 1**, two initiatives aimed at strengthening public policy frameworks to respond to violence have been identified. On the one hand, the development of the National Protocol for the Investigation of Cases of Femicide and Other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls is an **innovative practice**, as it has been formally adopted by the FGE and is currently part of the training processes for prosecutors in the country, with the potential to become a continuous practice by these teams.

On the other hand, during this period a proposal for a Comprehensive Reparation Policy for victims of femicide and their families was developed, which represents an **innovative practice**. The innovation includes approaching reparation as an integral process whose responsibilities fall on various functions of the State and various levels of government. In addition, the added value of this work lies in its elaboration process, which included co-creation among judicial and institutional actors, victims and survivors, academic experts and the women's social movement in Ecuador.

Pillar 2 highlights an **innovative practice**, which is the Literacy Primer for the Social Control of the Public Budget. This is a tool under construction that will enable women's organizations to learn about the allocation and use of the budget for gender equality, with emphasis on the right to a life free of violence at the local level. In this way, they will be able to exercise their right to social control and demand sufficient resources from the authorities of each canton where the Spotlight Initiative is implemented. The distinctive and new feature of the primer is that it is aimed at civil society organizations and therefore enables participatory monitoring, transparency and social control.

Under **Pillar 3**, as part of the comprehensive prevention strategy, the communication campaign for the prevention of VAWG and femicide #EseTipoNo was developed, the dissemination of which began in November 2021 and will continue through 2022. The campaign is an **innovative practice** that integrates a plurality of representations about women and men, uses non-sexist language and maintains an innovative graphic concept of high creative quality. It proposes clear, non-victimizing messages that do not reproduce social stereotypes that blame the victims. The comprehensive prevention strategy has an innovative component that lies in its participatory construction, which started with qualitative research (focus groups) and was reviewed and contributed to by the inter-agency team and the CS-NRG.

Pillar 4 identifies as an **innovative practice** the development of a methodological proposal for the evaluation of judges competent in VAWG and femicide and their jurisdictional teams. The methodology includes quantitative tools related to the rate of resolution, as well as qualitative tools oriented to training processes, guidelines for a practical theoretical examination and a rubric for the evaluation of randomly selected judgments and/or procedural pieces. The innovation consists in the fact that, for the first time, specific evaluation parameters are established by subject matter, as opposed to the current evaluation processes, which are carried out in a general manner, without considering any specialization. This specificity contributes to improving the service provided by

judicial officials by promoting the principle of specialization provided for in the Organic Code of the Judicial Function, as well as the strengthening of permanent education and training processes.

In relation to essential health services, a self-instructional virtual course was developed on the technical standard on comprehensive care for gender-based violence and serious human rights violations, with agile and user-friendly content that provides context to the provisions of the technical standard. The course is hosted on the ministerial platform, and will start with the training of health professionals in 2022. It is an **innovative practice** as it provides continuity to previous experiences of virtual training supported by the UNS, which had a high participation of health services personnel, thus overcoming the barrier of high staff turnover and geographical location.

Pillar 5 highlights an **innovative practice**: Flowers in the Air - Mapping for the Memory of Femicide Victims. This is a symbolic reparation initiative for the families and friends of women and adolescent victims of femicide. This tool uses OpenStreetMap to identify public spaces in cities and generate activities, strategies and projects to recover the memory of the lives of these women. In addition, the initiative stands out for the collaborative construction of memory routes of femicide victims with families, friends and civil society organizations, generating collective narratives in the cities of Cuenca and Portoviejo, as well as in Lago Agrio, a city not initially contemplated. One of the first results is that the families and friends have felt this exercise as a more visible reparation and that it is more in line with their feelings than the reparation actions that the State has taken with them. As a result of this activity, connections and links have been made with families and organizations that carry out processes of accompaniment, enforceability of rights, prevention and community justice.

On the other hand, the twenty-four provincial booklets with disaggregated data on violence against women and femicide are considered an **innovative practice**. This product contains data obtained from ENVIGMU 2019 and INEC data on femicide, both disaggregated by province, to inform evidence-based decision-making. The innovation lies in providing easily accessible information for application at the local level.

Pillar 6 presents as a **promising practice**, the implementation of virtual courses on women's rights, on the creation of user committees and on the LOIPEVCM law and the strengthening of spokespersons. These experiences sought to respond to the context produced by COVID-19, which required accessible learning processes both in terms of digital literacy and connectivity possibilities, considering the low Internet coverage in the country. In this context, under the principle of "Leave No One Behind", virtual training processes were carried out on easily navigable microsites that do not consume a lot of data. These courses also demand a short time from the participants so that they do not represent an additional burden to the activities of care, paid work, activism and others. The courses dealt with women's rights, the formation of user committees and spokespersons. The implementing partner in charge of these processes has extensive experience in face-to-face training processes since 1990 and virtual training since 2015, which made it possible to incorporate proven good practices and respond to the context of the pandemic.

Communications and Visibility

Overview

The objectives of the Spotlight Ecuador strategy and communication plan are focused on four main lines: 1) raise awareness about violence against women and girls and femicide and its prevalence in Ecuador; 2) illustrate and promote the impact and results of the interventions supported by the Spotlight Initiative; 3) strengthen the design and implementation of the Spotlight Initiative program in Ecuador through communication for development; and 4) ensure the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners in the country. The strategy is based on the approaches of gender, human rights, diversity (intercultural, intergenerational, integrality and intersectionality), which allow for a multidimensional and multicausal understanding of the phenomena of VAWG and femicide. Also considered are principles of accessibility to information, equality and non-discrimination, empowerment, transversality, pro-person and autonomy contemplated in the Comprehensive Organic Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (LOIPEVCM), as well as criteria of participation, responsibility, accessibility, diversity, dialogue, non-revictimization, non-punitivism, and non-violent masculinities / new masculinities. In order to comply with the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”, the contents must be adapted to the national and local context, be culturally sensitive and in agile, accessible and friendly formats, prioritizing ethnic, gender, age and disability approaches (visual and hearing).

The communication and visibility of the Spotlight Initiative in social networks and media has increased in Ecuador from 2019 to the end of 2021. Through the various communication efforts and products that have been carried out by the coordination, the RUNOs and implementing partners, the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative has been positioned with a unified, clear and timely image in different audiences both nationally and in the priority cantons. One of the strategies to achieve this objective has been to unify the communication processes, principles and products of the implementing partners, in accordance with the brand guidelines of the Global Spotlight Initiative, and the communication guidelines and communication plan.

Regarding the impact on traditional and digital media, the following results were achieved: the launch of the SI at the national level was published in thirty-four media outlets through press releases, and on national television four channels broadcast this information with a total reach, between the two, of 17,300 people.

The daily flow of visitors in social networks has increased, mainly in regional networks. Different communication and visibility materials have been shared: at least thirty calls for job opportunities and contests for funds from the different agencies; approximately fifty coordination stickers with brochures with informative content on the types of violence, how to recognize them and the ways to report them; a micro campaign of nine posts (three for each social network, twenty-seven assets in total) added to the posts of the #EseTipoNo campaign (thirty-two flyers and ten videos

to date) and the replication of various materials produced by implementing partners amounting to at least fifty stickers and events in total.

By the third quarter of implementation, the different content shared on social networks reached a hundred posts between Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp. They reached an average of 120k reach/readers per week on Twitter and a reach of 20k on Facebook, which has helped to raise awareness of both the initiative and its partners among the project's target audience. For the fourth quarter, at least 4778 people received, through their Facebook feeds, the micro-campaign that was conducted to present the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador, in order to clarify the objectives, territories of incidence and scope of the initiative. A total of twenty-seven posts were made. On Twitter the reach was 86 retweets and 161 likes.

The communications coordination supported the organization of several face-to-face events such as the launch of the #EseTipoNo prevention campaign and the presentation of the National Protocol for Investigating Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls (with the State Attorney General's Office), which was replicated in at least five mass media outlets nationwide. Agreements were signed with the Gamma and Esquel foundations and with FLACSO Ecuador (coverage in three national media). The initiative was also present and collaborated in the Judiciary Council's commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. An event with high media impact was the public and national presentation of the Unified Registry of Violence, where the President of the Republic, Guillermo Lasso, referred on national television to the Spotlight Initiative and thanked the European Union and the United Nations for their support.

Support was provided for the development of virtual events. At least three hundred and fifty reproductions were generated for the Facebook Live transmission of the event *Presentation of the reparation policy for victims and survivors of violence against women and femicide* (November 22, 2021) and one hundred and five views on YouTube. As part of the knowledge management strategy, the regional event *ICTs in addressing violence against women and girls* was held with a reach of eight hundred and seventeen people on Facebook Live, and one hundred and seven views on YouTube.

The communication material produced for the #EseTipoNo campaign, part of the comprehensive communication strategy of Pillar 3 from November 17 to the present day, has been shared on social networks and with the National Civil Society Reference Group. According to the campaign's outreach report, it shows that as of December 31, 2021 it had an estimated reach of 247 797 people, generated 2398 reactions, 200 comments, 556 "shares" and 12 287 clicks. The campaign's promotional video has reached 28841 views with an average playback rate of 69.9%. The campaign website has 18392 clicks.

On December 1, 2021 the first Spotlight Ecuador Newsletter was shared to more than seven hundred contacts in the database of implementing partners, beneficiaries and strategic audiences. For the first issue, a 22% click-through rate was achieved, meaning that three hundred and seventy-

six people opened the email and viewed it. The Spotlight Initiative's YouTube channel was also opened in Ecuador to facilitate the dissemination of audiovisual content to the national public.

During 2021, some digital publications were produced (ENVIGMU booklets and the National Protocol for Investigating Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls), which will also have a printed version in 2022, thanks to the alliance with local governments. An editorial guide was prepared for print and digital publications that incorporates an introduction to the Spotlight Initiative and design suggestions aligned with the project's branding guide. The main objective of developing and disseminating image guidelines, the editorial guide and others, has been to strengthen the graphic identity of all communication products produced by or with the support of the Spotlight Initiative, in order to generate greater identification of the project among the audiences that receive them. The formats of the publications (digital or printed) are defined after identifying the communication needs of the audiences. In the first instance, documents are produced in digital version and most of them are available to the general public on the web. There are cases such as the National Protocol to Investigate Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls, in which the FGE expressed the need to print the document in order to be able to distribute it among its operators more easily, since there are certain places where it is more difficult to reach through digital media. The proposal to produce printed versions of the editorial materials is subject to the audiences' own initiative and the budget they can allocate for printing. Similarly, the printing of two thousand five hundred copies of the booklets with disaggregated data for Manabi of the National Survey on Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women (ENVIGMU 2019) was carried out with the initiative of the Prefecture of Manabi and aims to generate capacities in the institutions of the different levels of government to take measures to eradicate VAWG and femicide in the province.

In the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25 and the sixteen days of activism, two conversations were held in the context of the #WithHer campaign with key actors: women scientists and young people. The first conversation #WithHer Ecuador: *Academia, Science and Gender Violence* had a reach on YouTube of 109 views and 3200 reproductions on the Spotlight Initiative reels on Instagram. The second conversation #WithHer: Young people talk about femicide in Ecuador reached 68 views on YouTube and 2500 reproductions in the Spotlight Initiative's reels on Instagram.

All these activities, events and campaigns developed in different formats and distributed on various platforms (social networks, traditional, face-to-face and virtual media) have made it possible to diversify the proposals and thus reach different audiences that are of interest to the Spotlight Initiative. Although the road to position and make the initiative visible in Ecuador is still long, a key strategy has been identified as the sustained and coordinated work of the implementing partners and agencies to reach priority territories with communication actions linked to knowledge management, sensitive to the gender approach and following the slogan "Leave No One Behind", i.e. seeking to reach the most excluded audiences.

Messages

A micro positioning and dissemination campaign was planned for the dissemination of messages on social networks. Based on the previous mapping of audiences and media carried out within the framework of the communication plan, and with the participation and advice of the project's communication subcommittee, more efficient communication pieces were generated based on the target audience. These pieces dealt with the enforceability of the right to a life free of violence and sought to position messages from the voice of women and girls. The objective of the micro campaign was to publicize the main actions carried out by the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador. This was aligned with the Unite campaign, promoted by UN Women globally, on the occasion of November 25 and the sixteen days of activism 2021.

The messages shared below correspond to a micro communication campaign that did not have paid advertising. In addition, the networks through which the posts were disseminated are regional and are not directed to a specific audience at the local level. Their dissemination is therefore limited. The follow-up and impact of the messages do not have the same effect or the same force as when the dissemination is done through a national account and with paid advertising and targeted to specific audiences. These publications were also shared via WhatsApp to implementing partners and the CS-NRG, who in turn shared them to their networks via WhatsApp.

Audience: Civil society organizations (CSOs), women's groups and networks, decision-makers, government officials, government entities, media, UN and EU agencies and development partners.

- **Pillar 1 message: Access to justice and public policies** to prevent assaults and fatalities:

It's our right!

#SpotlightEC seeks to contribute to the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Organic Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women through the strengthening of national institutional capacities.

Let's put an end to violence against women now!

This post received 24 likes and 13 RTs on Twitter, 24 likes on Instagram and four likes and one "shared" on Facebook.

- **Pillar 4 message: We have the right to access quality health, legal and police services to prevent gender-based violence.**

#SpotlightEC provides assistance for the implementation of the Early Warning System (EWS), with the objective of identifying in a timely manner the level of a woman's risk of becoming a victim of violence.

Stop violence against women now!

This publication had 17 likes and 9 RT on Twitter, 8 likes on Instagram and 7 likes and 1 "share" on Facebook.

- **Pillar 5 message:** Since 2014, **500 femicides** have been registered in Ecuador. In **75%** of the cases, the aggressor was their **partner or a family member**.

#SpotlightEC supports the generation of quality data on femicides and other forms of violence against women and girls, to promote and expedite the enforcement of laws, policies and programs.

End Violence Against Women Now!

This publication had 22 likes and 11 RT on Twitter, 10 likes on Instagram and 7 likes and 3 “shared” on Facebook.

Media and visibility events

- Making the issue of gender-based violence visible through the media and social networks, as well as in public events, is one of the main objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. The first official event was the launch of the Spotlight Initiative on February 24, 2021. This event had a significant national media impact and raised expectations about the scope of the program, as it was an unprecedented initiative in the country.
- With the aim of raising public awareness about gender violence in the country and its prevention, Spotlight Ecuador launched the #EseTipoNo campaign on Wednesday, November 17, 2021. The event generated the interest of different actors who expressed their willingness to join the campaign and position the concept of the campaign.
- A space for knowledge exchange on the human right to comprehensive reparation for victims and survivors of gender-based violence was generated through the webinar *Presentation of the policy of reparation to victims and survivors of violence against women and femicide (22/09/2021)*.
- In order to contribute to learning, disseminate the work of the Spotlight project and make its actions visible, a regional dialogue was opened to share good practices on the issue of VAWG at the event ICTs in addressing violence against women and girls (09/12/2021).
- The presentation of the National Protocol for Investigating Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls (24/11/2021) was organized jointly with the FGE with the objective of disseminating a tool for investigating crimes against women from a human rights and feminist perspective. It was also an opportunity to position the Spotlight Initiative among justice operators throughout the country and to promote the use of new legal tools.

Campaigns

The #EseTipoNo campaign is a mass communication campaign that is part of the activities and products of Pillar 3 of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative and was launched on November 17, 2021.

It aims to make visible and disseminate innovative messages for the prevention of VAWG and femicide in Ecuador that promote social change, in order to challenge sociocultural patterns and stereotypes that reinforce violence against women and femicide.

The campaign has 4 axes: i) Updated data on VAWG and femicide; ii) Empowered women; iii) Deconstruction of the myth of romantic love; and iv) Healthy masculinities.

The contents of the #EseTipoNo campaign have been disseminated in various national and local media as well as through social networks and multiple BTL strategies from November 2021 to March 2022. The campaign also has a website that has a significant reach of visualizations, where the products that are made public are available: www.ninguntipodeviolencia.ec.

The campaign's social networks have the following record of visualizations: Facebook: 247 797; Instagram: 89 366; Twitter: 35 568 ("impressions"); YouTube: 28 841 (views); website: 18 392 (clicks). Added to this are ATL (Above The Line) media placements.

Event: <https://www.facebook.com/onuecuador/videos/324571349064273>

Human interest stories

In 2021, life histories were not collected according to the shared guidelines. In fact, there were not enough results with implementing partners and field work was still incipient, so there were no direct beneficiaries who could tell their stories.

Testimonials

National Civil Society Reference Group - Spotlight Ecuador Initiative

"Initiatives such as Spotlight are key for the country, to combat violence, generate opportunities with equity and equality for women and girls. Joining efforts between international cooperation, government and civil society with the same purpose, what it does is that we can be much more effective in achieving such an important goal as the eradication of violence. The efforts we can make in this sense will always be important. A fundamental element is how to territorialize or anchor these initiatives at the local level: the national perspective is always important because it provides the framework, the umbrella for action, but it is in the territory where the actions are operationalized. The work with the municipalities, prefectures and parish councils is fundamental because it is the direct work in the territory with those urban and rural sectors that require attention. Another fundamental element is the role of civil society. Organized women are the ones who have been marking the milestone not only in Ecuador but also in Latin America and in several countries regarding the progress in public policies and the progress in the fight for the eradication of violence. Often activism goes much faster than the operational capacity of the States, but without their constant struggle we cannot make visible problems that are rooted in society, so Spotlight in this

joint effort to articulate all the causes that seek to combat violence, guarantee equity, work for the rights of human beings, are essential when talking about a society that changes, a society that works together for the welfare of men, women, boys, girls”. (Juanita Bersosa, National Reference Group of Civil Society).

“The Spotlight initiative is an initiative that has been working in other countries for some years. The fact that Ecuador has been considered as part of it is not news to be happy about, because in the first place they have taken us into consideration because there is a high percentage of gender violence, but it is also important that they have taken us into consideration because it means that they are predisposed to really have strategies and initiatives to eradicate gender violence in the country.

The Spotlight Initiative is one of the most important that we currently have and we should continue to support and promote it because it is truly committed to eradicating violence against women and girls and to support as civil society to be part of this. Because we are the ones who really live the realities of different provinces and places, we know the effects that gender-based violence can have, this also helps us in some way to put all the perspectives on the table, and in some way to create strategies through the Spotlight Initiative that really work and that little by little eradicate gender-based violence”. (Carla Guevara, National Civil Society Reference Group).

Beneficiaries

As for the self-care workshop, Jenny Lara, psychologist at the Ecuadorian Center for the Promotion and Action of Women Guayaquil (CEPAM Guayaquil) comments that it revolutionized her conceptions about self-care and the importance of becoming aware of it, since it is vital that “those of us who take care of ourselves are also taken care of”. She has incorporated the sensory tools developed in the workshop into her daily work practice as mechanisms to lower levels of anguish, anxiety and stress.

Merly Capote (39 years old), a Venezuelan national, lives and works as a volunteer at the San Antonio de Pichincha temporary shelter. She attends directly to the women who come to the home, but comments that she does not practice self-care for herself because she is always busy taking care of other people. “With this workshop I took time for myself, to also express myself with colleagues who, like me, are caring for vulnerable populations. It was a free, open, spontaneous space.”

For Joselyn Chamba, lawyer and president of the Women’s Advisory Council of Morona canton, “the Citizen Observatories of Communication have the power to strengthen the defense of the rights of women and girls in the country.” She has actively participated, along with other women, in the different activities of the project with the objective of contributing with her knowledge and experiences to generate spaces that promote the development of public policies for the benefit of women and girls in the province and the country. “My participation in the Citizen Communication Observatory of Morona Canton came about through the Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights, which is part of the technical team of the CCO and identified the need for the participation of women’s advisory councils”.

Civil Servant – State Attorney General’s Office

“I am Juana Fernandez, Gender expert at the FGE, and I consider that the articulated work between the FGE and Spotlight has been of transcendence to strengthen mechanisms of attention to victims, such as the impulse given to the protocol of violent deaths, allowing us as an entity to amplify a powerful message of operationalizing actions from the justice system before the National System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence and, at the same time, opening training spaces for prosecutors together with their teams, as valuable spaces where good practices, case studies, and understanding of action techniques with a gender approach were made visible.” (Juana Fernandez, State Attorney General’s Office).

Implementing Partners

“For GAMMA, as the implementing organization, the implementation of new spaces for the observation and interaction of messages in the media and social networks represents a scenario of opportunities to expand the impact and advocacy actions at the national level. As part of the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador, GAMMA’s experience with the Citizen Communication Observatory in Cuenca could be replicated in a step-by-step process that made possible the creation of three new observatories in the country, in the cantons of Azogues, Morona and Portoviejo. The transferred methodology incorporated a set of tools that seek to influence from different angles to change the relationship patterns between audiences and the media, as well as those who generate public policies and those who, through self-communication, generate content on social networks. This set of actions contributes directly to change the way of observing, interacting and proposing alternatives to media messages, in a way that changes the production within the framework of human rights and particularly the right to a life free of violence, while incorporating new actors in this objective”. (Sandra Lopez, Director of the GAMMA Foundation).

Photos:

Launch of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative (24/02/2021). From left to right: Rocio Rosero (CS-NRG), Charles-Michel Geurts, (European Union Ambassador to Ecuador), Cecilia Chacon (Secretary of Human Rights), Lena Savelli (UN Ecuador Resident Coordinator). Photo: Johanna Alarcon.





Presentation of the National Protocol to Investigate Femicides and other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls (11/24/2021). Second from left: Diana Salazar (State Attorney General), third from left: Geraldine Guerra (CS-NRG). Photo: Johanna Alarcon.



Signing of the act for the implementation of the Unified Registry of Violence at the session of the National Integral System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women (27/09/2021). From left to right: Charles-Michel Geurts (Ambassador of the European Union in Ecuador), Bernarda Ordonez (Secretary of Human Rights), Lena Savelli (UN Resident Coordinator Ecuador).

Video of the Presidency of the Republic: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPbQikXCZeo&t=1518s>

Facebook Post: <https://www.facebook.com/page/105346078376587/search/?q=Sesi%C3%B3n%20del%20Sistema%20Nacional%20Integral%20para%20Prevenir%20y%20Erradicar%20la%20Violencia%20Contra%20las%20Mujeres>



Launch of the #EseTipoNo campaign (11/17/2021). Top row: from right to left: Charles-Michel Geurts (European Union Ambassador to Ecuador), Maria del Carmen Maldonado (president of the Judiciary Council), Lena Savelli (Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Ecuador), Emilia Cisneros (Advisor to the Human Rights Secretariat), Markus Behrend (UNFPA representative in Ecuador), Matilde Mordt (UNDP Representative), Lola Valladares (UNFPA national officer for Gender, Human Rights and Interculturality). Bottom row: dance team of the “American Latin Class” academy. Photo: UNFPA.

Videos:

All videos can be downloaded at this link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10DZDa5GcNP3-mVF1i2HWi5JZErfPEuZp?usp=sharing>

- Interview with Carla Guevara, member of the National Civil Society Reference Group of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gk1baWb5y2Q>
Drive: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ke5kKwDy_lyOM1d2DBM7RDMCaeXBIDID/view?usp=sharing
- Interview with Juanita Bersosa, member of the National Civil Society Reference Group of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=htMfIXmNfqq&t=210s>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iS9DafIR-wlL1XtOeo0zciK32TvsZBku/view?usp=sharing>
- Presentation of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA9NDK_yaCs&t=2s
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1riL3EaDXKCYOjhguUidseYWTKRbKRIJ1/view?usp=sharing>

- Launching of the campaign #EseTipoNo: <https://www.facebook.com/onuecuador/videos/324571349064273>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jUpHNomwrrp5F9VzsDC-rt34mNe5ATbbx/view?usp=sharing>
- #WithHer Ecuador: Academia, science and gender-based violence - Spotlight Initiative: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2vzalCSkoA>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nwPBRGxsM9acve--y5lZn4eywBs5m-Xi/view?usp=sharing>
- Prevention campaign theme #EseTipoNo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZ6TvZeixRU&t=2s>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iT9PylQJhQDajPkvQV66mYxZOXtaaawB/view?usp=sharing>
- Intro campaign #EseTipoNo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hkUnE0X8C4>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/164xutyEjiOkRorQfdVNeNBp4RczMHxV/view?usp=sharing>
- #WithHer Ecuador: Young people talk about Femicide in Ecuador: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLFLS6ijp84&t=61s>
Drive: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_5V2TZt20lcOSiP9S1m--FcwJ31FjFkY/view?usp=sharing
- Interview with Maria Fernanda Suasnavas: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GuPdoyWsiSg>
Drive: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t2lOhRCCJwsYMibT7zqM5YxBDWWWK65b/view?usp=sharing>
- Interview with Alejandra Garcia, ‘La Toquilla’: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvqRlewL3ak>
Drive: https://drive.google.com/file/d/12sRMSUzdAc4bS7yCbkkd7Aer2_dgVvxA/view?usp=sharing
- Presentation of policy on reparations to victims and survivors of VAW and femicide: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gE99PoYyYAI&t=106s>
Drive: FILES ARE NOT AVAILABLE - ONLY ON FB LIVE
- ICTs in addressing violence against women and girls: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXbbnumTQrE&t=291s>
Drive: FILES ARE NOT AVAILABLE - ONLY ON FB LIVE

Next Steps

In 2022, face-to-face activities will be summarized, respecting the capacity and biosafety measures established by the National Emergency Committee. Similarly, participatory follow-up and monitoring will adopt mechanisms and methodologies that incorporate low-risk face-to-face activities and virtual activities.

In 2022, the participatory monitoring and evaluation system (PME) will draw on the contributions of the CS-NRG to build a mechanism for more direct participation and significant involvement of the beneficiary population in Spotlight monitoring activities. It is expected to contribute to directly identify the needs of the beneficiary population and to seek strategies to improve the implementation of the “Leave No One Behind” principle. In addition, as part of the PME system, it is expected to strengthen the capacities of the CS-NRG and the beneficiary CSOs and thus contribute to the overall goal of a life without violence.

The team plans to strengthen the knowledge management line with the aim of disseminating the products generated in the six pillars (concept notes, studies, tools, methodologies, educational-communication material). In this way, it is expected to contribute to the Spotlight Initiative’s learning community in the world and, at the same time, contribute to the transfer of knowledge and lessons learned to the actors that are part of the program and to others who are key to expanding and improving the response to the problem of gender-based violence. In this sense, in 2022, different products generated in the framework of the project will be shared in the coordination bodies of the UNS and cooperation in general, such as the Gender-Based Violence subgroup of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the GTRM and the violence subgroup of the MEGECI.

In December 2021, an agreement was established with CARE International to complement the lines of work of the Feminists in Action project, which will operate as of 2022 with funds from French Cooperation (FDA). In the first quarter, joint work will be carried out to promote access by grassroots women’s organizations that are beneficiaries of the Spotlight project to funds for organizational strengthening and capacity building for resource management.

In relation to management, it is necessary to strengthen both internal communication mechanisms and inter-agency follow-up tools. Similarly, it is necessary to consolidate the knowledge management strategy to respond to violence against women and girls and femicide in Ecuador and, at the same time, contribute to the Spotlight learning community through mechanisms that can be permanently adopted by the RUNOs.

It is essential to reinforce the articulated work with the CS-NRG, so that the project can benefit from the experiences of its members. One of the next steps is to work with the people who will join the group in March and carry out with them an adequate induction of the project and the role they must fulfill. A meeting will be held with the entire group, the RUNOs and the European Union.

Together with the European Union and the RUNOs, a strategy will be defined to influence the allocation of resources by the State for some of the lines of work of the Spotlight project in its

second year of implementation, in order to ensure its sustainability as well as the approval of the second phase of the project.

Regarding programmatic planning, the following elements are taken into account to comply with the results of the project: a) sustainability of the processes, b) strengthening of civil society, and c) contribution to the transformation of sociocultural patterns that reproduce the violence as the most radical expression of discrimination based on gender.

Through the Spotlight Initiative, the effective implementation of the LOIPEVCM is sought. In this sense, it is essential to achieve the harmonization of said norm with a set of codes and laws, and thus contribute to guaranteeing a life free of formal violence. This requires strengthening the strategic articulation with the Legislative Assembly, particularly with the Parliamentary Group for the Rights of Women (GPDM), with organized women, with academia and with cooperation agencies, for the formulation of new laws and reforms. . During 2022, efforts will focus on the reforms to the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization, the Comprehensive Criminal Organic Code, the Budget and Finance Code and the Amazon Special Law. In this area, it is also necessary to strengthen legislative bodies to promote decision-making based on women's rights established in international standards.

In order to achieve the sustainability of the processes supported by the Spotlight project —which also favors the sustainability of public policies for the prevention and eradication of VAWG— it is essential to establish technical-political strategies that ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive National System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in the six Spotlight intervention cantons, as well as the design and implementation of the Single Registry of Violence and the institutionalization of the comprehensive reparation policy by the SDH.

One of the advocacy areas of the Spotlight Initiative has to do with the transformation of violent and discriminatory sociocultural patterns. In this sense, one of the fundamental steps is to initiate the process of strengthening society's capacity to modify and challenge sexist behavior through citizen mobilization mechanisms such as observatories, committees of law users and others. Along the same lines, capacities will be strengthened for strategic litigation in civil society and for the ethical management of information on VAWG and femicide in cases of violence in the media, in addition to promoting the training of young prevention agents in healthy masculinities and the implementation of the Citizen's Tribunal on Femicide.

The Spotlight Initiative aims to continue strengthening essential services to ensure that victims of gender-based violence can access them, in accordance with international standards.

In order to strengthen Pillar 6, it is essential to advance in the participatory construction of a proposal for the organizational strengthening of grassroots organizations that will allow them to access financial and technical resources offered by the UNS. In this way, they can progressively become potential partners in the implementation of projects in favor of women's rights and gender equality, particularly the right to a life free of violence.

Annex A

Results Framework

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Outcome 1 Summary table | | | | | |
| 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 | | | The target reduction from 0.25 to 0 in the criterion "laws on domestic violence" is proposed. No other reductions are proposed due to structural factors that are difficultly modified despite the Spotlight Initiative's interventions. | Problems with the implementation of the Law persisted during year 1 of Spotlight Initiative. |
| | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| | Parental Authority in Marriage | | | | |
| | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | | |
| | Parental Authority in Divorce | | | | |
| | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| | Inheritance rights of Widows | | | | |
| | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| | Inheritance rights of Daughters | | | | |
| | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| | Laws on Domestic Violence | | | | |
| | 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,00 | | |
| Laws on Rape | | | | | |
| 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,25 | | | |
| Laws on Sexual Harassment | | | | | |
| 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,25 | | | |
| National level | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner. | Evidence-based Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development | Evidence-based Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development | Evidence-based Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development | At the national level at baseline there are 2 plans that can be evaluated for this indicator: the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of VAWG and the Action Plan against Human Trafficking. Of these, at the end of Spotlight implementation, the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of VAWG is expected to have an M&E mechanism. At the local level, there is the Cuenca Cantonal Plan for the Eradication of Gender Violence against Women, however, no activities are proposed to modify or complement it. | |
| | Sub-National Level | | | | |
| | Participatory Development | Participatory Development | Participatory Development | | |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Indicator 1.3 Laws and policies are in place that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/ feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda. | Yes | Yes | Yes | At baseline, this indicator is met. According to the baseline study, there are 9 laws and 17 ordinances that guarantee citizen participation. The Spotlight Initiative will focus on increasing the advocacy capacities of women human rights defenders to further advance in the eradication of VAWG. | |
| Developed or Strengthened | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year. | 0 | 3 | 9 | Year 1: - National Protocol on Criminal Investigation of Femicide (developed) - A comprehensive reparation policy for victims of VAWG and dependents of victims of femicide (developed) - Municipal ordinance and regulation for financing EVAWG in Cuenca (strengthened) Years 2-4: - A proposal for the institutionalization of the National System for the Prevention and Eradication of VAWG (developed) - Reform to comply with court ruling on abortion for rape (strengthened) - 3 other reforms of laws (COIP, COFP, COOTAD) related to VAWG and femicide (strengthened) - Amazonic Law to include EVAWG (strengthened) | |
| 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. | 0 | 1 | 1 | A National Protocol on the Criminal Investigation of Femicide will be achieved with significant inputs from women's rights advocates. | |
| National | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year. | Evidence-based Needs of ALL women & girls | <i>see comment box for reporting list of action plans</i> | Evidence-based Needs of ALL women & girls | This indicator considers the National Plan for EVAWG and its M&E mechanism. | Action Plan: National Plan for EVAWG , Sector: All sectors, Over reporting period: Evidence-Based Needs of All Women & Girls |
| Contribute to developing laws and policies | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda. | 0 | 0 | 60 | The results cannot be disaggregated by steps 1 and 2, since baseline data collection was carried out at the CSO level and not individually for each women's rights defender. For this reason, an overall target was estimated at the end of the implementation based on the planning of activities. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|---|
| Outcome 2 Summary table | | | | | |
| Coordination Mechanism? | | | | | |
| 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. | Yes | Yes | Yes | At baseline this indicator is met. At the national level, the National Integrated System for Preventing and Eradicating VAWG (SNIPEVCMN) is conformed by 22 high-level government entities under the leadership of the Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH). This system, which is designed by the Law for Eradicating and Preventing VAWG, has jurisdiction throughout the territory for the coordination and supervision of strategies to address, prevent, and eradicate VAWG. At the local level, cantonal Consultative Councils operate with the representation and participation of women, however their objective is not to eradicate violence. Therefore, Spotlight Ecuador has not included the Consultative Councils in the planned activities. Instead, Spotlight Ecuador focuses on creating and strengthening coordination mechanisms between national and local institutions for the attention and prevention of violence, so that each instance can fulfill its role within the SNIPEVCMN as defined by the Law. | |
| Is there a national budget allocation? | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP. | Yes | Yes | Yes | For 2020 and 2021 there is no consolidated information about the allocation of public resources towards EVAWG (please see note on indicator 2.3.1). The baseline study emphasized the impossibility of having a true percentage of national resources allocated to prevention and eradication of VAWG as data is scattered throughout all institutions at national and local levels. The figure presented is most likely incomplete and cannot be used to estimate milestones and goals. Moreover, Spotlight Ecuador will work on the proposal to consolidate a catalog of public spending (output indicator 2.3.1) so that public institutions can use it as a tool for reporting EVAWG expenditure. By the end of implementation, the expected result is that the Ministry of Finance can produce good quality data on the allocation of public resources towards EVAWG by using the catalog of public spending. Changes to the percentage of allocation of resources cannot be attributable to planned activities. | |
| Government Officials | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year. | 0 | 0 | 180 | Due to institutional factors, it has not been possible to ensure the continuity of the implementation of activities carried out within the framework of this indicator. Therefore, no intermediate milestones or targets were estimated regarding the number of women trained. In total, the number of trained officials from 2 institutions and 2 local governments will be increased by 180. Special emphasis will be placed on including women from the chosen institutions in the training. | |
| | Women Government Officials | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Indicator 2.2.3 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed. | 3 | 0 | 4 | Costed multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms: - Technical committee for the construction of the National Registry of Violence (RUV) - CSO service provision model for Care Centers and Shelter Homes for victims and their families - Pregnancy Prevention Policy for Girls and Adolescents As part of Spotlight activities, it is expected that the activities of the National System for Preventing and Eradicating EVAWG (SNIPEVCMN) will be costed, at the national and local levels. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| Outcome 3 Summary table | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner. | 38,2% | 38,2% | 38,2% | The information available at the national level does not allow us to establish milestones or goals for the implementation period. The data corresponds to 2004 and responds to the percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife or partner: among women between 15 and 49 years old, 38.2% justified a man hitting his wife for at least 1 reason (ENDEMAIN 2004). This is the most accurate data currently available. The National Survey on Family Relationships and Gender Violence against Women (ENVIGMU 2019) provides proxy indicators, but not the exact information requested by the Spotlight indicator 3.1. Moreover, the national statistical authority has not defined a date for the new ENVIGMU survey. | |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/ comprehensive prevention strategies/ programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner. | 0 | 1 | 1 | At baseline, 63 strategies and programs were identified and evaluated against the specified criteria; however, none met all the requirements for qualification. During the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador, it is expected to generate a comprehensive and innovative strategy for the prevention of VAWG and femicide that meets the specified criteria. | During the first year of implementation, the Comprehensive Strategy for the Prevention of VAWG was implemented. |
| National or Sub-National | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/ or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year. | 0 | 0 | 1 | The local policy that will be consolidated during the second year of implementation will be amplified at the national level for subsequent years. Thus, these are not two different policies, but rather the same local instrument that has been institutionalized at the national level. The product in question is the policy and protocol on VAWG in the higher education system, which has been implemented at a local university in Cuenca. Subsequently, it is expected that this mechanism will be strengthened for implementation at the national level through the National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENESCYT). | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction | 1 | 3 | 4 | This indicator includes the Citizen Observatories of Communication. The baseline study identified the Observatory of Cuenca, and at the end of the implementation it is expected to consolidate the Observatories of Azogues, Morona and Portoviejo. | During the first year of implementation, the Observatories of Azogues and Morona have been fully implemented. |
| 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. | 64 | 1 | 65 | At baseline, 64 campaigns that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes were identified at the national level, among various government entities and various sectors. Within Spotlight Ecuador programming, a comprehensive prevention strategy that includes communication, education and social mobilization actions will be added to this number; however, it should be noted that the comprehensive prevention strategy will mainly cover the education and culture sectors, according to the Program's Results Matrix. In the education and culture sectors, 1 campaign was added as a milestone and goal, due to the actions contemplated within the comprehensive prevention strategy. | Within Spotlight Ecuador programming, a comprehensive prevention strategy that includes communication, education and social mobilization actions is reported. The strategy will mainly cover the education and culture sectors, according to the Program's Results Matrix. |
| Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year. | 0 | 0 | 1 | According to the Program's Results Matrix, the development and/or adaptation of the methodology for the training of young VAWG and femicide preventers is contemplated, for which a mapping of youth organizations, the implementation of the training process, plans for replication of the training received and sustainability plans are proposed. Thus, in the context of this training, the first cohort will constitute a network that will be formed as a result of the proposed activities. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Journalists | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly. | 0 | 0 | 42 | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. | |
| | Women Journalists | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 31 | | |
| Decision Makers | | | | | |
| 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. | 0 | 0 | 0 | At the moment there is not enough detailed information on the activities to be developed under this indicator, so it is not possible to estimate milestones and targets. Efforts will be made to reach as many women decision-makers as possible, as well as trial lawyers and women case managers/spokespersons. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| | Women Decision Makers | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Outcome 4 Summary table | | | | | |
| Reported | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police. | 82832 | 0 | 0 | There is no information available on the number of complaints that resulted in convictions, given that the police does not keep track of the number of cases once they were transferred to judicial institutions. Moreover, as explained in indicator 4.1, there is no personal record that keeps track of each case. The Registry of Violence (RUV) could provide this information, but only from the 7 institutions in the pilot at the end of implementation. Therefore, milestones and targets could not be estimated for this outcome. Regarding information on femicide, the competent institution is the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), which reports the following findings: - Number of femicide reports entered into the Integrated System of Prosecution Proceedings -SIAF-, year 2020: 77 - Number of cases of femicide prosecuted, year 2020: 42 - Number of prosecuted cases that received convictions, year 2020: 3 These numbers have been added to the totals reported in the form. | Information requests were generated with the competent public institutions, however, at the time of closing the report, there is still no information available to upload. |
| Indicator 4.1.1 A centralized risk assessment system and/or early warning systems is in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors. | No | No | Yes | Within the Programme Results Matrix, the construction of an Early Warning System of Femicide (SATF) is contemplated as part of pillar 4 (activity 4.1.1). This system will require the active involvement and appropriation by the Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH), the Ministry of Government and the National Police. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Government Service Providers | | | | | |
| 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. | 0 | 0 | 640 | Due to institutional factors, it has not been possible to ensure the continuity of the implementation of activities carried out within the framework of this indicator. Therefore, no intermediate milestones or goals were estimated regarding the number of women trained. In total, the number of trained officials will increase by 640. Special emphasis will be placed on including women from the chosen institutions in the training. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| | Women Government Service Providers | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Women's Rights Organizations | | | | | |
| 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. | 0 | 0 | 4 | The shelter homes are grassroots organizations that work for the accomplishment of the principle of LNOB in their own geographical area of influence. The shelter homes considered for this indicator are: - Casa Maria Amor, with influence in Azogues and Cuenca, - Casa Hogar de Cristo, with influence in Portoviejo, Chone and Guayaquil, - Casa Matilde, with influence in Quito and nationwide, - Casa Tena, with influence in Morona, Tena and Pastaza. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| | LNOB | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| | Grassroots | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Strengthened | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. | Yes | Yes | Yes | This indicator contemplates the execution of several activities, which include: - 4.1.2 A system for evaluating and sanctioning the performance of judges in complying with national and international human rights standards, - 4.1.3 Design and implementation of quality standards of care for women of indigenous peoples and nationalities in cases of VAWG and femicide, - 4.1.3 Technical assistance for the implementation of the package of essential services for the justice sector, - 4.2.2 Capacity building for GBV care teams of shelter homes in case management and self-care processes. | Name Of Guideline/Protocol STRENGTHENED 1. A system for evaluating and sanctioning the performance of judges in complying with national and international human rights standards 2. Capacity building for GBV care teams of shelter homes in case management and self-care processes |
| b) Women and Girls with Access to Recovery Services | | | | | |
| 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 | 20 | 0 | 50 | At baseline, 20 women victims of violence were identified among those who are currently in shelter homes, as well as those who have graduated and have productive initiatives and have received information/support on economic autonomy. During year 2 of implementation, it is expected that 30 women strengthen their capacities and receive access to economic and long-term recovery, as part of activity 4.2.1. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Outcome 5 Summary table | | | | | |
| Prevalence | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time | Yes | Yes | Yes | At baseline, this indicator is met. The National Survey on Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women (ENVIGMU, 2019), provides quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, collected, analyzed and used in accordance with international standards to inform laws, policies and programs. It contains data on the magnitude of violence over a lifetime (incidence) and in the 12 months prior to its implementation (prevalence), making it possible to account for this structural, multicausal and multidimensional phenomenon, as well as to evaluate the impact of public policies for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence against women and girls in Ecuador. | At baseline, this indicator is met. The National Survey on Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women (ENVIGMU, 2019), provides quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, collected, analyzed and used in accordance with international standards to inform laws, policies and programs. It contains data on the magnitude of violence over a lifetime (incidence) and in the 12 months prior to its implementation (prevalence), making it possible to account for this structural, multi-causal and multidimensional phenomenon, as well as to evaluate the impact of public policies for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence against women and girls in Ecuador. |
| | Incidence | | | | |
| | Yes | Yes | Yes | | |
| IPV | | | | | |
| 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 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Most of the institutions of the National Integral System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (SNIPEVCMN) have administrative records, and some have computerized registration systems, but this information is not publicly available and is not periodically communicated. Publicly available data includes: INEC ENVIGMU 2019, SIS ECU 911 and Femicidios.ec of the Judiciary Council. The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to the construction of the Registry of Violence (RUV), which is conceived as a system of publicly available and periodically reported open data on different dimensions of VAWG. | Most of the institutions of the National Integral System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (SNIPEVCMN) have administrative records, and some have computerized registration systems, but this information is not publicly available and is not periodically communicated. Publicly available data includes: INEC ENVIGMU 2019, SIS ECU 911 and Femicidios.ec of the Judiciary Council. The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to the construction of the Registry of Violence (RUV), which is conceived as a system of publicly available and periodically reported open data on different dimensions of VAWG. |
| | Femicide | | | | |
| | Yes | Yes | Yes | | |
| Family Violence | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | |
| Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors | N/a - does not apply | No | 1. Health 2. Education 3. Justice 4. Security 5. Social Services 6. Culture | At baseline, the country does not have a system for collecting administrative data on VAWG across sectors that is in line with international standards. During implementation, technical assistance will be provided for the first phase of implementation of the Registry of Violence (RUV), as well as for the construction of a femicide indicator, and a document with guidelines for data collection in local cantons. In this regard, information management will be articulated through the 22 competent institutions of the National System (SNIPEVCMN) at both the central and local levels. | |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| Knowledge products | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months | 7 | 0 | 13 | <p>Number of knowledge products that comply with specified criteria by sector:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health (1): CNIG Guidelines on COVID-19. - Justice (3): 1) Research: From silence to visibility. Rights of lesbian women; 2) Analysis of the spatial distribution and casuistry of femicides and gender violence in Ecuador between 2014 -2019; 3) Report on the implementation of the LOIPEVCMN to 2020. - Social Services (1): Costing model of initiatives against VAWG. - Culture (2): 1) Manual for identification of communication content: discriminatory, violent, sexually explicit and affecting the best interests of children and adolescents; 2) Tools Guidelines for journalistic treatment of gender issues (2020). <p>Implementation of the Spotlight Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice (2): 2 studies on femicide profiles. - All sectors (2): 24 analytical booklets on VAWG and femicide (1 per province); 1 document with the mechanism of operation of the National Observatory on Violence | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| Outcome 6 Summary table | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG | 9 | 12 | 12 | An additional questionnaire was conducted in addition to the baseline survey to complement the information required. This questionnaire was carried out by an implementing partner during January 2022. Out of a total of 12 organizations surveyed, 9 reported coordinating their efforts to jointly advocate (lobby) or develop actions to end violence. | At the moment of reporting, the information on how many CSO represent youth and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination/marginalization is non-existent. For the next reporting period, this data will be included. |
| Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG | 88 | 0 | 98 | Following the calculation method, the baseline figure includes the number of times different mechanisms have been accessed by CSOs. These mechanisms deal with citizen participation and social control and are defined according to the Citizen Participation Law. Seven user committees (not Spotlight) are included in the baseline data collection. On the other hand, among the activities to be implemented is the formation of 10 user committees to monitor compliance with the LOIPEVCMN (see indicator 6.2.1). | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| 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 | 5 | 12 | 12 | An additional questionnaire was conducted in addition to the baseline survey to complement the information required. This questionnaire was carried out by an implementing partner during January 2022. Out of a total of 12 organizations surveyed, 5 reported having influence and capacity to work to end VAWG. | At the moment of reporting, the information on how many CSO represent youth and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination/marginalization is non-existent. For the next reporting period, this data will be included. |

| Outcome Indicator | Baseline (2020) | Results for Reporting Period (2021) | Target | Baseline Notes | Reporting Notes |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|---|
| Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year | 4 | 3 | 7 | To facilitate counting and estimations, we have considered that this indicator takes into account networks formed by CSOs and women's rights groups. At baseline, 4 networks of national and local influence were identified (National Women's Coalition; National Network of Shelters; "Cabildo de Mujeres de Cuenca"; "Colectiva Tejedoras Manabitas"). For this indicator, the goal is to consolidate 3 new networks with strengthened capacities to network, associate and jointly advocate for the eradication of VAWG. | To facilitate counting and estimations, we have considered that this indicator takes into account networks formed by CSOs and women's rights groups. The new networks were shaped in three of six prioritized cantons, which are Azogues, Pastaza and Portoviejo. |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 10 | The goal of this indicator contemplates the creation of 10 user committees for citizen oversight of the | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |
| CSOs with strengthened capacities | | | | | |
| 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. | 0 | 12 | 12 | At least 12 CSO are considered for this indicator. | |
| Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year | 0 | 0 | 2 | For this indicator, at least 2 CSOs are considered: two schools for leadership training of indigenous and Afro-descendant women. | During the first year of implementation, no results have yet been generated for this indicator. |

Annex B

Risk management report

| Risk Assessment | Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1 | Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? | | Addressing the Risk | Responsible Person/ Unit |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Risk | | | Periodicity | Source for monitoring | | |
| Contextual risks | | | | | | |
| A new government was elected on May 24th for the period 2021-2025. Significant challenges have emerged when public officials and authorities change as a result of the governmental transition. | 4 | 4 | Permanent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with government officials - Rapid assessments with SCRG and key stakeholders - Meetings with RCO and RUNOs representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the elections, government officials were approached strategically to ensure programme implementation is not interrupted or severely delayed. This rapprochement also allowed to identify capacity building strategies and tools (not only training individual staff) at multiple levels. - From the onset, programme objectives aimed to institutionalise policies, mechanisms and tools. This approach to strengthen institutions is promoted through programme implementation. - Systematically distribute institutional outputs and share information on the processes generated within the Spotlight Initiative to government stakeholders. - Guarantee adequate participation by women's organizations and implementation partners for sustainability, including in institutional outputs and processes. - Promote visibility and ownership of the Spotlight Initiative by multiple stakeholders. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |
| The consequences of the severe national economic crisis, worsened by the COVID-19 health crisis, increases the exposure for women and girls, especially those who are already at risk to greater violations of their rights, including the risk of being victims of violence (evidence suggests that prolonged isolation at home increased cases of domestic violence) and making conditions more difficult for their economic autonomy and access to resources. | 5 | 2 | Bimonthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with government officials - Rapid assessments with SCRG and key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In partnership with CSO and community structures, promote safe environments near families, schools and neighborhoods, attempting to reduce exposure for girls and adolescents, and protecting women in conflict zones. - Prioritize assistance to develop the Early Warning System (EWS). - Include, in support for shelter homes and women's organizations, knowledge transfer and capacity building to respond to the differentiated impact of the (health and economic) crisis on women. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |

| Risk Assessment | Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1 | Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? | | Addressing the Risk | Responsible Person/ Unit |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Risk | | | Periodicity | Source for monitoring | | |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | | |
| <p>Recently, conservative visions and agendas have consolidated, which represent an obstacle to making progress in women's rights. The president has publicly announced to veto the abortion law, despite of the existence of a constitutional court mandate.</p> <p>Moreover, there is a low openness and/or resistance by some stakeholders to prioritize issues of sexual and reproductive health and education and the promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SHSR) among women and adolescents. These attitudes are reinforced by a certain type of social, cultural and religious values and paradigms broadly disseminated among the diversity of Ecuadorian society.</p> <p>This situation mainly affects women, girls and adolescents who live in rural areas and/or who, because of their ethnic status, level of income, or diversity in their sexual orientation, experience multiple forms of discrimination and live in more isolated and unprotected contexts.</p> | 5 | 2 | Bimonthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with government officials - Rapid assessments with SCRG and key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicize in detail, with national and local (GAD) authorities, the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative, strongly positioning the importance of a preventive approach to VAWG. Highlight the robust multi-stakeholder, holistic approach of the Spotlight Initiative which seeks to differentiate among stakeholders and methods and identify effective, innovative points of entry (avoiding those who would blockade from the outset). - Therefore, the Program emphasizes taking actions with and for women with an intersectional approach, with contents suited to the diverse contexts and updated especially regarding masculinities, media, platforms for local citizen mobilization and the role of young people, among others. - Act on the basis of evidence, ensure that communication materials, messages and contents are relevant, truthful and timely, with simply, culturally sensitive language, suited to the national and local context. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |
| <p>As mentioned, the COVID-19 health crisis has imposed the need for isolation and virtual work. The duration of these restrictions is may last for months, delaying implementation and follow-up activities in the field. The main consequence is a lack of contact with local grassroots organizations and local communities, which may compromise the ability to produce results in an effective and timely manner. Government personnel and UN staff are devoting resources to address the emergency, which may partially affect the achievement of planned outcomes.</p> <p>Moreover, dependence on access to Internet and computerized means of communication may restrict the implementation team to effectively reach programme beneficiaries, who are exposed to multiple factors of discrimination and vulnerability and therefore may not have access to internet and technology. This would compromise the ability to fulfill the LNOB principle.</p> | 4 | 4 | Permanent | UN agencies assessments and guidelines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant monitoring of developments and impacts of the crisis on the programme, raising early warnings (for national and global governance bodies for the Initiative) and proposals to adapt planning, in order to preserve the initial proposal's core elements. - Keep in contact with the rest of the Spotlight Programs (especially in Latin America) to exchange ideas for adaptation and response to the programmatic impact of the emergency. - Need for flexibility to contribute early, on a consensus basis, any necessary changes. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |

| Risk Assessment | Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1 | Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? | | Addressing the Risk | Responsible Person/ Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Risk | | | Periodicity | Source for monitoring | | |
| Climate change, natural disasters and unforeseeable climate conditions may affect the programme's access to and scope in certain zones of Ecuador, especially in the Amazon region (Morona and Pastaza) and possibly on the Coast (Chone and Portoviejo). | 2 | 2 | Yearly | Climate change reports, official statistics on climate impacts | Incorporate mechanisms in the work plan for tracking these risks and, above all, elements for adaptation, especially for the priority zones which are mostly exposed to this type of risks (e.g. Amazon, coastal or other rural territories). | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |
| [New Risk] Lack of collaboration and confusion of local government officials regarding their role in implementing the Spotlight Initiative, which is due to a lack of internal communication and transparency in local governments. | 4 | 3 | Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly monitoring meetings with IP - Permanent meetings between local government technical teams and Spotlight focal points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-level rapprochement with the local government coordinating institution, AME. - Reinforcement of communication between IP, CSOs and local governments. - A workplan between UN Women and the local government in Cuenca is currently under review and will represent a cooperation framework for enhancing collaboration. The implementation team has organised meetings with local governments to make visible and show progress and results of the implementation. - For specific products, IP and the implementation team are contemplating the possibility of transferring the work to local CSOs in case there is no openness on the part of local governments. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points; IP |
| [New Risk] Dissatisfaction and clientelistic attitude of some grassroots CSO for not receiving direct resources from Spotlight for specific activities of their organizations. | 2 | 2 | Monthly | Monthly monitoring meetings with IP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information meetings on the scope of the Spotlight Initiative and also to inform about participatory budgeting in local governments. - Meetings are held between RUNOs and the SC-RG in order to discuss progress and challenges. - Coordinated action with other cooperation agencies in order to strengthen CSO's capacities | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points; IP |
| [New Risk] Not completing activities or implementation as established in Annual Work Plan Year 1. | 5 | 3 | Permanent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly and monthly interagency monitoring meetings - Monthly monitoring meetings with IP | Acceleration measures, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal per RUNO: achieving 70% of total expenditure by August 2022 - RUNO will concentrate 70% of Year 2 planned activities in the first semester of 2022 - New partner agreements will count less disbursements | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points; IP |

| Risk Assessment | Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1 | Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? | | Addressing the Risk | Responsible Person/ Unit |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | Periodicity | Source for monitoring | | |
| Institutional risks | | | | | | |
| Over the last few months, the severe national economic crisis has entailed significant cutbacks in Ecuador's government systems. The Human Rights Secretariat (SDH), which is responsible for enforcing the Comprehensive General Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women (LOIPEVCM) (2018), has also been affected. SDH is exposed to further weakening as well as other institutions involved with the promotion of social rights, in a context in which resources are channeled to addressing the health crisis and sectors considered strategic to hold back the economic crisis. | 4 | 3 | Monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public spending reports - Updates on the development of EVAWG budgets and policies by key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's organizations have emphasized that a priority should be to hold on to progress made towards the implementation of the Law and work for institutionalizing the array of policies, plans, mechanisms and (inter)institutional instruments proposed by the Spotlight Initiative. - In line with this recommendation, special efforts are made to uphold SDH and other institutions involved in the implementation of the Law, while adopting a multi-stakeholder approach, fostering the participation of women's organizations, and effectively exercising enforcement mechanisms at the local level. - The team has prioritized support for institutional factors that have a catalyst impact and that are fundamental to shore up institutional progress. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points |
| [New Risk] The main government counterpart, SDH, has limited resources and little political standing to carry out the functions assigned by the Law. Due to this lack of resources and political standing, there is a weakness in articulating with other relevant government institutions as well as carrying out effective decision-making processes. Moreover, the country has experienced crises (security and prison system, COVID-19 pandemic) that required prioritization and resources. Lastly, electoral campaigns are resuming during 2022 which could further delay policy and legal arrangements in order to promote EVAWG. The capacity to implement and give continuity to the projects related to the Spotlight Initiative are affected, in particular the National Registry of Violence as well as the Early Warning System to prevent VAWG. | 4 | 5 | Permanent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-level meetings between Spotlight coordination team, RUNO representatives and SDH authorities; - Intermediate level meetings between implementing partner and SDH technical area directors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness/concern about timing, work dynamics and information delivery at the highest level of institutional authorities. - SDH-UNDP workshop (includes mapping of relevant actors for the implementation of the Law). - Approach to other relevant actors for the implementation of the Law, e.g. National Council for Gender Equality and local governments. - Possibility of constructing specific products with CSOs as mandated by the Law - Actions with the have been designed to strengthen and support institutions. For example, CEPLAES has a team working within the SDH to support and join efforts. | Technical Coordination Unit and UN agencies focal points (UNDP; UNW); IP |
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | | |
| NA | | | | | | |

Assumptions:

- Key stakeholders, government institutions and authorities show ongoing support, commitment and promote collaboration with the implementing agencies. At the local level, government officials and relevant CSO engage positively with the implementation team and work alliances are built for the implementation of the SI.
- Ongoing funding from donors, which allows for an implementation process without major delays.
- Political stability guaranteed by political negotiations between antagonistic political forces and parties.
- The effects of climate change are perceived, however they do not pose meaningful restrictions for continued work.

| Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO | Outcome | Output | Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO) | Type of CSO (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu ONLY) | Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu ONLY) | Modality of Engagement (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu ONLY) | Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table) | Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)? (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu for this column) | 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? (important definition below table) (Please note that this is different from overhead costs) | 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? (important definition below table) | 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. (important definition below table) |
|--|---------|--------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
|--|---------|--------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|

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.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---------|----------|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------------|------------|-----|--------------------------|
| UNW | 2 | 2,3 | CEPLAES | National | | Implementing Partner (IP) | \$13.118,55 | neither | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$3.932,75 | \$3.932,75 | Yes | No information available |
| | 2 | 2,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 2,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 2,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 2,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG 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.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---------|----------|--|---------------------------|------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------------|------------|-----|--------------------------|
| UNW | 3 | 3,1 | CEPLAES | National | | Implementing Partner (IP) | \$7.964,83 | neither | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$2.387,74 | \$2.387,74 | Yes | No information available |
| | 3 | 3,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 3,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 3,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 3,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|--------|----------|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|-----|--------------------------|
| UNFPA | 3 | 3,2 | FLACSO | National | | Implementing Partner (IP) | \$56.040,20 | neither | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$20.000,00 | \$20.000,00 | Yes | No information available |
| UNFPA | 3 | 3,2 | SENDAS | National | | Implementing Partner (IP) | \$71.360,00 | neither | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$25.050,82 | \$25.050,82 | No | No information available |
| UNW | 3 | 3,2 | GAMMA | National | | Implementing Partner (IP) | \$49.140,00 | neither | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$49.140,00 | \$49.140,00 | Yes | No information available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Type of CSOs | <p>-<u>International CSOs</u> operate in two or more countries across different regions.</p> <p>-<u>Regional CSOs</u> 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.</p> <p>-<u>National CSOs</u> operate only in one particular country.</p> <p>-<u>Local and grassroots organisations</u> 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.</p> |
| 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 | <p>-Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.</p> <p>-Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.</p> <p>-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.</p> |
| 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 adaptative strategies and systems, or even to raise staff awareness and develop their capacities in technical areas. Institutional funding is multifaced and constantly evolving based on the organization’s needs. |
| Woman-Led and/or Women’s Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs | <p>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/visions 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 EAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.</p> <p>Please select “No” if the above definitions do not apply to the CSO.</p> <p>Please select “No information available” if no information is available on or it’s not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/feminist CSO.</p> |
| 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) | <p>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.</p> <p>To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.</p> <p>Please select “No information available” if no information is available on if the CSO is a new or existing partner.</p> |

Annex D

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-up¹. 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 ensures 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 below and the diagram for further clarification.²

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 fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural 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.

Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

Pillar 1: Legislative and policy frameworks

| | |
|--|--|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | National Protocol for the Investigation of Cases of Femicide and Other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls. |
| 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?) | Provides concrete guidelines for the investigation of cases of femicide and other violent deaths of women and girls. Its application by prosecutors can eliminate obstacles in the investigation and ensure from the outset that the investigation is carried out under due diligence standards. The development of the product was based on a diagnostic report to determine the status and routes of the State Attorney General's Office (FGE) in cases of violent deaths of women, the main results obtained and the information generated. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | To facilitate the work of investigation, collection of evidence and elements of conviction, and to guarantee access to comprehensive reparation for family members of victims of femicide and other violent deaths of women and girls. |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | The National Protocol is aimed at both administrative and missionary personnel of the FGE. In particular, it focuses on the employees of the FGE units that handle cases of femicide and violent deaths against women and girls. |
| 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 National Protocol is an innovative practice that presents in a standardized way the routes to be followed by all officials involved from the moment a violent death occurs. In addition, it provides specific guidelines on evidence to be collected in this type of cases, according to the modality. The approval of the Protocol by resolution No. 066-FGE-2021 by the FGE is a relevant element of this product as it shows effective coordination with the State and may become a good practice in the future. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | The main challenge is the dissemination and appropriation of the Protocol within the functions of the Prosecutors who are in charge of the violent deaths of women and girls. The dissemination of the Protocol began with its launch on November 25, and to date 100 officials have been trained, and it is hoped that, through the Virtual Classroom, more officials will learn about the protocol. In addition, the document is posted on the FGE's website and its dissemination will continue in 2022. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | Promulgation of the National Protocol as FGE internal regulations with Resolution No.066-FGE-2021. Training workshop validated and adopted by the Training Directorate of the FGE with 100 prosecutors trained on the subject. |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | The Training Directorate of the FGE should continue to disseminate the Protocol and generate internal capacities to train on the National Protocol. |
| 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. | Thalia Bueno UNW Technical focal point thalia.bueno@unwomen.org |

| | |
|--|--|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Comprehensive Reparation Policy for victims of femicide and their family members. |
| 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?) | The document consists of nine chapters, including the normative framework, analysis of the problem and public policy proposal. The concepts of life project, victims and survivors, the triad of dignity, equality and non-discrimination, best interests and absolute priority, ecological model of analysis of gender violence in relation to the definition of the public policy of reparation are fundamental. The policy proposes: Reduction of gaps in access to justice; Nominal follow-up to victims and survivors; Plans for recovery of life projects; Vulnerability prevention programs; Museography of social and collective memory; Pedagogy of Equality; Strategies, programs, projects and specialized services in the five dimensions of comprehensive reparation. Two issues are proposed within the policy: the social pedagogy of equality and social memory. From these conceptions, it is proposed that as long as the governing body does not carry out measures of prevention and promotion of transformative measures regarding violence against women, the integral reparation is not complete. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | Overcome the critical issues that limit the human right to comprehensive reparations for victims and survivors of VAWG and members of the nuclear family and femicide, contributing to their prevention and eradication. |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | Decision-makers of the comprehensive public policy to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls at the national level and at all decentralized levels of institutions |
| 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 reparation policy is an innovative practice that was constructed in a participatory manner to comply with the provisions of the LOIPEVCMN. The added value of the policy is the co-creation process in which judicial and institutional actors, victims and survivors, academic experts and the women's social movement of Ecuador have contributed. Interviews and bilateral meetings were held with focal points; interviews with experts on related topics; focus groups with judicial actors and civil society; workshops in the territory; reference group; as well as the participation of victims and survivors. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | Ensure the commitment for the implementation and territorialization of the public policy at national and local level by the Secretariat of Human Rights. For this purpose, technical-methodological assistance was provided by the National Planning Secretariat. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | Construction of participatory processes to collect and analyze information for the development of a policy with an intersectional approach. |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | The institutionalization of the policy in the Secretariat of Human Rights and its follow-up on the fulfillment of the responsibilities of the institutions of the National Integral System for the Prevention and Eradication of VAWG is required (SNIPEVCMN). |
| 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. | Maria Gloria Amorozo UNDP Technical focal point maria.amorozo@undp.org |

Pillar 2: Institutional strengthening

| | |
|--|--|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Literacy primer for the social control of the local public budget (in progress) |
| 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>The tool allows women to have knowledge and certainty about how the local budget works and how to demand accountability in understandable language. Using the Gender Equality Policy Expenditure Classifier tool facilitates a real analysis of the use of resources, as well as the enforceability of corrective measures or their redirection with greater timeliness and impact.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | <p>Disseminate concepts, regulations and budgetary tools, especially the Gender Equality Policy Guiding Classifier. The aim is for women's organizations to learn about the allocation and use of the budget for gender equality, with emphasis on the right to a life free of violence at the local level, and to be able to exercise their right to social control and demand the necessary budget from the authorities of each canton in which the project is implemented.</p> |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>Women's CSOs and other groups related to VAWG</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>The practice is innovative because it will make it easier to know in greater detail the quality of actions and the amount of resources used in specific activities and projects aimed at eradicating VAWG and femicide. A distinctive feature is that the booklet is aimed at CSOs and, therefore, there will be a participatory follow-up from the citizenry. The primer is aimed at civil society, which is directly interested in the allocation and use of the budget that contributes to guaranteeing the right to a life free of violence.</p> |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>One challenge related to this practice is the lack of interest and lack of knowledge on the part of women's organizations on public finance issues. To this end, the technical budget language was transformed into a language understandable to people with an intermediate level of education (high school). Likewise, communication and motivation were strengthened with leaders of women's organizations in each canton of the intervention.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | <p>It will contribute to long-term impact because with an empowered citizenry for enforceability, the authorities will comply, with timeliness and transparency, with the obligations established in the LOIPEVCMN and its Action Plan, as part of the National System for the Prevention and Eradication of VAWG. The application of the Law will allow the State to comply with the obligation to guarantee the right to a life free of violence and with this, the impact will be on women, in all their diversities.</p> |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | <p>Expand the dissemination of the primer, its free reproduction and training for women's organizations, especially those that maintain care centers and shelters for victims and require permanent funding to sustain their services. A virtual module on the methodology of financial literacy, so that civil society can use the primer and become empowered to demand it.</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>Thalia Bueno UNW Technical focal point thalia.bueno@unwomen.org</p> |

Pillar 3: Prevention and change of social norms

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | VAWG and the femicide prevention campaign #EseTipoNo (ongoing) |
| 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>The campaign addresses the denaturalization of VAWG and the prevention of femicide as a violation of the human rights of women, adolescents and girls. It provides timely information on comprehensive services for protection and reporting of GBV, mechanisms for requesting protection measures and reporting gender-based violence. Following the ecological approach allows understanding the multi-causal and intersectoral nature of violence, as well as identifying the risk factors and their relationships in the community and the social, cultural and historical dimensions of the problem. This comprehensive understanding of VAWG and femicide allows prevention strategies, and in this case a communication campaign, to contribute to a healthy, peaceful and diverse coexistence, with zero tolerance to violence.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | <p>Design, produce and implement a communication campaign to prevent all forms of VAWG and femicide, questioning the paradigms, sociocultural practices and stereotypes that justify these two problems; in addition, provide timely information on comprehensive services for protection and reporting of GBV; promote healthy and non-violent masculinities; encourage respectful and healthy relationships, contributing to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>The target audience was divided into 3 different age groups: Group 1: Women and men aged 12 to 18; Group 2: Women and men aged 18 to 29; Group 3: Women and men aged 30 to 60. The secondary audience includes: national government, international cooperation (UNS, EU), academia, media, general public.</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>The campaign integrates a plurality of representations about women and men in conditions of gender equality, avoiding representations that denote symbolic violence and/or discrimination on bodies. It uses non-sexist language, respectful of the multiplicity of identities, without stigmatizing sexual diversity and gender identity groups. Proposes clear, non-victimizing messages that do not reproduce social stereotypes that blame the victims. It respects the right to privacy and identity of the people involved in VAWG and femicide situations, especially the victims and survivors and their families. It was a participatory construction process initiated with qualitative research (focus groups), review with CS-NRG delegates and the Spotlight team. As mentioned above, the campaign is an innovative practice.</p> |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>To achieve an inclusive concept that represents diverse women in an integral manner. To this end, we sought to include the representation of diverse women in the different communication pieces.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | <p>The campaign is being implemented with radio, TV, billboards and social networks, with a significant reach to the population. On the web you can monitor the partnerships with organizations and companies that have joined the campaign: www.ninguntipodeviolencia.ec</p> |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | <p>A website has been generated that will remain in force after the end of this campaign, but that can be used later to continue disseminating other campaigns or reproducing the most significant products that, being timeless, allow the current campaign to remain in force.</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>Maritza Segura UNFPA Technical focal point msegura@unfpa.org</p> |

Pillar 4: Quality essential services

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Methodology for the evaluation of judges and their jurisdictional teams, competent in the area of VAWG and femicide. |
| 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>A tool that responds to the legal provision of specialized evaluation indicators by subject matter, specifically in crimes against women and family members. The evaluation proposal includes quantitative tools referring to the rate of resolution and qualitative tools oriented to training processes, guidelines for a practical theoretical examination and a rubric for the evaluation of randomly selected sentences and/or procedural pieces.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | <p>Establish performance evaluation criteria for judges specializing in violence against women and family members.</p> |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>Judiciary Council as the administrative entity of the Judiciary in charge of the evaluation process of judges</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>It constitutes an innovative practice because it includes for the first time specific evaluation parameters by subject matter, as opposed to the current evaluation processes that are carried out in a general manner. This specificity contributes to improve the service provided by Judicial Function officials, promoting the principle of specialization provided for in the Organic Code of the Judicial Function, as well as the strengthening of permanent education and training processes.</p> |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>The Ecuadorian Automatic Judicial Processing System (SATJE) presents some difficulties due to the lack of completion of some fields. For this reason, we prioritized qualitative indicators whose implementation is more feasible in the current state of the available information.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | <p>The inclusion of specialized evaluation parameters that will strengthen the capacities of judges and their jurisdictional teams in the area of violence against women and girls.</p> |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | <p>Approval by resolution of the Plenary of the Council of the Judiciary to be included in the general training process and the definition of the necessary resources for its implementation.</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>Thalia Bueno UNW Technical focal point thalia.bueno@unwomen.org</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Self-instructional Virtual Course on the Technical Standard on Comprehensive Care for Gender-Based Violence and Serious Human Rights Violations (in progress) |
| 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?) | The course is designed so that health professionals can manage the concepts, approaches, methodological tools, techniques and procedures internalized during the course, for the care of victims/survivors of gender-based violence. Other objectives include: to enhance capacities, skills and abilities to provide comprehensive care to victims/survivors of gender-based violence; to identify and recognize the differentiated realities of victims/survivors of gender-based violence in order to respond appropriately; to analyze the realities and map complementary services (legal, shelter, social) at the national, zonal, district and community levels to provide quality comprehensive care. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | To provide health professionals with a didactic and agile tool that allows them to become familiar with the Technical Standard on Comprehensive Care for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and Serious Human Rights Violations. |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | Health professionals of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) and of the health network linked to the MSP. |
| 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. | This training process is generated in continuation of a previous process carried out by UNFPA virtual training, which proved to be successful and allowed the participation of a high percentage of health services personnel, thus overcoming the barrier of high turnover and geographic location of health personnel. Thus, the course is a promising practice . |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | Ensure a technical review by different departments of the MSP whose contributions ensure the quality of the course. Two face-to-face content reviews and validations were carried out with adequate biosafety conditions to achieve a consolidated work in adequate time for timely progress. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | The course has been finalized, uploaded to the MSP platform and is expected to reach a total of 15,000 health professionals from the MSP and complementary networks by 2022. |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | The practice is sustainable because it is institutionalized within the MSP's policies. |
| 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. | Maritza Segura UNFPA Technical focal point msegura@unfpa.org |

Pillar 5: Availability and quality of data

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Flowers in the Air. A Mapping for the Memory of Femicide Victims. |
| 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>The mapping tool foresees the creation of maps with routes of memory, injustice and community initiatives for social justice in the cities of Cuenca and Portoviejo.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | <p>Collaboratively build with families, friends and civil society organizations routes of memory of victims of femicide, community responses to violence, generating collective narratives through the use of social and collective mapping tools.</p> |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>Decision makers of the comprehensive public policy to prevent and eradicate VAWG and to be able to identify public spaces for the commemoration of victims and thus apply the policy of comprehensive reparation to victims.</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>Flores al Aire is a promising practice of symbolic reparation to the families and friends of women and adolescents who lost their lives due to femicide. This tool uses OpenStreetMap as a mechanism to identify public spaces in cities in order to generate activities, strategies and projects to recover the memory of the lives of these women. This tool was built with the support of families who were victims of femicide in the cities of Cuenca and Portoviejo, with the technical assistance of the Acceleration Lab and the ALDEA Foundation. Social mapping is used for the construction of memory of the families of femicide victims. This intervention seeks to honor and make visible the lives lost, through the memory that is inscribed in the territory, as well as to collectivize the mourning. The maps contain memory routes of femicide victims, routes of (in)justice, reparation initiatives and community responses to violence. Making visible the processes of resistance is essential to put life at the center.</p> |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>Since the information collected was sensitive, it was necessary to hire a clinical psychologist on the spot to provide psychological first aid when reliving painful situations, thus avoiding re-victimization.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | <p>The families and friends have felt this exercise as a more visible reparation that is more in line with their feelings than the reparation actions that the State has taken with the families of femicide victims. Thanks to this project, connections and links have been made with families and organizations that carry out processes of accompaniment, enforceability of rights, prevention and community justice related to gender-based violence and femicides in the cantons of Cuenca and Portoviejo</p> |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | <p>The Cantonal Roundtables for the protection of rights, where the 22 institutions that make up the National System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Girls (SNIPEVCMN) are located, need to use it when generating actions on commemorative days for non-violence against women and girls, as well as raising awareness and training processes.</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>Maria Gloria Amorozo UNDP Technical focal point maria.amorozo@undp.org</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Provincial booklets with disaggregated data on VAWG and femicide. |
| 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?) | Documents with territorialized information on VAWG (by type and setting) and femicide and other violent deaths. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | Prepare 24 booklets, one for each province of the country, containing ENVIGMU 2019 data and INEC data on femicide, both disaggregated by province, to inform evidence-based decision-making. |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | Decentralized autonomous governments, civil society and public and private entities at the territorial level. |
| 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 development of the booklets represents an innovative practice, as it is an element that was previously unavailable and has the potential to produce a significant positive impact. It provides information that was not properly systematized for easy access and application in socialization and decision-making processes. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | In-house processing was performed to include the highest possible level of disaggregation. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | To have 24 booklets, one per province with disaggregated information and with a design according to the Spotlight brand manual. |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | Institutionalize the updating of information and its dissemination. |
| Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i> | Thalia Bueno UNW Technical focal point thalia.bueno@unwomen.org |

Pillar 6: Women's Movement and Civil Society

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice | Virtual courses on women's rights, user committees and spokeswomen. |
| 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>The implementing partner (Fundación Esquel) has extensive experience in face-to-face and virtual training processes; however, the pandemic represented the need to innovate in training practices by understanding in depth the learning conditions of the different population groups. Within this framework, microsities were developed that are easy to navigate, that do not consume a lot of data and that demand just enough time on the part of the participants so that they do not represent an additional burden to the activities of care, work, activism and others. This promising practice will be replicated in future training processes that present challenging conditions, such as poor connectivity in the territory and limited time availability for those interested in the training.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | <p>Strengthen the capacities of the clusters in the cantons of Portoviejo, Pastaza, Azogues and Cuenca and deepen knowledge and techniques on effective communication, spokeswomen and advocacy, so that the clusters can transmit their agendas on VAWG and the fight against femicide, with the support of other local actors.</p> |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>Activists, leaders and members of social organizations and the women's movement.</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>It is a promising practice that makes it possible to generate accessible learning processes both in terms of digital literacy and connectivity possibilities. As long as the microsite is hosted on a server, it will be fully accessible without requiring passwords or other inputs for its visualization.</p> |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>One of the main challenges in e-learning is to build a link with the participants for the development of the process and to solve concerns. This was solved through the opening of communication channels on WhatsApp to solve doubts and generate permanent reminders about the progress of the course. A current challenge is the design of a strategy for automatic registration and certification on the microsite.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | <p>Among the main results, it is important to mention that 44 participants were certified and in the calculation of the change in knowledge level there was a difference of nine points between the average entry grade (8.6) and the average exit grade (9.5). This means a 10% increase in knowledge between the beginning and the end of the course</p> |
| Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i> | <p>An initial difficulty for sustainability arising from the permanent hosting of the microsite on a server has been solved. On the other hand, it is proposed to find mechanisms for automatic registration and certification on the microsite. This solution is being designed with the Foundation's ICT team.</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>Thalia Bueno UNW Technical focal point thalia.bueno@unwomen.org</p> |

Section B: Knowledge Production (since the beginning of your programme)

The knowledge products reported in this Section have a summary sheet (“ficha resumen”), which have been uploaded to the KM Virtual Library folders.

| Title of Knowledge Product | Product type(s)* | Brief Description & Purpose | Date completed / published or expected to be | Link to Knowledge Product (if available) |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| National Protocol for the Investigation of Cases of Femicide and Other Violent Deaths of Women and Girls | Tools and guidance notes | It is a tool that seeks to facilitate the work of investigation, collection of evidence and elements of conviction, and to guarantee access to comprehensive reparation for family members of victims of femicide and other violent deaths of women and girls. | Nov-21 | https://www.fiscalia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Protocolo-Nacional.pdf Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dZGX7_OMV30YmzWVG4J9gIAhxsE_xhot?usp=sharing |
| Comprehensive Reparation Policy for victims of femicide and their family members | Tools and guidance notes | A knowledge tool aimed at overcoming the critical issues that limit the human right to comprehensive reparation for victims and survivors of VAWG and members of the nuclear family and femicide, contributing to their prevention and eradication. The Policy addresses comprehensive reparation in five dimensions: a.Full reparation in its legal nature b.Comprehensive reparation measures as a human right of victims and survivors aimed at the recovery of their life projects. c.The interrelation and interdependence of the dimensions of rehabilitation, compensation, restitution, guarantee of non-repetition, satisfaction and the right to the truth. d.The promotion and improvement of rights and guarantees related to the comprehensive care and protection of victims and survivors. e.Promoting the prevention of gender-based violence against girls, women, people of sexual orientation and gender identity, and the transformation of sociocultural patterns that reproduce it. The document was developed through a process of co-creation with judicial and institutional actors, victims and survivors, academic experts and the women’s social movement of Ecuador. The policy was formulated with the technical-methodological assistance of the National Planning Secretariat and the direction of the Human Rights Secretariat, the governing body of the country’s human rights public policy. | Sep-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1L4i7eze0YqI6kMRYPXeJUrh4SASlgUe8?usp=sharing Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nSgEf3sHOFMbpmu_-y7ZJBNjqwmF83A9?usp=sharing |
| Literacy primer for the social control of local public budgets | Brochure or Leaflet | The primer seeks to disseminate concepts, regulations and budgetary tools, especially the Guiding Classifier on Gender Equality Policies. The aim is for women's organizations to learn about the allocation and use of the budget for gender equality, with emphasis on the right to a life free of violence at the local level, and to be able to exercise their right to social control and demand the necessary budget from the authorities of each canton in which the project is implemented. | Abr-22 | Pending Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_iUXjKJW0oyE7JrOYAF49sVT9iVVK1sX?usp=sharing |
| VAWG and femicide prevention campaign #EseTipoNo (Not This Guy) | Videos, interactive tools, multimedia | Design, produce and implement a communication campaign to prevent all forms of VAWG: physical, sexual, psychological, economic, patrimonial, and femicide, questioning the paradigms, sociocultural practices and stereotypes that justify these two problems; in addition, provide timely information on comprehensive services for protection and reporting of GBV; promote healthy and non-violent masculinities; promote respectful and healthy relationships contributing to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. | Nov-21 | www.ninguntipodeviolencia.ec Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17R_4y5g7NnLabEBCcPp8h0OX0gqomX_?usp=sharing |
| Training Methodology Citizen Communication Observatories | Capacity building modules | The Methodological Transfer workshops were conducted for training in gender and media, analysis and monitoring tools and feminist pedagogy for the critical reading of media; the package incorporated all the tools and information necessary for the formation of the Technical Teams of the Observatories of the cantons of Azogues and Morona; also to have the necessary information to carry out the Technical Study of Advertisements. All this theoretical and methodological information will serve for the action of the activities to be carried out by the Technical Teams, within the Citizen Observatories of Communication, or within the area of communication, as is the case of OVIGEMA. The methodological process used to teach these workshops is that of reflection, conceptualization and action. | Dec-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1s6gRIEsCMYkHhgfjp5RKD-44EwEEWotl?usp=sharing Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1e5BvOejbui641vUXJLxQcqe8gq4qvrxb?usp=sharing |

| Title of Knowledge Product | Product type(s)* | Brief Description & Purpose | Date completed / published or expected to be | Link to Knowledge Product (if available) |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Technical Study of Advertising | Research work | Research process in which, through the application of analysis tools that incorporate a set of variables, specific formats and genres of communication, both conventional and digital, are observed, recorded and analyzed to obtain a state of the art on messages and their narrative, which makes it possible to propose conclusions and recommendations, within the framework of equality. | Dec-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1SdXLCQnSGd1VERSZ6Zr6pP4gj-3DG-IU?usp=sharing Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1a7PTHd-uQWi_iMVNNp6M4ZHoRyztw1Z7?usp=sharing |
| Communication Space-Special Edition | Videos, interactive tools, multimedia | The Communication Salon is an experience of transformation of advertising messages based on training in critical reading with a gender perspective and citizen participation, through the observation of a sample of advertisements and the subsequent selection (by means of individual voting) of those considered sexist or inclusive. | Dec-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JQO0yFXheEDyHKvCB-4nwcmlM9zaB-Kd?usp=sharing |
| Methodology for the evaluation of judges and their jurisdictional teams, competent in VAWG and Femicide | Tools and guidance notes | Technical instrument containing performance evaluation criteria for judges specializing in violence against women and family members. This is based on a diagnosis of the regulations in force for the evaluation process, the subjects of the evaluation and their competence. The evaluation proposal includes quantitative tools referring to the rate of resolution and qualitative tools oriented to training processes, guidelines for a practical theoretical examination and a rubric for the evaluation of randomly selected sentences and/or procedural pieces. | Sep-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1leFPJcm7Cvxf3eKbmHuuicq_Lnc5q5kN?usp=sharing Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/134zP_to797rmRo6PKjKs-fopurkJgH2?usp=sharing |
| Self-instructional Virtual Course on the Technical Standard on Comprehensive Care for Gender-Based Violence and Serious Human Rights Violations | Capacity building modules | Self-instructional virtual course to provide health professionals with a didactic and agile tool that allows them to become familiar with the Technical Standard on Comprehensive Care for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and Serious Human Rights Violations. | Dec-21 | https://capacitacion.msp.gob.ec/ Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ObOZTfmGF5tgsdcNHGsYis2izPQ6f9FH?usp=sharing |
| Provincial data booklets on violence against women and femicide | Brochure or Leaflet | 24 booklets, one for each province of the country, containing data obtained in ENVIGMU 2019 and INEC data on femicide, disaggregated by province, to inform evidence-based decision-making. | Dec-21 | Pendiente Ficha resumen: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11Ejw9uYdsOixtffOst3C6qnFWKSH8ArL?usp=sharing |
| Flowers in the air. Social Mapping | Tools and guidance notes | The objective was to collaboratively build with families, friends and civil society organizations memory routes of victims of femicide, community responses to violence, generating collective narratives through the use of social and collective mapping tools. The memory routes are traced collectively, together with families, friends and organizations that have a strong territorial presence. | Dec-21 | https://www.otrosmapas.org/flores-en-el-aire http://www.fundacionaldea.org/noticias-aldea/cartografiamemoria Summary sheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cQe9nJOdrxpsP8OVc5RgPsXrWIG-6B8k/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=101040496526624259909&rtpof=true&sd=true |
| Regional Webinar "Information and communication technologies in the approach to violence against women and girls" | Summaries / Fact Sheets | This was a space to exchange experiences on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and girls, and at the same time, to identify alternatives that contribute to the sustainability of each of the projects implemented. | Dec-21 | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12z7ioLaYOqYlxcg4q4DalItyCiJqA9NR?usp=sharing Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Et4BWrVsQBhsWeVSpP-wWOGBh4MF4ENy?usp=sharing |
| Virtual course "User's Committee: tools for its formation and operation" | Capacity building modules | This virtual course was developed with the objective of strengthening the knowledge, capacities and skills of the members of the Users' Committees so that they can fulfill their attributions of: Observe and monitor compliance with the Law, observe and monitor the actions of the agencies that make up the protection system, diagnose needs for reforms to laws, plans, programs or projects that are implemented in favor of victims of violence. The course is divided into four topics to be implemented in five weeks, including the induction week. The topics reviewed are the following: LOIPEVCM (Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women) and binding norms, formation of user committees, functioning of user committees and sustainability of user committees and formalization. In methodological terms, the training process was designed to be implemented in virtual modality with synchronous moments with a weekly meeting (total 4) and asynchronous through the microsite. Each of the proposed topics contains a video tutorial in which the main elements of each topic will be addressed, a reading that describes the practical tool of each week that will be addressed in the synchronous meeting and complementary material. | Dec-21 | https://esquel.org.ec/es/conocenos-comite-usuarias.html Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eVm4DeOMU0pFllxQAY6kKQltfzFouJW?usp=sharing |

| Title of Knowledge Product | Product type(s)* | Brief Description & Purpose | Date completed / published or expected to be | Link to Knowledge Product (if available) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Virtual course "Women's Rights and Violence Prevention" | Capacity building modules | <p>This virtual course was developed with the objective of: 1) Generating competencies to identify the different forms of violence that affect the lives of women and girls. 2) Providing practical knowledge to establish a prevention route for the identification of violence and 3) Accompanying the process of development and empowerment of social organizations through this training.</p> <p>The course is divided into three topics to be implemented in four weeks, including the induction week. The topics reviewed are as follows: 1) Women as rights holders and the prevention of violence. 2) The media and representations and 3) Social organizations: confronting or reproducing violence against women.</p> <p>In methodological terms, the training process was designed to be implemented in virtual modality with synchronous moments with a weekly meeting (total 3) and asynchronous through the microsite. Each of the proposed topics contains a video tutorial in which the main elements of each topic will be addressed, a reading that describes the practical tool of each week that will be addressed in the synchronous meeting and complementary material.</p> | Dec-21 | <p>https://esquel.org.ec/es/conocenos-prevencion.html</p> <p>Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eVm4DeOMU0pFllxQAY6kKQltfzzFouJW?usp=sharing</p> |
| E-learning course "Spokesperson and collaborative advocacy strategies" | Capacity building modules | <p>This virtual course was developed with the objective of strengthening the capacities of the clusters of the cantons of Portoviejo, Pastaza, Azogues and Cuenca and to deepen knowledge and techniques on effective communication, spokespersons and advocacy, so that the clusters can transmit their agendas on VAWG and the fight against femicide, with the support of other local actors.</p> <p>The course is divided into three topics to be implemented in four weeks. In the first two, concepts, examples and practical exercises were presented in order to acquire basic knowledge about the meaning of political communication, discourse, spokespersons, advocacy and mobilization as a process of change, so that they can be applied to the final topic, which will be the construction of their Strategic Communication and Advocacy Plan.</p> <p>In methodological terms, the training process was designed to be implemented in virtual mode with synchronous moments with a weekly meeting (total 3) and asynchronous moments through the microsite. Each of the proposed topics contains a video tutorial in which the main elements of each topic will be addressed, a reading that describes the practical tool of each week that will be addressed in the synchronous meeting and complementary material.</p> | Nov-21 | <p>https://esquel.org.ec/es/conocenos-voceras.html</p> <p>Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eVm4DeOMU0pFllxQAY6kKQltfzzFouJW?usp=sharing</p> |
| Newsletter | Magazines or newsletters | First communication bulletin summarizing the activities carried out within the framework of the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative. | Dec-21 | <p>https://mailchi.mp/7c85e0052037/prueba-boletn-5416834?e=b204450966</p> <p>Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oCoCAWe3MjLQPTPckPseH7SdZXKdH0YZ?usp=sharing</p> |
| Conversations #WithHer | Videos, interactive tools, multimedia | In this conversation #WithHer Ecuador, we are joined by Claudia Segovia, Juanita Bersosa and Grace Reyes to discuss the role of academia and science in building a society free of violence against women and girls. | Dec-21 | <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CcOqTCmHkgGZ1NK3JyOQrERtoA6MiJfH/view?usp=sharing</p> <p>Summary sheet: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Zu_zew_BFX-ZQq_AjzxQOGtRBTcCPV4Y?usp=sharing</p> |
| Infographics 16 days of activism Spotlight Initiative Ecuador | Infographics | Dissemination material to place the importance of eradicating violence against women and girls on the public agenda and to position the Spotlight Ecuador Initiative. | Dec-21 | <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1U64yDvM3H0hYAHtBTzOplnKWD79CTA_p?usp=sharing</p> |
| Infographics Results Spotlight Ecuador Initiative | Infographics | Dissemination material to disseminate the results of the Spotlight Initiative in Ecuador. | Dec-21 | <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oYLeBd6us96_dmtelR1osz8Hr8gpzupU?usp=sharing</p> |



Spotlight Initiative

