



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

Annual Narrative Programme Report

1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹
Africa: 00117245, Latin America: 00117246

Recipient Organization(s)

Please see Annex C

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I approved budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: USD 5,660,378 for 5 target countries in Latin America and USD 20,636,792 for sub-Saharan Africa

Phase I Spotlight funding:² N/A

Agency Contribution: N/A

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency: N/A

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

The UN Trust Fund is a global, pooled and demand-driven fund. The specific focus of the 2019 call for proposals, grant giving and grant management under the Spotlight Initiative, was to fund projects that strengthen women's movement building to address and end violence against women and girls (Outcome 6) in sub-Saharan Africa and five target countries in Latin America. Sub-Saharan Africa was the focus of subsequent 2020 COVID-19 response funding. UN Trust Fund grants reach civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's rights organizations (WROs) in 25 countries.

Key Partners

A total of 55 CSOs are receiving Spotlight Initiative funds through the UN Trust Fund: 35 CSOs (24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 11 in Latin America) were awarded a grant within the framework of the 2019 Spotlight Initiative call for proposals (all 24 sub-Saharan Africa grantees also received additional support in 2020 from the COVID-19 response funding allocation); and 20 CSOs in sub-Saharan Africa from previous UN Trust Fund funding cycles were awarded additional support within the framework of the 2020 COVID-19 response funding allocation.

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:

17.07.2019

End Date:

31.12.2023

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

² The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

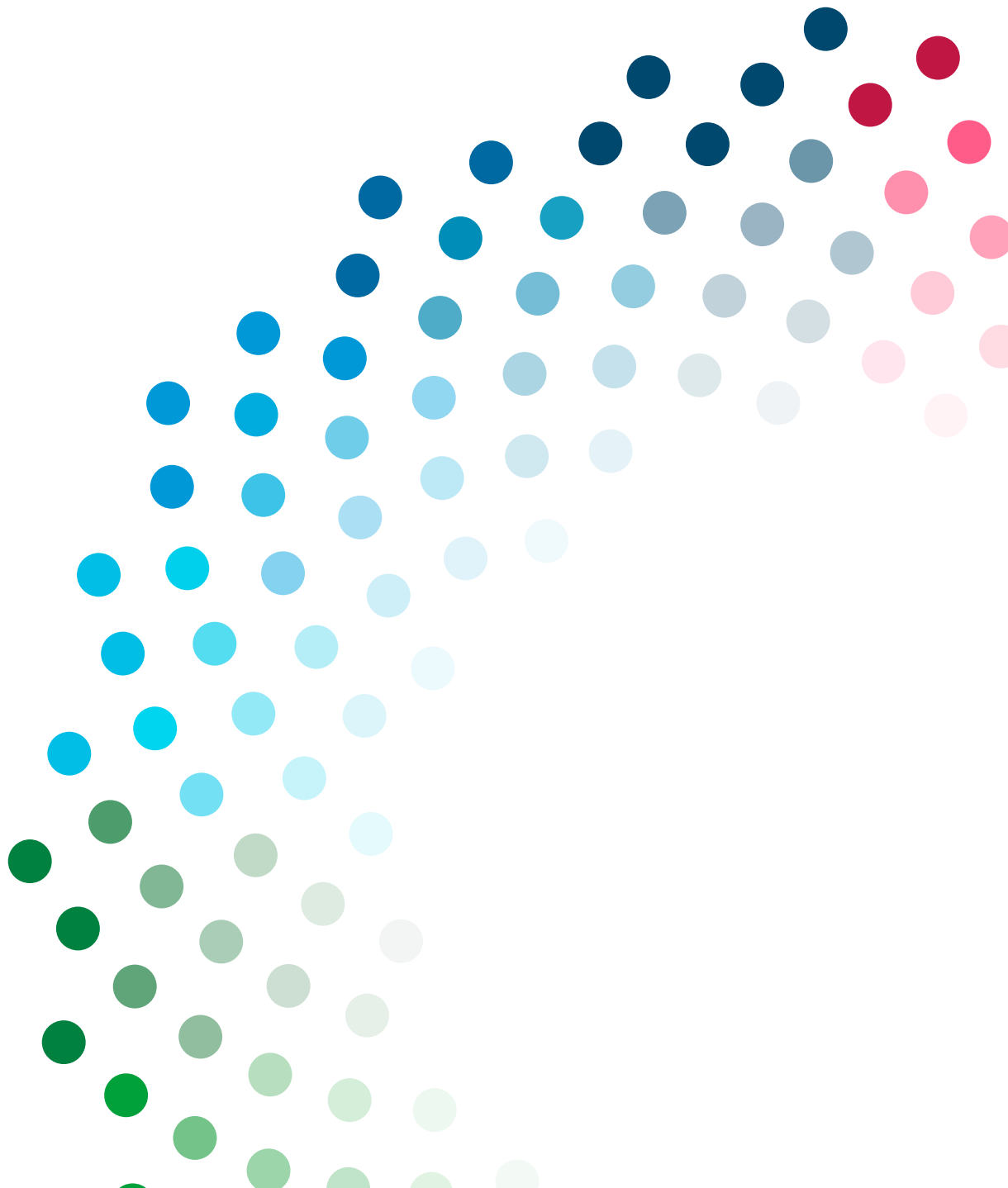
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFA	Alliances for Africa
AIWO-CAN	African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network
APPCO	African Partners for Child Poverty's
ArtGlo	Art & Global Health Center
CDDA	Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C.
CEM-H	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer in Honduras
CHRDA	Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa
CIARENA	Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales
CISCSA	Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina
COVIE	Conscience et Vie
CREAW	Center for Rights Education and Awareness
CSO	Civil society organization
CWSI	Centre for Women Studies and Intervention
DFJ	Dynamique des Femmes Juristes
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FACT	Family AIDS Caring Trust Zimbabwe
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FSW	Female sex workers
Fundación ANDHES	Fundación Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVDR NET	Busoga GBV and Disability Rights Network
ICT	Information and communication technology
IDIWA	Integrated Disabled Women Activities
INERELA+	International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS
IYWD	Institute for Young Women Development
LCDZ	Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MOSAIC	Maximizing Options to Advance Informed Choice for HIV Prevention
NCEs	No-cost extensions
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
PILC	Public Interest Law Center
RuWCED	Rural Women Center for Education and Development
SUWA	Scripture Union West Africa
SVRI	Sexual Violence Research Initiative
SWAGAA	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
UFDUM	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers
UN Trust Fund	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

- VAW/G** Violence against women and girls
- VSLA** Village Saving and Loans Association
- WCC** Women Challenged to Challenge
- WLSA** Women and Law in Southern Africa
- WOLREC** Women's Legal Resource Center
- WRO** Women's rights organization



Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (VAW/G) by 2030. The Spotlight Initiative funded single-country and multi-country projects across 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, in partnership with the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund). Implementation of the projects funded through this partnership continued in 2022. The projects focused on strengthening and supporting women's rights organizations (WROs) and autonomous civil society organizations (CSOs), in line with Outcome 6 of the Spotlight Initiative Theory of Change.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN Trust Fund reallocated support for an additional 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa within the scope of the Spotlight Initiative to further institutional strengthening for crisis response and maintain or adapt existing interventions to end VAW/G. The focus of this funding, disbursed in 2020, was the particularly at-risk and marginalized women and girls.

- Originally, 35 CSOs/WROs (24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 11 in Latin America) were awarded a grant within the framework of the 2019 Spotlight Initiative call for proposals (all 24 sub-Saharan Africa grantees also received additional support in 2020 from the COVID-19 response funding allocation); and
- In addition, 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa from previous UN Trust Fund calls for proposals received additional support for institutional strengthening in the framework of the 2020 COVID-19 response funding allocation within the Spotlight Initiative. In total, 44 CSOs/WROs received 2020 Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 funding for institutional strengthening. Throughout the report, reference will be made to the 44 CSOs/WROs recipients of 2020 funding for institutional strengthening.
- In total, USD 24 million has been awarded to grantees under the Spotlight Initiative for these 55 CSOs and USD 0.5 million was allocated to create a practitioner-based online collaboration platform to enhance the exchange of knowledge and information on the intersection of crisis response, organizational strengthening and ending VAW/G. The 35 CSOs/WROs awarded a grant within the framework of the 2019 Spotlight Initiative call for proposals launched their three-year projects in January 2020.

In 2022, the UN Trust Fund's work continued to focus on providing timely programmatic and operational support in rapidly changing contexts, specifically under the compound impact of the protracted COVID-19 pandemic, natural and human-made disasters and other overlapping crises. Globally, VAW/G remained the most widespread human rights abuse in a year marked by escalating conflict and further shrinking of civic spaces, with the lives, bodies, dignity and freedom of women and girls under assault from threats and acts of violence.

The war in Ukraine resulted in mass displacement; as of 23 August 2022, Europe had recorded 6.8 million refugees from Ukraine, more than eight out of 10 were women and girls.³ The impact of this war has extended well beyond Europe, driving other global crises, exposing women and girls to hunger, increasing poverty and other risks to their health and wellbeing. On top of this, grantees reported that price hikes, rising inflation rates and poverty as direct results of the war and COVID-19 continued to drive VAW/G.

Throughout the year, grantee organizations continued to voice the need for sufficient resources to navigate the compound impact of overlapping and protracted crises. In different parts of sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, specific local socio-political contexts led to grantees experiencing increasing challenges and pressure as civic spaces continued to shrink, posing physical threats to staff and beneficiaries. Their experience of effective adaptation illustrates the value of localized interventions to rapidly pivot to the needs of beneficiaries in changing contexts from development to humanitarian settings. Strengthening preparedness and providing support to grantees to facilitate their adaptive capacity and organizational resilience remains central to the UN Trust Fund's work.

In responding to COVID-19, the UN Trust Fund rolled out a contingency budget line and allowed flexibility in adjusting budgets for all grantees. The lessons learned in this context and from this experience informed the UN Trust Fund's call for proposals released in 2022, which focused on supporting CSOs/WROs operating in complex settings, especially protracted and overlapping crises, in recognition of need for long-term, predictable and sustained funding for their life-saving work in this context.

In total, 29,454,578⁴ people were reached by the UN Trust Fund grantees (all 55) funded under the Spotlight Initiative in 2022. This number includes primary beneficiaries (women and girls directly benefiting or involved as partners), secondary beneficiaries (people involved as partners) and indirect beneficiaries reached by UN Trust Fund projects in 2022. UN Trust Fund information gathering provides the possibility of disaggregating data by sex and gender and as unknown when disaggregation is not possible (for example in relation to indirect beneficiaries reached through public awareness raising activities where it may be challenging to disaggregate by gender).

UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative specifically focus on reaching women and girls experiencing intersecting forms of violence and discrimination with the aim to leave no one behind. In 2022, grantees overall (of all 55 funded organizations) directly supported and empowered 159,355 women and girls to pursue transformational change in their lives, including 22,958 survivors of violence, 14,367 internally displaced women or refugees and 12,405 Indigenous

³ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2022>

⁴ All numbers are based on self-reported data and account for double-counting as feasible. In addition, all data presented in the report is an aggregate of data collected through the "Beneficiary and Common Indicator" Survey sent to all UN Trust Fund grantees with active implementation during the reporting year 2022, the response rate for which was 97%.

women. In the context of rising economic instabilities and food insecurities driven by conflicts and other crises, 51,575 women belonging in the lowest income group received support from all 55 organizations funded under the Spotlight Initiative.

The initial cohort of 35 UN Trust Fund grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative⁵ reached over 11,668,359 people, including 6,011,417 estimated women and girls⁶. In total, 113,981 women and girls lives were directly impacted through different initiatives, from prevention to maintaining and improving quality specialist support services, to institutional changes through policies that better served women and their right to live free from violence.

UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative in the African region (44) reached a total of 23,666,650 people, including 12,148,975 estimated women and girls. In total, 150,878 women and girls were directly empowered to exercise agency for change in their own lives through grantee interventions.

UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean reached a total of 5,787,928 people, including 2,889,785 estimated women and girls. In total, 8,477 were directly empowered to exercise agency for change in their own lives through grantee interventions.

Highlights of the key results achieved in 2022, elaborated in more detail in the results section:

1. Strengthened organizational resilience of grantees to enable adaptations and pivoting to women's and girls' needs in the context of protracted and overlapping crises.
2. Strengthened CSOs/WROs' operational preparedness and co-creation with local feminist networks of collective and innovative solutions to end VAW/G.
3. Strengthened resilience of feminist organizing and movement building during crises through various means, including knowledge exchange and network facilitation.
4. Feminist practice-based knowledge and communities of practice elevated through the development of the multilingual knowledge platform SHINE, which provided space for networking and reinforcing local feminist movements based on evidence and practice.

An important enabling element for the success of grantees was the UN Trust Fund's investment in the resilience of CSOs and their ability to adapt in increasingly complex contexts, coupled with core and flexible funding, including for self-care and collective care of staff. A grantee from El Salvador reported that "flexible financing is one of the most important supports in our country since the political, social and economic context is quite volatile and this has caused some of the

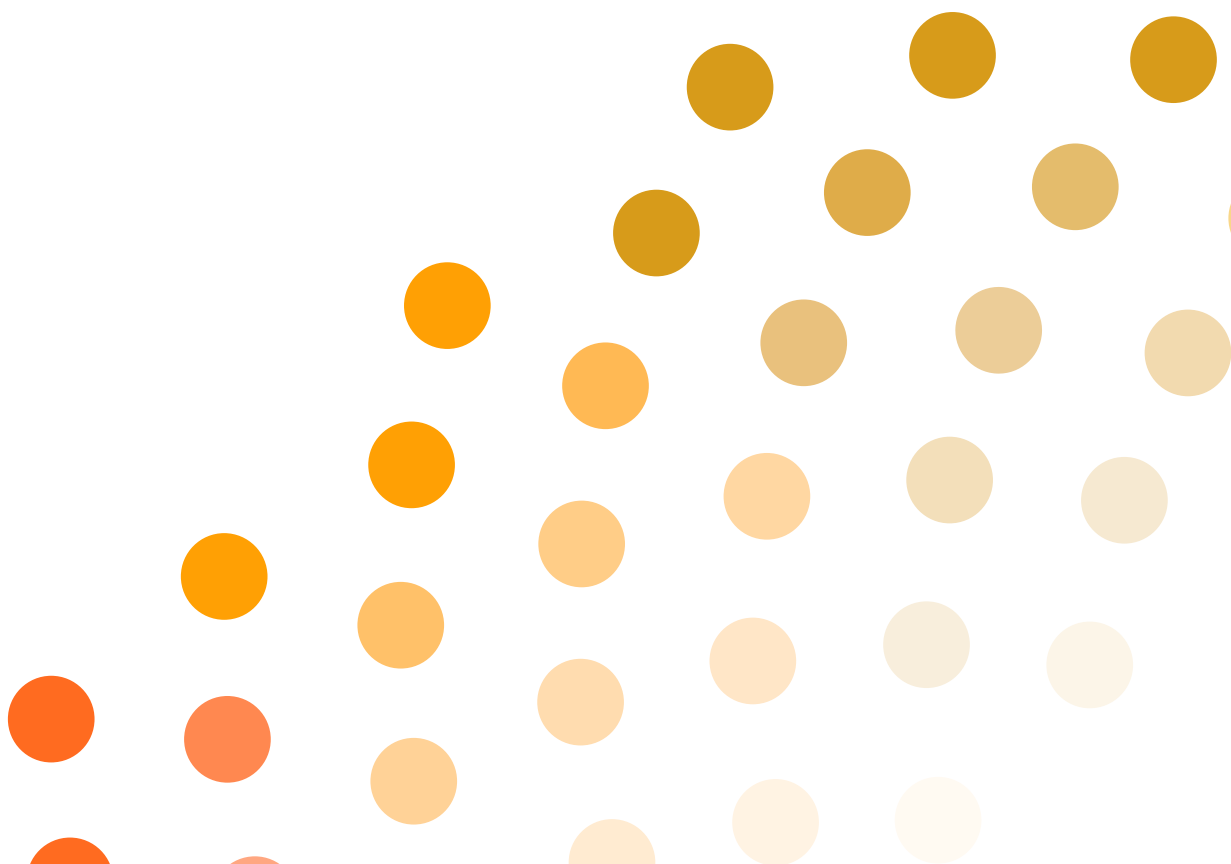
⁵ All references to UN Trust Fund grantees in this report shall be understood as grantee projects funded under the Spotlight Initiative.

⁶ Estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust fund projects, including primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries are typically beneficiaries reached through awareness campaigns on TV, Radio, public events etc. where sex/gender disaggregated data is often unavailable. Where gender and sex is unknown, the % of female population globally (49.7%) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS>

activities to be delayed.” Another grantee echoed this, saying: “Flexible funding is valuable to our organization because it allows us to respond to changing needs and use funds in the most efficient and effective way.” Integrating these lessons in the UN Trust Fund’s work, the 26th regular call for proposals reflects a commitment to continued support for institutional strengthening and organizational resilience, with a special focus on protracted and overlapping crises.



Parent-children dialogues to encourage exchange of ideas on girl child education in Bafanji. Credit: Rural Women Center for Education and Development (Cameroon)



Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

Project implementation: context and challenges

The 35 UN Trust Fund grantee organizations in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa funded under the 2019 Spotlight Initiative call for proposals completed their third and final year of implementation. Across the projects, the average delivery rate as of 31 December 2022 was approximately 68%.

Grantees continued to face the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with increasing socio-political instability (for instance, in Cameroon, Chad and Zimbabwe) and challenges in the aftermath of natural disasters (for instance, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Honduras). These challenges demanded organizational resilience through both operational and programmatic adaptations to respond to the urgent needs of women and girl in 2022.

The protracted impact of COVID-19 manifested itself in various forms of food insecurity, unemployment, inflation and high prices, putting women at heightened risk of violence.

For example, the Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa (CHRDA), a grantee working in Cameroon, reported that men were becoming more aggressive to women in the family. One of the contributing factors identified by the grantee was frustration by loss of access to income-generating activities and inability to fulfil the social expectations around gender role of family breadwinner. Implementing a project in northwest and southwest Cameroon, where the Anglophone crisis is ongoing, CHRDA also saw the impact of the conflict in exposing women and girls to displacement and insecurity.

Simultaneously, rising socio-political tensions and instability impacted adversely CSOs and WROs, preventing from operating in their full capacity and exposing women and girls to additional threats and insecurity.

In the DRC, the grantee Dynamique des Femmes Juristes (DFJ), implementing a project in North Kivu province, operated in multiple, overlapping crises throughout 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic simply paralyzed the functioning of all institutions including courts and tribunals; the state of siege (*état de siege*) instituted in the project area replaced civilian authorities with military authorities and civilian courts with military courts; the 2021 eruption of the Nyiragongo Volcano near the provincial capital, Goma, caused damage to infrastructure impacting women and girls; and the ongoing war, between the M23 armed group and the national army, left women and girls at increasing risk of violence with very limited access to justice. The DFJ reported that there had been an increased in the number of rape cases where victims were children and perpetrators were relatives to whom parents facing displacement and insecurity had entrusted their children.

The Institute for Young Women Development (IYWD), a grantee working in Zimbabwe, reported facing challenges in the context of shrinking space for civil society operation related to rising pre-

election tensions. This resulted in the arrest of project participants and staff members carrying out project activities. Although the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill had yet to pass into law, CSOs operating in the country reported experiencing state surveillance and other challenges such as an increased administrative burden while implementing various project activities that involved assemblies and meetings.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, grantees continued to support women and girls, especially those facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination (in particular Indigenous women, women from rural areas and women working in the informal economy) in the context of recovery in the aftermaths of natural disasters while still recovering from the impact of COVID-19, which has also damaged national economies and fragilized existing support systems.

When Honduras was hit by COVID-19, the country was already reeling from the impact of two devastating hurricanes. The effect was to deepen pre-existing inequalities and expose the most marginalized populations to increased violence, poverty and exclusion. The grantee Centro de Estudios de la Mujer in Honduras (CEM-H) continued to respond to these compound impacts that left women and girls at an even greater risk of multiple manifestations of violence, exploitation and human trafficking.

Similarly, in Guatemala, the grantee Movimiento de mujeres Indigenas TZUNUNUJA/IXTZUNUN went beyond its mandate to provide humanitarian aid following a series of storms and the spread of COVID-19, both of which had severely affected the country over the past three years.

In Argentina, the grantee Fundación Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales (Fundación ANDHES) reported intensified violence against marginalized groups throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond, with increased attacks targeting LGBTIQ+ groups, especially transgender women, and women migrant workers across the country. Women migrant workers from ethnic minority groups and transgender women continued to face persistent intersecting forms of discrimination, including xenophobia and racism, which exacerbated their exclusion from access to formal employment and public services.

Grantees continued to adapt their projects according to changing operating contexts. While earlier on in their projects, grantees had pivoted activities towards meeting the immediate needs of project beneficiaries in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022 many grantees were able to resume activities as originally planned. The UN Trust Fund provided ongoing technical support around adaptations and additional flexibility, in the form of its ongoing COVID-19 Action Plan, which affords greater flexibility to grantees whose projects were impacted by the pandemic.

The 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa who received additional funding from the Spotlight Initiative towards institutional strengthening for crisis response and maintaining or adapting existing interventions to end VAW/G used these funds to modify and innovate VAW/G prevention programming and to act as first responders to maintain services and continue meeting the needs of women and girl survivors of violence. For example, in Nigeria, grantee Scripture Union West Africa

(SUWA) purchased digital devices, including phones laptops and access to telecommunications networks, enabling survivors and those at risk of VAW/G to report violence and obtain the services they need, irrespective of their geographic location. With the additional funding from the Spotlight initiative, SUWA reportedly purchased internet modem and data bundles which improved communication flow between staff, local gender champions and stakeholders in order to both contain the spread of COVID-19 and meet the needs of the women and girls they serve. This investment in digital devices also enabled SUWA staff to work remotely and improve communication flow.

Programme Governance and Coordination

As a UN system-wide grant-giving mechanism established by the UN General Assembly, the UN Trust Fund builds and fosters partnerships with civil society and technical experts through interagency engagement, leveraging its unique positioning and existing multi-stakeholder governance structure to inform Spotlight Initiative programming.

In 2022, the UN Trust Fund strengthened coordination, networking and knowledge exchange between the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat and Spotlight Initiative grantees and provided networking opportunities via a series of events. Following their success the previous year, the UN Trust Fund continued the practice in 2022 of virtual Country Engagement convenings in which Spotlight Initiative grantees and other UN Trust Fund grantees were brought together. A total of five country-level meetings with key stakeholders in El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya (with grantees who received additional Spotlight Initiative funding), Nigeria and Zimbabwe. These provided networking opportunities to build and nurture synergies, discuss lessons learned and challenges faced in rapidly changing contexts for UN Women Country and Regional colleagues, Spotlight Initiative grantees and the UN Trust Fund.

Follow-up actions to such convenings included increased cooperation and coordination between UN Women Country Offices and UN Trust Fund grantees, particularly in geographic areas where both were carrying out programming to end VAW/G, and enhanced support to CSOs operating in challenging circumstances, as was the case, for example in the context of shrinking space for civil society in Zimbabwe where staff with grantee IYWD were arrested in 2022 for implementing project activities and await trial for these charges in March 2023 . Grantees in Zimbabwe have informed the UN Trust Fund that restrictive legislation, increased surveillance of their activities and administration for CSOs introduced by the government in the run-up to general elections this year have resulted in shrinking space for CSOs/WROs to operate and implement EAW/G programming. The UN Trust Fund has engaged UN Women in Zimbabwe around this situation, organizing a virtual convening of grantees and the UN Women Country Office to discuss these challenges and seeking to strengthen support and coordination. A virtual dialogue took place with the partner organizations in El Salvador (including the Asociación Mujeres Transformando and Asociación Colectiva de Mujeres para el Desarrollo Local) and the UN Women Country

Offices. The dialogue focused on institutional resilience and the challenging political context in El Salvador after the imposition in March 2022 of emergency legislation (*Régimen de excepción*) which imposes constraints on fundamental human rights, including freedom of speech and association. The virtual meeting also served as a platform for partner organizations to network and foster feminist movements.

The focuses of these discussions were based on specific contexts and determined by grantees' interest and experiences and how institutional strengthening contributed to organizational resilience that enabled grantees to address the needs of women and girl survivors of violence more effectively and in a more timely manner.



A Roman Catholic nun takes the lead at the stakeholders' fun run during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence marathon in Zimbabwe. Credit: Nqobizitha Nyakunu/Voluntary Service Overseas (Zimbabwe)

In addition, in a number of convenings, Spotlight Initiative grantees made powerful interventions that shed light on the key roles played by CSOs/WROs in meeting the needs of women and girl survivors and those at risk of violence and in building and nurturing feminist movements that furthered global efforts to end VAW/G. In particular:

- In March, in collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, the UN Trust Fund organized a special event, “Resiliency to Crises: Lessons from Civil Society Organizations in the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls“. The event amplified the voices and resilience of Spotlight Initiative grantees and partner organizations who navigated overlapping crises during and beyond COVID-19, while acting as first responders to survivors and those at risk of VAW/G. A common theme throughout the event was the collective call for donor support and recognition and proper resourcing of the vital work of CSOs/WROs through investment in civil society’s own organizational resilience and ability to adapt. The event also introduced SHINE, a global knowledge exchange platform on ending VAW/G. (For more information about SHINE, see the “Results” section below.)
- In April, the UN Trust Fund held a webinar to discuss the role of feminist and women’s movements in ending VAW/G and launch “Feminist and Women’s Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls – Implications for Funders and Grant Makers“, a working paper authored by independent expert Dr Nidal Karim.
- In July, the first webinar highlighting the *UN Trust Fund’s Annual Report 2021* invited grantees to share results and achievements during 2021. Spotlight Initiative grantee Family AIDS Caring Trust Zimbabwe (FACT) spoke about the importance of building organizational resilience by making adaptations, many of which were made possible through additional funding from the Spotlight Initiative and the UN Trust Fund’s flexible grant-making practice.
- In September, the UN Trust Fund attended and sponsored the participation of 11 representatives from 11 CSOs in the Latin America and Caribbean region in a three-day Spotlight Initiative Global Learning Symposium (16-18 September 2022) to share learning from projects funded by the Spotlight Initiative; these grantees also attended the full five days of the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) Forum (19-23 September). During the Global Learning Symposium, the 11 representatives of partner organizations discussed their experience and lessons learned during the project implementation and shared their achievements and challenges, adaptations and experiences of organizational resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic. They emphasized their appreciation for the flexibility and continuous support during the pandemic and for the opportunity to exchange knowledge and good practices with other WROs and to discuss possibilities for future collaborations and movement building.
- Following the Global Learning Symposium, the UN Trust Fund attended the 2022 SVRI Forum, taking part in panel discussions and presentations to highlight the work of its grantees and its commitment to promoting organizational resilience before and in the

context of a global pandemic; Spotlight Initiative funding for institutional strengthening has been instrumental for developing the UN Trust Fund's strategic approach and investment in the organizational resilience.

- Also in September, the UN Trust Fund organized a pilot non-compliance capacity development activity focusing on sharing best practices in building and maintaining an online presence among all active projects. The Spotlight Initiative grantee International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS (INERELA+) was among three grantees who shared their practices to ensure inclusiveness and sensitivity when communicating about women and girls living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

During the year, nine in-person and virtual convenings organized by the UN Trust Fund provided opportunities for all grantees, including those funded by the Spotlight Initiative, and partners to exchange ideas as well as to turn national and regional synergies into actions. The success of these events created spaces that meet the emerging needs for more convenings and engagement on practice-based knowledge facilitation and codification as a means for solidarity building and networking.



Biointensive orchard workshop by Edgar Bazar in Oaxaca, Mexico. Credit: Eduardo Lucio Garcia Mendoza/Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales (Mexico)

Programme Partnerships

Civil society

CSOs, and especially WROs, are at the centre of the UN Trust Fund's work. Under its Strategic Plan 2021-2025, the UN Trust Fund's mission is to enable CSOs/WROs and those representing the most marginalized groups to play a central role in delivering survivor-centred and demand-driven initiatives to end VAW/G. CSOs/WROs are also playing a key role in ensuring a human rights-based and intersectional approach in reaching women and girls most at risk of being left behind. The UN Trust Fund's work is, therefore, informed by the efforts, expertise and knowledge led and generated by CSOs/WROs, which are often the driving force behind fostering inclusive women's and feminist movements. Through long-term and flexible funding, partially made possible by the Spotlight Initiative, the UN Trust Fund supports CSOs/WROs to lead these bold, innovative initiatives to end VAW/G and enhance their organizational resilience.

The partnerships formed with these grantees have informed not only the UN Trust Fund, but also the entire UN system and key local, national and regional partners leading efforts to bring about change for women and girl survivors and those at risk of violence.

Led by and accountable to the women and girls they serve, the CSOs/WROs supported by the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative are ensuring grass-roots, national and regional feminist movements are effective and inclusive. In 2022, Spotlight Initiative grantees include 32 women's organizations, seven local/grass-roots organizations, as well as organizations pushing for structural change and working on issues that affect the particularly marginalized and at-risk women and girls, who would otherwise often be left behind. Fifteen organizations work to support women and girls with disabilities, eleven work with refugees and internally displaced women, four work specifically with Indigenous women or women from minority ethnic groups and five work with lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls. Support from the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative enables these grantees to address the nexus of ending VAW/G, especially among those experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence.

Lessons learned from the projects these organizations lead enable the UN Trust Fund to adapt its grant-giving practice and operational and programmatic support, especially in the context of protracted and overlapping crises. They also inform the UN Trust Fund's advocacy in the ending VAW/G ecosystem and donor community for more inclusive and mindful practice to meet the needs of CSOs/WROs, who are severely underfunded and under-recognized. Through the projects they lead, these grantee organizations codify their own knowledge, challenging and decolonizing the very definition of "legitimate knowledge", while simultaneously enriching the partnership with the UN Trust Fund to advocate for elevating practice-based knowledge grounded in feminist principles. Investments made in facilitating conversations with and among grantees

have concretized the role of the UN Trust Fund in connecting WROs, a key driver of global feminist movements, so that they can exchange knowledge and create solutions for ending VAW/G and continue to make life-changing impact for women and girls. A number of knowledge products launched in 2022, including the working paper “Feminist and Women’s Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls – Implications for Funders and Grant Makers” and the “Pathways to Prevention” podcast, were a result of such investments.

From equipping CSOs/WROs with the capacity to navigate the UN system and manage grant funds, to mutually informing and learning about how to respond in crises, the UN Trust Fund and its grantees are redefining donor-grantee partnerships and enabling the collective efforts to power global feminist movements. In 2022, the UN Trust Fund continued to implement capacity development activities, which form part of the UN Trust Fund’s vision set out in its Strategic Plan. Based on grantees’ needs and demands, capacity development activities not only accompany grantees to effectively plan and manage grants, but also support them to develop or access additional capacities needed for programming, learning and knowledge management to end VAW/G beyond this project cycle.

Information from the 2022 annual organizational grantee survey showed grantees’ enhanced ability to mobilize additional funding, with UN Trust Fund support; 55% of respondents, including Spotlight Initiative grantees, reported that their organization was able to mobilize additional funding to continue, replicate or scale up either the project funded by the UN Trust Fund or other projects working to end VAW/G. Of the respondents who had mobilized additional funding, 67% reported that this was flexible, core and/or long-term funding. One grantee reported: “flexible funding means that the funds can be redirected for the needs of the beneficiaries... like recently in the pandemic, it enabled us to provide emergency interventions.” The Spotlight Initiative additional funding focusing on institutional strengthening in a crisis context remains relevant and important for grantees. Data for 2022 showed that 69% of the 55 grantee organizations reported being fully back on track or exceeding pre-COVID expectations of delivery, in comparison to 50% in 2021.



FIDA team carrying out community awareness raising at the Main Market in Bamenda during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. Credit: Fabrice Nganda/International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) CAMEROON (Cameroon)

The UN Trust Fund maintained close contact with grantees and amplified their voices in advocacy events. For example, UN Trust Fund team supported the participation of the grantee UNABU from Rwanda in a side-event during the UN General Assembly and the 11 Spotlight Initiatives grantees from the Latin America and Caribbean region were supported to attend and take part in the Spotlight Initiative Global Learning Symposium and the SVRI Forum. During the SVRI Forum, the UN Trust Fund team further amplified their messages through interviews and discuss progress and challenges.

In September 2022, at the HeForShe Summit, Wangechi Wachira, Executive Director of the Center for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW) – a UN Trust Fund grantee – discussed how CREAW has engaged with both men and boys at the community level to prevent VAW/G.

It was still not possible to conduct monitoring missions at the start of 2022 due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions. However, these were deferred and took place later in the year. UN Trust Fund staff then undertook missions to visit grantees to Eswatini Kenya, Mexico and South Africa, visiting a total of nine grantees in receipt of Spotlight Initiative funding. The missions enabled the UN Trust Fund to validate the results and the financial management, implementation results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reporting and to assess the human and operational capacities.



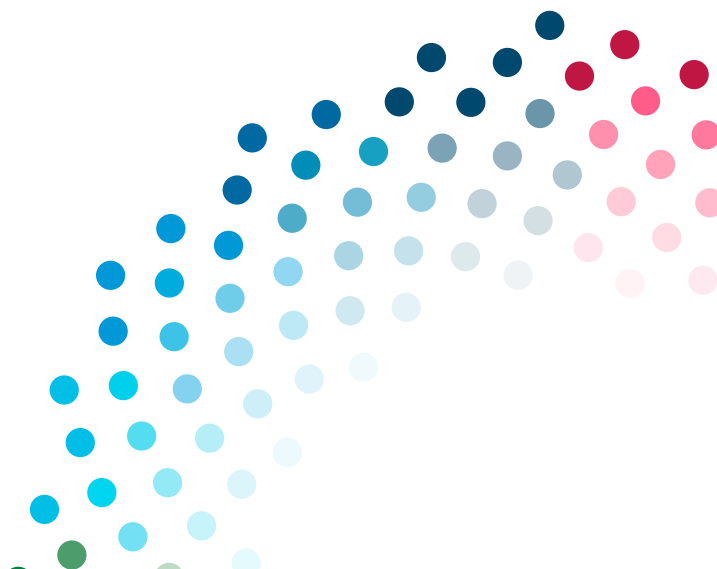
One of the project's participants on her cocoyam farm in Djibot, Cameroon. Credit: African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network (Cameroon)

UN agencies, the EU and others

The UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 is aligned with the UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025, contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, through leveraging historic relationships with global women's and feminist movements. The UN Trust Fund – as the only global grant-making mechanism dedicated to eradicating all forms of VAW/G and with its commitment to investment in mutual enablement in its partnerships with CSOs/WROs – complements UN Women's coordination function in the UN system to mainstream ending VAW/G and therefore contributes to joint advocacy platforms such as the Action Coalition on Gender-based Violence (GBV) and the Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements.

Additionally, the UN Trust Fund works in close collaboration with UN Women technical and advocacy teams at the global level and the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat. With UN Women, the UN Trust Fund advocated for co-amplification of the voices of grantees supported by the Spotlight Initiative. During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, the grantee Fundación ANDHES was featured as part of the editorial package highlighting feminists and their organizations who are challenging norms for a future free from violence for LGBTQI+ people in Argentina. Further engagement with the European Commission includes sharing the role of co-leaders in the GBV Action Coalition, one of the key global advocacy platforms for the ending VAW/G agenda.

In March 2022, the UN Trust Fund, in close collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, launched SHINE publicly. This online interactive web space for global knowledge exchange on ending VAW/G is accessible in more than 50 languages. SHINE offers the combined power of a virtual exchange hub, convening platform and multilingual tool to inform global policy, programming, and advocacy on ending VAW/G. In the nine months since its introduction, SHINE welcomed 1,445 registered users, exceeding its target reach five times, and opened six discussions that attracted active engagements from practitioners representing CSOs/WROs globally, including Spotlight Initiative grantees. SHINE has emerged as one of the key tools to elevate practice-based knowledge and honour the continuous efforts of CSOs/WROs not only to end VAW/G but also to enrich the entire ending VAW/G ecosystem.



Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

The following describes the results and achievements in 2022 of grantees receiving funding under the Spotlight Initiative in 2019, as well as the additional grantees in sub-Saharan Africa who received funding for immediate support with a focus on institutional strengthening, risk mitigation and survivor recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The results achieved by these additional grantees are distinguished, where possible, from those of the original cohort.

The results below show the impact and changes in the lives of women and girls led by the efforts and adaptations of Spotlight Initiative grantees that occurred both locally and globally. While navigating rapid and complex contextual changes, grantees continued to adapt and make organizational changes that showed tangible results and resilience.

The examples provided are not exhaustive, but rather illustrative and aim to highlight common trends across the portfolio.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level (Women's movements)

1. Grantees' organizational resilience strengthened to continue meeting the needs of women and girls, to enrich the ending VAW/G ecosystem and to ensure sustainability

With the additional funding from the Spotlight Initiative, grantees ensured the stability of projects and organizations' sustainability by investing in improving institutional resilience to crises beyond the pandemic, thereby contributing to operational preparedness not only for their own organizations but also for co-implementing partners and key stakeholders.

Grantees' programmatic and operational adaptations provided for the immediate and long-term needs of women and girl survivors and those at risk of violence in crises and beyond.

In 2022, UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative enabled 1,127,743 women and girls to access information, goods and resources and/or services to help prevent or respond to VAW/G through their projects.

Whether by going beyond their mandate to lead humanitarian and relief efforts, or adapting their programming and operations, UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative continue to be first responders to the rising risks of VAW/G in increasingly complex crises and uncertain contexts. While in some countries and territories the ongoing impact of COVID-19 required immediate support to mitigate VAW/G in their own community, in others CSOs/WROs are initiating new approaches and mechanisms to engage in shrinking civic spaces and sustain feminist movements.

In Kenya, the grantee Women Challenged to Challenge (WCC), a small WRO pioneered and led by women living with disabilities, responded to heightened pressure during the COVID-19 pandemic not only to respond to the rising VAW/G, but also to meet the need for basic survival supplies by reallocating its funds to supply food and hygiene kits to 150 families, helping women regain negotiating power within their families.



Courtesy of the International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS (Burundi, Ghana, South Africa)

Staff and volunteers of the grantee Scripture Union West Africa (SUWA) in Nigeria were fully equipped to continue programme implementation with COVID-19 as an integrated component of efforts. Throughout 2022, SUWA integrated COVID-19 protocols in all planned activities and interventions; SUWA also improved staff's capacity to work remotely with technological adoption, to maintain specialist support services for women and girls in targeted communities. They also improved knowledge, skills and capacities to maintain or adapt interventions to reach the most marginalized women and girls. In addition, SUWA's project empowers women and girl survivors and those at risk of violence to gain financial stability and develop an income-generating activity, such as soap-making or baking for example, through the Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA). SUWA supported the formation of 10 groups with 231 participants in attendance; 95% were able to access loans for their various businesses. This expanded during the year to 48 groups involving a total 1,062 women. VSLA groups have enhanced women's ability to access loans outside normal banking constraints and become less dependent and enabled them to take care of their children and family, pay school fees and purchase groceries for the household. Increased

capacity and confidence have also meant that they are participating in community development, leadership and decision-making.

In Kenya, the cash transfer programme launched by CREAM met the immediate and urgent needs of 306 women, some of whom were able to start small businesses which are now thriving making them economically well off. The programme provided financial support to survivors of VAW/G through a mobile money platform. CREAM devised identification criteria and a verification process so that survivors could be identified before cash was transferred.

In Nigeria, with the additional funding from the Spotlight Initiative, the grantee Alliances for Africa (AFA) organized trainings that enabled its staff members to improve strategic planning and M&E in order to ensure its programme was effective in reaching the most marginalized women and girls. The strategic planning training analysed the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges related to management, service delivery and individual staff capacity. The M&E training was tailored to ensure that staff members could create their individual plans in alignment with the organization's goals. Through these trainings, an M&E framework and a strategic plan for 2022-2027 were developed in a collaborative process. Those trainings and plans are critically contributing to AFA's institutional resilience both in the short and long term.

The International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) in Cameroon put in place mechanisms to improve institutional resilience during crises with practices emerging from COVID-19 responses, including training 21 staff, volunteers and interns on organizing and managing virtual meetings, COVID-19 safety measures and in particular, spotting threats online. With the support from Spotlight Initiative, protective products, including 600 hand sanitizers, 1,000 face masks and 500 pairs of gloves were delivered for use during trainings and awareness raising initiatives throughout the year.

Grantees are innovating to prevent VAW/G and maintain services for women and girls most at risk of violence in the context of uncertainties and potential rises in VAW/G.

In 2022, over 30,013 women and girls used specialist support services to end VAW/G through initiatives led by UN Trust Fund grantees.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many CSOs/WROs to quickly adjust their programming and operations, including moving activities online and creating new modalities to maintain contact with the women and girls they serve. In 2022, while continuing to contend with the protracted pandemic, CSOs/WROs also had to adapt to the rising socio-political turbulence and environmental crises that directly and indirectly impacted the lives of women and girls. One of the key adaptations undertaken by a number of Spotlight Initiative grantees was extending the use of technology in their activism to prevent and end VAW/G.

In Cameroon, a mobile application called NOVAWI, developed by the grantee Rural Women Center for Education and Development (RuWCED), enabled women and girls to report cases of

violence remotely. Most importantly, it allowed cases of violence to be reported in communities without the perpetrator's knowledge, increasing the number of cases reported. This application coordinates various networks, such as psychosocial services, the judiciary and other departments providing services to survivors of violence, and has enabled rapid intervention in situations of GBV and enhanced referrals and the efficient management of cases.

The grantee Art & Global Health Center (ArtGlo) in Malawi piloted online programming for their MAWA project and MAWA Edge classroom on the Omprakash platform where all the training sessions took place. This enabled 20 CSOs to acquire improved skills, knowledge and capacities to lead their own local projects on ending VAW/G. Msauko Jafali, a member of the Young Women Rise, a women-led organization, in Chradzulu said: "I will use my new acquired skills [from MAWA Edge classroom] in looking for further collaboration and networking. I am more confident in my abilities than I was 6 months ago." Although restrictions on movement to contain COVID-19 ended, ArtGlo continued the online pilot and worked with CSOs to improve their virtual visibility, with two CSOs featured on the national radio.

In Argentina, women and girls can report cases of violence, especially in public places, thanks to a mobile app, "Tramas en Acción", created by the grantee Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina in partnership with the Ministry for Women.

Following the purchase of tablets for staff and with the support of 30 volunteers, the grantee CHRDA recorded at least 1,000 cases of VAW/G. Additionally, 2,467 women at risk of and survivors of violence, including internally displaced women, were provided with comprehensive services including trainings on VAW/G prevention and referral mechanisms, sexual and reproductive health and rights and economic empowerment and provided with support through safe spaces created in WhatsApp groups. A hundred WROs, community-based groups, service providers, and activists are part of the project's Coalition and have been trained on the SASA! Methodology to end VAW/G. Notably, they formed a referral hub to help manage caseload, reporting, interventions and referrals for GBV cases.

Additional funding through the Spotlight Initiative and flexibility in the context of COVID-19 enabled the grantee CREAM to provide a continuum of critical services at the height of increased cases of violence resulting from the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, including the provision of temporary shelters, cash transfers to support women meet their immediate needs, dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls, psychosocial support and legal aid.

Grantees are mobilizing and co-creating with community members and local feminist networks for operational preparedness and institutional changes to end VAW/G.

In Liberia, following a series of trainings led by the grantee United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM), 10 women's rights groups developed their own community action plans to end VAW/G and advocated with local governments to enforce them. The community action plans aimed to reach more than 20 communities in the two counties of Montserrado and

Grand Cape Mount. Moreover, with support from the UN Trust Fund, the 10 women's rights groups have developed their own gender policies, in line with the National Gender-Based Violence Policy, which they are currently using in their interventions. In addition, women's rights groups have organized themselves into women's movements/networks involving other women and girls, supported by their male counterparts and their leaders, which are now engaged in house-to-house awareness sessions, sensitizing family members and members of their communities to ensure that women are able to fully enjoy their rights and achieve their full potential, free from various manifestations of VAW/G.

In the DRC, the grantee DFJ considerably improved women's and girls' capacity to advocate for their rights, gender equality and the elimination of VAW/G by helping equip and empower them to lead the change in their communities. Leveraging the power of peer-to-peer mobilization, DFJ engaged 5,760 women and girls in 31 communities in small groups to raise awareness about ending VAW/G and promote positive masculinities in North Kivu province over the course of a multi-week programme.

In Cameroon, the experience of the grantee FIDA highlighted the impact of long-term, ongoing engagement with local communities, facilitated by local community members, on prevention activities. In contrast to one-off meetings or dialogues conducted by external actors, regular meetings where facilitators are members of the community were better received and greater changes in attitudes and behaviours were recorded. A total of 310 community leaders, including men and boys, were actively engaged to end sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices. Additionally, a survey of women and girls engaged by the project found that 939 out of 1,213 could identify forms of violence along with their causes and consequences, with 813 now knowing that VAWG is a human rights violation and 776 having the ability to name relevant laws, treaties, protocols or conventions. Notably, paralegals working with FIDA produced a criminal procedure manual that aligns with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) on how to draft, log and follow up complaints on behalf of survivors. The manual is a guide but also helps improve and sustain paralegals' skills and knowledge. A total of 16 CSOs and community-based organizations and eight faith-based organizations are actively sensitizing communities and referring cases to paralegals for legal counselling and support, who are equipped to deal with them thanks to the manual. As an easy reference, this manual has helped judicial police to know where to refer cases beyond their jurisdiction. Forty customary court judges have improved their knowledge of human rights-based approaches in handling cases of SGBV and harmful practices.

In Uganda, women and girls living with disabilities now can access essential services with safety, dignity and confidence. Training for duty bearers by Integrated Disabled Women Activities (IDIWA), with the participation of counsellors representing people with disabilities, on legal frameworks on disabilities and GBV led to the renovation and construction of ramps in police posts, health centres, schools and district judicial office in the Mayuge district, as well as accessible toilets in

two schools. Additionally, health centres now provide information on disability and GBV and the district security officer instructed police and other state actors to prioritize cases of GBV involving women and girls living with disabilities during COVID-19. Moreover, IDIWA produced COVID-19 workplace safety guidelines and provided employees with clear responsibilities and priorities and developed a risk mitigation policy with clear guidelines for contingency and succession planning.

In Mexico, the grantee Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales (CIARENA) implemented a horticultural training initiative that directly contributed to the food security, sovereignty and autonomy of 64 Indigenous women and girls and impacted over 300 people in six municipalities in Oaxaca province. Implemented in Indigenous communities and led by young Indigenous women, this project made a difference as it addressed the rising food insecurity that was driving VAW/G, benefiting women with little to no access to economic opportunities, including single mothers and domestic workers. While horticulture was not initially part of the project, it was a readjustment made as COVID-19 hit when the project started. Due to movement restrictions, people could no longer leave their communities to buy food and other basic goods or meet non-relatives. The inclusion of a horticulture component was particularly timely and relevant. Produce made from the project could cover consumption needs and enabled some to sell the vegetables and earn small incomes. The success of this activity relied on consultation with and the active participation of beneficiaries: women were consulted on what to grow and what techniques to use. As a result, while this initiative was initially piloted in 2021, most women are still growing local fruits and vegetables using their traditional knowledge and techniques, which not only improves food safety at the community level, but also strengthens Indigenous women's autonomy and improves their self-esteem. This seemingly simple initiative also contributed to shifting mentalities around who gets to work in the field – an activity traditionally reserved for men. Finally, it also contributed to environmental justice in an area where landowners monopolize fertile grounds for pesticide-heavy monoculture farming, leading poor soil health and the disappearance of Indigenous culture.

In early 2022, CREAM supported Isiolo County, one of its project sites, to officially launch its own gender policy to guide the mainstreaming process of the county's policies and processes. The policy was drafted by CREAM and the Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association; CREAM also teamed up with local women's rights groups to advocate for the policy's adoption. The policy was the outcome of a 2018 needs assessment by CREAM that gave insights into the gaps and challenges faced by women and girls in Isiolo and Narok counties when it came to realizing their full rights. The policy sets out specific information for how the County Government of Isiolo can mainstream gender in all county functions to address a number of issues, including public participation and the representation of women and girls in all sectors; economic funds and equal opportunities for women; and a mechanism for GBV prevention and response (such as safety nets, shelters and economic justice).

2. Grantees are delivering on the principle of leaving no one behind

The multiple impact of COVID-19 and other overlapping crises in many parts of the world deepened inequalities and further exposed particularly marginalized populations to increased discrimination, stigma, violence, poverty and exclusion. In Honduras, the grantee CEM-H reported that when women took to the streets to demand food and humanitarian aid, they were met with institutional violence and discrimination, especially Indigenous and rural women and those in isolated communities.



Courtesy of Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT) Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)

Across the UN Trust Fund portfolio, grantees worked tirelessly to meet the needs of those at particular risk of VAW/G and of being left behind, such as women and girls living with disabilities; Indigenous women and girls; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; human rights defenders; and self-identified sex workers. Grantees have also made conscious efforts to mainstream intersectional approaches to empower and end violence against hardest-to-reach women and girls, thereby nurturing and enriching feminist movements led by and for women and girl survivors and those at risk of VAW/G.

In Zimbabwe, with additional Spotlight Initiative funding, Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe (LCDZ) set up a toll-free line to provide online services and psychological first aid to survivors during the pandemic lockdown. This hotline was instrumental in ensuring continuous communication between LCDZ and women survivors, many of whom are women living with disabilities.

Also in Zimbabwe, the grantee FACT reported that out of the 137 self-identified female sex workers (FSW) who responded to the bi-annual survey, 98% noted that they felt safe in their areas and that their sense of safety from SGBV had improved since the introduction of the project. They reported that local police no longer arbitrarily arrest them or ignore their reports of SGBV. They also reported that, as men and communities in the project areas became aware of the project, they are experiencing less violence than before and greater levels of respect. Respondents to the survey also noted that at health centres there have been some positive changes, especially at health centres which had engaged in meetings with them and whose members attended the *Looking In Looking Out* workshops organized by the project. FSW who participated in the project also reported that their knowledge of their rights and what constitutes SGBV has improved, boosting their confidence to seek help and demand fair treatment and accountability from duty bearers.

Another project implemented in Zimbabwe, this time by the grantee the Bethany Project, enabled 762 young women and girls, including 56 living with HIV or affected by AIDS, to participate in the Pamumvuri groups, safe spaces led by community members where survivors and those at risk can share their experiences and access information. Among those who participated, 207 have undertaken at least one activity to prevent and end SGBV. Moreover, 104 cases of sexual violence have been reported to the grantee, 34 through Pamumvuri groups. Of the cases reported 97% led to survivors being provided with SGBV services and 71% of the cases were reported to the police.

In Cameroon, RuWCED's work with service providers to destigmatize people living with HIV/AIDS and highlight the importance of adhering to antiretroviral therapy led to a rise in the number of women living with HIV continuing treatment from 70% to over 90%. Among the 438 women and girls living with HIV reached, 103 who are heads of family were provided with seed capital and training for economic empowerment to better enable them to maintain a healthy diet to support the treatment.

In Argentina, Fundación ANDHES responded to the needs of women migrant workers who expressed concerns about rising gender-based violence against them and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and the need for better tools and knowledge to support these groups. Despite the economic crisis which makes it difficult to sustain the process, migrant women workers are acting as legal counselors and points of reference, accompanying survivors of GBV using collective strategies and community networks, such as cooperatives to generate work. They noted that the project had enabled them to acquire new tools and knowledge on rights and actions to enhance survivors' access to justice, positioning themselves as active and political subjects in their territories. One of the women participants commented: "We know that even though there are laws, sometimes we have to fight to assert our rights."

Conscience et Vie (COVIE), a small grant recipient implementing a project in Cote d'Ivoire to prevent and respond to violence against self-identified FSW, including those living with HIV/AIDS, created 193 “anti-violence community circles“ that reached a total of 396 FSW in 30 areas in Abidjan. In a country where sex work is illegal, FSW are at heightened risk of marginalization and violence and hence less likely to come forward to report violence, especially during crises. COVIE's initiative also led to 257 FSW (64% of FSW reached) now feeling informed and empowered enough to report violence when they see/face it and seek legal counselling. In addition, 16 women and girls living with HIV/AIDS were provided with personal protective equipment and anti-retroviral therapy and 24 survivors of violence received essential services (medical, psychosocial and legal).

3. CSOs/WROs are empowering women and girls to collectively drive more inclusive, diverse and bold feminist movements led by and for women and girls to prevent and end VAW/G

In 2022, grantees empowered at least 46,022 women and girls with increased capacities to participate in public life and/or exercise leadership in efforts to end VAW/G.

Civil society, women-led and women's rights organizations are often the first to respond to the needs of the most marginalized women and girl survivors and at risk of violence, as seen first-hand during the COVID-19 pandemic. They have been and will continue to be integral to building and sustaining women's and feminist movements. Throughout 2022, UN Trust Fund grantees continued working with local communities to prevent and end VAW/G, through jointly building feminist movements that drive longer-term changes in the lives of women and girls, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, through laws and policies.

In Zimbabwe, the grantee IYWD met and exceeded the indicators of success for the project, reaching 1,087 project beneficiaries (as against a target of 600) who reported increased safety from VAW/G and access to economic resources. The increased safety was a result of “safety networks” or safety mechanisms that were created by and for project beneficiaries in local communities. An example of a safety network were two WhatsApp groups to facilitate whistleblowing set up in Manicaland Province in response to targeted persecution of self-identified FSW. The WhatsApp groups enabled FSW to alert each other to mitigate against being targeted for persecution and facilitated synergies between FSW and members of the Victim Friendly Unit and nurses identified as allies who could facilitate project beneficiaries' access to basic health care and access to justice without discrimination. In addition, despite a harsh economic environment, 374 women reported having access to economic resources, including the setting up of “stokvels” which were used to fund group members with capital to start incoming generating projects such as gold panning; access to land, which was made available by female traditional leaders and male feminist allies; and retailing.

In Uganda, the grantee IDIWA supported the establishment of the Busoga GBV and Disability Rights Network (GBVDR NET) to promote catalytic, transformative, systemic change which addresses the root barriers preventing gender equality, rather than seeking to change women to adapt to discriminatory systems. GBVDR NET is a network of feminist WROs, women living with disabilities

groups and associations and media outlets. Members' knowledge of how networks operate is informing strategic planning for the period 2023-2027 through various thematic working groups including: Disability, Gender and Human Rights; Sexual Reproductive Rights; and Livelihoods. Members of the GBVDR NET have integrated disability in their programming. For example, Reproductive Health Uganda spearheaded medical camps and provided treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and cancer screening for women and girls with disabilities. Women living with disabilities supported by IDIWA have successfully advocated for their inclusion in COVID-19 recovery through anti-poverty programmes such as the Women Empowerment Program, Parish Development Model, Emyooga and Special Grants for Persons with Disabilities. Some women and girls living with disabilities have established household income generating activities and small-scale businesses, supporting their recovery from the effects of the pandemic.

Using the advocacy skills gained through the project implemented by the Women's Legal Resource Center (WOLREC) in the Southern Region of Malawi, community women have successfully demanded new infrastructure that is effectively reducing the risks of SGBV and creating a safer environment for women and girls. Through meetings with duty bearers, women have promoted the building of a girls' hostel for the Mpatza Community Day Secondary School so that girls do not need travel long distances to school putting them at risk of VAW/G. The hostel, which accommodates 200 girls, has assisted in creating a better and safe environment for girls. In Balaka district, three boreholes were drilled providing safe water points which meant women and girls no longer had to travel long distances to fetch water and so helping create a safer environment for women and girls. The three boreholes are serving 750 households (approximately 5,250 people). In Nsanje, the introduction of a piped water system has also helped reduce the risk of VAW/G. This greater access to safe drinking water is estimated to be benefiting more than 3,000 people.

In the DRC, schoolgirls trained and coached by mentors from the project led by the grantee Fund for Congolese Women became well-respected leaders and champions for ending VAW/G in their communities. This youth-led component in this project enabled schoolgirls to implement their savviness through the use of different communication channels such as radio, mass sensitization, peer-to-peer talks, to influence their peers and community members to advocate for girls' safety and dignity. The success of this approach resulted in 20 school clubs conducting training and organized sensitizations in their respective schools and communities and even invitations to organize sessions at other schools as part of extracurricular activities or during relevant international days.

In Nigeria, advocacy by the Centre for Women Studies and Intervention (CWSI) led to the adoption of two customary laws: The Buanchor customary law for the elimination of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and the Boki customary law on ending VAW/G, which was developed and adopted by 30 communities in Boki. CWSI also reported that in the Bekwarra Local Government Area, the paramount ruler, His Royal Majesty Livinus Ogbeche Odey, had for the first time in the history of the Indigenous people of Bekwarra included a woman, Queen Regina Echaka Ogar, in the traditional decision-making Council. The act alone was a milestone and had monumental impact on the efforts to reduce the high level of discrimination and exclusion

of women in decision-making. Women in the four local government areas impacted are freer to participate in social activities that provide interaction with others in society or the community as a result of the change in customary laws.



Paralegals from IDIWA staff at the project phase-out meeting in Mayuge District, Uganda. Credit: Integrated Disabled Women Activities (Uganda)

4. The UN Trust Fund is committed to elevating feminist inspired practice-based knowledge to promote evidence-based activism through civil society-led voices

In 2022, the UN Trust Fund, jointly with the Spotlight Initiative, launched SHINE, a new online hub for global knowledge exchange on ending VAW/G. Designed to inform global policy, programming and advocacy on ending VAW/G, SHINE’s multifaceted features include a virtual exchange hub, a platform and a multilingual tool. The creation of SHINE was informed by the UN Trust Fund’s organizational grantees survey in 2021 in which CSOs/WROs voiced the needs for more exchanges and learning. One respondent said: “Going forward, we would appreciate more platforms where implementing partners meet and exchange experiences that will, in turn, enable creation of more knowledge products that are informed by such case studies and homegrown practices.”

Throughout the year, the rollout of SHINE motivated 1,445 users to sign up and engage in inclusive knowledge exchange on ending VAW/G operations and programming, five-times more than the target. The UN Trust Fund's promotion of SHINE across its channels and at different global convenings enabled practitioners in the ecosystem to share their experience in 50+ languages, thereby elevating civil society-led practice-based knowledge from across the globe. In total, six discussions were opened; seven groups were created, including two dedicated to networking and learning from civil society practice; and five events advertised. SHINE galvanized 12,768 pageviews with 2,722 users visiting and exploring at least three pages within the hub for each visit. Most of these users (93%) found out about SHINE through organic search or a direct link, while the rest explored through referral links from the Spotlight Initiative website and UN Trust Fund external channels, including its website, Medium platform and newsletter.

In one of the first discussions, 16 unique participants exchanged experiences, in five different languages, on civil society resilience to crises, notably lessons learned during the pandemic. SHINE participants discussed the different forces driving VAW/G during COVID-19 and how these are intertwined. The economic and financial toll impacted women, regardless of whether they were part of the informal or formal economy, and exposed them to violence. Women in marginalized communities that were already facing intersecting forms of violence no longer had support systems due to movement restrictions and therefore were even more isolated. Staff from CSOs/WROs reportedly experienced more stress and anxiety with increased workloads and pressure to adapt in an uncertainty filled context while VAW/G was on the rise.

Simultaneously, SHINE participants also shared practical adaptations to adjust to these VAW/G driving forces, including equipping staff with technological devices and knowledge to create virtual spaces and continue their work and creating local networks to maintain services, especially specialist services for the most marginalized communities, such as women living with HIV, women who use drugs, self-identified FSW and homeless women. In this safe space, ending VAW/G practitioners on SHINE voiced the importance of donors' grant-giving practice that allows for core, flexible and long-term funding, from which CSOs/WROs can benefit for institutional strengthening, self-care and collective care and to better serve survivors of VAW/G. While technological transition during crises was a highlighted point in the discussion, SHINE participants also raised questions around the gender aspect of the digital divide and equity and how to integrate technology strategically in other crises.

Since its introduction in March 2022, SHINE and its innovative features that remove language and geographical barriers has emerged as an important tool that feeds into the objectives of UN Trust Fund's knowledge journey: inform high-level decision-making for better ending VAW/G policies; amplify CSOs/WROs' own expertise and practice-based knowledge; and co-create evidence of what works and critically how to end VAW/G. SHINE and its significant potential in strengthening the UN Trust Fund's unique positioning and leverage to play a convening role in the ending VAW/G ecosystem benefits all its civil society partners, including Spotlight Initiative grantees.

In 2022, the UN Trust Fund met its first milestone in the “Learning from Practice: Prevention Series” when it held its final webinar introducing and exploring the 10th and final theme of the series. This series has since become an important entry point and opportunity for the UN Trust Fund to continue advocating for practice-based knowledge led by CSOs/WROs, including Spotlight Initiative grantees. Key themes and findings around the “Learning from Practice” series also prompted discussions on SHINE that attracted 121 engagements exchanging actively, sharing local practices and reflections on how to improve VAW/G prevention initiatives. Spotlight Initiative grantees were included in the consultation process through webinars, including as focus group participants, and benefited from the lessons learned.

One of the central aims of the UN Trust Fund’s partnership with the Spotlight Initiative is to strengthen women’s and feminist movements – a “crucial driver of progress” in ending VAW/G globally. In 2022, the UN Trust Fund published a paper “Feminist and Women’s Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls – Implications for Funders and Grant Makers” that examines the UN Trust Fund’s contribution to the women’s and feminist movements through its support for grass-roots projects, including those led by Spotlight Initiative grantees. The paper provides an overview of different theories about social movements and movement-building and their characteristics, as well as organizational types and roles within movements. It focuses on feminist movements and offers recommendations to funders and grant-makers on how to best support feminist movement building. The paper was launched through a webinar in April in which representatives of two UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative shared their strategies to effect institutional changes while empowering local community members. Juana Sales Morales from the grantee Movimiento de mujeres Indigenas TZUNUNUJA/IXTZUNUN in Guatemala shared her experience of coordinating a social movement led by and for Indigenous women in Guatemala, saying: “Violence is a social, structural, and legal problem, therefore... we must work together.”

Spotlight Initiative grantees’ representatives also collectively voiced the need for CSOs/WROs to have the necessary capacity and access to adequate, flexible funding and for funding mechanisms that are inclusive and mindful. Iheoma Obibi from the grantee AFA in Nigeria emphasized the need to strengthen women-led organizations’ capacity so that they could “get a seat at the table” when accessing funding.

The UN Trust Fund provides technical support to all grantee organizations in their final year of implementation to produce utility-focused and high-quality evaluations. This includes providing technical advice and support on evaluation management and quality assurance on terms of reference, inception reports, draft reports and final evaluation reports. In 2022, five evaluations from large grant organizations (those with project budgets over USD 150,000) receiving funding from the Spotlight Initiative were completed and 35 evaluations are ongoing and/or expected to be completed in 2023. In addition, a meta-analysis of nine small grants projects (with project budgets up to USD 150,000), funded through the Spotlight Initiative is currently ongoing and expected to be completed in 2023.

The evaluation of a project implemented in Migori county in Kenya by the grantee Women Challenged to Challenge, a small women-led and women's rights organization, revealed important factors that contributed to its success. Thanks to their engagement with the project, 120 women and girls with disabilities reported cases of VAW/G in the community. The increase in women and girls stepping up to report violence led to the apprehension of 55 perpetrators, 11 of whom were sentenced. Additionally, the capacities of 36 duty bearers and service providers from three counties were improved through training, leading to women reportedly noting that service providers' attitudes had improved and they showed enthusiasm in following up on cases of violence. The evaluation showed that the success of Women Challenged to Challenge's project came from its baseline study which informed the curriculum of the knowledge and empowerment workshops to address the very low level of knowledge provided to women and girls living with disabilities. A grantee organization receiving additional Spotlight Initiative funding during the COVID-19 pandemic, Women Challenged to Challenge's radio broadcasts, which reached an estimated 2.4 million people, also provided reliable information about COVID-19 and its impact on VAW/G.

Informed by its grantee CSOs/WROs, including those under the Spotlight Initiative, the UN Trust Fund presented its wealth of knowledge at global knowledge convenings to co-amplify the voices of CSOs/WROs led by and for the most marginalized women and girls. Moreover, in the current context of protracted and overlapping crises with uncertainties driving VAW/G, CSOs/WROs enable the UN Trust Fund to better understand the realities of women across the world and therefore shape advocacy messages to inform global programming, policies and decision-making.

At the Spotlight Initiative Learning Symposium, 11 Spotlight Initiative grantees from the Latin America and Caribbean region sponsored by the UN Trust Fund brought along practice-based knowledge on ending VAW/G thereby enriching the entire ecosystem. In Argentina, 1,140 women survivors of violence were empowered and equipped with the knowledge and autonomy to claim their rights by women volunteering in community referral mechanisms who received training from the grantee Fundación para la Promoción de la Economía Social y Cooperativa. With the lifting of the strictest movement restrictions, the sudden possibility of simultaneously carrying out virtual and in-person trainings became an opportunity that boosted the quantitative results and enabled the expansion of the project's reach beyond the capital, as originally intended. As a result, 785 women survivors of violence participated in capacity-building sessions to become volunteers in their own community referral structures.

In another part of Argentina, the grantee Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA) created safe spaces for 123 women survivors or at risk of violence to participate and advocate for "women's rights to the city" in different proposals of "Ciudades Feministas" (Feminist Cities), voicing their needs in the design of public policies for safer public spaces. An additional 768 women survivors and at risk of violence were trained on VAW/G, women's rights and ending VAW/G in public spaces, while 87 community members were trained on urban planning and its intersection with VAW/G.

In Honduras, where femicide rates are among the highest in Latin America, the grantee CEM-H influenced behaviour changes and challenged social norms through engaging with and training a variety of individuals, groups and networks. Among them were, 189 teachers from 10 educational centres who were trained on VAW/G prevention and referral mechanisms and 180 young people who participated in feminist political schools and were trained on new masculinities and advocacy spaces. Additionally, 30 women's networks increased their knowledge and their technical and political capacities for advocacy and the elimination of VAW/G. CEM-H's participation in nine inter-institutional roundtables on femicides led to 12 proposals for legislative reform, budgets, solidarity credit for women and public policies being presented to the President Xiomara Castro.

The 11 sponsored Spotlight Initiative grantees met with a number of UN Trust Fund grantees, many of whom are also Spotlight Initiative grantees, from sub-Saharan Africa at the SVRI Forum 2022 where they continued to exchange and present practice-based knowledge.



FIDA Team members during awareness-raising campaign on existing laws guaranteeing equality and condemning violence, in Limbe, Cameroon. Credit: Fabrice Nganda/International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) CAMEROON (Cameroon)

Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

The total number of rights holders/individuals reached by UN Trust Fund-supported projects under the Spotlight Initiative during the reporting period January to December 2022 is 29,454,578. This number is further broken down by different cohorts including the initial 35 Spotlight Initiative grantees, the 44 projects funded under the additional COVID-19 funding with a focus on institutional strengthening, and the total 55 organizations funded in this year.

Total number of beneficiaries aggregated by primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries

Grantee cohort	Total number of people benefiting, involved as partners, or reached	Number of women and girls directly benefiting or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects ⁷	Number of secondary beneficiaries or people involved as partners (e.g. change agents or duty bearers) ⁸	Number of people indirectly benefiting or reached ⁹
All 55 grantees receiving SI funds	29,454,578	159,355	161,362	29,133,861
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	11,668,359	113,981	103,275	11,451,103
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds (include 24 out of the original 35 above)	23,666,650	150,878	137,134	23,378,638

7 This column is defined as women and girls only who directly benefit from the project or act as critical agents of change in their own lives and/or co-create and actively participate in the design and implementation of the projects as representatives of key constituent groups. There must be evidence that the women benefited or received services that had a positive impact on their lives.

8 This column is defined as individuals who may act or engage with the UN Trust Fund project in support of women and girls. They may be partners, agents of change, duty bearers, key stakeholders, or project participants, and may belong to groups targeted at the outcome level of grantee projects to influence community, societal or institutional change to end VAW/G.

9 This column is defined as members of the public, family, colleagues, or acquaintances reached through ending VAW/G programming/campaigns who may be targeted or reached as part of holistic programming and/or through public information about the project’s benefits. These numbers, self-reported by grantees, are unlikely to be verifiable objectively but can be estimated. For example, they may represent the number of people receiving information on ending VAW/G from the project, attending public events to raise awareness, commenting positively on social media, listening to a radio programme on ending VAW/G, etc.

In 2022, UN Trust Fund supported projects were given the space to include, to the extent possible, sex and gender disaggregated data with regard to all people indicators. The table below captures the reporting from grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative submitting information. A third column is utilized for cases where organizations were unable to disaggregate for reasons which may include, for example, ethical and safety reasons and/or limitations with data collection systems or unknowns, for example beneficiaries reached indirectly. Indirect beneficiaries may include members of the public, family, colleagues or acquaintances reached through ending VAW/G programming/campaigns who may also be targeted or reached as part of holistic programming and/or through public information about the project's benefits. These numbers are unlikely to be verifiable objectively but can be estimated. For example, the number of people receiving information on ending VAW/G from the project, the number of people attending public events to raise awareness, the number of people commenting positively on social media, or the number of people listening to a radio programme on ending VAW/G. A fourth column is added for organizations that have systems in place to collect disaggregated data by gender-identity with regard to all beneficiaries. This section is not mandatory but provides an opportunity to include gender disaggregated data (e.g. gender non-conforming, transgender women, non-binary, cisgender woman, cisgender man or other (with an option to self-identify), if available.

Total number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex/gender and unknown				
Grantee cohort	Men and boys reached	Women and girls reached	Unknown / unable to disaggregate reached	Self-identified reached
All 55 grantees receiving SI funds	1,195,314	1,974,482	26,280,983 (estimated reach of 14,035,615 women and girls ¹⁰)	3,799
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	504,557	924,481	10,235,722 (estimated reach of 6,011,417 women and girls)	3,599
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds	1,190,742	1,942,897	20,529,858 (estimated reach of 12,148,975 women and girls)	3,153

¹⁰ Estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund projects, including primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries are typically beneficiaries reached through awareness campaigns on TV, Radio, public events etc. where gender disaggregated data is often unavailable. Where gender and sex is unknown, the % of female population globally (49.7%) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS>

Lessons learned and knowledge reported by grantees have informed the UN Trust Fund's investments in initiatives that adopt an intersectional approach that aims to reach women and girls in particularly marginalized communities and risk being left furthest behind. This approach is featured in the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 among key strategies to end VAW/G. Grantees under the Spotlight Initiative are working to meet the needs of survivors and those at risk of intersecting forms of violence and discrimination in hardest-to-reach places, while operating in challenging contexts. In Zimbabwe, the grantee Bethany Project's 25 Pamumvuri forums became a safe and empowering place where members started income saving and lending schemes, to support and empower each other. Women are teaching other women how to run small businesses. These are now contributing to household incomes, increasing women's independence and control over their own life.

Disaggregation of a selected sample of primary beneficiaries, women and girls, by at-risk groups					
Grantee cohort	Refugees/ internally displaced women	Lesbian, bisexual and transgender	Women living with disabilities	Survivors of violence	Belonging to the lowest income group
All 55 grantees receiving SI funds	14,367	755	7,101	22,958	52,575
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	2,256	677	1,762	15,518	35,940
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds	14,059	685	7,079	19,540	48,786

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

In 2022, grantees continued to step up and respond to the needs of women and girls in ever more challenging and volatile contexts. Women and girls in many parts of the world were still recovering from the compound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, while others were forcibly displaced, faced acute economic and financial challenges and found their rights and access to civic space curtailed – all factors known to drive an increase in VAW/G.

CSOs/WROs continued to fulfil their vital role as first responders and to voice their shared call for increased and flexible core funding to equip them to do so effectively. Whether operating in war zones or in the aftermaths of natural disasters or in increasingly shrinking and unsafe civic spaces, CSOs/WROs adapted to mitigate the risks of VAW/G through bold, context-based, innovative initiatives that were co-created with the women and girls and community members they serve and aim to empower.



Health worker receiving COVID-19 materials from Alliances for Africa project staff, in Nigeria. Credit: Uche/Alliances for Africa (Nigeria)

The UN Trust Fund is proactively managing a range of risks associated with challenges faced by grantees, especially in the context of growing concerns around contextual risks which have potential to impact programmatic, institutional and fiduciary risks. The UN Trust Fund's flexibility policy adopted in the context of COVID-19 and other overlapping crises played a role in enabling

grantees to adapt quickly. In addition, the UN Trust Fund also provided capacity development activities on audit, financial/operational management, as well as frequent interests-based check-ins to ensure grantees could identify emerging and potential frauds when working with vendors or other parties. In an effort to strengthen organizational skills and capacities, the UN Trust Fund also provided training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and promoted “zero tolerance” culture that contributed to building a healthy and enabling environment for staff.

In the North Kivu province of the DRC, where the grantee DFJ implemented its project, the functioning of the justice system was negatively impacted by multiple protracted and overlapping crises, further distancing women and girl survivors and those at risk of violence from access to justice. However, in 2020, when the pandemic was at its height, DFJ initiated a dialogue process with judicial actors to study the mechanisms by which justice can regain its capacity to function, despite the crises, and ensure that it responds to the demands for justice from victims of SGBV. The project was key in strategizing and supporting the justice system recovery plan during the first period of the project implementation, participating in and funding forum hearings, strengthening the capacities of the youth organizations in the rural areas targeted by the project and setting up a system to accompany women and girls during the justice process without endangering them, especially in relation to COVID-19. DFJ notably contributed to planning meetings and defining adaptation strategies, which culminated in the holding of mobile court hearings which allowed a very large number of cases to be dealt with in a short period of time. Specific training for magistrates, judicial police officers and court officers was also provided to ensure proper judicial response in the context of ongoing crises. The project also repeated the same practice at state headquarters by continuing to support holding hearings and dialogue between the civilian courts and the military to ensure that the transition of power did not prejudice access to justice for women who had experienced violence. These efforts towards the recovery of the justice system, improving its capacity to offer services and to respond to GBV, ultimately contributed to improving women’s access to justice and reduced impunity.

The current volatile security context in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon continued to put many at risk of violence, displacement, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, kidnapping and other human rights violations. For many Cameroonian women, the situation has also changed the gender dynamics in their own family as many found themselves engaging in roles traditionally perceived as male preserves and becoming heads of the household, while facing the secondary impact of war (such as price hikes and plunges in food security). As frustration rose among men who felt like they could no longer exercise their power and masculinity, women face heightened risk of violence. The grantee CHRDA was able to hold numerous sensitization sessions, especially at community level, and engaged 227 men, using SASA! to address the power relations and how men can become more supportive of their partners.

However, increasing socio-political instabilities in Cameroon led to rapidly shrinking civic spaces for organizations like CHRDA whose work focused on monitoring, documenting and reporting human rights violations. Similarly in Zimbabwe, CSOs/WROs like IYWD and FACT Zimbabwe experienced restrictions in operating spaces through limits imposed on their right to freedom of association, while human and women's rights defenders and activists also faced institutional harassment. In both countries, CSOs/WROs found different entry points to navigate the limited space. CHRDA formed a coalition hub with uniform authorities as a starting point for engagement through training and intervention on VAW/G prevention and response at community level. IYWD chose to integrate the feminist movement building strategy into its programming, through a Training of Trainers model that enabled women to immediately mobilize themselves to engage duty bearers and influence changes in the behaviours, values and beliefs perpetuating VAW/G), even when the CSOs/WROs involved could no longer operate. On the other hand, FACT cultivated a culture of accountability within stakeholders' institutions while continuing to raise awareness among women and girls.

In the Latin America region, some grantees reported that high inflation rates, economic instabilities and rising poverty are driving social unrest and affecting the most marginalized populations, especially women in rural and Indigenous communities, who are already at high risk of femicide and enforced disappearance. In Honduras, CEM-H reported that even when women took to the streets to demand food and humanitarian aid, they were met with institutional violence and discrimination, especially Indigenous, rural women and settlers in isolated communities. In Mexico, when food insecurity during the pandemic was a driving force of VAW/G, the grantee CIARENA initiated a horticultural training project in Indigenous communities, led by young Indigenous women, and developed solutions to end VAW/G with communities and feminist networks. In Argentina, responding to the rising intersecting forms of discrimination and violence faced by migrant women which further marginalized them from institutional support, the grantee Fundación ANDHES established collaboration with governmental institutions to include migrant women in socio-economic public aid programmes. As a result, various meetings were held, and three collaborative work agreements have been signed.

While mitigating these challenges, CSOs/WROs funded by the UN Trust Fund also benefited from its flexible and core resources and grant-giving practice, enabling all, including grantees under the Spotlight Initiative, to maintain lifeline services and the well-being of staff. For example, self-care and core funding from the UN Trust Fund enabled the grantee Women Challenged to Challenge to continue working and reach the women and girls it serves, by providing mobility aid, including motorized wheelchairs, to its staff and organizing project review meetings in the project areas.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Results, achievements and lessons learned that grantees documented throughout 2022 underscored the impact of long-term, flexible and core funding in the context of protracted and overlapping crises. The UN Trust Fund's commitment to empowering the organizational resilience of CSOs/WROs enabled grantees to identify and invest in different institutional strengthening mechanisms to better serve women and girls who were hardest hit by crises. Many grantees have reported stepping beyond their mandate to end VAW/G to lead humanitarian and emergency relief efforts to provide immediate responses to survivors of VAW/G. This would not have been possible without donors' flexible funding policies or additional funding for institutional strengthening.



Courtesy of the International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS (Burundi, Ghana, South Africa)

The grantee DFJ reflected on the impact of the Spotlight Initiative's additional funding and the technical support provided by the UN Trust Fund throughout the entire project period including during the pandemic, affirming that this "boosted hope for institutional stability in a shifting and difficult context and increased the organization's capacity to sustain itself" as an institution and to keep implementing its important work on ending VAW/G during crises. Since then, and in recognition of the fact that institutional strengthening and crises preparedness are two main components of a long-term organizational resilience strategy that goes beyond the project, DFJ has been working on adapting its policies, procedures, practices and systems.

In 2022, grantees reported lessons learned in pivoting to both new and old media, incorporating self-care policies into their programming and engaging with emerging opportunities to create sub-regional synergies in support of building feminist movements.

Core and flexible funding continued to enable grantees to ensure their organizational resilience to respond promptly and appropriately to increasingly complex contexts. This has also been codified as a lesson learned for the UN Trust Fund and is a staple grant-giving practice outlined in its Strategic Plan 2021-2025. The UN Trust Fund's Call for Proposals 2023, launched in November 2022, focused on protracted crisis context and ensuring the organizational resilience of CROs/WROs, as well as advocacy for their recognition in the relevant preparedness system. During this period, many grantees were strengthening knowledge and skills to adapt to the technological shift in project implementation. Staff of the grantee SUWA in Nigeria can now communicate on advocacy strategies, service provision, and monitoring and evaluation with their reports already stored online despite being located far from each other. Similarly, in DRC, DFJ was able to revise its institutional practices for added flexibility and quick adaptation to changing contexts with a massive investment in new information and communication technology (ICT) including via the purchase of new equipment and the training of its staff on ICT.

In Argentina, FUNDECO utilized self-care funding from the UN Trust Fund to invest in its staff's wellbeing and replicated this practice in its programmatic work to ensure neighbourhood councillors, who are in direct contact with VAW/G survivors in their neighbourhoods, can also find the support they need. In practice, FUNDECO set up each counselling office with three permanent councillors, enabling interpersonal support, ongoing consultation on cases, addressing burn out and facilitating the consensual construction of strategies on the cases they are dealing with. FUNDECO's interdisciplinary teams are in constant communication with each of the counselling offices, to supervise their operation, taking action should an emergency arise; monitor and address any possible cases of burn out; provide advice when situations exceed the competence or capacity of counsellors; offer specific tools in exceptional cases; and arrange direct interventions, where necessary.

Awareness-raising continued to be an important component of grantees' projects through the dissemination of reliable information, mobilizing communities and creating systemic changes in social norms. The year 2022 saw grantees continue not only to utilize modern media platforms but also to strengthen the capacities of partners to influence positive progress through traditional communications channels.

In Argentina, the grantee CISCSA established and fostered partnerships with local media journalists through virtual gatherings with CSOs/WROs and LBTQI+ organizations as well as through training in different workshops on VAW/G and referral mechanisms. Seven journalists and media representatives have been trained on VAW/G and reporting on VAW/G in public spaces. Similarly, the grantee Public Interest Law Center (PILC) in Chad motivated the media to commit to speaking out against VAW/G and to respecting survivors. In total, 45 journalists participated and are raising awareness of VAW/G themselves while 116 paralegals agreed to work pro-bono with the project, including providing pre-counselling sessions to women survivors of violence.

The Bethany Project reached an estimated nearly 1 million community members through radio and social media advocacy campaigns, while 8,385 community members including 138 women and girls living with disabilities were reached by door-to-door dialogues about different forms of SGBV. Additionally, the Bethany Project continued its awareness raising activities with 116 community leaders and ending VAW/G service providers through village meetings and community-based initiatives. A community member of the Bethany Project, said: "I know if awareness is raised on SGBV and its dangers we might be able to save a girl or two... There is need to sensitize children on where they should report if they were to come across rape. Thanks to this project which has made it possible for people in my community to dialogue on SGBV which was a taboo before... Since I am now informed I am empowering girls and young women to fight SGBV starting with my beautiful daughters. I have referred at least 4 cases of rape to relevant SGBV Service Providers."

In Nigeria, 12 local governments and 351 men and women were engaged through community engagements on FGM/C awareness and laws held by HACEY Health Initiative. Through both traditional and digital media, including radio and live social media discussions, HACEY Health Initiative promoted stories and engaging in discussions around FGM/C knowledge, laws, reporting channels and eradication.

Another lesson learned documented in 2022 was how grantees elevated **data collection** methodology to better codify evidence and therefore adapt appropriately to meet the needs of survivors and those at risk of VAW/G. In Mexico, a training of 40 female police officers and lawyers investigating femicide in the state of Guerrero led to further collaboration between the grantee Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C. (CDDA) and a local femicide observatory to establish collective actions. Additionally, CDDA worked in collaboration with the local authorities on the development of indicators that track the progress and setbacks in the actions focusing of investigation of VAW/G. Furthermore, a methodology integrating data from government authorities, academia and CSOs resulted in the development of Diagnosis of Disappeared Women

(Diagnóstico de Mujeres Desaparecidas). The methodology, which includes quantitative and qualitative indicators to better understand the extent of the problem, allows a comprehensive analysis of the scope and dimension of the disappearance of women in Mexico.

In Uganda, the African Partners for Child Poverty's (APPCO) remote data collection method, born out of the organization's adaptations to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, enabled the organization to reach a greater number of survivors in a more timely manner. Through this method, APPCO also strengthened its collaboration with community counsellors, who were in direct contact with survivors and those at risk of VAW/G in their respective communities, linking survivors to APPCO's services.

In Argentina, the grantee FUNDECO also ensured that all joint actions, whether face-to-face or virtual, directly or indirectly, followed safety and ethics guiding principles to protect survivors' identities and confidentiality. Both FUNDECO's staff and neighbourhood councilors received proper training on handling data, an appropriate care environment, safe spaces and appropriate use of informed consent for testimonies and images.



Onai Chitakunye, a Bindura rural Dariro facilitator, was supported with a smartphone as part of the project, to facilitate meetings on ending violence against women and girls. Credit: Danny Nyamushamba/Institute for Young Women Development (Zimbabwe)

In 2022, there were emerging movements at sub-regional level regarding programmatic collaboration in countries and territories with common social issues to tackle VAW/G through different entry-points to effect institutional change and through movement building. Two UN Trust Fund grantees Sonke Gender Justice, in South Africa and the Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA), in Eswatini, and co-partner Maximizing Options to Advance Informed Choice for HIV Prevention (MOSAIC) implemented a multi-country project with Spotlight Initiative funding to improve policy implementation and strengthen coalitions for joint advocacy to end VAW/G. Sonke Gender Justice's Community Action Team model to mobilize and engage communities in policy advocacy led to an exponential increase in coalition membership (76 new members compared to the targeted 15 in 2022). During this year, the project expanded its community-driven gender transformative workshops and dialogues with individuals and community-based organizations, which were particularly appreciated by participants. Results from post-test questionnaires revealed that these workshops were immensely beneficial to under-served, poor and often gang-ridden communities. In one of SWAGAA's mixed gender workshops, issues of challenging harmful cultural practices and the need for continual parenting lessons re-emerged, prompting the need to expand the work to younger age groups.

Another example was the multi-country project in Burundi, Ghana and South Africa implemented INERELA+. In all three countries there is a culture of silence and impunity around sex-related crimes and domestic and sexual violence are considered a private matter that should not be reported. In 2022, INERELA+ saw more collaborations developed and strengthened with 40 government officials, 200 religious leaders and 106 traditional leaders through 130 community champions advocating for better services for women and girl survivors of VAW/G. Different economic empowerment activities were developed in three countries to help women and girls kickstart financial independence, such as soap-making in Ghana and farm products sales in Burundi.

In Central America, over 100 women joined CEM-H's convening "Rebellions, knowledge and practices in the current geopolitical context to eliminate VAW/G" (*Rebeldías, saberes y prácticas en el actual contexto geopolítico para eliminar la VCMN*) to initiate collective feminist strategic thinking to reconsider the territorial approaches on ending VAW/G in Central America. This intergenerational and intersectional feminist meeting encouraged knowledge exchange and the sharing of experiences and new perspectives on regional approaches to safeguarding the lives of women and girls in the face of economic and political crises, shrinking civic spaces and the rise of hate crimes and VAW/G in the region.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Grantees continued to show and document how successful efforts to end VAW/G must recognize the ownership and agency of women survivors, the importance of community mobilization and highlight the mutually enabling relationships between grantees and key stakeholders. The practice-based knowledge documented throughout this year in many ways reaffirmed the key role of CSOs/WROs as first responders to meet the needs of VAW/G survivors during and beyond crises. Different results and lessons from the cohort of grantees show their extraordinary resilience and creativity in their continuous adaptations for longer term responses to ending VAW/G, all the while enriching the ending VAW/G ecosystem and building more inclusive feminist movements at all levels.

Promising practices:

Some grantees during this period documented unexpected achievements due to their programmatic and operational adaptations and approaches centred on community members' leadership and ownership of the projects implemented.

In Argentina, 1,140 women survivors of violence, after attending training workshops from women volunteering in community referral mechanisms, improved their autonomy, self-esteem, self-confidence and knowledge of their right to live a life free of violence. These training workshops and collective meetings, flexibly held in-person and online, in neighbourhood centres (canteens and soup kitchens), public pre-primary schools (for parents), national highschools, state hospitals with psychosocial care for women in vulnerable situations (training of professionals in the area) and other similar institutions in the Province of Buenos Aires working on the issue, enabled the grantee FUNDECO to expand the project's reach to the rest of the country.

SHINE, as described earlier in the report, has proved to be an innovative and promising practice in preventing VAW/G by providing an interactive space to exchange knowledge among practitioners, regardless of geographical and language barriers. The number of users signed up since its roll-out showed an appetite for a safe, diverse, multilingual and dynamic knowledge space for practitioners and advocates to exchange their observation and practice to showcase the effectiveness of grass-roots work on ending VAW/G that put survivors at the centre.

As a promising practice, referenced in the Programme Governance and Coordination section, the UN Trust Fund's continued practice of organizing country-level exchanges bringing together UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative for networking, exchanging knowledge and exploring collaborative opportunities was an important element in creating synergies among grantees.

Communications and Visibility

Investing in women's and feminist movements for the empowerment of CSOs/WROs in contexts of overlapping crises is a common theme emerging from interviews and case studies with EU/UN Spotlight Initiative grantees throughout 2022. These grantee organizations, often led by women, emphasized how support from the grant has enabled networks of women and girls to initiate and strengthen their efforts to actively prevent and end violence in their communities. In 2022, CSOs/WROs continued to respond to the compound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also to emerging complex challenges such as shrinking civic spaces, climate change related disasters and conflicts.

On 1 March 2022, the UN Trust Fund and the Spotlight Initiative co-hosted a special event, "Resiliency to Crises: Lessons from Civil Society Organizations in the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls". During the first part of the event, representatives from CSO/WRO grantees under the Spotlight Initiative shared their experiences of adapting and responding to emerging challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic and other intersecting crises. The event also introduced the knowledge exchange hub **SHINE**, which was regularly promoted throughout the rest of the year on the UN Trust Fund's social media channels and through web and articles on the UN Trust Fund's **Medium platform** to encourage experts and practitioners in the field of ending VAW/G to join the hub and get conversations started.

On 26 July 2022, the UN Trust Fund held a webinar on its *Annual Report 2021* to share the key results and achievements of its grantees in 2021. The webinar welcomed nearly 200 participants, including representatives from CSOs/WROs, as well as donors and partners. It included two panel discussions, one focused on operational adaptations and the second on the UN Trust Fund's three key outcome areas – prevention of violence, access to multisectoral services and implementation of laws and policies – against a backdrop of multiple, overlapping crises. UN Trust Fund grantees were invited to reflect on their achievements and the challenges they faced during 2021. Morgen Chinoona, Program Officer and End Violence Against Women Technical Lead at the development organization FACT in Zimbabwe, a UN Trust Fund grantee under the Spotlight Initiative, reflected on the importance of building organizational resilience by making adaptations, many of which were made possible through **additional funding** and the **UN Trust Fund's flexible grant-making practice** developed in response to crises. He explained that in the face of new challenges linked to the COVID-19 pandemic: "Building our [organization's] resilience was critical", adding that "it is also the resilience of girls and women themselves that made us able to manage the response".



On-site workshop in Tucumán, Argentina, in 2021. Credit: Tania Nasrallah/Fundación Andhes (Argentina)

Throughout 2022, Spotlight Initiative grantees continued to be featured across all social media channels of the UN Trust Fund in the form of quote cards, links to case studies and interviews (see Annex D for a full breakdown of social media posts). Projects of UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative were featured as case studies on the UN Trust Fund’s website. On UN Trust Fund’s Medium platform, interviews with Spotlight Initiative grantees not only highlighted their work in preventing and ending VAW/G, but also underlined their insights on feminist movement building and how donors could better support feminist and women’s movements. Below is a selection of quotes from grantees:

“We recognize the importance of being able to work within a feminist space and to collaborate with feminist organizations in promoting gender equality and challenging social gender norms. We particularly appreciate being in a space where diversity is respected and where the voices and agency of survivors are acknowledged and respected.”

Mpiwa Mangwiro-Tsanga,

Policy Development and Advocacy Manager at Sonke Gender Justice, South Africa

“For us, long-term funding is particularly key for movement-building projects as attitudes and policies are slow to change, but also for advocacy activities. Usually, projects are funded for three years, but institutionalization requires more time: we recommend 5-year grants that can help build a project and allow it to be internalized by stakeholders and beneficiaries. It is critical to make long-term support available for such projects.”

Morgen Chinoona,

Program Officer & Ending Violence against Women Technical Lead at Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT), Zimbabwe

“Donors may support [civil society organizations] by allowing for adaptive programming and unrestricted flexible funding mechanisms. As part of our feminist movement building strategies, project participants are trained to become leaders and to organize in unique, innovative ways in their communities.”

Sandra Zenda,

Programs Coordinator at the Institute for Young Women Development (IYWD), Zimbabwe

“We, the women’s rights organizations and feminist networks, are strong in our conviction, activism and commitment. However, we are insufficiently funded and lacking the skill to mobilizing sufficient resources.”

Maria Virginia Diaz Mendez,

Project Coordinator, Centro de Estudios de la Mujer-Honduras (CEM-H), Honduras

“Our appreciation of feminist movement-building is based on recognizing the power of the collective.”

Sandra Zenda,

Programs Coordinator at the Institute for Young Women Development (IYWD), Zimbabwe

“We believe CSOs are knowledgeable and well placed to advocate and mobilize for change in their society, but most have limited capacity and skills to achieve [change].”

Sharon Kalima Nkhwazi,

Make Art for Sustainable Action (MASA) Programme Manager at Art & Global Health Center (ArtGlo), Malawi

“Twinning economic empowerment and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence sustains the project and encourages the members to come together.”

Rebecca Gumbo,

Project Director at the Bethany Project, Zimbabwe

During 2021, the UN Trust Fund published six new editorial articles about results and insights from projects funded by, or receiving additional from, the Spotlight Initiative on its website and Medium platform.

On website:

- [Honduras: Responding to multiple crises to prevent violence against women](#)

An article featuring the work of the CEM-H in responding to multiple emerging challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic and devastating hurricanes, putting women and girls at heightened risk of violence. Maria Virginia Diaz Mendez, Project Coordinator explains that “women are experiencing several pandemics: the pandemic of violence, the pandemic of poverty, and the COVID-19 pandemic”, forcing civil society organizations like CEM-H to quickly adapt and ensure survivors’ needs are met. CEM-H received additional funds from the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- [Building feminist movements to end violence against women and girls in Zimbabwe](#)

An article highlighting the work carried out by the IYWD in Zimbabwe, a movement of young women from rural and mining communities. The project focuses on empowering women and girls as agents of change through community organizing and feminist movement-building across sectors, recognizing “the power of the collective”, to prevent and end violence.

- [Malawi: Using art to prevent violence against women and girls](#)

An article featuring the work of ArtGlo, a women-led NGO using arts to end to VAW/G in Malawi. The support from the UN Trust Fund and the Spotlight Initiative during the COVID-19 crisis enabled ArtGlo to spread the project’s model to other communities by moving training sessions for local organizations online. These organizations now have a better understanding of how to engage directly with women and girls and can identify the root causes of violence to prevent it before it happens.

- [#StoryOfResistance - Zimbabwe: Empowering women and girls to change their life](#)

An article featuring the work of the Bethany Project in Zimbabwe in spreading awareness and knowledge on GBV and available services to survivors. The NGO works to support women and girls from rural communities and helps them realize their full potential by running economic empowerment activities, increasing their independence and self-confidence. A participant shared: “My participation in the Pamumvuri Forum programme has made me the empowered person I am today.”

On Medium:

- [#StoryOfResistance — Responding to shrinking spaces for civil society organizations in Zimbabwe](#)

An interview with Sandra Zenda from the IYWD and Morgen Chinoona from FACT on the issue of shrinking civic spaces in Zimbabwe and how WROs are addressing this, including through movement-building strategies. They explained that “long-term funding is particularly key for movement-building projects as attitudes and policies are slow to change”.

- [#StoryOfResistance — Creating safer homes for women and girls in South Africa and Eswatini: Interview with Mpiwa Mangwiro-Tsanga at Sonke Gender Justice](#)

An interview with Mpiwa Mangwiro-Tsanga from Sonke Gender Justice on how the project is creating safer homes for women and girls through community mobilization and awareness-raising. She stressed “the importance of being able to work within a feminist space and to collaborate with feminist organizations” to be able to put an end to VAW/G.

As part of its campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, the UN Trust Fund produced a series of mini videos featuring grantees to share more information about feminist movements, resistance and backlash and their projects’ results. This series included grantees under the Spotlight Initiative:

- [HACEY Health Initiative](#)
- [Zambia National Women’s Lobby](#)
- [Center for Women studies and intervention](#)

Testimonials (from beneficiaries of UN Trust Fund grantees' projects under the Spotlight Initiative)

“At the height of (COVID-19) contaminations, while audiences were suspended and there was no way out, I was able to receive legal assistance at the Listening Center of Moundou through the woman facilitator who followed my case and managed to get my ex-husband condemned for the payment of alimony and the interdiction to abuse me again. I am a woman living with disability, without income et no family in this town, but I received support and assistance from the listening Center (PILC).“

Charlotte, a beneficiary from the project led by the [Public Interest Law Center \(PILC\)](#), [Chad](#)

“My intention is to help other men. I know, a lot of men are afraid to come out and speak about gender-based violence. I want to build a better relationship my wife and I know it should firstly start with me.“

Fani Johannes Maphupha, a male workshop participant in the project led by [Gender Links](#), [South Africa](#)

“The space of the conversations has helped us to feel accompanied and supported personally and in our work as defenders, because as a result of the COVID confinement we have not been able to continue with our organizational work. It was very important for us to share and recognize that, despite the confinement, we have continued accompanying other women and taking actions to improve the situation of their communities.“

A beneficiary from the project led by [Centro de Derechos de Mujeres](#), [Honduras](#)

“We thank AIWO-CAN and her partners for the numerous opportunities we have had in our community, we are now able to cultivate our own crops, sew our own dresses, and live in peace and harmony with our neighbouring communities...“

Yeye Brigitte, a woman beneficiary from the project led by the [African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network \(AIWO-CAN\)](#), [Cameroon](#)

“The community dialogues being conducted by WLSA [Women and Law in Southern Africa] with the bias towards changed behaviour, attitudes and mannerisms have contributed to changed perspectives, norms and attitudes of the local community people, typically the men, because child marriages and teenage pregnancies were the norm, it was normal, and it was widely accepted and never criminalized in our community. I have seen a change in the way people think especially in traditional leadership and there has been a deliberate effort by the local Traditional Leadership to show attention to the issue of child marriages and teenage pregnancies.”

Mai Tafadzwa, Community Champion from Mbire, beneficiary from the project led by [Voluntary Service Overseas, Zimbabwe](#)

“I would like to encourage women to speak out all the time. To IYWD, thank you for all your emotional, psychological and financial support you gave me when I had no one to look up to. Today this has passed and I am happy that I will be starting a new life gain”.

A woman beneficiary of the project led by the [Institute for Young Women Development \(IYWD\), Zimbabwe](#)



Awareness-raising on gender-based violence. Credit: Olivia Tamon/International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) CAMEROON (Cameroon)

Sustainability

Throughout 2022, lessons learned and communicated with grantees continued to not only inform the UN Trust Fund's adaptations to provide timely programmatic and operational support, but also its planning to sustain the impact and achievements of grantees' projects in different global spaces. Consistent communications and commitment from partners reflected in continued funding, collaboration for various events and joint missions, including with UN Member States, the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat and other ending VAW/G technical partners, showed the impact of the UN Trust Fund's leveraging of its unique position to advocate for more proper resourcing to CSOs/WROs, key drivers of progress in ending VAW/G, and feminist movements, based on real-time updates and knowledge from grantees.

The close relationship between the UN Trust Fund and its grantees, including those supported under the Spotlight Initiative, has reportedly enabled grantees to mobilize more resources for scale-up of the same project, or for other initiatives to end VAW/G. The grantee DFJ shared: "We believe the UN Trust Fund has lessons and good practices in working with women's organizations to share with the donor community to encourage them to build trust and value women's organizations... We must admit that the DFJ as an institution has come out of the COVID-19 context stronger and at the end of this project, it comes out with its head held high feeling more resilient than ever in the face of crisis situations."

Additionally, the UN Trust Fund continues to codify knowledge to promote evidence-based advocacy led by the voices of CSOs/WROs in global forums, as it did at multiple international convenings such as the Spotlight Learning Symposium and SVRI Forum in 2022. The UN Trust Fund will attend the Women Deliver 2023 Conference to continue showcasing the work of its grantees, expand outreach and facilitate networking among CSOs/WROs.

As mentioned in the previous section focusing on results at outcome level, grantees' efforts to co-create with community members to plan and implement solutions to prevent and end VAW/G at the local level increased a sense of ownership among women and girls, men and boys as well as other stakeholders and a push for the project to succeed and continue beyond the project cycle. A number of innovative responses that involved technological transition coming out of COVID-19 adaptations will continue to be updated and motivate more users even after these projects end.

As reflected in the lessons learned and new opportunities section, the UN Trust Fund's support through its convening and facilitation role has led to a number of collaborations among grantees, including Spotlight Initiative grantees, through which emerging sub-regional feminist movements have been observed, such as between Sonke Gender Justice and SWAGAA.

Next Steps

In December 2022, a number of Spotlight Initiative large grantees concluded their projects and have received support from the UN Trust Fund to produce a quality final project evaluation. In order to ensure that the evaluations are utility-focused, meet the needs of grantees and their beneficiaries and effectively measure and attribute results, particularly of the movement building aspect of their work, the UN Trust Fund held consultations with grantees in order to co-design the evaluation questions with the cohort, which then became the basis for evaluation guidance for large grants. All decentralized evaluations for large grantees are expected to be completed in 2023.



Courtesy of the Centre for Women Studies and Intervention (Nigeria)

For small grants (nine in total out of the cohort of 35), in line with the UN Trust Fund's policy of centralized evaluations for small grants, the UN Trust Fund is co-producing a meta-analysis with them, focusing on movement building and aiming to extract lessons learned and best practices across this cohort. Apart from evaluations, the UN Trust Fund has also co-produced knowledge products for two small grant grantees in Africa (from a cohort of 44) that summarizes the results of and lessons learned from the project, with the aim of contributing knowledge to the evidence base on ending VAW/G, for use by other practitioners and partners. These evaluations and the project summaries produced will serve as a useful learning tool to inform the next stage of their projects, contribute to the knowledge base on movement building and help raise awareness for continued investments in ending VAW/G. The knowledge produced through these will contribute to the evaluation of the entire Spotlight Initiative portfolio, which will be initiated in 2023.

Throughout 2022, it became evident that the lessons learned and knowledge documented by grantees underscored the need to recognize and centre the voices of CSOs/WROs, who are the most impacted and closest to the realities on the ground, in the ending VAW/G ecosystem. The UN Trust Fund's "Learning from Practice: Prevention Series" shows that a learning journey grounded in mutual enablement, inclusion and participation will continue to enable the UN Trust Fund to honour practitioners' lived experience, knowledge and more.

In 2023, a number of knowledge products, including evaluations, a meta-analysis and a new podcast series focusing on small grants, including some under the Spotlight Initiative, will be exciting additions to the UN Trust Fund's and the ending VAW/G ecosystem's knowledge library. On knowledge products in particular, following up on the recommendations of the first knowledge product, an external literature review of movement building and ending VAW/G, the UN Trust Fund will produce two more papers 2023: a systematic mapping of grantees on their contribution to movement building and a meta-analysis that pulls together the key lessons learned from all Spotlight Initiative grantee evaluations. UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantees represent a diverse group of organizations playing a variety of roles in ending VAW/G and working within distinct contexts in terms of the women's/feminist movements in their countries. And this series is an effort to fully understand and document the position within, relationship with and role of grantees in the women's/feminist movements for Ending VAW/G in their countries in collaboration with them. These efforts and investment in codifying practice-based knowledge led by civil society voices could potentially benefit the UN system and key partners and inform adaptations to programmatic, operational and grant-giving practices.

Building on the initial success of SHINE, the UN Trust Fund aims to continue leveraging this space for co-creating practice-based knowledge with civil society partners and to attract even more stakeholders to be present and engage on the platform. In the current rapidly changing context, facilitating more exchanges, enabling more collaborations at all levels, and exploring context-driven approaches to ending VAW/G among CSOs/WROs are central to the UN Trust Fund's unique convening role. The use of SHINE will continue to be expanded to realize its potential.

In the context of protracted and overlapping crises, grantees showed the importance of expanding and strengthening the capacity of local alliances and feminist networks in meeting the needs of VAW/G survivors, while responding to contextual instabilities and uncertainties. Evidence has found feminist movements are key to ending VAW/G, and countries with the strongest feminist movements tend to have more comprehensive policies to safeguard women and girls' right to live free from violence.¹¹ The UN Trust Fund will continue to build on its investment in long term, core and flexible funding to foster movement building by organizations.

Building on the extended reach of the UN Trust Fund's external communications channels, in parts thanks to newly cultivated partnerships for joint ending VAW/G advocacy, the UN Trust Fund will continue to amplify the voices of CSOs/WROs and the women and girls they serve through creating spaces for interventions, campaigns and intensive social media actions. The UN Trust Fund will also build on lessons learned from successes in external communications activities in 2022 to strategically disseminate key messages within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, particularly Outcome 6, to demonstrate how CSOs/WROs-led work can make transformative changes.



PPE, food and hygiene packs distribution to female sex workers at Mushaninga Hall Kadzere, Zimbabwe. Credit: Belinda Magarira/Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT) Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)

¹¹ N. Karim, (2022), [Feminist and Women's Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls: An External Literature Review](#) (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women).

Annex B

Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	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 Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Contextual risks						
The COVID-19 pandemic risked impacting project implementation and delivery. Continued risks may include ongoing safety and security risks for grantees and beneficiaries	3	3	Frequent check-ins with grantees as well as flexibility provided to grantees through the UN Trust Fund's five point action plan	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate operational management challenges and focused on organizational resilience and integrated programmatic response to the pandemic. PMs and Finance staff frequently provide technical support to program adaptations	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Intersecting and overlapping national and global crises are resulting in contextually specific economic impacts (such as price and currency fluctuations) which present challenges to ERAW/G programme management	3	3	Frequent virtual check-ins with grantees and monitoring information from 6-monthly progress reports	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate operational management challenges and focused on organizational resilience and integrated programmatic response to the pandemic. PMs and Finance staff frequently provide technical support to program adaptations	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Natural and human made crises as well as emerging crises have repercussions on VAW/G and initiatives to prevent and respond to it	3	3	Frequent check-ins with grantees	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic (including flexibility and institutional strengthening) inform the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 as well as its response to future crises. Additional funding through the 2020 COVID-19 influx has enabled the grantees in future crisis preparedness	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Programmatic risks						
Shrinking spaces for CSO/WRO activities can impact the spaces in which organizations can operate as well as risks gains to women's rights	3	3	Check ins with grantees and progress reports identified the risks and mitigating measures	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	Grantees identified mitigating measures such as promoting feminist movement building networks and identifying safe spaces in which to operate. The UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers have provided technical support to grantees to make project adaptations in response as necessary.	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Possibility that marginalized women and girls are left behind as activities have increasingly moved online due to the digital divide	3	3	Check ins with grantees and review of 6 monthly progress reports	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate this challenge for many grantees who utilized funds to increase their communications capacity to reach marginalized and isolated women and girls	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
COVID-19 related: Challenges for the verification of the mechanisms implemented by partners for accountability and internal control. Delivery of erroneous documentation, double counting or lack of documents related to accountability under UN Women's norms and procedures	2	3	Check ins with grantees and review of 6 monthly progress reports	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	1. Increase awareness regarding "zero tolerance against fraud" through regular check-ins with the grantees 2. PMs and Finance staff assessment and recurring revisions with partners that allow to identify possible fraud cases	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	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 Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Procurement related fraud risks that may occur due to the circumventing of procurement practices through the splitting of purchase orders, sole sourcing and waivers of procurement processes, duplication or inflation of claims by vendors, poor delivery of goods/services as well as potential conflicts of interest and collusive practices between two parties intending to obtain undue advantage or gain	3	3	Review of supporting documents of procurement processes (spot checks) during the financial verification (6 monthly progress reports)	UN Trust Fund Operation Team	Host webinars on financial/operational management and share Procurement Guidelines	UN Trust Fund Operation Team
Institutional risks						
Expenses reported by organizations could be classified as ineligible due to misunderstandings in the procurement process of high-value assets	3	3	At the beginning of project implementation	UN Trust Fund Operation Team	The UN Trust Fund, in an agreement with UN Women HQ procurement, facilitated the procurement of high-value assets directly in accordance with UN Women guidelines	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Organizations reported that the COVID-19 pandemic and other intersecting crises have resulted in a less stable working environment in which project staff have faced increased pressure resulting in mental health challenges and high staff turn over	4	4	Check ins with grantees and progress reports identified the risks	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate this challenge for many grantees who utilized funds to address staff mental health challenges and towards staff costs to maintain organizational stability	
Lack of adequate training to prevent SEA	2	3	Check ins with grantees every 6 month to ensure that the training in PSEA was completed	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	The UN Trust Fund instituted interim measures, systems and processes to ensure adequate reflections and address of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). One of these measures includes making it mandatory that two members of staff per grantee organization complete the training and submit to the UN Trust Fund their certificate to evidence that they have completed UNICEF's online course 'Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)'. The UN Trust Fund provided direct technical assistance to grantees for the mandatory PSEA e-learning course to UN Trust Fund grantees and/or implementing partners.	UN Trust Fund Operation Team
Fiduciary risks						
In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the capacity for organizations to absorb and deliver funds may be limited, especially small organizations and those receiving additional funds (e.g. all Africa grantees under the Spotlight Initiative). These factors may potentially increase the risk of ineligible expenditures by partners, improper use of grants and delays in the reporting of expenditures	3	3	Regular check-ins with grantees; training and webinars on grantees on effective financial management; strengthened financial oversight of grantees demonstrating weak reporting	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict adherence to UNW supporting documentation verification policy coupled with annual audit exercise as part of financial risk management Host webinars on project modification to support the grantees through the processes, and create conducive conditions for grantees to request no-cost extensions due to force majeure early on to facilitate proper planning and financial delivery. 	UN Trust Fund Operation Team

Assumptions:

2023 will continue to see coinciding crises which disproportionately affect particularly marginalized women and girls and increase risks of VAW/G as well as the continued adaptations to projects due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN Trust Fund will continue to work closely with projects and CSOs/WROs through the UN Trust Fund secretariat to provide support against challenges identified through the year.

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
OUTCOME 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.													
6	6.3	Rural Women Center for Education and Development	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS Rural women Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$211.000	\$180.946	No	0,00	45%	Yes	New
6	6.3	African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network	Women	Regional (multiple countries in the same region)	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$212.980	\$184.188	Yes 0%	1,00	49%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Bethany Project	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$214.500	\$182.630	No	0,00	50%	Yes	New
6	6.3	ONG conscience et VIE	Women	National	Sex workers Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Grantee	\$214.442	\$182.798	Yes 0%	1,00	50%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Center for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$214.490	\$185.030	Yes 0%	3,00	51%	No	New
6	6.3	Ong dignité et droits pour les enfants en CÔTE D'IVOIRE (ONG DDE-CI)	Women	National	Adolescent girls Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$315.286	\$286.842	No	0,00	40%	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$324.011	\$297.421	No	0,00	45%	Yes	New
6	6.3	International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) CAMEROON	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$326.550	\$298.704	Yes 31%	2,00	43%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Scripture Union West Africa	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$341.670	\$271.428	No	0,00	44%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Alliances for Africa	Women	Regional (multiple countries in the same region)	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$357.497	\$329.185	Yes 1%	1,00	47%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Art & Global Health Center Africa (ArtGlo)	Women	National	LGBTQI persons Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$380.297	\$351.819	No	0,00	47%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Centre for Women Studies and Intervention	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$386.737	\$305.031	Yes 2%	2,00	47%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Cameroon Association for the Protection and Education of the Child (CAPEC)	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$399.819	\$367.124	No	0,00	42%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Integrated Disabled Women Activities	Women	National	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$417.560	\$335.624	No	0,00	46%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Zambia National Women's Lobby	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$632.075	\$588.335	No	0,00	46%	Yes	New
6	6.3	HACEY Health Initiative	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$667.663	\$625.353	No	0,00	44%	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT) Zimbabwe	Women	National	Adolescent girls Sex workers Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$701.000	\$656.305	No	0,00	47%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Public Interest Law Center	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$950.098	\$821.463	No	0,00	41%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Fund for Congolese Women	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$985.146	\$918.112	No	0,00	40%	Yes	New
6	6.3	International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS	Women	International	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$1.030.060	\$822.578	Yes 42%	3,00	41%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Institute for Young Women Development	Women	National	LGBTQI persons Sex workers Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$1.072.450	\$932.875	Yes 33%	1,00	42%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Sonke Gender Justice	Women	Regional(multiple countries in the same region)	Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$1.363.665	\$1.130.853	Yes 36%	2,00	40%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Voluntary Service Overseas	Women	International	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$1.359.526	\$748.524	Yes 16%	1,00	38%	No	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	Gender Links HQ	Women	Regional(multiple countries in the same region)	LGBTQI persons Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$1.430.000	\$1.294.792	No	0,00	41%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Fundación para la promoción de la economía social y cooperativa	Women	National	LGBTQI persons	Grantee	\$124.047	\$105.442	No	0,00	27%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Centro de Intercambio Subregional Cono Sur Alahua CISCESA	Women	National	LGBTQI persons Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$665.790	\$621.166	Yes 0%	1,00	17%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Asociación Mujeres Transformando	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$300.806	\$275.067	No	0,00	23%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer - Honduras (Cem-H)	Women	National	Indigenous women and girls Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$500.000	\$470.720	Yes 20%	2,00	29%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Catolicas por el Derecho a Decidir A.C.	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$685.000	\$641.516	Yes 37%	2,00	16%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Fundación Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales	Women	National	LGBTQI persons Migrant women and girls Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$150.000	\$127.531	No	0,00	33%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Asociación Colectiva de Mujeres para el Desarrollo Local	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$900.000	\$789.840	Yes 48%	2,00	8%	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	Asociación de organizaciones de mujeres para la defensa de los derechos individuales y colectivos-IXTZ`UNUN	Women	National	Indigenous women and girls Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$974.667	\$919.864	Yes 40%	1,00	14%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Centro de Derechos de Mujeres	Women	National	Indigenous women and girls	Grantee	\$880.711	\$736.223	Yes 43%	2,00	16%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Infancia Común A.C.	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$144.708	\$121.174	No	0,00	25%	Yes	New
6	6.3	Ciarena Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales, AC	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Indigenous women and girls Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities	Grantee	\$146.259	\$123.034	Yes 9%	1,00	32%	Yes	New
6	6.3	African Partners for Child Poverty (APPCO)	Women	National	Adolescent girls Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$71.811	\$68.166	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Centre for Rights Education and Awareness	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$405.398	\$404.659	Yes 24%	1,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Episcopal Relief & Development	Women	International	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$188.436	\$181.361	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$172.041	\$165.623	No	0,00	100%	No	Existing
6	6.3	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$68.800	\$64.495	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Refugee Consortium of Kenya	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$369.140	\$369.140	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	Rwanda Organization of women with disabilities (UNABU)	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$58.394	\$56.339	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	The Strategic Initiative for Women in The Horn Of Africa (SIHA) Network	Women	Regional(multiple countries in the same region)	Adolescent girls Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$206.769	\$170.342	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Women Challenged to Challenge	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$63.692	\$60.795	Yes 0%	2,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Forum For Women in Development and Democracy and Justice	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Migrant women and girls Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$64.500	\$64.500	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	HIAS Refugee Trust of Kenya	Women	International	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$196.164	\$196.164	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$430.000	\$423.118	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Dynamique des Femmes Juristes	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$383.650	\$379.345	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative (EWEI)	Women	National	Indigenous women and girls Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$63.015	\$63.015	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Ethiopiaid	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$199.513	\$155.110	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Facilitators of Community Transformation (FACT)	Women	Local and grassroots organizations	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$64.345	\$64.345	Yes 0%	1,00	100%	Yes	Existing

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs? (If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?)	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6	6.3	International Solidarity Foundation (ISF)	Women	International	Adolescent girls Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$429.312	\$427.055	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	Society for Life Changers and Good Parental Care	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$60.679	\$59.930	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	STEARAWOMEN	Women	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$215.000	\$171.833	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing
6	6.3	WOMEN'S LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE	Women	National	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Grantee	\$371.278	\$370.554	No	0,00	100%	Yes	Existing

Type of CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>International CSOs</u> operate in two or more countries across different regions. - <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. - <u>National CSOs</u> operate only in one particular country. - <u>Local and grassroots organizations</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.
Award Amount	In this context, an "Award" is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.
Type of Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Implementing Partner (IP)</u>: Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement. - <u>Grantee</u>: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding. - <u>Vendor</u>: 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 activities.
Woman-Led and/or Women's Rights Organization (WRO)/Feminist CSOs	To be considered a "woman-led CSO," the organization must be headed by a woman. To be considered a "women's rights or feminist organization," the organization'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 organization 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.
New or Existing Partner	<p>(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> <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>
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.

Annex D

Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

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 (VAW/G) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices, in the field of ending VAW/G and in the context of implementing a “new way of working”, have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**.¹ This is both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate VAW/G.

This brief guidance and template aim to ensure a common understanding of “**Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices**” in the Spotlight Initiative. This document 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 immediately below for further clarification².

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An **innovative practice** is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be 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 United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Guidelines on good practices (2019), accessible at <https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>

² United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Good Practice Template, accessible at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

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

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	SHINE HUB
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>Innovative and promising practices https://www.shinehub.org/home</p> <p>Formally introduced in 2022, the multilingual knowledge platform enables the elevating of feminist practice-based knowledge and communities of practice; it also provides space for networking and reinforcing local feminist movements based on evidence and practice.</p> <p>SHINE has proved to be an innovative and promising practice in preventing VAW/G by providing an interactive space to exchange knowledge among practitioners, regardless of geographical and language barriers.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<p>In 2021, the UN Trust Fund designed, built and implemented SHINE, a hub that connects a range of partners and change-makers to co-create, collaborate, and amplify knowledge in multiple languages, with a focus on the practice-based knowledge of CSOs/WROs on ending VAW/G. Originally produced by the UN Trust Fund with the Spotlight Initiative's institutional funding for grantees in Africa, the scope expanded in late 2021 when the UN Trust Fund joined forces with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat to amplify the scope and reach and achieve jointly shared goals.</p>
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>SHINE brings together partners under the Spotlight Initiative and beyond, as well as networks of CSOs/WROs supported and partnered with the UN Trust Fund. SHINE is open to global community working to end VAW/G, including but not limited to, UN agencies, CSOs, government partners, academics and researchers, practitioners and youth leaders.</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>Multiple features make SHINE an innovative and promising practice. Users can exchange and access information anytime, anywhere without language or geographical barriers (the open interactive web space is accessible in 50+ languages for practitioners across the globe to share their knowledge and insights). With the capacity to host both closed and open groups, users can exchange in safe spaces. Relevant events are also communicated on the platform, allowing registered users to be updated on opportunities for learning and exchange.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>The engagement strategy and communications plan of the hub are under discussion to concretize the appropriate approaches for the hub. Bi-weekly discussions between the UN Trust Fund and the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat are guiding the process.</p>
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>In the nine months since its introduction, SHINE welcomed 1,445 registered users, exceeding its target reach fivefold, and opened six discussions that attracted active engagements from practitioners representing CSOs/WROs globally, including Spotlight Initiative grantees. SHINE has emerged as one of the key tools to elevate practice-based knowledge and honour the continuous efforts of CSOs/WROs not only to end VAW/G but also to enrich the entire ending VAW/G ecosystem. In total, 6 discussions were opened, 7 groups were created including two dedicated to networking and learning from civil society practice and 5 events were advertised. SHINE galvanized 12,768 pageviews with 2,722 users visiting and exploring at least 3 pages within the hub for each visit.</p>
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	<p>The SHINE hub can be used as a model for other areas/topics/themes for knowledge exchanges, the technology can be adapted and used by other agencies and partners.</p>
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	<p>The SHINE hub will naturally scale up as it rolls out. The UN Trust Fund seeks real-time feedback from users and partners to ensure the hub meets the needs of stakeholders to learn, discuss and exchange ideas, as well as codify practice-based knowledge.</p>
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	<p>SHINE's visibility is vital to the sustainability of the hub. Closely monitored by UN Trust Fund's personnel, SHINE's features continue to be improved while new topics are being updated. The costs of the Hub will be covered by the UN Trust Fund's pooled funding mechanism in future years, ensuring sustainability even when the Spotlight Initiative ends.</p>
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	<p>It is a model already used by the United Nations Development Programme which has been validated by experts as a useful tool.</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>Shruti Majumdar shruti.majumdar@unwomen.org</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Innovative practices in movement building
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 UN Trust Fund has engaged in analysis of its contribution to feminist movement building as an innovative practice to recommend how to evolve feminist grant giving.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The UN Trust Fund commissioned an external, independent assessment of its contribution to women's/feminist movements, including through the Spotlight Initiative portfolio, to inform learning activities over the year and the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan. The findings of the assessment were detailed in the paper "Feminist and Women's Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls – Implications for Funders and Grant Makers". The review concluded that (a) UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantees represent a diverse group of organizations playing a variety of roles in ending VAW/G and working within distinct contexts in terms of the women's/feminist movements in their countries; (b) "The UN Trust Fund team is agile, strategic, thoughtful, discerning, and astutely action oriented and this makes them very well placed and appropriately equipped to continue holding a baton up for resourcing WROs/CSOs to support/build women's/feminist movements for ending VAW/G."
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The paper provides analysis of the UN Trust Fund grantee contributions to movement building and therefore the paper brings forward innovative practices in evolving feminist grant giving to benefit CSOs/WROs. The paper provides important information to feminist organizations, activists and practitioners, as well as donors with regards to considerations when designing and implementing initiatives and understanding the needs of CSOs/WROs in order to nurture feminist movements at different levels.
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.	The feminist movement review paper is an innovative practice as it strives to evolve feminist grant making for the UN Trust Fund and builds upon the successes of grantees and of a literature review to provide recommendation for the future of grant giving to advance feminist movements.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The paper was published in April 2022. Its findings have informed the UN Trust Fund in multiple ways to leverage its unique position to amplify the voices of CSOs/WROs, especially through their practice-based knowledge and therefore advocate for practice-based knowledge in the ending VAW/G knowledge and advocacy space.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The report recommended the continuation of the learning journey and provided concrete recommendations on how to evolve and improve grant making for the benefit of CSOs/WROs involved in women's/feminist movement building and support, some of which are already being implemented. Support for the findings coming from this report contributes to building collective actions for empowering CSOs/WROs in global efforts to end VAW/G.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
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.	Shruti Majumdar shruti.majumdar@unwomen.org

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Virtual convenings
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?)	As a promising practice, the UN Trust Fund strengthened coordination, networking and knowledge exchange between Spotlight Initiative grantees and provided networking opportunities via a series of Country Engagement meetings in which Spotlight Initiative grantees and other UN Trust Fund grantees were brought together in virtual convenings.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The focuses of these discussions were based on specific contexts and determined by grantees' interest and experiences, including operational and programmatic adaptations to respond to overlapping and compound crises, and how institutional strengthening contributed to organizational resilience that enabled grantees to address the needs of women and girl survivors of violence more effectively and in a more timely manner.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	UN Women country and regional offices, UN Trust Fund grantees, including grantees receiving funding from the Spotlight Initiative who are key stakeholders in El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya (including grantees who received additional Spotlight Initiative funding), Nigeria and Zimbabwe.
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.	As the focuses and topics of these virtual convenings are context- and interest-based, discussions are heavily leaning towards creative solutions, especially navigating challenging contexts. For example, the UN Trust Fund convened a dialogue focused on the institutional resilience and the challenging political context in El Salvador after the passing in March 2022 of emergency legislation (Régimen de excepción) which imposes constraints on fundamental human rights, including the freedom of speech and association. The virtual meeting also served as a platform for the partner organizations to network and foster feminist movements.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	So far, these convenings have served as platforms for key stakeholders to connect and build on the synergies and shared agenda on ending VAW/G. Information shared in the virtual convening with partners in Zimbabwe led to a joint interview (for advocacy purpose) between two grantees, IYWD and FACT, to discuss shrinking civic spaces in the country, as well as how CSOs/WROs are navigating rising socio-political tensions.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The practice will continue with follow-up activities coming out of these exchanges.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
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.	Anna Alaszewski anna.alaszewski@unwomen.org

Knowledge Production (since the beginning of your programme)

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

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

Types of Knowledge Products include the following:

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

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

Please list all Knowledge Products developed by the Spotlight Initiative **since the beginning of your programme, and any knowledge products that are in the pipeline.**

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Learning from practice: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on prevention of violence against women and girls.	Prevention brief	The COVID-19 pandemic, and in some contexts the response to it, has continued to put women and girls across the world increasingly at risk of various forms of violence, not only in the home, but also at work and in public spaces. Despite the surge in research and practice at this intersection, there remains a lack of context-specific published research and documentation on how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected VAW/G prevention work specifically and how such work can be adapted.	February 2022	https://unf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/02/learning-from-practice-the-impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-prevention-of-violence-against-women-and-girls
Feminist and Women's Movements in the Context of Ending Violence against Women and Girls – Implications for Funders and Grant Makers (an External Literature Review)	External Literature Review	There is some evidence that strong, autonomous feminist and/or women's movements are key to ending VAW/G. Countries with the strongest feminist movements tend to have more comprehensive policies on violence against women than those with weaker or non-existent movements. Building on lessons learned from UN Trust Fund projects funded through the Spotlight Initiative, which focused on supporting women's movements, part of the learning journey is to reflect on and better understand progress on and challenges relating to supporting women's and feminist movements in the context of ending VAW/G.	April 2022	https://unf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/04/feminist-and-womens-movements-in-the-context-of-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-implications-for-funders-and-grant-makers-an-external-literature-review
Learning from practice: Survivor-centred, multisectoral service provision as part of Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls	Prevention brief	The World Health Organization and UN Women's RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence against Women framework highlights that good quality services that are delivered in ways that respect women and their rights can reduce risk factors for VAW/G and support factors that protect against VAW/G, and that such services can also assist in the early identification of violence and reduce its reoccurrence. The review draws out some cross-cutting best practices, challenges and lessons from practice shared from CSO projects that focused on ensuring that survivors of VAW/G receive the services they need, as well as the experiences of these eight CSOs in different countries and territories. The review: 1) showcases how CSOs providing services to survivors view VAW/G prevention and response as inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing; 2) highlights the leading role that CSOs play in unpacking and guiding what it means to be survivor-centred in VAW/G prevention programming; and 3) provides practical tips and recommendations for practitioners, researchers and donors.	May 2022	https://unf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/05/learning-from-practice-survivor-centred-multisectoral-service-provision-as-part-of-prevention-of-violence-against-women-and-girls
Learning from practice: Strengthening a legal and policy environment to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Laws and policies that address VAW/G, as well as those that promote gender equality and women's access to employment, have been identified as key components of the enabling environment needed for VAW/G prevention to be effective. This synthesis brings together the voices of key CSO practitioners and their practice-based knowledge to explore and better understand how CSOs contribute in different contexts to legal and policy systems change and why these roles are critical to strengthening an enabling environment for VAW/G prevention.	June 2022	https://unf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/06/learning-from-practice-strengthening-a-legal-and-policy-environment-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls

Annex E

Spotlight Initiative social media activities 2022

Date	Title	Link	Date	Title	Link
Facebook			Twitter		
19/01/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=2998358103764332&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	25/02/2022	AIWO CAN	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1497140059149148160
02/02/2022	RuWCED	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3008091732790969&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	01/03/2022	RuWCED	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1498663470836994051
03/03/2022	IDIWA	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3028110800789062&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	01/03/2022	RuWCED	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1498650986277220353
24/03/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3042210256045783&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	13/05/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1525089577706442755
30/03/2022	CAPEC	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3046562655610543&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	13/05/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1525089581380558849
13/04/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3056886747911467&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	16/05/2022	INERELA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1526105168600829952 Liked by Spotlight
13/05/2022	ANDHES	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3078807759052699&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	17/05/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1526660326594314241
07/06/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3096782117255263&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	31/05/2022	IYWD	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1531679397467500544
04/07/2022	ArtGlo	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3116687205264754&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	03/06/2022	FFC	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1532726984182222849
18/07/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3127520414181433&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	06/06/2022	IDIWA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1533788847477297153 RT by Spotlight
22/07/2022	ANDHES	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3130376610562480&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	07/06/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1534078707786301443
04/08/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=3139250266341781&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	04/07/2022	ArtGlo	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1543931379775262720
30/09/2022	ArtGlo	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=471416755015936&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	18/07/2022	Bethany project	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1549134412834537475
07/10/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=477142904443321&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	19/07/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1549299250340564993
21/10/2022	IDIWA	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=488108386680106&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000.	20/07/2022	ArtGlo	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1549862460496039936

Date	Title	Link	Date	Title	Link
04/11/2022	RuWCED	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=498218485669096&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000	22/07/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1550454433783418881
27/11/2022	FACT Zimbabwe	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=514753057348972&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000	26/07/2022	FACT	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1551918549106556928
02/12/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=517486017075676&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000	26/07/2022	INERELA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1551971859561820165
06/12/2022	Sonke Gender Justice	https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=520446826779595&set=pb.100064428472786.-2207520000	04/08/2022	Bethany Project	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1555225801129443332
15/12/2022	PILC	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=528512562639688&set=a.470845661739712	09/08/2022	TZUNUNUJA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1557046620205760513
26/12/2022	CEM-H	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=537153741775570&set=a.470845661739712	15/08/2022	Sonke Gender Justice	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1559149672907870212
Instagram			18/08/2022	IYWD	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1560176221882818560
18/01/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://www.instagram.com/p/CY4D_pvucLM/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	29/08/2022	FFC	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1564318056293228550
02/02/2022	RuWCED	https://www.instagram.com/p/CZeqxqt_io/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	31/08/2022	ArtGlo	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1564982842408554501
30/03/2022	CAPEC	https://www.instagram.com/p/CbuvtTEu1nh/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	07/09/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1567625505494417410
13/04/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.instagram.com/p/CcSz_KAOUey/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	08/09/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1567787513485443072
13/04/2022	ANDHES	https://www.instagram.com/p/CdgEZ2_u_xC/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	30/09/2022	ArtGlo	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1575883167273099267
07/06/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://www.instagram.com/p/CegbdBlurp5/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	03/10/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1576971928644251648
04/07/2022	ArtGlo	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cfl-UpyOz2k/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	07/10/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1578487830174580737 Retweeted by Spotlight
04/08/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cg1y-hYgi5l/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	10/10/2022	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1579449938953785344
30/09/2022	ArtGlo	https://www.instagram.com/p/CjlmRFxtY2H/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	21/10/2022	IDIWA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1583497842424893440
21/10/2022	IDIWA	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cj-pjUnuyxQ/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	04/11/2022	RuWCED	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1588578319016071172
04/11/2022	RuWCED	https://www.instagram.com/p/CkizitXscm-/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	16/11/2022	IDIWA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1592928231539081216
27/12/2022	IYWD/FACT Zimbabwe	https://www.instagram.com/p/ClebHryrd4x/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	24/11/2022	Alliances for Africa	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1595829599644143621

Date	Title	Link	Date	Title	Link
01/12/2022	Bethany Project	https://www.instagram.com/p/ClovVAMP5fD/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	27/11/2022	FACT/IYWD	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1596972130456899584
04/12/2022	Center for Women Studies and Intervention (video)	https://www.instagram.com/reel/ClwAnyet1eD/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	01/12/2022	Bethany Project	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1598247280032686080
05/12/2022	HACEY Health Initiative (video)	https://www.instagram.com/reel/ClYlXSus4EJ/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	05/12/2022	Center for Women studies and intervention	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1599599445380734976
05/12/2022	Sonke Gender Justice	https://www.instagram.com/p/ClzBICwMHVu/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	05/12/2022	HACEY health initiative	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1599696903192555520
07/12/2022	Zambia National Women's Lobby	https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cl3wyhsDlyY/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	07/12/2022	Zambia National Women's Lobby	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1600423620689510401
15/12/2022	PILC	https://www.instagram.com/p/CmMYt5ggjSu/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	09/12/2022	Sonke Gender Justice	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1601261643052220416
26/12/2022	CEM-H	https://www.instagram.com/p/CmotcvEOWWt/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=	14/12/2022	IYWD	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1603010919717650433
			15/12/2022	PILC	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1603377081756184576
			16/12/2022	IDIWA	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1603742237980086272
			22/12/2022	IYWD	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1605894131577810944
			22/12/2022	Bethany Project	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1605971436916670464
			26/12/2022	CEM-H	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1607429408922419200
			29/12/2022	ANDHES	https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1608511916317474818



Spotlight Initiative

