



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

Tajikistan

FINAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2023

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative in Tajikistan

MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00119462

Recipient Organization(s)

UN Women
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I budget, and Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 7,915,376 USD
Phase I + Phase II Spotlight funding: 7,000,000 USD

Agency Contribution: 915,376 USD
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I + II, (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	1,881,924	301,765
UNFPA	1,723,528	247,362
UN WOMEN	1,806,095	31,062
UNICEF	1,588,453	335,187
TOTAL:	7,000,000	915,376

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

Soghd (Isfara and Bobojon Ghafurov), Khatlon (Vose and Yovon), Districts of Republican Subordination (Rudaki and Gissar) and Dushanbe (Shohmansur, Somoni, Sino and Firdavsi).

Key Partners

Government: Committee on Women and Family Affairs; Ministries of Health and Social Protection of Population (including Republican Center for Forensic Medical Examination and National Reproductive Health Center), Justice, Internal Affairs, and Education and Science; Committee on Religious Affairs, Regulation of Traditions, Celebrations and Ceremonies; Agency of Statistics; Supreme Court; Union of Advocates; Attorney General's Office; Office of Ombudsman.
CSOs: women's rights organisations and networks; grassroots and women's community groups; organisations for persons with disabilities; religious associations; human rights organisations; youth centres; organisations working on gender equality; media workers; sport schools; research groups.

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:
01.01.2020

End Date:
31.12.2023

Report Submitted By: Ms. Parvathy Ramaswami, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan

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](#).

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AS	Agency on Statistics
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CAE	Centres for Additional Education
CoWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
CRA	Committee of Religious Affairs and Regulations of Traditions and Rituals
CSRG	Civil Society Reference Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DV	Domestic Violence
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation in Tajikistan
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGG	Inter-governmental Gender Group
IPs	Implementing Partners
KABP	Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice
KM	Knowledge Management
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoHSPP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRL	Muslim Religious Leaders
MSCG	Multi-Sectoral Coordination Group
NSC	National Steering Committee
PDV	Prevention of Domestic Violence
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PSS	Psycho-social Support
RC	Resident Coordinator
RUNOs	Recipient UN Organizations
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SGA	School of Gender Activists
SPT	Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VSR	Victim Support Rooms
WRO	Women's Rights Organizations

Executive Summary

The Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan (SPT) during its more than 2 years of actual implementation was built on the increasing commitment of the Government of Tajikistan to undertake key reforms, notably strengthening the legal framework on domestic violence. It has already resulted in important changes to legal and policy framework that serve to protect women and girls, as well as prevent violence. The programme leveraged the increasing political will to strengthen institutions and engaged civil society to increase and expand the efforts to end violence against women and girls (EVAWG) significantly.

Albeit the short execution period, a number of key results was achieved through the adoption of a comprehensive multi-sectoral, survivor-centred and do no harm approach to the implementation of interventions across the six Pillars of the Programme. The Programme contributed to bringing positive and meaningful changes to the lives of women and girls, subject to all types of violence and harmful practices in Tajikistan, ensuring that women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices.

The Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan was implemented through consultations and discussions with state entities, key state institutions, civil society and development partners, and in close coordination with the European Union (EU) Delegation in Tajikistan. The EU continued to be a champion and an engaged and committed partner throughout the programme lifespan through the participation of its leadership and technical staff in the core management and decision-making platforms, such as during the Steering Committee meetings, throughout the entire Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) selection process, joint planning meetings with recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs), as well as programmatic and communication events.

In an effort to strengthen collaboration among RUNOs and working closely with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) jointly with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) was convening the coordination meetings as a platform for bringing all RUNOs management together, with the aim of strengthening the inter-agency programme implementation and results-tracking mechanism. This was done in an inclusive manner, where the voices of the movements, organisations, and the communities of the CSRG were heard and represented, striving to Leave No One Behind.

The close partnership with the SPT's national government counterpart, the CoWFA, was significant. Engagement of CoWFA was instrumental in accelerating the programme's delivery, given the approval delays, in ensuring uninterrupted implementation of the programme and engagement of government counterparts in different interventions. CoWFA was also very supportive, jointly with the SPT team, in the organisation of key programmatic and communication events, ensuring participation of high-level Government officials.

The partnership with the CSRG evolved and became even stronger from the design to implementation period. The CSRG, as a key partner, continued their efforts, advocating and bringing the voices of the right holders to the attention of the Government, development partners and donors. The CSRG advised the SPT team on a number of required activities and issues, suggested corrective ways and provided substantial support to the SPT during participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) exercise, ensuring no one is left behind. They also were critical during the Phase II proposal development process and Mid-term Review process, sharing their opinion on the impact the programme had at different levels of interventions. Jointly with the CSRG, the programme generated new networks and connections, facilitated creativity in seeking solutions to difficult challenges and ensured that some of the key interventions would be sustained post the programme lifespan. In consultation with CSRG and building on the extensive programming experience of the RUNOs, the SPT adopted a holistic intervention that will contribute to effecting positive and long-lasting change in the lives of the most marginalized women and girls in Tajikistan.

The SPT has undoubtedly been successful, both in terms of the programme interventions, as well as promoting the inter-agency collaboration, working as one UN organization, in the framework of the UN development reform. During the Global Learning Symposium in September 2022 in Cancun, Mexico, programmes were awarded for their achievements in promoting the key principles and objectives of the Spotlight Initiative and personal achievements within the programmes. One of the RUNOs' staff members received an **Achievement Award** for her efforts in contributing to establishing close links with the Regional Spotlight Programme and Regional Civil Society networks and alliances. The SPT was also among the 5 top programmes, nominated for the **two following awards: Fortitude and Leave No One Behind**, which is a great achievement given the late start, delays in the implementation and all the issues with the changing context.

The interventions across the six Pillars complemented each other to engage a range of actors and institutions at the national and sub-national levels, ensuring that actions at the national level are influencing change at the sub-national levels, and that local actions and voices serve as a ground for decision making at the national level. Key achievements per pillars are highlighted below, while more details are provided under the results section of this report.

Women and girl survivors of violence have access to comprehensive essential services that meet international quality standards (Pillar 1: Policies and Legislation and Pillar 2: Institutions): The SPT completed the comprehensive legislation review and the comparative adherence to global standards for each service sector. The review identified outdated protection from and response to sexual violence that required amendment. Regular dialogue among and technical support to government officials ensured the development and consideration of draft amendments to nine laws. These amendments are expected to strengthen the National

Multi-Sectoral Coordination Group's work to establish national and sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms to address VAWG.

The State bodies have now a draft of a new State Programme and the National Action Plan on Prevention of Violence against women and children (2024-2029), that was based on the evidence of a review of the previous state programme and action plan. Gender-sensitive education programmes for violence prosecuting institutions have been adopted and institutionalized. Reflecting the leave no one behind principle, learning opportunities were provided to the marginalized groups, such as women and girls living with disabilities. To promote women, competent in prevention of VAWG, to decision-making positions in state institutions, a 2030 Gender Mainstreaming Strategy was adopted by the state bodies. Within the adopted strategy, CoWFA mobilised resources and conducted two high level events with the participation of women-leaders from the Central Asian countries.

A national database on VAWG planned to identify gaps and needs in services for the survivors of violence (Pillar 4: Services and Pillar 5: Data): The Spotlight Initiative, in cooperation with the multisectoral technical working group, developed a unified technical strategy for the implementation of a national database on VAWG with the recommendations on improvements of technical and functional requirements. Fifteen (15) CSOs and Crisis Centers have improved their technical skills in harmonized case registration through a specially tailored training, testing and use of the newly developed E-system for case registration. As per the reports of 10 target CSOs, 22 cases out of 76 they registered are on sexual violence against minors.

CoWFA Resource Centre and Ombudsman Office have improved their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system through a piloted registration system. The Spotlight Initiative supported clinic-based and outreach services, reaching over 6,100 women and girls of reproductive ages, 42 child survivors of sexual crimes via legal representation, 314 women and girls survivors of violence advanced their knowledge and skills on opening and developing businesses, of which 115 received mini-grants and 83 were employed; 15 victim-support rooms provided shelter and timely medical services to over 150 women and girls who experienced violence.

Over 300 health professionals were trained on the National Protocol for the provision of quality essential services for rape survivors, 540 religious leaders were trained on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and incorporated the tools to end domestic violence into their religious community work, 5,547 SGBV survivors were provided quality legal and psychological counselling through a hotline and in-person consultations, 99,284 local community members, teachers, children and parents gained knowledge on SGBV/Violence Against Children, how to prevent and respond to potential cases, and who to approach with complaints, 7 Medical Forensic Service departments and 6 target CSOs received skills on client-centred case management during investigation on violence against women with disabilities. Further, 100 women with

disabilities improved their knowledge on where to receive help in cases of violence, as well as on the rights of people with disabilities, 90 teachers have increased their knowledge on the updated Health Life Style curriculum through Training of Trainers, an *Instructional Video Tutorial on ethically sensitive counselling of women and girls, survivors of violence*, has been produced and tested among 60 experts.

Gender transformative approaches at a community level will sustain reduction in VAWG (Pillar 3: Prevention and Pillar 6: Women’s Movements and Civil Society): Informational videos, originally developed for young men to promote positive masculinity and challenge traditional norms, were adapted for older men. The updated videos focused on increasing men’s involvement with care work to reduce the domestic burden on women. More than 1 million people were reached via the social media competitions on “Healthy Family” and “We Stand for Gender Equality”. To address resistance to social activism, the Spotlight Initiative launched “Schools of Gender Activists” and trained 60 activists, working on transformative approaches to end VAWG. Further, 1,760 citizens of target communities were empowered to challenge negative social norms and harmful practices through mini projects. Mass media representatives (125 of which, 69 male, 56 female), including journalists and bloggers, strengthened their understanding of gender sensitivity, survivor-centred approaches and usage of gender-sensitive language, 157 gender-sensitive/survivor-centred media products were published, and 36 community mobilisation action plans were implemented.

Also, 51 CSOs joined the new network “Life Without Violence” established as a part of the implementation of the “Civil Society Strategy to Leading Change of attitudes towards SGBV.” Additionally, 2,110 community members, including 73% women and girls, utilised violence prevention skills, income-generating methods and VAWG knowledge, gained during Gender Action Learning System workshops, and 7,564 community members increased awareness on gender-equitable norms, SGBV prevention and protection through Community actions. Finally, 155 CSO representatives increased their capacity on gender analysis, Project Cycle, Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as Fundraising, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), human rights principles and reporting procedures.

Significant Contextual Shifts

The context, in which the programme operated, was challenging and eventful. A number of high-level political, security, programmatic and socio-economic issues, as well as the outbreak of the pandemic both posed challenges to the programme implementation and created new opportunities, beneficial for the programme.

Political

During the programme period, there were a number of high-level political events (parliamenta-

ry and presidential elections) that led to changes in the key line ministries, with whom the SPT team had built strong working relationships before. The reshuffle in the key line ministries of the government implied changes in leadership and staff, who had initially reviewed and were conversant with the SPT document. New staff in place took additional time to review the programme document, which led to delays in the approval of the programme. However, despite the delays, the programme picked up implementation and managed to implement the programme within a shorter period of time rather than initially planned, to the extent possible, ensuring it's not compromising on the quality of interventions.

The visit of the UN Deputy Secretary General (DSG) to one of the SPT target districts (Rudaki, District of Republican Subordination) has given an impetus to the programme team and partners and re-confirmed the high-level engagement in and interest of the UN to the issue of eliminating violence against women and girls. During the visit, the DSG directly interacted with the medical staff and women beneficiaries of the Mobile Health Fair, as well as implementing partners of different SPT interventions, including graduates of the School of Gender Activists, local community leaders, leaders of small women-led Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and journalists and bloggers, discussing the impact the SPT had on them and their communities, their work and the ongoing challenges, faced by communities and CSOs in eliminating EAW.

The Government and the UN celebrated the 30th anniversary of the ratification of the second significant UN Conventions by Tajikistan: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which served as the key milestones of dedicated work of Tajikistan in complying with its international treaty obligations under the Conventions that attracted attention of the Society to SGBV/VAW issues, as well as to the importance of the achievement of gender equality.

Security

The context of human security and conflict around territorial issues and natural resources has aggravated and has led to this overshadowing issue of a social nature (including gender equality). A series of sporadic border clashes between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan continued throughout the programme duration. The conflict has affected the work of the SPT in Isfara District, and nearby territories of B. Gafurov District, two of the six target districts, and caused the delay of the most activities. Given the situation, the SPT expedited activities in those areas, whenever possible, as a mitigation measure, and invited participants of some activities to nearby districts, to reduce the exposure of beneficiaries to risk.

Programmatic

The development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

(UNSDCF) for 2023–2026 opened an opportunity to further mainstream gender issues in the agenda of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT and the Government of Tajikistan. The RUNOs promoted the advocacy work within the UNCT and worked with the key Government partners to persuade both sides that women should not only be seen as beneficiaries, but as agents of change and drivers of the development processes.

The Government continued demonstrating its commitment to the national and international obligations on domestic violence, elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls. The Government adopted the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Equality and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination” in 2022. The law defines the organizational and legal framework for the implementation of equal rights and opportunities for all individuals in the Republic of Tajikistan and establishes a legal system for the prevention and effective protection against all forms of discrimination.

The draft of the new Criminal Code includes a separate article on domestic violence, article 153, which stipulates penalties ranging from community service to up to 7 years imprisonment. The draft Criminal Code is currently under consideration by the Government. This is directly in line with the focus of the SPT on creating an enabling environment for criminalization of domestic violence, in line with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations and the “National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the recommendations of the Member States of the United Nations Human Rights Council under the procedure of the Universal Periodic Review”, endorsed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

COVID-19

The start of the programme coincided with the start of the unprecedented global pandemic, Covid-19. The pandemic, which started as a health crisis, soon became an economic and a ‘human crisis’, which, in turn, affected the approval process of the programme at the beginning. Although COVID-19 cases were registered throughout the programme period, it was a more managed issue and did not interrupt the programme delivery to a larger extent. Moreover, the SPT adopted a new way of working under the pandemic and employed a hybrid mode of delivery – online and offline. The SPT team also established new partnerships and came up with an innovative way of delivering messages and services to the target population under tightly constrained circumstances.

Programme Governance and Coordination

a. National Steering Committee

As the highest governance structure of the SPT, the NSC, provided strategic leadership and oversight to the programme throughout the programme duration and met 4 times, including the time during the final NSC meeting. At the first 3 meetings, the SPT articulated clear goals

of the programme, the expected results, the scope of work, and highlighted the importance of the multisectoral approach to eliminate violence against women and girls.

During the NSC meetings, the group has reviewed and approved Terms of Reference for the group, the annual work plans, annual reports, the Phase II proposal, and sustainability strategy. At the final meeting, the group provided key recommendations for future joint programmes and highlighted the sustainability of the number of interventions started under SPT. It was suggested to regularize the CSRG structure under CoWFA as a permanent structure, to steer the work of the government entity and civil society organizations on EVAWG.

The NSC composition, reflecting the principles of enhancing national ownership, sustainability, and inclusiveness, remained unchanged throughout the programme. Details on the composition, role and responsibilities of the NSC can be accessed [here](#). The national commitment was reconfirmed, regarding eradication of violence against women and girls, showing sustained political commitment despite the complexity of the issue. The NSC provided guidance during the programme implementation, ensuring it was aligned with national priorities and international commitments, provided solutions for bottlenecks, and reviewed the scope of the expected results and fostering an environment, suitable for collaboration.

CoWFA, as the designated National Coordinator for implementation of the SPT has fostered engagement through an exchange letter from the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan to the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) ([exchange of note](#)) and provided strategic and technical guidance to the SPT, ensuring uninterrupted programme implementation, while most of the work was done at the technical level of the line ministries, the UN, and the EU.

The NSC members from the Government side, took ownership for interventions, relevant to them in their areas of expertise, and committed to continue resource mobilization to ensure the gains are maintained and further expanded. Most members of the NSC are also members of the multisectoral group and will continue to engage and interact post SPT. The governance structure, created under the Spotlight Initiative is now being widely replicated in other joint programmes, including the joint programme on migration, showcasing its effectiveness and impact.

The participation of the CSRG through two representatives was significant, ensuring the voices of right holders and those most left behind were brought into the table. A number of recommendations and suggestions, in terms of better coordination, engagement, and ownership, were taken into consideration during the programme implementation. At the same time, the CSRG also realized their accountability in sharing the acquired knowledge and skills from the NSC and other interventions of the programme to the vulnerable population they represent.



Photo 1. Third National Steering Committee Meeting, 23 June 2023



Photo 2. Final National Steering Committee meeting, 06 December 2023

b. Civil Society Reference Group

The SPT understands the importance of the Civil Society in realizing transformational and long-lasting societal change. The engagement and commitment of the Civil Society Reference Group within the programme framework has been exemplary in Tajikistan. The members of the CSRG have served this role on a voluntary basis, which demonstrated their dedication and commitment to the joint cause of ending violence against women and girls.

The [Permanent CSRG SPT](#) group was composed of nine women and one man, who had demonstrated experience in gender equality, in general, and elimination of VAWG in particular. It adhered to the leave no one behind (LNOB) principle with representatives from women's rights organizations, youth networks, advocates and leaders of marginalized groups, disabilities' rights groups, local/grassroots organizations, as well as men and boys, working on gender equality and eliminating VAWG. National geographic balance was maintained, with at least one representative from each of the SPT's target regions.

The CSRG became a critical partner in ensuring the national and local ownership of the SPT's work, in offering accountability and oversight to ensure transparency, best practices and innovation, as the programme sought to engage the civil society in its work meaningfully. This work served a triple function: to advise the Initiative, to advocate and partner for the realization of its objectives and to hold the Initiative accountable for its commitment to promote gender equality and support the elimination of SGBV, reaching all women and girls, including those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

The CSRG was involved in implementation and monitoring of the programme to a great extent, and most of them were consulted on specific aspects of their expertise and on inter-sectoral cooperation. The CSRG has been a successful mechanism, through which structurally marginalised women and groups participated in decision-making. The CSRG was represented within decision-making fora and the evidence demonstrates that the CSRG have been able to influence programme decisions.

The CSRG contributed to the development processes of the programme document and Phase II proposal, validated knowledge products, participated in awareness raising campaigns, researches and studies, shared their expertise and knowledge during national, regional and global meetings and conferences, identified key activities during the COVID-19 emergency, in accordance with the needs of women and girls at risk, worked with RUNOs as their implementing partners, engaged in series of dialogues to promote the women's movement building, mainly with the CSOs involved in Pillar 3 and 6, participated at the PME exercise, representing the right holders, supported the drafting of the first ever CSOs strategy and the establishment of the CSOs network "Life Without Violence". Moreover, the CSRG have actively participated in

the Mid-Term Review and Thematic Assessment, providing invaluable contribution to the process.

The SPT achieved a multiplication effect as a result of engaging with the CSRGs. This structure of engaging civil society organizations into joint programmes was well received by other UN agencies, funds and programmes and development partners. As a result, similar CSRG structures have been created within other UN joint programmes; for example, the IOM Civil society advisory group on migration and combating the trafficking of human beings. Some of the members of this group are also members of either CSRG, or graduates of the School of Gender Activists, providing advice on gender equality and EAW technical coherence in other task forces.

The CSRG members were actively engaged not only in the SPT but also has built a good connection at the regional level, with support from RUNOs, through the Spotlight Regional Programme (in particular, under Pillar 6), representing Tajikistan in the CSOs network and contributed technically to the drafting of the ToR to create a Regional CSOs Alliance. It envisaged to bring Governments, Parliamentarians, CSOs, academia, media, youth, development partners, donors, and the UN together to share a common goal, which is EAWG.

To a lesser extent, the CSRG was producing their own materials, but they were also engaged as experts in developing SPT knowledge products. The CSRG members have reviewed and commented on a number of programmatic and communication related products, e.g., on development of the Behaviour Change Communication Strategy. The group members contributed to the revision of the progress on implementation of the Action Plan for the State Programme of RT on the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2014-2023, providing feedback on the achievements and gaps, and highlighting recommendations that need to be addressed in the new State Programme. During the preparation of the Alternative Report on the implementation of the CEDAW in 2023 and the recommendations of the UN Committee on CEDAW, SPT ensured that the voices of all stakeholders, including CSRG, have been heard.

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

The Gender Theme Group (GTG) played an important role for Inter-agency cooperation. The SPT established close engagement with the Gender Thematic Group, the entity that brings together UN organizations, international and national NGOs and National Women's Machinery, a key inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender equality. The SPT used this platform to leverage the programme and updated the members on key results and services it is providing to the key line ministries, service providers and communities at large. The SPT also used these forums to disseminate information on the knowledge products that were developed within the programme for the use of other stakeholders in their target areas. Moreover, a technical consul-

tation on Supporting Gender Equality in Tajikistan has been conducted with the members of the GTG. Participants exchanged views and experiences on how best to address efforts to ensure gender equality within the framework of the work of international organisations in Tajikistan. A list of recommendations has been developed to improve joint measures to ensure gender equality in the country.

The SPT also played a key role in coordinating planned communication and visibility activities with a wider group of the Gender Thematic Group members of the UN at a country level during the International Women's Day and the global campaign on 16 Days of Activism against GBV. Several high-level events were organized with the participation of the relevant line ministries, EU, CSRG, RUNOs, CSOs and development partners. More details on this are provided under the Communication and Visibility section of this report.

The SPT team contributed substantially to the discussions during the drafting and finalisation process of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). RUNOs ensured that gender equality and women's empowerment is well reflected in the cooperation framework. Several graduates from the School of Gender Activists were also engaged in lobbying related recommendations on mandatory components on intersecting forms of discrimination against women, girls and vulnerable groups, that are considered by the UNSDCF. Women and girls, as beneficiaries of the UN programmes, including the SPT, will be empowered as a part of the new UNSDCF for the period 2023–2026. In the UNSDCF, women's empowerment and elimination of violence against women components are placed under Outcome 4: People-centred governance and rule of law. That is a positive sign, as this outcome focuses on a wider number of sectors, to which all agencies and state bodies will contribute.

In addition, the RUNOs have established a well-functioning technical SPT team in the spirit of working as one that taps into the different RUNOs' areas of expertise where possible, instead of engaging external consultancy services. The SPT has set up a strategic and technical level mechanism that has been successful in overseeing and coordinating the programme implementation. RUNOs worked well together to achieve a comprehensive, transformational, and long-lasting change on the way to ending gender-based violence. It was recognized that RUNOs brought special expertise and experience to the table, and the impact of the RUNOs working together was stronger than what could have been achieved alone.

Regular monthly Coordination meetings were chaired by the Resident Coordinator and attended by the four Heads of RUNOs, technical focal points, M&E and Communication Task Force members, and the Coordination Unit. Engagement at this high level ensured that the Resident Coordinator and Heads of RUNOs are up to date on the programme progress and provided the team guidance on issues, pertaining to strategic-level decisions. It also ensured agencies coordinate their work and demonstrate commitment to the implementation of the programme. This

strategic setup is well aligned with the UN Development System reform, as all UN agencies are under the overall coordination of the Resident Coordinator. The Resident Coordinator effectively steered and oversaw the actions, which were also highly rated by respondents during the mid-term assessment (92 per cent). The engagement and support of the Heads of the RUNOs to the SPT was also assessed as high (87 per cent).

Bi-weekly technical meetings, bringing together the RUNOs technical focal points, the Coordination Unit, Resident Coordinator's Office, and Communication Officer, addressed most of the programmatic issues and provided solutions. The Coordination Unit updated the team on the latest developments and key areas of focus, solicited ideas for joint interventions and follows-up on any action points, raised during the Coordination meeting. Coordination and cooperation between the RUNOs, the Coordination Unit and the Resident Coordinator's Office was very productive and strong, which was also rated as very good (82 per cent) by respondents during the mid-term assessment. This highly productive collaboration was described as a motivating factor by the RUNOs.

Finally, the SPT team continued the new way of working under the UN Reform. The team coordinated across the RUNOs to produce a joint annual work plan, implemented via a "One UN interface". The RC-led team engaged with existing and prospective partners at a strategic level, while the SPT Coordinator engaged at a technical level. This approach ensured that partners collaborated with the Spotlight Initiative as opposed to the individual RUNOs, thereby facilitating coherence and collaboration in programming, furthering inter-agency coordination, and enhancing the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative. This also led to the decision of the SPT not to opt for promoting agencies' visibility at a country level, vis-à-vis the visibility of working as One UN, within the UN-EU flagship programme.

d. Use of the UN Reform inter-agency tools

To improve operational efficiency, the RUNOs relied on each other throughout the programme. This included piggybacking on long-term agreements (LTAs) of agencies, which saved time and recourses in selecting reliable service providers. Furthermore, as per the UN Reform, the RUNOs also considered micro-assessments and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments, conducted by other UN Agencies when selecting a CSO for implementation of the SPT activities.

For example, in response to the Calls for Proposals, a high number of project proposals from national and local CSOs was received. As a part of the CSOs evaluation process, the related RUNO conducted several types of evaluations, including technical and financial evaluation of the project proposals and risk-based capacity assessment of the organization itself (i.e., risks related to the capacity of responsible partners, such as technical, governance, financial and

administrative). In cases where the CSO had passed such an assessment, conducted by another UN Agency in the past five years, and the result was at “low” risk rate, this risk-based capacity assessment report was used by the hiring UN Agency to ease and speed-up the partner contracting process. The SPT considered these micro-assessments, which saved substantial time around CSO contracting procedures, as well as audit reports of the Responsible Partner-candidates, conducted by the RUNOs, were considered during the Risk-based capacity assessment exercise.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) PSEA Task Force worked on the UNCT Standard Operating Procedure on Community-based Complaint Mechanisms on PSEA initiated under SPT. The outcomes of the SPT set the baseline for this initiative, including established partnerships at the district-level referral pathway to strengthen services for SGBV survivors, hotline, and school complaint mechanisms. These mechanisms can and will also be leveraged to establish UNCT Community-based Complaint Mechanisms on PSEA.

The Agora online training platform, containing modules and source files of the course on PSEA, as well as materials on gender and SGBV, including “No Excuse” cards, continued to be a valuable tool for capacity development purposes for all, including the RUNOs and non-Spotlight UN Agencies.

The SPT coordination and collaboration with the Spotlight Regional Programme was critical to ensure synergies between the regional and country programmes and better leveraging the comparative advantage of countries in preventing and responding to gender-based violence, challenging gender biases and stereotypes and mobilizing CSOs. The STP team engaged with the regional team during a programme retreat, identifying joint strategic priorities for Phase II, where they discussed regional challenges and solutions and shared lessons learnt from the PME exercise. To ensure the continuity of engagement of the CSOs both at country and regional levels, the STP provided support to the regional CSO forum and launch of the Central Asia Alliance to End Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Programme Partnerships

a. The Government

The engagement of the SPT with the highest level of the government, the office of the Deputy Prime Minister, was fulfilled through the CoWFA during the programme implementation. The Deputy Prime Minister had strategic level engagement in the SPT, through the approval of the programme document and the Phase II proposal on behalf of the Government. The entity also had an oversight on whether the programme was closely aligned with national priorities and was contributing to the international commitments adopted by the Government, including CE-

DAW and Conventions on the rights of women and children.

Overall, the SPT had regular engagements with the senior management and technical staff of the CoWFA, as the designated National Coordinator for implementation of the Spotlight joint programme and the coordinating entity for the implementation of the national programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence, to which the programme made a significant contribution.

The SPT cooperation with the Executive Office of the President was focused on reviewing current legislation, related to SGBV/violence against children (VAC), to enable children, especially girls, to 1) report directly to state institutions without age limitation; 2) oblige public institutions to consider those appeals coming from girls and boys as a matter of priority; and 3) fully ban corporal punishment. The establishment of this new partnership has expedited the programme implementation by removing additional levels of government entities, as well as advocating for SGBV survivors and sensitizing policymakers to a new, higher level.

In addition to the cooperation and partnership with a number of line ministries and government entities that are key government partners within the programme, covered more in details in the Results Section, the SPT made a meaningful contribution to the dialogue, arranged by the Ombudsman Office of Republic of Tajikistan, between the UN and the Executive Office of the Presidential Office on the adoption of the National Strategy for the Human Rights Protection for the period until 2038 (dated 05 August 2023, Government Decree #357), from the viewpoint of the SPT priorities.

With the objective to foster national ownership further, and better ensure the sustainability of the programme's contributions beyond the programme's duration, as one of the MTA recommendations, the SPT organized round table workshops in all six SPT target districts with the support of CoWFA. The round table workshop participants were representatives of the local and national level line ministries, the CSRG, IPs, beneficiaries, and RUNO staff. During the workshops, the SPT team made a presentation on the Theory of Change of the programme (as per the MTA recommendation), achieved results in each district, ensuring stakeholders are aware of the multi-sectoral work done in their district, the location of the Victim Support Rooms and the referral mechanism pathways, developed for each target district within the programme.

b. Civil Society

Through its partnership with the Civil Society, the SPT provided a unique and unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate that a significant, concerted, and comprehensive investment in gender equality, placing the "leaving no one behind" principle at the centre and guaranteeing the meaningful participation of the civil society, can make a transformative difference in the lives of women and girls, as well as contribute to the achievement of all the SDGs in the country.

From the start of the programme, the SPT engaged in total 20 CSOs as Implementing Partners (IP) (for more details, see Annex C on CSO Engagement). Out of the 20 CSOs, 15 are women-led and/or women's rights organizations. There are 18 existing partners and two new partners. One is international, one is regional and 17 are national level partners. There is one from the grass roots level. The CSOs are working under Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Most of the CSOs have a previous positive working experience with multiple UN agencies. The IPs were selected, based on their proven experience on different objectives of the SPT, including but not limited to developing service providers' capacity on alternative family care with a focus on violence-free, safe, and protective family environments. Additional objectives included psychological support to the SGBV survivors, work with young people, especially girls, work with women and girls, work with people living with disabilities and HIV, as well as work with mothers-in-laws and daughters-in-law and community influencers.

The partnership with the CSOs was crucial during the sudden outbreak of COVID-19, when the population and service providers benefited from the support of 7 engaged CSOs that were working under Outcomes 2, 3, 4 and 6, notably in COVID-19 related activities. During this period, a non-traditional partnership was established with one of the national CSOs - Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST). The RCST was engaged to strengthen the outreach to survivors of SGBV and promotion of service seeking behaviour. This was done through direct contracting due to its demonstrated experience and specific mandate, wide network of national volunteers, and in leading effective operations during emergency situations in the country. As a result, 120 RCST volunteers improved their capacity on prevention and response to SGBV, who, in turn, covered about 500,000 people through outreach sessions and house-to-house counselling on COVID-19 prevention, as well as on guiding on support services in cases of violence.

The SPT has engaged with the public organization Legal Initiative, a women-led organization, that has extensive experience on the provision of legal aid to children, especially girl survivors of sexual violence, as well as policy advocacy, based on the analysis of cases on sexual violence. This led to amendments to the Criminal Code during the reporting period and opened discussion with the policymakers on amending other legislative pieces to provide a better enabling environment for children to appeal directly to state institutions.

The SPT worked with the local CSO Hayot dar Oila to build the capacity of the service providers and caregivers to support families. This involved close consultation and cooperation with the Local Commission on Child Rights and service providers at the local level to sustain support to children and their caregivers.

The SPT partnered with the local Public Organization AFIF (health and social portfolio) as a new partner and its local counterpart - the Association of Women with Disabilities or "Ishtirok."

The work focused on the issues of the improvement of an access to services for women and girls with different types of disability - training, capacity building, awareness raising actions and equipping medical forensic services and relevant women's CSOs. During this partnership, the SPT made a guide available for Women's Crisis Centres and Medical Forensic Expertise on rendering services to disabled women and girls in case of a VAW investigation. This activity and knowledge products served as a contribution to implementation of a Disability Policy by the UNCT of Tajikistan.

The SPT partnered with the PO CEC "Tomiris" and CSO "Hamsol ba hamsol" to conduct community outreaches as a part of the skills building programming within the Innovation labs and awareness raising on the SGBV/GBV and supported identification of cases of the SGBV against girls in Yovon and Rudaki, Dushanbe, as well as capacity building of psychologists and service providers to work with potential cases of the SGBV and GBV. These partners were also engaged in skilling and empowering adolescents' girls, for them to be agents of change in their communities and raise awareness about it through a number of youth-led initiatives, implemented through adolescent Innovation Labs. The results and evidence, generated from the implementation of the component in partnership with the above-mentioned public organizations, resulted in establishing of girls-led initiative groups with long term plans to continue awareness raising to prevent the SGBV locally and to form a trend among young people for positive changes in their societies.

An active leadership of the PO "League of Women Lawyers" resulted in improved knowledge of the decision-makers in legislative development and promotion of the criminalization of the violence in the family, while CSO ASTI achieved significant results in the lawyers' capacity building on the provision of the legal aids. Applying an innovative approach, the CSO MIR conducted orientation sessions to women and girls, affected by SGBV, followed by psychological, tax and legal counselling. CSO's "Fund for Poverty Reduction" was engaged in providing technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan on promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination, and enhancing gender mainstreaming mechanisms on local levels, which is linked to the nationalisation and alignment of SDG 5 into programmes and local plans.

No considerable challenges or obstacles were faced in partnering with the CSOs during the programme implementation, except the delays at the beginning of the programme, related to the approval of the programme by the Government. Any questions raised as an issue were dealt with through a dialogue and engagement of all relevant actors.

c. European Union Delegation

The SPT team, under the leadership of the UN RC, considered the partnership with the European Union Delegation (EUD) essential for the Spotlight Initiative to succeed. Following the UN

Reform, the EUD has been fully engaged not only as a donor, but also as a critical, involved, and supportive partner, starting from the programme design to implementation, advocating with the Government and other development partners, and ensuring the issue of EVAWG remains a high priority and guaranteeing adequate resources are allocated to ensure women and girls have access to the services they require.

The role of the EU Ambassador was critical in securing the SPT approval from the Government. The UNRC and the EU Ambassador have established a line of communication at a strategic level, using different avenues for joint advocacy with the Government on a joint shared goal, for national ownership of the programme, calling on the Government and other partners to increase resource allocation, including from the national budget, to sustain the interventions that were started within the programme and continue investment in EVAWG.

Throughout the programme implementation, the SPT strengthened the ongoing consultations and collaboration, established with the EU during the initiation of the programme. At all levels, the SPT has established formal and informal opportunities for coordination and exchange of information to ensure that both partners are aligned and are able to develop joint strategies with national stakeholders.

In addition to the UN RC line of communication with the EU Ambassador, the SPT team had close and constant communication with the Spotlight Initiative focal point at the EUD. Regular updates were provided on programmatic and communication events, as well as a monthly calendar of events was shared with the EUD, firstly, to keep them updated and, secondly, to ensure their participation at a number of interventions. The views and suggestions of the EU were sought and reflected in the final documents and products when they were developed.

The EU technical team was also closely engaged in the review process of the Phase II proposal development. Feedback and suggestions were well reflected in the proposal and communicated with the relevant RUNO colleagues and Spotlight Initiative Secretariat. The final proposal was endorsed by the EUD before being submitted to the government.

Both the UN and the EU demonstrated their commitment and partnership to this Initiative through attending high level programmatic and communication events, including but not limited to the launch of the Spotlight Initiative, National Steering Committee meetings, commemorating the 16 days of activism against GBV, RunForHer, first ever futsal among girls aged 14-17, social media campaigns, promoting social behaviour change among youth and general population, presentation of products and legislation review, programmatic discussions with line ministries, inauguration and closure of the School of Gender Activists and the approval of the hotline 1313 management transfer from NGO to the Government.

The SPT organized a joint field visit to one of the SPT target districts, and the EU Ambassador jointly with the UN RC, Chair of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Governor of Yovon district and heads of the RUNOs and technical staff from the relevant line ministries, UN agencies and CSRG members visited a number of interventions, organized within the SPT, including the Innovation Labs, a round table workshop for all SPT stakeholders of Yovon District and a meeting with the SDG-5 ambassadors. During the event, the EUD dedicated to the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, the EU Ambassador presented the Spotlight Achievement Award as a token of appreciation and achievement of the SPT to one of the RUNO staff, who won this award at the Global Learning Symposium in Mexico.

d. Other Partners

The SPT partnered with an international French-NGO, ACTED, which is also implementing a similar project on EVAWG at the regional level. Part of the ACTED programme envisions the creation of a Regional CSOs Network, working on issues of GBV and EVAWG and to develop training modules to provide capacity building to government stakeholders. Given the CSO network was already established within the Regional Spotlight Programme, the STP encouraged ACTED to join the partnership with the regional programme and tap into their resources for sustaining this network after the end of Spotlight, instead of creating another CSO network. As a result, ACTED committed to support the CSO network in Tajikistan for another year, post programme date. In addition, the SPT shared the modules on enhancing capacity of government stakeholders to be used within ACTED interventions, with the due credit given to the Spotlight Initiative. Moving forward, ACTED is also envisaging to sign an MoU with one of the RUNOs to further use the products that were developed within the SPT, including support to the CSO network of “Life Without Violence” and the Schools of Gender Activities. Moreover, SPT jointly with ACTED developed a map of the problems and needs of crisis centres and shelters providing basic services to victims of SGBV in Tajikistan. This document is used by development organizations as a roadmap for improving the conditions, referrals and long-term services of shelters and crisis centres.

The SPT Coordinator, jointly with RUNOs, reached out to a number of donors such as the EU, USAID, the Swiss Development Cooperation, as well as International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The aim was to demonstrate the wealth of experience, knowledge and products and the comparative advantage of the UN working in a unified way. This showed the intent to further generate knowledge and resources and expand on the knowledge management products, information and systems that have been developed within the lifespan of the programme. Although no additional funds were committed, the World Bank has shown interest in promoting some of the results, achieved within the programme, to the government to provide sustainability and continuation. The World Bank’s gender focal point has begun a closer consultation with the SPT on gender equality and EVAWG issues.

RUNOs separately continued reaching out to other donors, asking for resource mobilization, so that some of the best practices and interventions that have generated demand on the side of stakeholders and right holders would expand. As a result of regular dialogue and coordination meetings with donor organizations, one of the SPT RUNO signed a financial agreement with USAID for a project, focusing on combating GBV, promoting some of the interventions that started within the Spotlight programme.

Results

a. Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Programmes addressing issues of EAWG and GBV were not new to Tajikistan. Previous programmes were often focused on one issue, at one level, and in one geographic location, which had a limited impact after years of implementation. The SPT, in contrast, used a very holistic approach to this issue. The Government and CSOs recognized the comprehensiveness of the programme as it looks at all levels of engagement and focuses on joint efforts, the value, added by each partner, who was onboard, highlighting the multi-faceted nature of the issue and the multi-sector approach, required to effectively EAWG. The SPT is currently the only programme that is comprehensively addressing the issue of EAWG. The joint approach vis-à-vis silo approach has been appreciated and recommended to other programmes with different focuses.

The programme implementation demonstrated better results when grass roots and national-level activities are linked and closely coordinated. For instance, at the national level under Pillar 2, the programme was working to establish sound complaint mechanisms under the ministries and agencies to prevent and address SGBV among children and women. At the same time, the programme was working at the grass root level with schools and local communities to establish working/practical complaint mechanisms and to raise awareness of the wider population as well as school children. While the first activity set a legal basis and supported sustainability of the complaint mechanisms via meeting the needs of the population, the second activity provided practical guidance and evidence of what was working well and what should be changed. Thus, activities taken under the Pillar 2 supported and reinforced activities under the Pillar 3. Based on the piloting of the complaint mechanisms and sensitization of population on SGBV/VAC, issues at the grass roots level have been reviewed by the national authorities. Internal protocols have been adjusted and sent back to the grassroots level for full scalability of those complaint mechanisms.

The programme has revealed numerous gaps in the current legislation, as noted while setting

up complaint mechanisms under six ministries¹ and agencies and while monitoring and providing support to victims of sexual violence (to children under age 12). The gaps pertain to children, reporting directly to state institutions, and a full ban of corporate punishment that impedes effective complaint mechanisms and protection of SGBV survivors. These gaps were collected and addressed to the RUNOs working under the Pillar 1 of the programme on policy changes to ensure they are covered in the legislation review, and key recommendations are made for government action. Under Pillar 4, legal services have been provided to survivors of sexual violence, especially girls and boys under the age of 15. The SPT has documented the results of provided services to SGBV victims, especially girls and boys, and widely disseminated information on the current situation on SGBV in Tajikistan, including showcasing separate cases of grave sexual violence against children. Analysis of cases has served as an advocacy tool to promote a better protective environment for children and introduction of amendments to the legislation under Pillar 1. It worked at all levels to sensitise public servants on the importance and prioritisation of SGBV. Although these efforts did not yield in criminalization of domestic violence and did not intend to achieve these types of positive policy change, it did lead to policy reforms that promote justice for victims of sexual violence and foresees better mechanisms of violence prevention. These changes were related to toughening of criminal punishment for sexual violence against children.

A number of CSOs that were selected under different Pillars of the programme participated in training under Pillar 6 on gender issues and a comprehensive Project Management Cycle. This has substantially developed the capacity of IPs and strengthened the achievement of results, as they used their knowledge while implementing activities under other Pillars. This was demonstrated through receiving more awards and grants both from the country and regional Spotlight programmes.

The working attitude towards eliminating VAWG is intersectoral, and efforts were intersectoral to effect the desired transformative change. The strengthened institutions (Pillar 2) with improved skills and capacity provided better support to the survivors of GBV including women and girls living with disabilities (Pillar 4), and tailored campaigns were promoted for different audiences (government, institutions, youth, schools, sport and religious leaders, local communities) to challenge the stereotypes and hard lived bad habits of the society (Pillar 3), impacting the wellbeing and development of women and girls and raising their awareness on their rights as well as responsibilities. Moreover, gap analysis of key legislation was conducted and key recommendations for amendments were made (Pillar 1) that were lobbied both by the institutions (Pillar 2) as well as the capacitated CSOs (Pillar 6) The women's movement and CSOs would be restricted in their work until the relevant amendments are approved and a more conducive environment is created for survivor-centred service delivery, relying on evidence-based data,

¹ Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population, Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Ombudsman Office.

collected under Pillar 5. The system was installed at the base of the Government entity: it provides the CSOs, who are collecting data (Crisis Centres), the opportunity to directly enter the data to the overall database.

Reporting on the implementation of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Over the course of the programme, the SPT conducted two PMER exercises with the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including duty bearers, right holders, community members, youth activists and CSO representatives. The established PMER working group in 2022 initially consisted of eight people (four CSRG and four CoWFA members) and later twelve more people (CoWFA members, CSRG, representatives from CSOs, including those working with PWD and GBV survivors, youth activists and gender experts) joined the group in 2023.

For both exercises, the SPT organized one-day trainings where the PME members focused on basic M&E skills sets, reviewed the PME guidance, programme document, programme results framework and calendar of events and agreed on tools and modalities to be used during the monitoring visits. It also provided refresher sessions on what M&E is, and what its role in project management is, determined those short-term benefits that the programme activities should yield, and what data should be collected from the field to ensure that the activities yield desired effects. The list of participants, agenda and training material are available [here](#).

Considering that PMER looked at the results at the output, outcome and impact levels, monitoring visits to the field were not restricted to tracking implementation, but also served to highlight the short-term higher-level results and benefits those direct beneficiaries/right holders gained from the implemented activities. Taking into consideration the specific conditions, under which the SPT was implemented in the context of Tajikistan, it was agreed the PMER working group would focus on higher-level results that activities yield and what the positive changes made in the lives of the right holders were.

The SPT engaged a dedicated national consultant on Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Knowledge Management, who coordinated the overall exercise, accompanied the PMER working group and assisted in the development of the final report. Key activities for monitoring visits were selected, including programme interventions, conducted for different target groups such as the government, the CSOs and communities. Overall, 20 activities were selected to conduct PME exercise (12 activities in 2022; 8 activities in 2023).

First, the PMER working group conducted a desk review and analysed all relevant knowledge products and materials for each selected key activity. The methodology, including questions for each activity, was developed. Analyses of each activity, methodology and questions are

available [here](#). Both [reports](#) highlight some of the key findings, lessons learned and recommendations for the next stage. This kind of participatory monitoring was conducted for the first time in Tajikistan, so there was no cut-and-paste approach to this exercise, and the team managed their own way and navigated as they moved ahead.

One of the key obstacles for conducting PMER was the limited understanding of M&E concepts and processes by the PMER working group members as they came from various backgrounds. To overcome this issue, as per recommendation of the 2022 exercise, the SPT hired a national consultant, who was responsible for conducting capacity building trainings, accompanying the PMER group members during field visits to project sites at the national, regional and district levels and preparing the final report in coordination and consultation with the PME group members.

Although the PMER process presented a number of challenges due to the unconventional nature of the expertise, involvement of stakeholders from various backgrounds and limited implementation period, it also provided many benefits in terms of strengthening local ownership and the sustainability of the results, generating greater insight into the impacts of the programme interventions on the lives of the local communities as well as strengthening the collaboration among duty bearers, service providers, the CSOs, activists and the RUNOs by adhering to the principles of openness, transparency and accountability.

The PMER process was positively received by the members of the PMER groups as it provided them with an opportunity to increase their capacity and gain invaluable experience. Ms Nargis Nabieva, an activist, national trainer on promoting healthy lifestyle and gender equality in sports, engaged within Pillar 3, noted: “I was not aware about the grand scale of the Spotlight Initiative. Visiting various project sites and speaking with beneficiaries and service providers in different districts, I came to a conclusion that it is important to promote cooperation with all key stakeholders on the grounds and advocate to the local official structures to support the results, achieved by the project beyond its closure. As representatives of the CSO, we can play a key role in this process”.

Challenges associated with this exercise are covered in the Challenges and Mitigation section, and the lessons learned are covered in more detail under the section on Lessons Learned and New Opportunities.

b. Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

The Spotlight Initiative in Tajikistan has contributed to the achievement of a transformational change in the development, strengthening and implementation of existing laws and policies in Tajikistan. The SPT has used resources and technical expertise to conduct participatory and

comprehensive evidence-based analysis of key GBV-related legislations, policies, and procedures in five key sectors—Justice, Security, Health, Education and Labor - to further assist in bringing these laws and policies in line with international standards and human rights treaties. The recommendations and results of the legislatives and policy analysis were presented at the [National Law Review Conference](#) in Dushanbe with 184 participants in June 2022. The proposed review and changes were brought to the attention of the government working group on “Improving the legal acts to eliminate gender stereotypes, protect women’s rights and prevent domestic violence” under the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Evidence-based amendments to nine legislations have been developed with a focus on the criminalization of domestic violence in line with international standards. Capacity building activities contributed to the improved knowledge of 300 decision makers on the development of the evidence based SGBV related legislation and policies.

Investment in advocating and providing technical assistance and expertise, including concrete measures and cost interventions for combating SGBV, enabled long-term national plans to be developed. The Medium-Term Development Programme for 2021-2025 has been enhanced to better respond to SGBV in line with SDG 5, aiming to use existing resources at the national and local levels to eliminate SGBV in most sectors, including social, economic, tourism, agriculture, education and health. While the multi-approach mechanisms were established to address the quality of services and response mechanism at the central level, the SPT provided technical assistance to promote gender equality and non-discrimination and gender mainstreaming programming to the local levels. This technical assistance led to incorporation of priority measures on prevention and response to SGBV into District Social and Economic Development Programmes and action plans of six project targeted districts for the period of 2021-2025. Adopted programmes with specific, measurable, and sustainable interventions to prevent and respond to cases of SGBV against women and girls are aimed at supporting women and girls, who are most marginalized (rural, poor, disabilities) and are at higher risk of SGBV. These programs will also help district administrations attract investment for implementation of the SGBV responsive interventions to prevent and respond to cases of SGBV on the ground and make women and girls’ lives free of violence.

Government entities, responsible for implementation of the law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, received evidence-based data, information, and cases for drafting the new State Programme and its National Action Plan (2024-2029) as a result of 9 national consultations. They were held in Dushanbe, Khatlon, Sughd, Districts of Republican Subordinations and GBAO with line agencies, the local government, officials in the legislative and judicial arms of government, public prosecutors and attorneys, national law enforcement agencies, representatives from the government coordination bodies and the CSOs. The review results were considered during the drafting of a new State Programme and NAP to ensure gender sensitive language is used while responding to the needs of women-violence survivors. A new comprehensive State programme

and NAP on prevention of violence against women and children for 2024-2029 were drafted, taking 220 specialists' opinions into account, including organisations working with vulnerable women's groups. These drafts include key achievements and gaps, gender and EAW capacity of the implementers of the relevant Law, dissemination of information on the Law and the State programme and the role of the communities. The newly drafted SP and NAP provide recommendations for different clusters of stakeholders, including new actors (the Ministry of Culture, Committee on the TV and Radio) for implementation. Its monitoring and evaluation part has been strengthened, including baseline and end-line indicators for achievement to demonstrate the impact it has made on the lives of women and children during its lifespan.

Outcome 2: Institutions

Under the auspices of the Commissioner on Children Rights, a state working group, comprised of six ministries and agencies, has been established with the goal to develop complaint mechanisms for children, especially girls, survivors of SGBV to ensure confidentiality and child centred approaches. The working group members, with active participation of the CSOs, have elaborated draft complaint mechanisms for their respective ministries, ensuring that these mechanisms are linked to each other. As a result, five² relevant state institutions have adopted those mechanisms and ensured that all their subordinates are duly informed and use internal protocols. While elaborating complaint mechanisms, the Working Group has revealed a legislation gap that sets age³ limitation for children to approach state institutions to report on any cases of violation of their rights. Hence, the Working Group has decided to go beyond its mandate to come up with policy proposals, promoting child rights, especially on appealing to state institutions directly, since in majority of cases, the perpetrators are those well known by a child, especially parents or caregivers. As a result, developed policy proposals have been adopted in late December 2023 and came into force in early January 2024 [here](#).

Moreover, the Ombudsman Office developed and adopted a complaint mechanism for adults, especially for women SGBV survivors. Based on the results of the institutional assessment of the Ombudsman Office, M&E forms, including the registration system for the SGBV survivors, were developed, digitized and tested. The connection of the Ombudsman Office registration system was promoted to the national GBV data management system. The SPT enhanced capacities of the Ombudsman Office to be able to monitor situations on SGBV, report discrepancies and provide recommendations in line with international commitments.

The SPT provided legal and psychosocial support to 42 children (31 girls, 11 boys) survivors of sexual crimes and their caregivers. In all cases psychosocial support was provided to children and their parents to overcome this difficult situation to prevent suicide cases, self-stigmatiza-

² Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population and Committee on Women and Family Affairs

³ Current legislation limits child rights to approach state institutions based on their age. Children can approach from 16 years old through their legal guardians.

tion and for the parents to support their children-survivors of sexual violence. Legal representation during the investigation and court cases have also been provided in all cases. In some cases, in addition to sexual violence, children suffered from other types of crimes: for instance, murder (2; 1 girl and 1 boy), HIV infection (2; 1 girl and 1 boy), intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm (1 - girl). The majority (35 out of 42) of perpetrators were in close relationship with the child (father -9; stepfather -2; uncle -3; aunt -1; brother in-law -1; cousin- 2; neighbour- 17), while in few cases children have suffered from a stranger (7 out of 42 cases). The ages of the SGBV survivors ranged from 3 to 17 years old. 25 out of them (18 girls, 7 boys) were under 12 years old, 13 (10 girls, 3 boys) under 14 years old, 4 (3 girls, 1 boy) under 18 years old. In one case, a child was an orphan and in another case of two girls from the same family parents were migrants. In all cases, the perpetrators have been identified brought to justice and sentenced to different terms as per the Criminal Code provisions.

The programme has monitored to what extent the current legislation is implemented to protect and respond to child abuse, especially sexual abuse. It issued a monitoring report and proposed recommendations on the best ways to ensure the rights of children SGBV survivors are upheld. In 2022, this report served as a tool for advocacy and was presented to key stakeholders. As a result, several amendments to the Criminal Code that protect children and women survivors of sexual violence from perpetrators were introduced in 2022. For instance, persons sentenced for committing sexual crimes are now permanently banned from working with children (e.g., as a teacher, providers of additional training for children, or anything that envisages interaction with children). In addition, the monitoring report will serve as evidence for the NGO alternative report to the UN Complaint Review Committee (CRC) and further policy advocacy.

The SPT has enhanced the capacity of the government institutions, including policy makers, to coordinate their efforts and resources better in order to transform policies into action in an effective way. It has developed institutional capacity of ministries and agencies, working on justice and security sectors, to work collaboratively on the development of and incorporating SGBV into institutional documents.

Following the capacity needs assessment of five key sectors – MoJ, MoIA, MoHSPP, MoES and CoWFA, a capacity building training module on the “Institutional capacity building package on the transformative leadership - leadership to achieve the goals of promoting the principles of gender equality and the elimination of GBV” was developed, and it aimed at the improvement of SGBV essential services to survivors. It was based on the capacity needs assessment results (2021) and tailored based on the “Global Package on Basic Services for Women and Girls who have been abused. Fundamental Elements and guidelines for maintaining quality” (UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNODC, WHO, UNDP)⁴.

4 Global Joint UN Program for women and girls subjected to violence, in partnership with UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC aims to provide greater access to a coordinated package of basic quality new multi-sectoral services for all women and girls subjected to gender-based violence.

As a result, the quality of inter-sectoral cooperation on SGBV programmes and referral pathways was improved through strengthening the knowledge and skills of 424 (246 men, 178 women) representatives of MoES, MoSHPP, MoIA, MoJ, Judiciary system, and CoWFA on transformative policies and programmes to promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and response to SGBV through inter-agency coordinated efforts and application of international standards. The SPT also strengthened the multisectoral cooperation in addressing VAWG issues through specially tailored trainings for ministries and CoWFA (88 trained specialists) and facilitated national, regional and district round tables and exchange visits with the existing Khatlon Regional multi-sectoral coordination group and a knowledge exchange study tour to Uzbekistan.

Gender mainstreaming was incorporated into the security sector that resulted in the development of the Programme on Women Empowerment in the Security Sector and Women Police Inspectors to prevent and respond to SGBV by the Academy of Ministry of Internal Affairs. The programme also strengthened the capacity of judiciary sector officials on provision of legal assistance. The resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan was supplemented with elements of crimes, related to discrimination or violence against one of the spouses or children when considering cases of divorce.

The SPT contributed to the improvement of the institutional capacity of the relevant government institutions, UN and other International Organizations on gender responsive and survivor-oriented programming. The representatives of the government institutions⁵, UN agencies, international organizations and international CSOs, who are involved in public finance and budget management, promotion and implementation of the gender policy, social protection schemes and sexual and gender-based violence response programmes have improved their knowledge. The trainings were tailored, based on the prior discussions with the institutions listed above on challenges and gaps, obstacle of gender mainstreaming in budgeting, policies and programming and identifying key factors, impacting gender inequality in social protection system of Tajikistan. Moreover, the SPT led the conversation on Supporting Gender Equality in Tajikistan with different development partners within the framework of the Development Coordination Council's Working Group on Governance, exchanging views on efforts to ensure gender equality within the framework of international organizations' work in Tajikistan.

The development of a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and its Action Plan for 2030 promoted an increasing access of women to decision-making positions. The ownership of the strategy by CoWFA led to the mobilisation of resources for a series of high-level dialogues among women leaders from the Central Asian countries. CoWFA intends to continue bringing gender equality

⁵ Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Committee of Women and Family Affairs

issues to the attention of high-level decision-makers across the country and region. The conclusions of the discussions have been considered while preparing the CEDAW report, HR strategy and other sectoral documents.

Gender capacities of the Intersectoral Gender Group (ISGG) under the Council for National Development under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan were strengthened. The ISGG ensured that “gender” does not become a synonym for “women” rather than a transformation of negative gender relations. With the support of the SPT, the ISGG reported improved gender capacity of its members, developed its Regulation: [REGULATION ON THE ISGG# 12_DEC 2023](#) and the Annual Action Plan. The members of the ISGG #12 also created their e-group gender-grouptaj@googlegroups.com (the group consists of 20 agencies and the CSOs: LoP ISGG as of December 2023) to exchange information in the field of gender equality in Tajikistan.

This is one of its 14 sub-groups, the “Interdepartmental Working Group on Gender Equality”, which is led by CoWFA and represented by a number of governments ministries and entities, the private sector, NGOs and development partners. The inter-sectoral performance on gender equality is strengthened (through gender training and facilitated meetings), in particular, through the mainstreaming of gender into the national development priorities, implementation of relevant NAPs, key policy documents on gender equality and women empowerment and the UNSDCF. The ISGG members have actively used their platform under the facilitation of the RUNO’s and gender experts for coordination, regular sharing of information and experiences on actions, programming, and normative support in pursuit of gender equality, while exploring and pursuing possible joint actions and programmes, including joint communications and advocacy, aimed at achieving gender equality.

One of the main priorities for the SPT was to strengthen action-oriented institutional accountability and implement an integrated approach that is rights-based, participatory, people-centred, transformative, and results-based. The SPT promoted multisectoral, participatory and coordinated work, covering all key actors from the executive branch of the government, representatives of the local governments, ministries and national and subnational CSOs. This approach was realized by supporting the work of the national, regional and district multisectoral cooperation groups in addressing VAWG issues. The SPT provided the multisectoral groups with a platform for exchange of knowledge and progress on SGBV issues, development, and implementation of joint work plans, as well as coordination of efforts in incorporating VAWG issues into their plans, policies, budgets, and activities. As a result of the strong advocacy of the SPT, in 2023 a functional platform for collaboration of government agencies and ministries, development partners with women’s human rights advocates and CSOs was created in the Sughd region, based on the order of the Head of the Sughd region. The formal regional multi-stakeholder coordination group, which has been established at the highest level, will increase cross-agency response, cooperation, monitoring, and referral for survivors of S/GBV at

the regional and national levels.

As a result of the strong partnership of the SPT, the capacity of the key government entity, working with the engagement of Faith Based Organizations—Committee of religious affairs (CRA)—was strengthened. During the period of 2020-2023, the SPT supported CRA on developing a comprehensive training module for high-level religious officials (province and district) imam khatibs and a simplified training module for rural religious leaders of community mosques to incorporate tools to end domestic violence (DV) into their religious community work. The 540 male religious leaders from the SPT target districts that were trained based on the adopted modules, are able to provide improved counselling to the population in the districts, including distribution of pre-marital counselling materials for couples wanting to marry in the Mosque. The materials guide the couples in creating a family in accordance with spiritual and family values consistent with the canons of Islam as well as the state and international human rights standards. They focus on family values in Islam; promote a culture of non-violence, reproductive rights, and reproductive health, including family planning, responsible parenthood, the role of men in supporting their wives and children and other topics. Given the materials were distributed towards the end of the programme, there was not an opportunity to assess the impact; however, the materials were well received by the representatives of CRA and CoWFA on the ground.

With the support of the SPT, the CRA hosted a National Forum for religious leaders from all regions of the country with participation of the head of the Council of Ulema of Tajikistan to share the best practices and collect recommendations on further meaningful engagement of FBOs in addressing S/GBV. It should be noted that eight “Friday Prayer” sessions across all mosques in the country have been devoted to the topic of the prevention of domestic violence.

To create a higher level of awareness and provide a greater focus on priority areas that will make the committee’s initiatives on addressing SGBV more effective, the CRA developed and approved an internal Strategy on cooperation and contribution of the CRA in the prevention of domestic violence. The strategy was based on the results of the joint work, implemented with the SPT since 2020. It outlines the existing legislative framework, challenges, and gaps in addressing harmful social norms and the role of the CRA and religious leaders in prevention of domestic violence. It should be noted that CRA is not indicated as one of the government agencies, responsible for implementation of the law on PDV and developing such a strategy was a big step for the institution to create and sustain changes to address VAWG.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

A baseline knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practice (KABP) survey was finalised and presented to the government, CSOs, gender activists and other stakeholders under the leadership of CoWFA. A total of 1,203 respondents took part in the survey. One of the major findings from

the study was that 41.2 per cent of the respondents admit the possibility of violence against their partner. Most respondents believe that cheating is justification for beating their partner (79.8 per cent). In addition, the results show that 4.1 per cent of all respondents believe it is justified to subject girls to child marriage. The baseline study was [published](#) on the [Global Spotlight](#) website for use by external audiences and the media.

Building on the results of the baseline report, a Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Strategy and compelling communication materials, such as infographics, posters, articles, radio plays, animations, video podcasts and radio programmes were developed and endorsed by the CoWFA in 2023, and 500 copies of the BCC were printed and delivered to CoWFA for further dissemination among the CoWFA representatives throughout the country. This strategic blueprint aims to confront and counter deeply ingrained harmful social norms while tackling the vexing issues of gender-based violence (GBV) at the grassroots level. 536 communication materials were developed, based on the strategy, with the involvement of the relevant experts, partners and representatives of the CoWFA. The monitoring and analysis showed that the content of digital media was viewed by 1,256,251, got 3,722 likes, 348 people left comments (299 positive and 39 negative comments), the print media coverage was 22,000 and the TV and radio coverage was 7,000,000 (4.5 mln in Tajikistan and 2.5 mln in Uzbekistan, Russia, Afghanistan, the EU, and the USA).

The BCC materials cover topics around the GVB, domestic violence, girls' and women's empowerment, positive parenting, and gender equality and equity. The Strategy has been endorsed by the CoWFA, and its implementation is envisaged for three years. The produced communication materials will be used widely by the CoWFA, using state funds. The CoWFA also conducted a round table discussion, where the strategy was presented to all relevant stakeholders, and the first fundraising opportunity has been initiated by the CoWFA. The communication materials reached the first stage towards the change, i.e., the population have received the information; however, it may take some time to notice the change. In general, the materials were well received both by the relevant government structures and wider population, and it was recommended to be widespread to remote rural areas and be used during different related events.

The programme worked closely in 45 schools and communities within the target districts. It has elaborated and piloted the training module on the "Ways and methods of positive upbringing without violence and discrimination" that was approved by the Republican Educational and Methodological Centre of the MoES on 26 June 2021. The training module in the local language can be accessed at [the Positive Parenting Training Module](#). The document may be found at [Decree](#)). The SPT has localized training module with the branches of the centre and trained 29 trainers from local training centres to increase the coverage. As a result, 1,250 (877 female, 373

6 7 TV spots (1 min), 3 animations (2 min), 3 radio spots (1min), 4 radio programmes, 9 video podcasts, 10 infographics, 10 posters with influencers, 2 articles, 2 multimedia longreads (1min)

male) teachers have been trained by five regional teacher training centres. In the long term, trained teachers have conveyed good parenting practices to parents, using the Parent Teacher Association Platform. The results of the final focus group discussions demonstrate that teacher-student, parent-child communication in a positive way has developed trust among generations and led to effective prevention and response to violence against children, specifically girls, in the society.

Initially the SPT established and ensured the functionality of reporting mechanisms in 45 schools of target districts, which provided a safe and accessible channel to raise issues of violence, including sexual violence, with schoolteachers/mentors on cases of VAC/SGBV. The programme trained 58 mentors specially on how to handle complaints by children with the application of confidentiality, in accordance with the 'do no harm' principle and serving the best interests of the child, especially on sensitive issues like SGBV. The complaint mechanism consists of a drop box, hotline (usually through the mobile phones of mentors) and a special complaint review committee, composed of members of the mahalla committee, active parents, and representatives of the Parental Committees.

The Complaint Review Committee (CRC) was also trained on how to review and respond to the reports on VAC/SGBV brought up by children. The SPT has ensured the institutionalisation of the complaint mechanisms through the work under Pillar 2, where state institutions, including the Ministry of Education and Science, have adopted internal protocols/bylaws on complaint mechanisms. The CRC conducted training on SGBV sensitization, including the establishment and scaling up of the complaint mechanisms with the participation of 347 school directors and deputy directors in district departments of education. During the training, the SPT target schools shared their experience on complaint mechanisms with new school representatives, and district education entities presented the MoES's order on complaint mechanisms. Thus far, SPT has scaled up complaint mechanisms in a total of 347 schools and increased the access of approximately 473,340 people (14,990 female, 5,090 male (teachers), 234,630 girls, and 218,630 boys) to a safe VAC/SGBV reporting channel.

As a result of the VAC/SGBV preventive interventions, 1,437 reports from children (703 boys and 734 girls) were received. The reports were mostly about teachers' corporal punishment, negligence, bullying/violence by peers, and also parents not allowing children, especially girls, to attend school. All those complaints were reviewed and responded to by the CRC. Out of the total number, 41 (14 boys and 27 girls) complaints on major violations were registered and closely followed up. As a result, those cases were fully resolved by the CRC and teachers through a mediation process with the perpetrators. In one case, where a girl tried to commit suicide, and in other five cases, where girls were returned to school (who were not allowed to attend school by their close relatives), preventive discussions by the mahalla committee, mentors and school directors were conducted with parents. In the absence of a sufficient social service workforce,

especially in the mahalla level, the SPT linked school complaint mechanisms with district Child Rights Units to closely work with the school administration, the CRC, and monitor and follow up on grave VAC/SGBV cases, as well as ensure needed services are provided to the survivors.

On the demand side, the programme worked with local communities, teachers, children, and parents to raise the awareness on the SGBV/VAC, especially on how to report, prevent and respond to potential cases, as well as how and who to approach with complaints. So far, 52 mentors and 1,170 student council members were trained with the SPT support and then provided further dissemination of what they have learned to a total population of 99,284 individuals (8,562 female, 3,754 male, 42,093 girls and 31,687 boys in schools, as well as 8,265 female and 4,923 male community members).

Schools play a powerful role in catalysing broader social change that can break cycles of violence. To strengthen the prevention of the SGBV via schools, the SPT organised summer camps for 35 target schools, covering 200 school children and accompanying mentors (84 girls, 80 boys, 29 female mentors and 7 male mentors). The summer camps were dedicated for Student Council members to have in-depth training and exchange of experiences on the prevention of any kind of VAC, including the SGBV, in the community, family or at school between different regions and schools. To multiply the effect of summer camps, school children who have been trained to work closely with their peers at their schools, conducted sessions on the SGBV prevention and its long-lasting impact on human mental and social life. The 200 summer school participants have trained 11,202 peers (5,962 girls and 5,240 boys) on the SGBV detection, prevention and reporting. The results of the focus group discussions demonstrate there was a marked decrease in incidents of harassment, bullying and violence among students. Furthermore, there was a palpable rise in students' confidence levels when interacting with adults, peers, and teachers. The proactive participation of schoolchildren in tackling broader societal issues and enhancing the educational process was commendable.

To promote a culture of speaking up among the students to advocate zero tolerance on the SGBV, the SPT announced microgrants (US\$ 300 maximum per grant) for projects. Mentors, together with the members of the Student Council, worked on project proposals for small grants and held meetings with community representatives and school students to identify and solve problems in preventing the SGBV/VAC. A total of 35 project applications for 52 small grants have been provided by the SPT. As a result of these microgrants, and using the already provided technical equipment, the information brochure on reinforcing and prevention of VAC/SGBV has been prepared and disseminated among all 35 schools, covering 3,500 children (1,864 girls and 1,636 boys), teachers (1,203 female and 504 male) and parents (1,750 women and 1,750 men). 12 schools prepared radio and television shows, through local and national television channels, as part of the mini grants. In total, 58 per cent of the population of Tajikistan (5,800,000 people) were reached through the TV broadcast, and 30 per cent (3,000,000 people) via Radio VATAN.

Furthermore, video animation was created on the topic of VAC/SGBV by schoolchildren themselves, where 61,738 people (59,258 school children and 2,480 teachers) benefited. In addition, there were 2 schools from Gissar district, that proposed to convey the gained knowledge on VAC/SGBV to neighbour non-targeted schools #15. This resulted in an additional 117 people (100 school children and 17 teachers) being trained accordingly.

Meanwhile, the Adolescent Innovation Lab (AIL) programme provided a path to the prevention of the SGBV and GBV for 2,371 adolescents (49.5 percent girls). A new Adolescent Innovation Lab was established in Yovon within the SPT, and 2 more were supported with the implementation of innovative approaches that facilitate capacity building both to adolescents and teachers and mentors. Three ALLs implemented skills-building programmes in Yovon, Rudaki and Dushanbe. These are established under the additional education facility that gives access to skills building to a wider audience, such as adolescents with disabilities, out of school adolescents and girls from vulnerable communities. Through the ALLs, 15 adolescent-led solutions received seed funding, and the teams implemented their ideas. 3 initiative Girls-led groups were established in Yovon and Rudaki. These groups were working with children with disabilities, adolescent girls, and young women on the SGBV and GBV, using the pocket guide and violence prevention awareness-raising activities. An impact was achieved through the conduct of the outreach and trainings, while using the SGBV pocket guide, developed in partnership with UNICEF RO Gender team, which allows to sensitise the facilitators and identify the cases through empowerment and building of self-esteem among adolescents. As a result, 3 cases of the SGBV and GBV were identified during the reporting period. All three cases were reported, legal and social support was provided to victims and their families.

The SPT in partnership with Hamsol-ba-Hamsol used the well-tested model of participatory interactive theatre shows in targeted districts. There were 7 theatre-based performances on the SGBV and GBV among adolescent and young people from Yovon, Rudaki, Dushanbe, Isfara and B.Gafurov. Scenarios of the performances about the SGBV and GBV were developed and agreed with the CoWFA and UNCT gender thematic group in the framework of implementation of the SPT in 2021. Over 700 adolescents and young people (500 people in 2022; 200 people in 2023) increased their knowledge on the SGBV and GBV through a theatre-based performance in pilot regions of Spotlight. In addition, information materials with primary information (booklets and posters, which were developed under the SPT and approved by the CoWFA) on the SGBV and GBV, as well as with information about the available hotlines and contacts were provided to participants. During the performances, several attempt cases in schools and streets against young girls and 3 cases of the SGBV among adolescents and youth were identified in Yovon and B.Gafurov (2022), and adolescents and young people were referred to the crisis centres available locally and centrally for psychological support.

These performances were delivered to over 1,400 people by trained Youth Peer Education Network (YPEER) volunteers in the SPT target districts, including the general population and uni-

versity students in Dushanbe, and disseminated information on issues related to the SGBV, including street harassment, dating violence, early and forced marriage, bullying, HLSE and SRHR in an accessible and engaging way. During the reflection sessions, volunteers among the audience members were divided into groups to analyse each character's actions during the performances and provided their own point of view and attitudes towards prevention of the SGBV, promoting healthy lifestyle and positive masculinity. After the performances, some expressed their opinion that having gone through incidents in their lives, they have never thought this was an act of violence against them, some considered the incidents as social norms in their families and societies, and majority agreed that the messages they received positively changed their understanding of the SGBV and GBV. By the end of the performance all the audience members received basic hygiene kits.

To enable young people to protect and advocate for their health, well-being and dignity by accessing quality information on sexual and reproductive health, the SPT jointly with the UNFPA Regional Office, UNESCO Regional Office and MoES conducted a sexuality education review and assessment tool (SERAT) assessment both in schools and outside of schools to align the curriculum for grades 7–11 on Healthy Lifestyle Education with the UNESCO guidelines on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), specifically related to gender and GBV issues. The recommendations from the assessment, with those specifically for Tajikistan on revision and amendment of the healthy lifestyle education curriculum and other related subjects considering gender equality and GBV issues, were integrated into the existing healthy lifestyle education modules and approved by the MoES. 90 teachers from the schools in the SPT target districts increased their knowledge on the updated curriculum as a result of the extended training of trainers.

To support youth voices and increase young people's participation in addressing S/GBV issues, the SPT conducted district and national Forums for youth to brainstorm ideas on initiatives for elimination of GBV and harmful practices, including early marriages, discrimination, bullying and harassment. The forums-ideathons were facilitated by young people from the capital and communities as well as gender activists trained within Pillar 6. The forums generated ideas on youth-led initiatives to prevent violence against women and girls, promote respectful relationships, positive masculinity, and gender equality. The national forum brought together youth activists from all the SPT target districts and the capital and provided a platform for the exchange of knowledge and ideas on S/GBV prevention initiatives by focusing on youth as key partners and influencers in their communities. UNFPA Country Office (within Regular resources) supported the participation of the selected winners of the Forum at the Spotlight Regional Programme workshop on strengthening national capacities of the Central Asian countries in engaging men in preventing gender-based violence in the Central Asian region, which took place in Kazakhstan in November 2023. As a part of the national delegation from Tajikistan, the four young people from Isfara, B. Ghafurov, Rudaki and Dushanbe had an opportunity to increase

their knowledge on gender social norms, promoting gender equality and ending violence, encouraging men and boys to question harmful stereotypes, embrace respectful, healthy relationships and support the human rights of all people, using gender transformative approaches. To challenge the social norms and gender stereotypes in the society, the SPT has made a noticeable difference in community approaches towards women's and girls' freedom and the access to services through widespread dissemination of information, broad involvement of government agencies, civil society, and the media. Women, girls, and their families have become more vocal and seeking justice. The programme has conducted a number of community mobilisation activities, involving local community councils, promoting community policing to improve cooperation between communities and the police and trust in preventing and addressing cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

Appreciating the key role, the media plays in not only disseminating information, but in shaping the public opinion, the SPT conducted a series of capacity building trainings for journalists and bloggers on gender sensitivity, survivor-oriented reporting, and the use of gender-sensitive language. A National Guide for Journalists on the SGBV coverage has been developed, and a mechanism was established with the journalists' union to reward the best examples and success stories in the SGBV coverage. Interns are expected to widely publicise and raise public awareness about the SGBV. Although trainings and community awareness raising coverages were limited to the six programme targeted districts, the dissemination of the information through mass media has extended the coverage of the beneficiaries across the country and beyond. For the purpose of stable development and ensuring the continuous capacity building of the mass media representatives, a mentorship network was established with ToT provision. Each 20 mentors will coach 6 media representatives annually on using GBV sensitive language reporting. 157 gender-sensitive and survivor-centered media products were developed and published at a newly created online platform for a network of mentors and mentees <https://mentorvao.tj>. The authors of 24 best gender-sensitive and survivor-centered media products were awarded.

The transformative change towards VAW for a positive attitude and non-violent behaviour among the population was achieved or greatly improved in 6 target districts through the introduction of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), a gender transformation household methodology, training 22 GALS Champions and facilitating the 5 basic GALS tools during the 9-day GALS catalyst workshops. This is an innovative methodology, which was used for the first time in Tajikistan and was cascaded among 2,110 residents (men 27% and women 73%). The activity has catalysed self-driven and community-led movement for a positive change. The majority of the participants were women and retired people, including Community influencers.

The GALS methodology helped to improve the participants' skills on critical, creative, and analytical thinking, action planning, strategizing, business planning, presentation and debating, training and facilitation, goal setting and achieving, leadership, tolerance, respect to others, fi-

nancial literacy, teamwork, and cooperation. Most of the families that participated in the GALS process, have got their vision on how to improve their family life and have identified factors they need to correct, improve, and develop, including non-violent behaviour. Most of the elderly women (mothers-in-law) started recognizing the unpaid work of their daughters-in-law and their rights to be employed and earn money, their rights to express their opinion, make decisions, have their own vision and the ability to redistribute their workload. The number of participants, who believe that women should NEVER tolerate violence increased (from 50% to 100%).

Positively impacted by the GALS process, the GALS Champions and participants have conducted 27 actions in their communities, engaging more people to the behavioural change process. The actions engaged 2,750 inhabitants (1,950 women and 800 men). Introducing this methodology was innovative, and based on the initial results, other joint programmes also expressed the interest to introduce this tool to their target beneficiaries. As a result, the same methodology was used for a joint programme on the migration and families left behind.

The mobilization of communities to end SGBV and the support of advocacy actions at a grass-root level became more effective due to the results of the Community Norms Mapping through an Ethnographic Review of sexual and gender-based violence and identification of key Community Social Norms Holders and influencers. The Ethnographic Review was the first of its kind on EAW issues in Tajikistan and provided food for thought for gender experts and CSOs, and a number of observations from the survey on social norm issues of VAWG have crafted effective transformative [messages](#). At the final closure of GALS activity, participants had the opportunity to learn more about the [GALS SUCCESSFUL STORIES](#).

As an entry point for engagement of men and boys to address GBV and fostering behaviour change of the community, the SPT strengthened the partnership with the National Taekwondo and Kickboxing Federation and the National Badminton Association by building the capacity of young taekwondo athletes, badminton, and para-badminton players to increase their knowledge on relevant gender issues and develop skills, combating GBV and discrimination. The sports camp's programme was based on the adapted Promundo H guidelines. The sports camp included information and training sessions on various gender aspects via social media platforms and a series of demonstrations done within sports competitions, promoting positive and healthy masculinity, promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevention of the SGBV, fair and rational distribution of care work, and gender equality-related concepts.

To demonstrate their commitment to advocating the prevention of the SGBV, the summer camps participants organized an interactive awareness-raising session on the SGBV prevention, concluding it with a master class on self-defence and badminton for around 180 people, including young athletes, their parents and general population. The event was followed by a number of social media activities by sports influencers – taekwondo champions, who disseminated the

joint messages on the “Orange the World” campaign through their social media accounts daily. The 50 most active participants (all adolescents: 30 girls, 20 boys) of both campaigns received symbolic medals with the campaign slogan “16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence”. The badminton players and representatives of the National Badminton Association developed a work plan on awareness-raising activities to be conducted by the training participants in their communities and across their social media platforms.

In overall, the SPT supported the creation of more than 12 videos on promotion of positive masculinity and challenging traditional norms among young people that also focused on men’s involvement with the care work at home in order to reduce the domestic burden on women and address the situation with self-isolation during COVID-19 and its negative impact on GBV. The videos have reached more than 200,000 people via social media engagement and are expected to change the stereotypical thinking of the society that the care work at home is women’s job and encourage more men to engage with sharing the burden of doing house chores.

Six consultations with the population in the target districts to develop ways to solve the identified priority problems and six workshops for civil society activists, members of the Local Public Councils under the law-enforcement institutions, local authorities were conducted on the development of 36 action plans for community mobilization campaigns. 36 Community Mobilization Action Plans were implemented in all 6-project target areas with the involvement of local activists, youth, people with disabilities, women living with HIV and local governments, and, as a result, 7,429 (4,527 women) community members increased awareness and sensitivity to issues related to the SGBV. The implemented Community Mobilization Action Plans included 138 activities: thematic meetings with the population and with secondary school students (52), capacity building activities for stakeholders and vulnerable groups (38), media promotions - 38 (radio, TV, articles, mobile theatres, skits), interagency working groups/ decision-makers (12), sport events involving girls and girls (8), thematic competitions, quizzes, debates for school students (7), 6 professional courses for girls/women from vulnerable families.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

The SPT has made significant inputs in the development of the Localised SGBV referral mechanisms (in a form of illustrated brochures, diagrams, and video-tutor) and localized the pathways for cooperation of all actors that represent local referent mechanisms on rendering improved services to women and girls in line with the international human rights standards to the district level. As a response to COVID-19, the state bodies were engaged in the awareness raising activities on women’s right to access quality essential services by a wide dissemination of the case management mechanism to respond to violence against women, localized by the SPT for target districts. The mechanism integrated and provided visual action steps for engaged actors, including in the context of COVID-19. During the EVAW case-management mechanism

localization process, key actors from the Government and CSOs were thoroughly engaged and consulted. In case of an absence of a concrete referral mechanism chain/member, a relevant replacement was indicated, including in nearby localities. The localized referral mechanism for the target district was updated in the last year of the programme, reflecting the new changes in each district. It is recommended that these referral mechanisms are updated on a regular basis to be beneficial to those, seeking support and aid.

As for the sustainability effect, during the annual meeting of all CoWFA departments in 2022, the district Heads of departments received an instruction from the Gender Department of the CoWFA to develop the same localised mechanism for all districts, considering the presence of relevant institutions and services to respond to the SGBV, as it is proved to be practical. A replication effect was achieved as the localised referral mechanism to respond to cases of the SGBV, as the best practice, was used in other UN joint programmes (e.g., “Empowerment of ‘Families left behind’ for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon” Joint Programme of IOM, UN WOMEN, FAO, and UNICEF) and was recommended to be included in the Action Plan of UNSDCF 2023-2026.

While the SOPs and the localised SGBV referral mechanisms describe a series of steps that should be taken at each level, it was equally important to develop ethically appropriate learning tools for the care of the SGBV survivors. It builds upon and should be used in conjunction with other SGBV response resources, such as Caring for Survivors of the SGBV and the Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse. Counselling is being increasingly recognized as an important means of addressing VAWG. It was observed that in many cases, service providers perform case management duties, based on their understanding of how to properly advise or manage the case, and not based on the application of global case management standards. The alarming thing was that such an understanding might differ from a professional service provision, especially being nurtured by existing gender-based stereotypes.

60 local service providers’ and relevant CSOs’ capacity was strengthened on a victim-centered counselling. The SPT has produced and tested with the audience the [Instructional Video Tutorial on SGBV Case Management Focused on Survivors](#) (contains 8 episodes) for service providers (incl. for NGOs/ Crisis centres) on a client-centred and ethically sensitive counselling of women and girls-violence survivors during case management. The product is in the Tajik language with Russian language subtitles and with the sign language translation for the persons having hearing impairments. During the testing watching sessions in 3 localities - Khujand, Hissar and Dushanbe - the service providers (60 specialists) warmly welcomed the product and reconfirmed its usefulness as a tool for better service provision and a positive change of the audience’s mind-set.

In addition to the development of the localised SGBV referral pathway, the SPT contributed to strengthening the local capacity of 163 relevant service providers (108 women and 55 men) in education (35 schools), health and social sectors on the provision of psychological services and

related support through referral pathway to survivors of the SGBV cases. An SOP was developed to train these specialists: it is a document that describes roles and responsibilities of all partners in a system and clearly articulates procedures for managing referral within and between partners. Groups of trained specialists met on a regular basis to coordinate activities in each district to share information across partners, to monitor the effectiveness of evidence-based interventions, to discuss existing challenges and to make intervention decisions collaboratively with a priority of what is best for young girls. Psychologists from academic institutions were involved in the process through supportive supervision to these groups and provision of professional support in case more intensive psychological support is needed. It should be mentioned that with the use of internal resources, the RUNO additionally trained 152 service providers on the topic and involved them in regular activities.

To expand the access of adolescents and youth to psychological support services and preventive information, different funds, including the SPT, were leveraged for the modelling of an online/distant mental health platform. In response to COVID-19, a distance psychological support was provided by 14 psychologists for a six-month period: 2,330 people across the country received professional support (1,443 women and 887 men), 303 out of these people were under 19 years old. Among all cases, 53 were related to the SGBV. The work is implemented in close collaboration with the MoES and the MoHSPP, psychologists, parents, teachers, and adolescents. Based on a situation analysis, the BCC content package and platform branding had been developed, and the resources for the provision of distant psychological counselling had been identified for the pilot launch of the platform.

Capacities of 154 local service providers (117 women and 37 men) at district level were built to strengthen inter-agency work to support children in need and at risk to prevent violence, respond when violence occurs, identify families at risk, carry out assessments of the families and make plans for support. The service providers included the Local Commission on Child Rights, the Unit for Women and Family Affairs, Local Department of Internal Affairs, community leaders and other local government substructures that work with children and families. With the support of the Local Commission on Child Rights, service providers identified families with children at risk. Based on these, 89 caregivers (72 women and 17 men), including direct caregivers and extended families, received training on positive parenting skills to address the needs of children in the family. Caregivers were encouraged to ask for support from the local service providers. A case-management tool was used for the assessment and for further work with children and their caregivers. As a result, 96 children at risk (51 girls and 45 boys) from these families were provided with support.

More than 3,800 people have raised their awareness on existing assistance services to prevent violence against women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) by participating in campaigns. WGWD received specialized help - psychological support and legal advice - which met their

needs in the process of protection of their rights to life free from violence. 611 citizens - 48 (7,9%) girls U-18 and 563 (92,1%) women, as well as 3 men, who have been subjected to violence, contacted beneficiary NGOs for seeking help. Out of them, 124 were women with disabilities, which is 20,2% of those who sought help.

To ensure better service provision and improvement of access to services for women and girls with different types of disability, the SPT focused on training, capacitating, and equipping 7 medical forensic services and 6 relevant CSOs. The SPT developed a Guideline on rendering services to women and girls with disability in case of VAW investigation for service providers. Besides the new knowledge, the target organizations received technical aid, including computer sets and specialized semi-medical items that support experts in the quality diagnostics during the case management of women and girls with disabilities. As a result, employees of 7 departments of forensic medical experts and 6 CSOs improved their knowledge on disabilities, human rights-based approach, legal and non-discrimination framework for people with disabilities (PWD) and obtained new skills in documenting the facts of violence correctly. The trained forensic medical experts (FMEs) and specialists of 6 selected CSOs are using practical information in their daily practices, on understanding disability in terms of respecting the rights of women and girls with disabilities, understanding, and differentiating gender and sex issues in the context of disabilities, documenting rules in accordance with national legislation and standards of the Istanbul Protocol, reflected in the Guidelines, developed for FMEs and CSOs.

In addition to bringing legislations and policies in line with international standards, as well as strengthening institutional capacity and eradicating social norms that hinder the empowerment of women and girls, the SPT has made significant efforts to standardise the quality of services to act quickly and expeditiously. Through a bottom-up approach, the SPT has improved multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation between social and law enforcement agencies to deliver services quickly and adequately. It has provided an open discussion platform to identify gaps and issues related to pre-service and basic services such as the first legal aid, psychological and social assistance to victims of the SGBV. Subsequently, a set of specific measures included an inter-regional exchange of visits between service providers from the Sughd and Khatlon regions attained, which also contributed to the unification of efforts to achieve common interests.

The programme conducted a series of professional development training for 655 professionals (including 202 judges (106 women and 96 men), 220 police officers (51 women and 169 men) and 233 public lawyers (163 women and 70 men)); as a result, they improved their knowledge on providing qualified legal assistance to survivors of the SGBV, precisely on gender sensitivity and a survivor-centred approach, correct interpretation of the law, effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SGBV cases. The received knowledge allowed lawyers to competently demand forensic psychological and psychiatric examinations to record injuries and consequences, which helped bring those responsible for the violence against women to

administrative and criminal liability. The quality of services of the public legal aid centres has been strengthened to provide free secondary legal aid, including representation of survivors in court and support in the preparation of accompanying documents for 98 survivors of the SGBV cases. To assist the survivors, the programme supported six lawyers from the target districts to provide free legal assistance to survivors of the SGBV, who are unable to pay for this service. A total of 600 women (11 girls), subjected to the SGBV, received free legal primary and secondary counselling, 3 cases - participation of lawyers in the preliminary investigation and 20 cases - participation in court.

To address the needs and access of women from remote areas to legal and psychological services, a 1313 hotline service that provided support to 5,547 people (4,949 female, 598 male) during the programme period has been established under the CoWFA. To make the service sustainable and permanent, it was included in the “State Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2024-2030.” A referral mechanism was established through the hotline service, which contributed to the prompt response of the relevant authorities, considering the needs of the victims. To enhance the capacity of service providers further, a study visit was organised to the Republic of Korea to get acquainted with the Sunflower Centres (one-stop service centres for survivors of GBV), which are considered one of the successful models for providing counselling, psychological, medical, investigative, and legal services, to support in an integrated format in one place for victims and survivors of the SGBV. Upon return, a round table meeting was organized to share the experience and knowledge gained from the study visit with key service providers to the SGBV survivors in Tajikistan. This study visit laid the foundation for the improvement of the registration and M&E system of the Hotline 1313, mobile application “Chat-Savol” and Ombudsman Office. The M&E system of the Hotline 1313 was digitised, and the national and sub-national level staff learnt how to use the offline software.

Innovative mobile applications under the SPT have made the user-friendly legal advice and access to service providers an essential and useful tool for the victims of the SGBV. A mobile application “Chat Savol” was developed for the online and offline support for women and girls from remote areas, so that they had an access to the SGBV relevant information and essential services. As per the recommendations of the state partners, the mobile app was adapted for the entire population (men, women, youth) as a family advisory tool. Furthermore, the developed mobile app was handed over to COWFA for its smooth functioning. Within the signed Letter of Agreement, CoWFA has promoted mobile application among potential survivors of the SGBV. The necessary IT equipment has been provided by the SPT to support the running of the mobile application. As a result of the collaboration, the online map of the Crisis Centres, developed by ACTED, was downloaded in mobile application Chat Savol. The Chat-Savol application was successfully posted on the Play Market https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=livo.tj.flutter_sgn&pli=1.

At the same time, the SPT has supported survivors of the SGBV for them to break the cycle of violence and achieve financial independence. 314 women and girls, affected by the SGBV, participated in orientation sessions on opportunities of economic reintegration through entrepreneurship activity. They also received psychological, tax and legal counselling. More than 250 women and girls, who have survived violence, received knowledge and professional skills to start and develop entrepreneurship activity, as well as the basics of entrepreneurship in six target districts. 83 out of the 250 trained women and girls received a certificate from the adult training centre on the validated skills, which helped them to be employed. 115 women from respected areas received mini grants from the SPT and ran their entrepreneurship activity to expand their economic opportunities. Mainly, considering the local market demand, entrepreneurship activities include the sewing workshop, bakery, trade, and logistics. Besides, the SPT has established a network of women grant recipients in target districts to produce the volume of products and services to satisfy the needs of clients. Additionally, marketing among various organisations helped the women fellows market their products and expand their entrepreneurship activity. Also, hundreds of women from the same regions, women with disabilities, women with disabled children, affected by the SGBV, have received employment opportunities. With the support of the SPT women, the SGBV survivors became financially independent, which helped them to break the cycle of violence in their family and society.

In partnership with the MoHSP, the SPT supported adaptation and implementation of key national guidelines and protocols that will increase the quality of services provided by the health specialists. These documents include national guidelines on strengthening health sector response to GBV (2022), the UN Essential Service package (2020) and the National Protocol for provision of quality essential services for survivors of GBV and sexual violence (2020). This improved the quality-of-service delivery in response to the SGBV and strengthened the referral system and multisectoral cooperation to respond to the SGBV. In total, 300 health professionals strengthened their knowledge on identifying survivors of violence, the national legislation and the principles of a survivor-centred approach, provision of quality medical and psychological services and referral to other relevant services.

To increase the access to quality and coordinated services, the SPT supported creation of 15 new Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) to provide 24/7 essential free-of-charge health, psychosocial and referral services, and safe temporary lodging (up to 14 days) for survivors of GBV in the six SPT target districts and nine additional districts, identified in cooperation with the MoHSPP. All the rooms are partially funded from the state budget, including provision of 2 focal points from the staff of the maternity houses/health facilities, provision of free essential GBV services and meals. The newly established rooms have the capacity to accommodate 45 women at once across all Spotlight target districts, contributing to the goal of improving the availability and accessibility of essential services for women and girls, who experience violence in Tajikistan.

The SPT built the capacity of focal points of the VSRs through delivering training on quality and coordinated services for survivors of GBV, including sexual violence, organizing workshops to exchange knowledge with the existing VSRs and providing mentoring and monitoring visits with participation from representatives of CoWFA, MoHSPP and CSRG. Overall, the new VSRs provided services to 200 women, who were subjected to GBV.

3 CSO shelters and 1 government-supported shelter received considerable technical support through provision of equipment and furniture, as well as development of unified standards on provision of services for all shelters. The provided equipment and guidance will be used by the existing shelters in the future operations and improve quality of the services to survivors of GBV. The SPT also conducted a series of capacity building workshops, focusing on planning, organising, and managing shelters and crisis centres for survivors of sexual gender-based violence, for relevant government officials and civil society organisations, involved in planning, organising, and managing family shelters and crisis centres for victims of sexual gender-based violence.

In addition to strengthening capacity of key service providers, the SPT also supported provision of essential GBV services to women and girls from rural and remote areas of the SPT target districts through the organisation of 18 Mobile Health Fairs with the involvement of physicians, obstetrician-gynaecologists, psychologists/legal experts and ultrasound specialists (gynaecologists). Over 6,100 women and girls of reproductive age received free professional services during the events, including consultations on family planning and reproductive health, such as prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections, contraceptives and pre-conception counselling and management, cervical cancer prevention, gender-based and domestic violence and mental health and psychosocial support. The most common problems were domestic violence, alimony after divorce, settling in the house of their ex-spouse and limited access to education. In addition, each woman was provided with a hygiene kit package after receiving services and check-ups.

Outcome 5: Data

As a result of the high-level advocacy and strong partnership, the SPT has created a framework and capacity that will facilitate collection, analysis, and use of the SGBV/HP data in line with international standards. The SPT supported the Agency on Statistics (AS) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with the creation of an electronic administrative database system for regular collection of the SGBV/HP data, with unified and common indicators, used across all relevant government agencies with the aim of proposing evidence-based policy that can address VAWG. The electronic database system was created on the basis of the approved inter-agency instructions on registration and collection of administrative data on all forms of violence against women and children.

The database will continue to be used by key governmental agencies (Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court, Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, Ombudsman for Human Rights and Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan) and selected CSOs to collect data on the SGBV/HP.

Statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of the government (including justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to collect data related to the SGBV/VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes. An online training module on the use of the developed database has been developed for the national statistical officers to provide continuous capacity building and uninterrupted transfer of knowledge. The SPT has supported the AS and government structures that will initiate the collection of the GBV administrative data as part of the pilot from 2024 by provision of the necessary IT equipment, including servers and computers. To ensure full operationalization of the administrative database, the RUNOs in partnership with the AS will continue providing technical support during the initial years of its operationalization as well as conduct resource mobilization with relevant donors to support the key ministries and agencies with provision of necessary IT equipment for nationwide roll out of the system.

Now the consistent and coordinated methods of data collection and sufficiently detailed publicly accessible data on incidents and causes of domestic violence will make it easier to establish a baseline, which will make it possible to measure progress in protection and prevention of domestic violence and assess, which policies are effective and worth pursuing.

Service providers of 15 CSOs apply their strengthened capacities to collect, analyse and use the SGBV data regularly in line with international standards. The CSOs were provided with an access to input their disaggregated data into the national database, according to the approved data collection tool. The prevalence and incidence data on VAWG is now easy to analyse, and the coded data is easy to make publicly available to inform evidence-based decision making. The SPT also has the E-System installed on the office computer, and it is expected that 15 CSOs will be generating generic reports from, based on the information/data, provided by the target CSOs on the Google Cloud platform.

Outcome 6: CSOs and Women's Movement

One of the high impact outcomes of this Pillar was the contribution to increasing the institutional capacity of CSOs, based on the development of the first ever "CSOs Strategy on transformative behavioural changes and implementation of initiatives to prevent violence" through participation and coordinated actions. According to the SPT baseline evaluation report in 2020, only 48 per cent of CSOs covered by the evaluation and working on the SGBV issues, at the na-

tional and subnational levels, carried out their activities based on strategic planning. Of these, 24 per cent had existing strategies and action plans, and 24 other per cent previously had, but have not yet developed new strategies and plans at the time of the assessment. To bridge this gap, a CSOs Strategy, leading to a transformative change on the issues of elimination of VAWG, was developed in Tajikistan for the first time, bringing together more than 45 CSOs, working in the areas of GBV/SGB, gender equality and women's economic empowerment. A detailed action plan was also developed to operationalize the CSOs Strategy.

To operationalize the action plan, six CSOs received grants on implementation of the CSOs Strategy, significantly contributing to the prevention of the SGBV in local communities. To challenge negative gender-based social norms and harmful practices 2,942 beneficiaries (52 per cent women and girls) were reached through different interventions in home communities. As a result of the fairytale “reading circle”, opinions of 160 children of Dushanbe and Yovon showed a significant change in terms of the role of women and girls in the society. Mini-projects and awareness-raising actions on critical thinking and identification of harmful practices and gender-based stereotypes engaged and positively impacted 670 children (430 girls, 240 boys) as well as 1,090 adults (630 women, 460 men). Knowledge of 100 women with disabilities from Yovon, Rudaki and Vose on where to seek help in case of violence was improved. Round table discussions of senior family members with local leaders, the police and school directors led to 200 women and men of Sughd region (remote and conservative jamaats) changing their attitudes towards daughters-in-laws and supporting non-violent relations in the family. More than 200 school students and informal leaders changed their opinion on gender inequality and acknowledged that women and girls' empowerment is beneficial for the entire community, through conducted quizzes, training sessions and mini campaigns. The permanent Commission of the People's Members of the Local Parliament of Yovon district included gender and the SGBV-related recommendations into the District Development Plan during the session of the Permanent Commission on Science, Education, Culture, Health, Family Protection, Women, Sports, and Tourism.

A new opportunity to create a network of CSOs working in the areas of GBV arose in relation to the CSOs Strategy. As a result, 51 CSOs joined the newly created network “Life Without Violence” by signing the MoU between the CSOs. The CSOs have also established the Knowledge Hub <https://ogoplatforma.tj>. The Coordinating Council includes representatives of the Network of Women with disabilities, the NGO Coalition “From legal equality to de facto equality”, the Advisory Council of the NGOs of the Sughd region, the network of women living with HIV, CSOs from the regions and youth organizations. National Network was linked to the Regional Central Asia Alliance on ending the SGBV within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative Regional Programme.

The SPT created a first-of-a-kind School of Gender Activists (SGA) in Tajikistan. 3 schools were established in Dushanbe, Khatlon and Sughd regions, including an advanced class and regular class for youth. The goal of this intervention was to increase the capacity of CSOs, represent-

ing less-protected groups of the population, women, and girls, in particular, for promoting new initiatives that ensure de facto gender equality, the elimination of GBV and to strengthen the contribution of gender activists to awareness raising transformative work in local communities. The SPT strictly observed the principle of LNOB principle and supported participation of people with disabilities, ensuring they have an easy and smooth access to the facilities.

The SGAs brought together 60 activists, including youth of Khatlon and Sogd regions, who are already making changes in their communities, through successful implementation of micro-activities to mobilize communities to prevent the SGBV. After graduation from the SGA, the graduates have replicated trainings in their own communities. After the participation in trainings, delivered by the SGA graduates, 200 men and women (50 men and 150 women and girls), often community leaders, indicated the linkage between gender equality and elimination of VAWG, and a know-how to conduct information activities to prevent VAWG on a peer-to-peer basis. Moreover, the graduates of the SGA worked closely, tapping into each other's expertise, resources, and networks, while conducting their own interventions. The graduates have strengthened the intergenerational ties with their peers in the form of the transfer of experience and knowledge between senior experts and experts of the new generation.

One of the key results of the SGA was that many were able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice as a reinforcing effect. Others were able to implement the acquired knowledge in their organization in existing projects, by securing a mini grant (Sayorai Umed, Association of Women-lawyers for Development; Hamsol-ba-Hamsol) under CSOs Strategy implementation and small grants under other SPT components (Mumtoz). Few have become members of different CSO Advisory Boards with other UN Agencies, ex., IOM-run CSO Advisory Board on combating illegal migration, smuggling and human trafficking, the CSO's Group on the Rule of Law, and they became a core team for promotion of gender equality in other sectors.

One other key result of this intervention was the demand it created. A lot of expressions of interest have been received by the RUNOs both from the CSOs and government entities to establish more schools in other districts/cities as well, including schools in other Central Asian countries. Given the focus of this intervention was the capacity building of CSOs and addressing the shallow market of experts in the area of the EVAWG, GBV and SGBV, the approach for Government entities could be explored jointly with the Civil Servants Training Institute under the Academy of Civil Servants under the President of RT.

Last, but not least, the success of this intervention could also be attributed by the pool of experts and trainers it has brought together. All of the trainers were the best in their area of expertise, and all were driven by their commitment and personal drive to move the work on gender equality and elimination of violence against women and girls forward. The new way of teaching and learning, using new methodology too proved its success and is advisable for future interventions and replications.

The SPT helped securing the enabling environment to translate the legislative and policy frame works, based on the evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms

of VAWG into plans, by supporting the CSOs in drafting their Alternative Report, and by supporting the CoWFA in drafting the Seventh State Periodic Report to UN CEDAW Committee (November 2022). The process of drafting both reports was facilitated by the SPT. Alternative CEDAW Report, developed by local CSOs and the Association of CSOs “From equality de-jure to equality de-facto” with the support from the SPT, included evidence, data and statistics and contained a set of concrete recommendations to the state. The SPT partnered with the OSCE, partners and gender experts, who coordinated the process of consultations and provided key recommendations and guided local CSOs through the process. The actual UN CEDAW Committee Session for Tajikistan has been rescheduled for February 2024.

To enhance the power and influence of CSOs in advocating for policies and improving the lives of women, girls and groups, facing multiple forms of discrimination, including women living with disability, women living with HIV and women from low-income communities, the SPT built the capacity of women CSOs on project cycle, monitoring and evaluation and fundraising, accountability, and transparency, documenting the cases of violence, CEDAW, its principles and reporting procedures. As a result of the training sessions, participants gained experience in project development and were also familiarised with the M&E mechanisms. As a result of the Fundraising training, the participants gained knowledge about the legislative environment for fundraising and gained rich experience in ways to attract and increase resources. This was demonstrated in securing more fundings from local donors as well as the Regional Programme for CSOs in comparison to other countries.

To ensure that the civil society organisations and networks will become partners of choice for many development agencies and donor organisations, seeking to maximize the reach, scale and impacts of their programs on addressing the SGBV, the SPT has promoted CSOs interaction with the state, development partners and private sector through conducting assessment on exploring new funding approaches and opportunities for CSOs and providing a platform for key stakeholders together to discuss these issues during the High level National Round table.

Rights Holders (Spotlight programme “beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect	Comments / Explanations
Women (18 yrs. and above)	541,710	2,147,202	Beneficiaries, reached through public consultations, capacity-building events, like seminars, trainings, workshops for state officials, journalists and bloggers, round tables, health fair target local population, women using VSR services, GALS champions and facilitators, awareness raising activities incl. the TV and other social media platforms, members of cascaded trainings for informal leaders.

Girls (5-17)	69,396	946,078	Beneficiaries, covered through community mobilization campaigns (GALS, sport games, school meetings / discussions, theatre performances, summer camps etc.) in target areas on raising awareness on the SGBV, including on prevention and response measures.
Men (18 yrs. and above)	517,645	511,758	Beneficiaries are participants of capacity-building events, like training, workshops for state officials, community workshops (GALS), journalists and bloggers, round tables and target local population.
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	54,429	47,768	Beneficiaries, covered through community mobilization campaigns (GALS, sport games, school meetings/ discussions, theatre performances, summer camps etc.) in target areas on raising awareness on SGBV, including on prevention and response measures.
TOTAL	1,183,180	3,652,806	Detailed beneficiaries list by the RUNOs, Pillars and years can be accessed here .

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

As already highlighted in the Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status section, some of the challenges were consistent throughout the programme lifespan. The responses and mitigation measures that the programme put in place for contextual and programmatic challenges will be discussed in details in this section.

Contextual challenges:

Reshuffle and staff turnover: During the programme design and implementation there was a reshuffle in key line ministries, which implied changes in the leadership, and throughout the programme there was a high level of turnover. The SPT engaged with key line ministries to manage the staff turnover effectively to ensure continuity, maintained institutional knowledge by providing brief presentation to the newcomer on the goal of the programme, results achieved so far and what the key roles and expectations of that specific line ministry in the programme

were. The upside of the frequent staff turnover was that the capacitated staff moved to districts that are not covered under Spotlight and replicated the acquired knowledge and skills in his/her new role, expanding the knowledge about the Spotlight to new districts. The downside was that the SPT had to re-engage with the new people and build their capacity all over again, which was time-consuming.

Shallow market of experts: One of the key challenges the programme faced was the limited number of experts on GBV, and specifically the SGBV. It was time and recourse consuming to hire experts for any interventions, announced under the programme. As a mitigation measure, this issue was addressed through the establishment of the School of Gender Activists. During the programme, 60 potential gender experts had an opportunity to participate in several rounds of non-classic training on a variety of topics with new entry points in gender equality and lobbying. Some of the existing and emerging SGBV/VAWG experts were also engaged in the Regional Spotlight Programme capacity building activities both as experts/facilitators and as participants/beneficiaries.

Grantees capacity: The capacity of grantees, especially the grass root level, was a key challenge to ensure more grass root level organizations received funding from the programme. Many of the NGOs that apply do not match the Call for proposals basic quality criteria. As a mitigation, a number of activities were conducted, including pre-bidding conferences: for example, capacity training of local and national CSOs as potential participants of calls and requests for proposals on the related topics concerned, holding close consultations, peer-to-peer learning and organizing tailor-made trainings for grass-root level CSOs to build their capacity on overall Project Management Cycle. In addition, the Regional Spotlight programme also provided a number of capacity building trainings for CSOs, which improved the quality of proposals submitted by CSOs.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

a. Lessons Learned

Programmatic

Joint multi-sectoral capacity-building and engagement: National ownership at the early stage of programme implementation was crucial to ensure the commitment of national partners and continued support to interventions that address the GBV/SGBV. During the programme implementation, it was observed that capacity-building events for key government institutions were more effective when representatives of all engaged ministries, responsible for the implementation of the law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, were all in the same room. This approach boosted intersectoral discussions, addressed questions from one sector to another and clarified wrong expectations between sectors, during direct engagement with each other.

This also provided a good platform for networking among the key focal points from different sectors, who then very closely engaged on different issues. This platform was also very helpful to assist the new staff to engage with the rest of the sectors and to programme more effectively and smoothly. Ongoing advocacy for multi-sectoral response to GBV at the governmental level is needed not to lose the commitments and involvement, gained from these interventions.

“One-stop shop”: To ease the impact of the lengthy bureaucratic and administrative processes on the programme staff as well as on the staff of the key national counterpart CoWFA, there was a joint decision to hire a national consultant, who served two purposes: a) to assist the RUNOs and IPs with immediate processing of requests and getting approval on the Government side and b) provide capacity building to CoWFA staff. This arrangement was crucial as it assisted the programme team greatly during the acceleration period. For future similar programmes, it would be advisable to allocate adequate resources at a sub-national level for counterparts’ support, who at times have heavy workloads, with limited staff, which, in most cases, leads to delays on the requests of the programmes.

CSO-established networks – consortium-based agreements: While announcing competitive calls for proposals to implement partners, the SPT encouraged applications from consortia of public organizations/CSOs that would allow more CSOs to be brought on board and connect them, as well as build the capacities of new and/or less competitive organizations on gender and response to violence issues. For example, within one of the RUNOs’ components, five released grants to CSOs out of six were implemented within consortium-based agreements, allowing remote and left-behind NGOs to grow and strengthen their potential together with experienced ones. This practice was highly appreciated among the civil society and state officials and is recommended for future projects/interventions as one of the CSO capacity-building tools. This also refers to the principles of the Spotlight Initiative of LNOB and bringing those, left behind the most, on board.

Operational

“Working as one UN”: Conceptually working as one UN was very welcomed and managed well. The role of the RC was fundamental in bringing together the RUNOs in the spirit of One UN to jointly work on a common goal, promote the joint work and demonstrate that the UN development reform lies in action. The regular coordination meetings at the RUNOs head of agencies level, chaired by the RC, the bi-weekly technical focal points meeting led by the SI Coordinator, and the quarterly task forces meetings, led by the Task Forces chairs from different RUNOs were all well linked, and the flow of information was systematic, which lead to a timely support and guidance, provided at different levels that ensured accelerated implementation of the programme despite the delay of almost 18 months. The RC also established a very close and working engagement with the EU, which remained involved and committed to the objectives of the programme throughout the entire process of implementation. The very hands-on engage-

ment both at the UN and EU side ensured a positive impact on the overall programme outcome. Moreover, interagency coordination and collaboration between the RUNOs at national and regional levels were critical for the success and effective implementation.

Although conceptually the ‘working as one’ was well understood and accepted, at the operations level further harmonization is required. Largely the RUNOs followed their internal policies and procedures, which were not always supportive of conceptual ideas of allocating more funding to the grass root level CSOs, awarding grants, dividing the programme into phases in the system (although SI Secretariat emphasised that there is no delineation between the phases). It was not possible to record that in the system; therefore, the IPs had to be re-hired, which consumed a lot of implementation time, given also the challenge posed by launching the new corporate ERP system.

Time limitation: Out of 4 years of programme overall duration, the actual programme implementation was carried out within two and a half years. For a programme that is trying to address a complicated issue – eliminating violence against women and girls – this timeframe was not sufficient to effect changes. The issue of EVAW/GBV requires more and uninterrupted investment and attention, to move at the pace of the trust from the Government, CSOs and communities at large to make the impact it deserves. The programme put in place a number of good and promising practices, systems, networks, partnerships that it hopes will contribute to a positive change in the knowledge, behaviour, and attitude of people at all levels to enable the access of women and girls to a safer environment.

Technical

PMER: Based on the experience from the PMER exercise, the SPT jointly with the CSRG and Government counterparts agreed that this is an important exercise, which doesn’t have any precedent, but needs to explore the ways to engage the right holders into similar joint programmes, without doing any harm to the right holders. It is quite complicated since it needs more time to identify, motivate and train them. A number of approaches were identified, that could be explored further with the participation of a wider group of UN agencies, funds and programmes that showed an interest to employ this approach within their programmes.

b. New Opportunities

Emerging new partnership amid COVID-19: The COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the need to work collaboratively and more effectively with the Civil Society. New effective partnerships have become an urgent need, as during the pandemic, many CSOs were not allowed to operate, including arranging meetings, trainings, trips, exchange visits, etc. The SPT explored ways to continue its engagement with CSOs and established a new partnership with a non-traditional

partner, who was not initially a part of the programme partners. That was the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, whose mandate was wider than GEWE/ EAW, and which could operate in different sectors - emergency response/ humanitarian support/ health, social and human security. This was a very effective way of reaching out to a wider group of vulnerable population amid the COVID-19 response, while also providing training on EAW to the wide base of volunteers of the organization.

“Life Without Violence”: While developing the first ever CSO Strategy and during its implementation according to the action plan, a need for a CSO network emerged, although, this was not initially a part of the objective of the programme. As a result, 51 CSOs joined the newly created network “Life Without Violence” by signing the MoU between the CSOs. The Coordinating Council includes representatives of the Network of Women with Disabilities, the NGO Coalition “From legal equality to de facto equality”, the Advisory Council of the NGOs of the Sughd region, the network of women living with HIV, CSOs from the regions and youth organizations.

“Tell me sister”: The SPT has established a very solid rapport with wider CSOs, youth groups, government institutions, development partners and is one of the recognizable programmes on working on the elimination of violence against women and girls and the SGBV. The programme was approached by a youth led social media group [@Tell me sister](#) to organize a two-day “*What Were You Wearing?*” art exhibition that challenged victim-blaming and raised awareness on sexual and gender based violence, using the platforms the SPT has established. It was a very successful two-day event that attracted a lot of attention and was widely attended and covered by the media. The art exhibition sparked discussions on women rights and VAWG across various social media platforms with young people, advocating challenging harmful social norms and stereotypes.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

During the programme implementation, there were a number of innovative and promising practices, related to programmatic interventions, management of the programme and technologies that were documented.

Programmatic:

Schools of Gender Activists: The first of its kind, the School of Gender Activists in Tajikistan created a pool of informal local experts as an extended hand of the CoWFA and other ministries to promote implementation of the gender policy. This approach has enabled a strengthened partnership between the Government and the CSOs. The school brought together 60 activists

from different sectors and diverse geographical locations, to adopt a common understanding of gender mainstreaming, gender analysis and work on women and girls' empowerment, as well as providing knowledge on ending violence against women. The creation of the school was an important and timely step that contributed to building the capacity of the civil society in VAWG prevention. Moreover, CoWFA was a key benefactor of this School, as they can rely on the pool of experts for implementation of the national programmes and strategies, related to prevention of violence in the family, including the National Strategy on Activation of Roles of Women 2030 and national campaigns, as well as their participation in thematic and technical discussions in their places of origin. The regulation of the school has been validated by the CoWFA, and the list of contacts of the school's graduates - gender activists --was handed over to CoWFA and the Parliament. This practice went from an innovative to promising practice. More development partners are interested in this model and want to replicate it, including those at the Central Asian countries level. To sustain the school, a memorandum of understanding is to be signed with the French NGO ACTED to continue this intervention in the future given the high demand.

Complaint mechanisms: The Programme established complaint mechanisms in schools that include a complaint box and a hotline to address complaints, coming from children, especially girls. The Complaint Revision Committees (CRC), composed of a mentor, two teachers, local police inspector, and representatives of the local community, review the complaints. CRC members were trained on how to review, address, and refer cases. Most importantly, they have been trained on the basics of human rights approaches: “do no harm”, confidentiality, impartiality, and gender sensitivity. So far, complaint mechanisms have received and resolved hundreds of appeals, coming from children, especially girls. Thanks to these established mechanisms, children, mainly girls and in some cases girls with disabilities, have returned to their studies. This promising practice is now being replicated country wide according to the by-laws, issued by the Ministry of Education.

Student Council: The SPT strengthened the local Student Council, consisting of 26 active students in each school the SPT has worked in. Student Councils are gender balanced, have representatives of different groups of local communities, including children with disabilities and gypsies, according to the local realities. Student Councils have been trained on the Child Right Convention, gender aspects, issues of VAC/SGBV, how to detect and report on cases, and basic human rights to equality, especially gender equality. Using the “steppingstone” methodology, Student Council members have conveyed the SGBV prevention messages to their peers and nearby communities.

Victim Support Rooms: The SPT created 15 new Victim Support Rooms in addition to the existing functioning 12 rooms, as a result of a strong advocacy on the importance of short-term shelters and providing timely medical services to women and girls survivors of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. The VSRs, located within maternity houses, were established based on

the official government regulation with an aim to provide 24/7 essential free-of-charge health, psychosocial and referral services, and safe temporary lodging (up to 10 days) for survivors of GBV in the cities and districts across Tajikistan. The newly established rooms have the capacity to accommodate 45 women at once across all Spotlight target districts, contributing to the goal of improving the availability and accessibility of essential services for women and girls, who experience violence, particularly in the area, where short-term and long-term GBV services are not available. Starting from November 2020 until November 2023 the new VSRs have provided services to over 200 women and children, who were subjected to GBV. Ministry of Health and Social Protection will sustain these rooms post Spotlight Initiative and already is reaching out to the development partners to mobilise resources to a) open new rooms across the country and b) sustain those that are opened and keep them operational.

Technological:

Digital tutorial: The COVID-19 lockdowns restricted face-to-face trainings for volunteers, working in villages to educate communities about VAWG and survivor services. High attrition rates due to COVID-19 cases among volunteers created even bigger labour gaps. As a result, the programme developed a digital tutorial to train new community volunteers and NGOs on outreach, communication skills and referrals for survivors, using an online platform. It also adapted the training as an application for mobile phones to accommodate village volunteers, who were unable to access the tutorial given limited internet access. This was the first digital training application in Tajikistan. An interactive, user-friendly, and highly portable for field volunteers in remote districts app provided an easy to access guide, addressing communication techniques, the identification of VAWG cases and referral mechanisms, while adhering to the principles of Leaving No One Behind and Do No Harm. This has led to improved efficiency and increased community coverage, as new volunteers save time by using the mobile app while travelling.

Communications and Visibility

Throughout the programme's implementation the Communications and Visibility Task Force, created with the engagement of the RUNOs, RCO and co-chaired by UNICEF, was tasked to plan and carry out the activities as per the joint Communications and Visibility Action Plan of the SPT, mainly focused on increasing the awareness of the public on GBV issues in Tajikistan and generating discussions on the ways to prevent and address them. Communications and visibility strategy and the work plan for the programme were designed, using a participatory approach, and all main documents within the component were agreed with state partners, CSOs and the EU as a main partner.

Major communications interventions and support, provided within the programme, aimed at increasing the visibility and raising awareness with the focus on the European Union's support and increasing public awareness on violence against women and girls, with a focus on domestic and intimate-partner violence. From engaging with young content creators and influencers to inviting experts on positive parenting, the offline and online activities during 2020 until the end of 2023 reached an estimated number of over 2 million people in Tajikistan. In addition, the SPT and the Regional Spotlight Programme gained [30 article posts in local media.docx - Google Docs](#) in local digital media channels as the distinguished media.

Communications and visibility interventions were well coordinated through regular Communications and Visibility Task Force meetings, including joint meetings with the EU to discuss overall the approach to communication and visibility within the SPT and aligning the approaches and work plans. As a result, a calendar of events was introduced to keep the EU, Government and CSRG constantly updated. All communications and advocacy/visibility related interventions within the SPT were incorporated into a wider framework of actions by the UNCT and other partners, including UN Communications Group work plan and Gender Thematic Group concept note and matrix of actions for the global 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign.

One of the key challenges the programme faced was ensuring the proper visibility of activities by the implementing partner. There were instances where the programme's visibility and communication guidelines were not fully adhered to. Upon identifying this issue, it was promptly brought it to the attention of the relevant RUNO. As a mitigation measure, the RUNO staff took proactive steps to ensure that all social media posts and events organized by our implementing partners complied with the approved visibility guidelines. As a lesson learnt, for future such programmes, it is advisable to organize a session with all grant recipients and implementing partners to address crucial matters such as visibility and communication issues. This proactive approach will enable to establish clear guidelines from the outset and introduce necessary corrections as the program progresses.

a) Messages

The Communications Task Force, together with the RUNOs Technical staff, SPT Coordination team and RCO, has drafted key messages under each Outcome of the Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan. The agreed key messages were aligned with the C4D strategy. The SPT also contributed to overall key messages on VAWG and Harmful practices that had been developed and amplified during the '16 Days of Activism' campaign.

The #UniTEForHer and #WeStandForEquality campaigns, implemented by communications group of the RUNOs in 2022 and 2023 conveyed key messages from the Communications and Visibility Action Plan of the SPT and from a broader Gender Equality campaign of the UN in Ta-

Tajikistan, targeting young people in Tajikistan, decision makers in central and local levels, opinion and community leaders, the general public, vulnerable women, persons living with disabilities, migrants, refugees and organizations working on women's rights issues.

b) Media and visibility events

Several high-level events were organised throughout the programme implementation, including:

- Official **launch of Spotlight Initiative** programme in Tajikistan in 2021 and 16 Days of Activism against GBV, followed with a separate press-conference on SPT.
- The national futsal tournament named “**Orange Ball**” was conducted for the first time with the support of the SPT among girls aged 13–17 years old with a key mission to encourage more girls to engage in sports, particularly futsal, provide them with equal opportunities and break the gender-based stereotypes. A total of 224 girls, aged 13 to 17, participated in the tournament across the country and had the opportunity to perform at regional and national levels.
- **#RunForHer** marathon in Yovon was organized in an open-air and engaged 200 adolescents aged 16–18 years old (100 girls and 100 boys) from local schools, who were taking part in a 3-kilometre marathon under the slogan “**My power is not for violence!**”. The event was organized with a high-level representation from the CoWFA, EU, UN and a local authority.
- The “**All Stars**” celebrity futsal match with the Tajikistan Football Federation, dedicated to the International Women's Day and aiming at conveying messages on importance of GBV elimination in Tajikistan, was organized in Dushanbe and broadcasted live on the national Football HD channel. Simultaneously, prior to the match, over 100 children aged 6–12 were engaged in an art workshop, where they were designing tote bags with messages on gender equality and elimination of violence.
- **# PROFamily** offline series of events were organized in Dushanbe for parents and children to promote positive parenting and non-violent relationships at the family and community levels. The PROFamily events were visited by UNHCR Regional Goodwill Ambassador – Manizha, who presented her initiative “SilSila”, which helps women survivors of abuse.
- The “**Mothers of Tajikistan**” outdoor campaign was conducted in Dushanbe on the 8th of March 2023 with an aim to promote GBV-free environment for every girl and woman in Tajikistan.
- “**What Were You Wearing?**” art exhibition was organized in Dushanbe in partnership with **@Tell me,sister** - an independent youth led social media group with an aim to challenge victim-blaming and raise awareness on sexual and gender based violence. Through the collection of clothing based on anonymous stories, shared by women, girls, and young men, who have experienced sexual and gender-based violence and harassment,

the powerful exhibition challenged negative stereotypes and social norms, surrounding the preconceived notions about sexual assault survivors. The exhibition also included a panel discussion with participation of gender activists, experts, psychologists and GBV service providers that

- covered topics, related to identifying and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, speaking with children on body autonomy and information on support services for the SGBV survivors. The opening ceremony was attended by over 200 people, including social media influencers and young people, which generated further engagements and discussion on social media and amplified the key messages of the exhibition. To view different posts on “What Were You Wearing?” art exhibition covered on various social media platforms please click [here](#).



The official closure event of the SPT was held on 6 December and brought together the Government of Tajikistan, EU Delegation, Spotlight Initiative focal points from line ministries and government entities, UN agencies, diplomatic missions, development partners, civil society organizations, implementing partners and grantees, beneficiaries, and media representatives. This culminating event served as a platform for partners to celebrate joint success and form a working strategy to eradicate gender-based-violence in Tajikistan further. During the event beneficiaries presented key achievements, their success stories ([here](#)) and talked about how the programme impacted their lives in a positive way. At the end, a list of assets handed over to the government and CSOs was also presented ([here](#)).

c) Campaigns

To support the implementation of the Spotlight Programme Communication and Visibility Strategy, particularly the Goal #2 on “Increase public awareness on violence against women and girls, with a focus on domestic and intimate-partner violence”, one outdoor campaign was conducted in Dushanbe on 8th of March 2023 with an aim to promote GBV-free environment for every girl and woman in Tajikistan.



Photo 3: Outdoor campaign conducted in Dushanbe on 8th of March 2023 to promote GBV-free environment for every girl and woman in Tajikistan

The [outdoor campaign](#) was organised together with Dushanbe City Mayor Office, the Committee for Family and Women’s Affairs under the Government of Tajikistan and Asia-Plus Media Group. A festively branded and decorated bus was travelling throughout the city and was joined

by celebrities and influencers, who were promoting GBV preventive messages and celebrating violence-free family environment. The event's coverage on social media (Instagram) generated over 146,000 video views and 5,627 engagements cumulatively, while the [Facebook livestream](#) of the event reached over 101,000 users and generated 36,601 engagements.

A talk show was held on one of the national TV channels with a representative of the CoWFA and a psychologist of the 1313 hotline, where they discussed issues, related to gender-based violence and the implementation of the Law on Prevention of the Violence in the Family.

To promote gender equality, positive parenting and girl's empowerment in Tajikistan, the Spotlight Initiative communications team produced a video podcast featuring Orzu Isoev, a popular TV host and father, and Safarmuhammad, a renowned young singer. The podcast explored key topics, related to family, gender equality, and parenting, with a focus on raising daughters in a violence-free and respectful environment. The teaser of the video-podcast on [Instagram](#) generated 269,000 video views and 4,655 engagements, while the full version of the video-podcast on [YouTube](#) generated 88,000 video views and 198 comments.

The #UNiTEForHer social media campaign in 2022 aimed to increase public awareness on violence against women and girls, with a focus on domestic and intimate partner violence through the social media campaign, aimed at reaching young girls and boys in Tajikistan. This campaign was targeting the media users in Tajikistan aged 18–35 years old, specifically young people on Instagram and YouTube platforms. The #UNiTEForHer campaign engaged local influencers for content production with key messages, promoting elimination of violence against girls and women in Tajikistan, with a focus on positive parenting. The reach of the campaign on Instagram is 280,000 social media users in Tajikistan, generating 539 comments and 12,718 likes. The campaign-related video assets accumulated over 300,000 views on Instagram, Facebook and YouTube. One of the videos was then amplified by the local media. To complement video assets, thematic comic and digital posters were developed to depict harmful gender stereotypes and ways to address them with an aim to target young audiences (18–24 years old) on the social media.

In addition, several social media influencers ran a flashmob on Instagram to support the #UNiTEForHer campaign, by sharing their make-up transformation videos with positive messages such as “I’m a woman, I stand for a violence-free world!” reaching over 62,000 views cumulatively.

The **#WeStandForGenderEquality** campaign launched in Tajikistan on 01 November 2022 also aimed at supporting the implementation of the SPT, particularly activities planned under Pillar 3. It did so by using the power of youth-centred social media influencers through the creation of viral-oriented short videos, targeted at youth aged 18 to 24 that challenge traditional social norms, promote positive masculinity, and provide healthy lifestyle/sexual and reproductive

health and rights information in an accessible and fun way. The main objective of this campaign is to promote equal participation of women and men in achieving gender equality and engaging men from a positive perspective to prevent gender-based violence and eradicate negative stereotypes and social norms. The #WeStandForGenderEquality campaign was conducted through its dedicated social media accounts on Instagram and Facebook, produced six videos in collaboration with relevant social media influencers and posted targeted messages on men and boys' engagement in prevention of the GBV/SGBV, promoting positive masculinity/fatherhood and the rights of women and girls.

The social media contest on youth-generated content was announced for young people in Tajikistan to take part and share their vision of the “Healthy Family” – the one that is violence-free and the one that nurtures healthy gender-equitable relations within a loving family environment. The “Healthy Family” competition produced nine videos in collaboration with relevant social media influencers and posted many targeted messages on healthy family relations, prevention of the GBV/ SGBV, positive parenthood/fatherhood and promoting the rights of women and girls. This resulted in 430,000 views on the social media and reached more than 1 million people on social media for this contest alone.

d) Human interest stories:



Photo 4: Mirzoeva Madina, Photo credit: UNDP/M. Ruziev

In Tajikistan, financial independence is breaking the cycle of violence.

Mirzoeva Madina, 34, was born and raised in a rural area of Tajikistan. When she was in the 9th grade, Madina was forced to leave school as her family could not afford the fees. In time, her dreams of continuing her education were crushed as her father was struggling to provide for a large family of ten. When Madina got married and started her own family, her financial hardships persisted. With her in-laws and four children all living together in a small house, Madina often struggled to provide necessities for her family. In addition, her son had hydrocephalus (a condition which causes fluid buildup in the brain) and was in dire need of medical attention. However, her husband's family refused to seek treatment for him. Whenever Madina asked for help, her husband would beat her. *"I wouldn't wish the pain I've experienced on anyone,"* says Madina, speaking of the challenges she has faced.

The psychological and physical abuse, coupled with societal pressure to keep the family together, left Madina feeling trapped. When Rukhshona, a local representative of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, invited Madina to a workshop for people with disabilities and women from vulnerable families, everything changed. She learned about the Spotlight Initiative-supported economic reintegration programme. Implemented by UNDP, it aims to improve the livelihoods of women and girls, who have experienced gender-based violence by helping them to become financially independent.

In 2022, Madina received training on starting her own business from the NGO "MIR - Markazi Imkoniati Bahri Rushd" and received a small grant from the Spotlight Initiative. Madina was provided with the equipment to start her own sewing business, including three sewing machines, an iron, and an ironing board. She began designing and sewing national dresses, bags, wallets, and baby socks to sell.

"I never thought I could support my family on my own, but with the help of the Spotlight Initiative, I was able to turn my passion into a business and provide for my children," she says. Madina's business quickly took off, providing her with financial independence and the ability to support her children and pay for her son's medical needs. She even hired her sister and a neighbour from another low-income family to work for her, providing them with jobs and an income. Now Madina's dream is to expand her business and create more jobs for women and girls in her village. *"Women everywhere should never give up hope. It's time to take advantage of opportunities for training and development and become financially independent,"* says Madina.

Testimonials:

"This event is yet another opportunity to reaffirm our collective partnership and collaboration to protect and support survivors and to eliminate the scourge of gender-based violence that prevents our community, society and the nation from achieving gender equality and empowerment".

- UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan Ms. Parvathy Ramaswami.

“I am delighted to take part in the official launch of the “Schools of Gender Advocates: Advanced Course for Civil Society Organizations”, organized by UN Women and its national partner NGO “Gender and Development”. 20 activists, coming from diverse backgrounds and representing civil society organizations and the less-protected groups of the population, women, and girls in particular, who successfully graduated from the school last year, will continue their study in an advanced course this year. The school, which is the second to none in Tajikistan, represents one of the successful practices indeed, introduced within the Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan”.
– former UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan Sezin Sinanoglu.

“Although the Spotlight initiative is coming to an end this year, the commitment to promote gender equality and empower women and girls must remain strong. The sustainability of the project is crucial to achieve the end goal – to eradicate the violence against women and girls. Therefore, the maintenance by the national authorities of what has been started by the Spotlight Initiative and demonstration of strong ownership from their side is critical.” – **EU Ambassador to Tajikistan Raimundas Karoblis**

“We, the men, our families, and the whole society, also need gender equality. Gender inequality has a significant impact on many countries, even if the society does not think so. It gives rise to social problems, slows down the development of the economy, reduces its resources and negatively affects many other sectors. Finally, it’s simply unfair,” **Mirsaid Yakhyaev, President of the National Federation of ITF Taekwondo and Kickboxing, Goodwill Ambassador of the World Network of Male Leaders within the framework of the UN Global Program “Let’s End Violence against Women Together”.**

“Modern men often perceive power as an opportunity to demonstrate their «masculinity», their superiority over women, girls, which is fundamentally wrong. A man should not be proud of the fact that he can show violence against women, he should be ashamed for such actions”,



Photo 5: Mirzoeva Madina sewing on her sewing machine

Jahongir Zaripov, popular performer of Tajik pop music, melodist, winner of many music prizes of the country, winner of prestigious «Aish Music Awards» in 2022.

*“At the School of Gender Activists, I identified my own gender stereotypes that hinder the advancement of gender equality. In the future I will work on ending gender stereotypes in my local community, but I will start with myself”- **Gulnoza Mamadalieva, Vakhsh district, mentor of the cultural and educational center «Tomiris», graduate of SGA for youth in Dushanbe.***

For more human-interest stories please visit [here](#).

*“Despite some cultural and traditional differences, colleagues from Korea, who provide support to the victims of domestic violence, are facing the same problems and obstacles, as we do. Therefore, we could easily use their approaches and practices in our work” - **Sumangul Khikmatova, representative of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.***

For more testimonials, please visit [here](#).

e) Photos:



Photo 6: Opening Ceremony of the School of Gender Activists, Khujand, 22 June 2023



Photo 7: “What Were You Wearing?” an art exhibition organised in Dushanbe, 15 July 2023



Photo 8: Report on review and Analysis of Legislation and Policies of Tajikistan Affecting SGBV Against Women and Girls, 7 July 2023



Photo 9: Young members of the Student Council to advocate and educate on VAWG, Vose, 24 April 2023 For more photos, please click [here](#).

f) [Videos:](#)

[CSOs and Women's Movements Tajikistan SPT;](#)

[Podcast_Safarmuhammad, Tajik singer, and Orzu Isaev on Gender Equality](#)

For more videos and media coverage please visit [here](#).

Looking forward– ensuring Spotlight's contributions are sustained

The SPT actions were aimed at ensuring that the planned interventions, processes, products, systems, and tools, generated within the programme, were institutionalized, through agreements with key line ministries and CSOs for continued use and further expansion to other areas with the support of other donors and development partners. The detailed sustainability plan with key interventions can be accessed [here](#).

Due to the fact that the SPT cooperation was people-centred and responding to national priorities since its inception, the Government institutions of all levels, as well as the civil society and communities, feel entitled to own and sustain these initiatives to the extent possible. The

SPT recognizes that the programme complements the government's efforts in ending violence against women and girls. For the implementing institutions and organizations that have been involved in the SPT, the leadership of CoWFA, the ministries of Education and Science, Health and Social Protection of Population, Internal Affairs, Justice, Muslim religious leaders, CSOs and the CSRG are decisive in implementing the sustainability strategy and helping to sustain the inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination achieved through the Spotlight.

During the Programme Retreat on Sustainability and Phasing out, the participants recognised that several efforts made with key Government partners and CSOs have proven themselves as positive for sustainability purposes. These efforts include the creation of alliances at the national and local levels, including four new Adolescent Innovation Labs to enhance the programme for adolescent girls and boys, Behaviour Change Communication Strategy jointly with CoWFA to address social harmful norms, compliant and referral mechanisms, the Schools of Gender Advocates, including 2 for youth, as well as the CSO Network "Life Without Violence", 20 Victim Support Rooms, 1313 hotline and the mobile application "Chat-Savol" to render psychological, legal and social assistance to the SGBV/GBV survivors. These interventions were manifested in several areas of action of the strategy, as a priority for changing attitudes and behaviours, provide attention and follow-up to complaints and cases, adjustment of the policies and legislation to address VAWG, maintenance of data collection on cases of GBV and others.

The established and strengthened CSO networks were linked to the Regional Alliance to End Gender-Based Violence - a multi stakeholder platform for dialogue, safe and inclusive space for sharing experiences of good practices to prevent and respond to GBV in the region. The Alliance will also give visibility to the efforts and successes of each country in Central Asia and the region.

The training activities were conceived as inter-institutional efforts to make better use of the resources and expertise required for Behaviour Change Communication, linking curricula with general issues, and developing others with specialized topics. Most of the recommendations for the continuity and sustainability raise the need to incorporate the necessary funds for general and specialized training processes and the maintenance and updating of the ongoing processes, equipment and software installed in the institutional budgets.

The recommendations at the national level are fundamentally guided at the engaged agencies continuing strengthening the coordination with CoWFA and relevant government agencies, through ongoing interventions, receiving their guidelines and support around the framework of prevention, awareness-raising campaigns, the strengthening of the institution's capacity and training processes, as well as inter-institutional coordination to end VAWG.

Annex A: 2023 Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of Marriage				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	According to the SLI Methodological note, the target value for the indicator "Legal age of marriage" is set at "0" (zero), signifying that by the end of the project, the law ensures the same minimum age of marriage for both women and men, which is 18. But in fact the situation remains with no changes, and the minimum age of marriage remains consistent without any alterations. Proposed amendments to the Family Code to address this issue are pending approval by the government at the time of reporting on this indicator.
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Laws on Domestic Violence					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
Laws on Rape					
0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	Here the criminal code rated under the proposed criteria	
Laws on Sexual Harassment					
1	0.5	0.5	0.75	The case could be tracked under the labour code, Law on equality and non-discrimination, but if there would be reporting	
National level					
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	The new NAP indicates only partial funding. It was drafted in a participatory manner (nine national public consultations took place). Final draft NAP to be verified by the end of Nov or the beginning of Dec 2023
	Sub-National Level				
Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	The new NAP indicates only partial funding. It was drafted in a participatory manner (nine national public consultations took place). Final draft NAP to be verified by end of November 2023	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Developed or Strengthened					
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	12	14	8	In 2023, National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of human rights protection for the period until 2038 was adopted. By the SI program, 10 drafted amendments to laws were prepared and provided to the Government in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Regulatory Legal Acts": <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On State Guarantees of Equality of Men and Women"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Education"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Educational Literature"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Periodicals and Mass Media"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Advertising"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Protection of the Rights of the Child"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Legal Aid"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Regulatory Legal Acts"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On state registration of acts of civil status"; <input type="checkbox"/> Law on amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence".
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	Parliamentarians				In planning it was considered the national level representatives, however with the active support of the CSOs there were targeted more participants both from national and sub-national levels.
	0	50	141	12	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	34	68	6	
	Human Rights Staff				
0	0	15	30		
Women Human Rights Staff					
0	0	7	7		
National					

Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	0	1	2	2	The new NAP indicates only partial funding. It was drafted in a participatory manner (nine national public consultations took place). Final draft NAP to be verified by the end of Nov or the beginning of Dec 2023
	Sub-National				
	0	1	2	1	The new NAP indicates only partial funding. It was drafted in a participatory manner (nine national public consultations took place). Final draft NAP to be verified by the end of Nov or the beginning of Dec 2023

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Coordination Mechanism?						
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Health						
Indicator 2.3 Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.	Low	N/A	Low	Medium	The new draft of the National Action Plan (NAP) for 2024-2029 has been formulated with only partial funding allocated. The drafting process involved extensive participation, with nine national public consultations contributing to its development. Additionally, the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) is set to adopt a new State Programme on ending violence against women and children in 2024. All six sectors are comprehensively considered in the draft version of the NAP that will be adopted in 2024 by GoT.	
	Education					
	No Integration	N/A	No Integration	Medium		
	Justice					
	Low	N/A	Low	Medium		
	Security					
	No Integration	N/A	Low	Medium		
	Social Services					
	No Integration	N/A	Low	Medium		
Culture						
No Integration	N/A	Low	No integration			

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Health				
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.</p>	0	1	1	0	During the initial planning stage, these sectors were not specifically targeted by the activity. However, during the working group (WG) discussions, several amendments were proposed. As a result, a law on amendments and additions to the Health Code of the Republic of Tajikistan was prepared and provided to the Government for consideration.
	Education				
	0	1	1	0	
	Justice				
	0	1	4	3	Law on amendments and additions to the Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan were prepared and provided to the Government
	Security				
	0	1	3	7	Upon initial planning, the programme aimed to address 7 policy documents. However, after discussions with the Working Group and national experts, it was decided to focus specifically on key legislative documents. As a result, the number of documents addressed is lower than initially planned. Proposals for the draft of a new Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, and Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Regulatory Legal Acts" have been prepared and submitted to the Government for consideration.
	Social Services				
0	1	6	5	Law on amendments and additions to the Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan were prepared and provided to the Government	
Culture					
0	0	0	0		
Government Officials					
<p>Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year.</p>	0	146	658	480	UN Women: The Intersectoral Gender Group (ISGG) under the Council for National Development under the President of Tajikistan has significantly enhanced its gender capacity. With support of SI, the ISGG has made notable progress in developing its Regulation and Annual Action Plan, and has also analyzed the composition of its members. Furthermore, the establishment of an e-group for ISGG # 12 at gendergrouptaj@googlegroups.com will facilitate the exchange of information on gender equality in Tajikistan. This initiative is part of a larger effort (one of its 14 sub-groups) to strengthen inter-sectoral performance on gender equality through training, facilitated meetings, and the mainstreaming of gender into national development priorities. The collaboration of government ministries, private sectors, NGOs, and development partners in the "Interdepartmental Working Group on Gender Equality" is a key component of this effort.
	0	94	327	230	UNDP: Training conducted by the IC on GRB and Gender Response Programming. As the trainings are still in progress, we acknowledge that the data provided may be subject to change.
<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.</p>	There is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans, N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans, N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level, With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With annual work plans	The review of the law on prevention of domestic violence is still ongoing, as the Government counterparts have not yet finalized the process. In the meantime, the existing multisectoral coordination group, which consists of three sub-groups, has been bolstered with support from SI and other development partners. This enhancement will enable the group to temporarily carry out the functions of the national MSCG.
National Level Meetings					

<p><u>Indicator 2.2.4</u> Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.</p>	0	2	4	2	<p>On the 10 April 2023, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through the Tajik Family Planning Association (TFPA) and with the financial support of the "Spotlight Initiative" held a round table with the participation of the Deputy Chairman of the Sughd region of the Sughd region Azimi Zaynura, representatives of the Committee on Women and the Family under the Government of The Republic of Tajikistan, heads of public organizations and national experts on gender issues.</p> <p>The purpose of the roundtable was to strengthen multi-sectoral cooperation in order to help and protect victims of domestic violence. Azimi Zaynura, Deputy Chairman of the Sughd region spoke about the results of interdepartmental activities on the prevention of violence in the Sughd Region and mentioned achievements and issues.</p> <p>Moreover, Viloyat Mirzoeva, Head of the Public organization "Gender va taraqqiyot" talked about interdepartmental coordination of activities, and gave an example of the establishment of the School of Gender Activists (SGA).</p> <p>At the end of the event, Sadriddinova Umeda, head of the Public organization "Korvoni umed" spoke about their experience and progressive activity work with shelters in the Republic of Tajikistan.</p> <p>About 45 (12 men and 33 women) people from relevant structures and offices actively participated in this round table, relevant conclusions were drawn and recommendations were presented.</p> <p>On 29 September 2023, with the support of the "Spotlight Initiative" project held a round table with the participation of representatives of the CoWFA, MIA, the Committee on Religion, regulation of traditions, celebrations, and ceremonies under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, representatives of state authorities, local public organizations and international organizations, national experts on gender issues.</p> <p>The purpose of the roundtable was to strengthen multi-sectoral cooperation in order to help and protect victims of domestic violence. Akobirova Javohir, a representative of the Committee on Women and the Family under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan spoke about strengthening the national interdepartmental response mechanism on violence against women and girls, reviewing and analyzing laws and policies.</p> <p>Moreover, Kulobiyeva Rano, a representative of the Center for Reproductive Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, spoke about receiving women in victim rooms and issues of victims of violence that need to be resolved.</p> <p>At the end of the event, a representative of civil society, Guljahan Bobosodiqova, spoke about the activities of civil society organizations in the issues of prevention of violence against women and girls.</p> <p>About 38 (9 men and 29 women) people from relevant structures and offices actively participated in this round table, relevant conclusions were drawn and recommendations were presented</p>
	Sub-National Level Meetings				
	0	3	9	3	<p>From 2 to 4 May 2023, the Tajik Family Planning Association (TFPA) with the financial support of the Spotlight Initiative organized three 1-day round tables on the prevention of violence against women and girls and the development of the annual work plan of the Regional Multi-sectoral Coordination Group in B. Gafurov (May 2, 2023), Isfara (May 3, 2023) and Khujand (May 4, 2023) with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Committee on Women and the Family under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Committee on Religion, Regulation of Traditions, Celebrations, and Ceremonies under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan, UNFPA, coordinator of the Spotlight Initiative Program in Tajikistan, UN Women, EFCA-Tajikistan, UNICEF and representatives of state authorities. The purpose of these round tables was to present the main results of the "Spotlight Initiative" Program for the 2021-2022 years and to provide brief information about the activities planned for the 2022-2023 years in B. Gafurov, Isfara, and Khujand. The round table created a platform for the members of the Multisectoral team to exchange experience and knowledge on SGBV issues and conduct joint planning for 2023. During the round tables, the participants gave brief information about the content of the "Spotlight Initiative" Program, the results of the program for 2021-2022 years and planned activities for 2022-2023 years. About 102 people, in B. Ghafurov (27 women, and 10 men), Isfara (22 women, and 11 men), and Khujand (23 women, and 9 men) from relevant structures and offices actively participated in these three 1-day round tables.</p>
Outcome 3 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
<u>Indicator 3.1</u> Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	64%	39%	39%	60%	Data is not available but this estimate is provided considering last year's figure.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Female Genital Mutilation					
Indicator 3.2.a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A. This is indicator is not part of the Tajikistan Spotlight Project.
Child Marriage					
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	4%	4%	4%	4%	No results were recorded during the reporting period.
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	The SPT jointly with the UNFPA Regional Office, the UNESCO Regional office and the MoES conducted SERAT assessment to align the curriculum for grades 7-11 on Healthy Lifestyle Education (HLE) with the UNESCO guidelines on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), specifically related to gender and GBV issues. The recommendations from the assessment specifically for Tajikistan on revision and amendment of the HLE curriculum for grades 10-11 considering gender equality and GBV issues were integrated into the existing HLE modules and approved by the MoES. The new curriculum includes specific subjects on gender and selection of profession, gender stereotypes, increasing women's roles in society, GBV and GBV services.
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.					
	In-School Programmes				
	0	24,449	73 780	700	The Spotlight Initiative has employed incremental strategies that reach a larger number of students compared to traditional methods. Initially aiming to work in 35 schools, the Spotlight Initiative eventually expanded its scope to 45 schools due to budget revisions and project implementation success. As a result, the intervention was scaled up to encompass approximately 277 schools by the project's conclusion, using the same resources initially planned for 35 schools.
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	13 917	42 093	350	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	10 532	31 687	350	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	2,371	15 137	1,800	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	1 174	7 915	900	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
	0	1 197	7 222	900	
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	14,646	1 087 426	615,600	Due to scaling up the interventions and campaigns conducted by school children the numbers accordingly have been increased throughout the implementation period. 36 Community Mobilization Action Plans implemented in all 6-project target areas with involvement of local activists, youth, people with disabilities, women living with HIV and local governments and as a result 7429 community members increased awareness and sensitivity to issues related to SGBV. The implemented Community Mobilization Action Plans included 138 activities: thematic meetings, capacity building activities, media promotions, interagency working groups, sport events, thematic competitions, quizzes, debates, 6 professional courses for girls/women from vulnerable families. As a result of actions on Gender Action Learning System concept (GALS) - actions in Hisssar, Yavan and Isfara city. (2023). Participants changed their opinions on personal behavior, rights and interests of women, children and other family members. The progress and results of advocacy initiative was highlighted in social networks and on the PO Fidokor webpage.
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	0	20	169	58	The Spotlight Initiative has awarded microgrants to school children or groups of school children, some of which were used to conduct campaigns challenging harmful social norms. For example, in 2022 and 2023, school children conducted door-to-door visits in their communities, distributed leaflets, and engaged in discussions with smaller groups of community members. Additionally, as part of the project's small grant opportunities, school children have created TV and radio shows that have been broadcasted locally and nationally.
Outcome 4 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	141	4 427	9 217	3 300	The data is collected from the records of hotline 1313 and Union of lawyers
	Girls				
	7	812	1 273	450	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes

	Developed					
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	UN Essential Service package (health component) has been adapted and adopted.	
	Strengthened					
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	National Protocol for provision of quality essential services for survivors of rape and SGBV	
Government Service Providers						
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	509	4 589	4,097	<p>In 2023, SPT supported improvement of services for violence survivors during case management and investigation. It produced instructional Video Tutorial on maintaining ethical sensitivity in VAWG case management and investigation. Scenarios covered provision of services to victims of VAWG - women with disabilities, women living with HIV, women wives of migrants, abandoned elderly people. The tutorial has been warmly welcomed and discussed in experts' circles during 3 regional consultations, 60 staff of public service providers (MoHSP, MoES, MoJ, Mol, CoWFA, Hukumats in 3 districts) of them received the tool for their daily work. Importantly, the service providers proposed to consider production of similar video tutor on referral mechanisms for victims of VAWG. They have mentioned the great learning effect and better impact of visual aids, such as Video -Tutor particularly, with sign language interpretation. 16 CSOs with Improved quality and utilization of VAWG services, including for women and girls with disabilities 16 CSOs and CSO-run Women's Crisis centers received follow up training on Data, and laptops with installed E-System for VAW case registration and reporting.</p> <p>6 departments of Committee on women and family affairs under GoT in 6 target districts and 1 National Level department - were provided with laptops, printers, screens, overhead projectors, cartridges. Target districts: Isfara, B. Gafurov, Yavan, Hissar, Rudaki, Vose, Dushanbe.</p> <p>During 3 round tables in Sogd Regiono, arranged by RUNOs, representatives of state structures at National level (from Dushanbe) improved their understanding on SDGB issues (incl. thanks to info sessions and disseminated materials on localized SGBV referral mechanisms and the brochures "Where to seek help in case of violence?"). The state participants were: staff of district departments of ministries, committees, Committee on women and family affairs under the Government of RT, Ombudsman's Office and members of the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG), Supreme Court, district and Khujand city departments of the agents of the Law on PVF, Rector of Technical University (in Isfara), and Director of the Centre of Reproductive Health of Sogd region (in Khujand).</p>	
	Women Government Service Providers					
	0	221	2 353	1 658		
a) Girls with Knowledge of ES						
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	30	709	1 160	<p>The boost of the number of beneficiaries in 2021-2022 is related to the boost of CSO's and public services' activity, supported by SPT RUNOs during COVID and SGBV prevention campaigns in the Communities, conducted by SPT national partner - Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. Since majority of the services within this output indicator were provided through CSO-run crisis centers for women and women economic empowerment reintegration programs the number of girls was lower than initially planned.</p>	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES					
	0	1 313	7 702	4 640		
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services					
	0	1	1 403	1 160		
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services						
	0	162	2 343	4 640		

Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	a) Girls with ACCESS to ES				The boost of the number of beneficiaries in 2021-2022 is related to the boost of CSO's and public services' activity, supported by SPT RUNOs during COVID and SGBV prevention campaigns in the Communities, conducted by SPT national partner - Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. In 2023 only as clients of 10 target CSO-run crisis centers that have been trained and equipped with E-System on SGBV case registration, have been considered as direct beneficiaries. During 2023 in total 100 cases have been registered by target 10 CSOs/Women's Crisis Centers. After the spike in the numbers of cases during COVID period in 2023 the number of women seeking of essential services returned to previous level and correlated to small number of crisis centers.
	120	30	125	995	
	a) Women with ACCESS to ES				
	450	70	925	3 075	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
0	30	1 230	310		
b) Women with Access to Recovery Services					
50	70	120	940		
Outcome 5 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	Incidence				
	No	No	No	Yes	Due to delay in approval of SPT Prodoc by the GoT the process of the harmonization of national standards of key government agencies for collecting SGBV administrative data was significantly impacted. Initially the process consisted of several stages incl. conducting situational analysis proposing new unified mechanisms and indicators and developing software. However due to delay, short time period and complexity of this initiative several processes were combined to ensure that relevant changes have been developed and approved at the policy level and necessary infrastructure has been created. The electronic database system created by SPT on the basis of the approved interagency instructions on registration and collection of administrative data on all forms of violence against women and children will be used in 2024. Due to time limitation the system was not piloted at the national level to comply to the requirements of this indicator.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 National Statistical Offices has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	The SI has successfully established a framework and infrastructure to effectively gather, analyze, and utilize data related to SGBV/HP in accordance with international standards. Through collaboration with the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the SI has facilitated the development of an electronic administrative database system for systematic collection of SGBV/HP data. This system employs unified indicators across all relevant government agencies, aiming to inform evidence-based policies addressing violence against women and children. The electronic database system, developed in alignment with interagency instructions, is scheduled for implementation in 2024. This achievement underscores the commitment to leveraging data-driven insights in combating VAWG and underscores the potential for meaningful impact through evidence-based policymaking.
	Government Personnel				
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	0	236	236	280	Statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government (including justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to collect data related to SGBV/VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programs. An online training module has been developed for the national statistical officers on the use of the developed database to provide continuous capacity building and uninterrupted transfer of knowledge. The SPT has supported the AS and government structures that will initiate the collection of the GBV administrative data as part of the pilot from 2024 by provision of the necessary IT equipment, including servers and computers. To ensure full operationalization of the administrative database, RUNOs in partnership with the Agency on Statistics will continue providing technical support during the initial years of its operationalization as well as conduct resource mobilization with relevant donors to support the key ministries and agencies with provision of necessary IT equipment for nationwide roll out of the system. Due to delay of the approval of the SPT Prodoc by GoT that cause delay at the stage of the development of guidance and e-system several capacity building activities were combined to ensure timely implementation of the activity. The online training module and its comprehensive guide will provide an opportunity for future statistical officers to familiarize themselves with the data collection standards independently.
	Women Government Personnel				
0	164	164	148		
Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, and qualitative data, on VAWG	0	60	80	40	Via Schools of Gender Activists in 6 target areas.
Outcome 6 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes

Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	50	91	20	Network "Live without violence" has united 50 CSOs/ WROs
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	52	115	10	52 - total as members of the Network "Life without Violence" and some- as graduates of 3 Schools of Gender Activists. Out of them 36 Women's Rights Organizations - CSOs with specific mandate on gender equality, and the rest CSOs with justice, social, economic development portfolio with gender components in their mandate.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	2	5	5	Recommendations from concerned beneficiary groups, CSOs, and experts were incorporated into the draft of the new National Action Plan (NAP) on Prevention of Violence against Women and Children (2024-2029). These recommendations were formulated through a series of public consultations facilitated by SPT in collaboration with the CoWFA in targeted regions and in Dushanbe. Key recommendations include establishing a leadership structure to ensure high-level political oversight and support for the State program, incorporating indicators to track changes in the NAP on EVAW 2024-2029, enhancing the capacity of specialists in both government and non-government sectors to address violence against women and children, and implementing regular data collection and analysis on various aspects of violence against women. Additional recommendations focus on preventing violence against women and children, as well as strengthening and financing a comprehensive system to respond to incidents of violence. These recommendations aim to guide the development and implementation of effective strategies to address violence against women and girls in Tajikistan.
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year.	26	52	134	41	In total, 51 CSOs that are signatories to the MOU on "Life without violence" network (CSO Strategy) , lead by Spotlight Initiative, have greatly activated their work as Action Coalition, that headed society actors to the understanding that acting together and observing LNOB principle is the only multi-stakeholder effective mechanism. This has been based on political and voluntary commitment, on a platform for knowledge-sharing and expertise, and that is providing safe space for deliberations among civil society, state agencies and stakeholders. The Network members more actively cooperate with the Regional Alliance on EVAW, representing Tajikistan in the CSOs network and contributed to work of the Regional Alliance that envisaged to bring together Governments, Parliamentarians, CSOs, academia, media, youth, development partners, donors, and the UN to share a common goal – EVAWG. The Coordinating Council of the Network included members of the Network of women with disabilities, the NGO Coalition "From equality de-jure to de facto equality", the Network of women living with HIV. The CSOs maintain their communication on the established Knowledge Hub https://ogoplatforma.tj The SPT adopted and applied the following approaches to support movement building: Convening role, including supporting and growing existing movements, e.g. "From Equality de Jure to Equality de Facto" into a new movement "Life without Violence"; Strengthening the capacity of civil society to implement VAWG programming, through for example the "School of Gender Activists"; development and partial implementation of the CSO's Strategy on Transformative change towards VAWG/ SGBV, and training and capacity building provided for CSOs, as well as facilitating the platforms for dialogue. The activity has been implemented in cooperation with CSO "Gender & Development" and engagement of the ACTED, OSCE and other partners.
CSOs with strengthened capacities					
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	12	32	120	12	To contribute to strengthening social movements and ensuring that (women) civil society organizations and networks will become partners of choice for many development agencies and donor organizations seeking to maximize the reach, scale and impacts of their programs on addressing SGBV, the within the Spotlight Initiative Programme, UNFPA has promoted CSOs interaction with the state, development partners and private sector through conducting assessment on exploring new funding approaches and opportunities for CSOs, developing guidance on transparency and accountability for CSO and providing platform for key stakeholders together for discussion of these issues during the High level National Round table. The abovementioned assessment analyzes the current situation with funding frameworks of public organizations over the past five years, identifying the challenges and gaps and provides concrete recommendations to strengthen financial sustainability of public organizations through improving mechanisms of interaction with the state, development partners and the private sector. The SPT also conducted capacity building activities for representatives from 32 grassroots and established CSOs to increase their knowledge and understanding on principles of transparency, accountability and cooperation with government and donor organizations.
Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year	0	16	27	10	The data collection on SGBV cases involved 10 CSOs and WROs, while disability issues during the investigation of VAWG/SGBV cases were addressed by 6 CSOs.

ANNUAL REPORT - ANNEX B RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

Country: Tajikistan

Reporting Period: 01 January 2020 - 31 December 2023

Instructions: Kindly refer to the Risk Management Matrix in your approved Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document to report in the below matrix on how your programme has managed all identified risks during the reporting period. Should new risks have arisen, please include them clearly in the Risk Management Matrix below, denoting [NEW RISK] and use this matrix moving forward. Please also update the section on 'Assumptions' as necessary.

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)		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]	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Contextual risks						
Parliamentary and presidential elections may produce a change in members, delay engagement and affect the participation of the Executive Office in Pillar 1	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Frequent	Meeting with Government Officials	The changes that took place at the beginning of 2020 - which included a change of CoWFA's chair - has significantly impacted the process of signing the ProDoc - and resulting ability to engage the Government in programme implementation, notably establishing the National Steering Committee and conducting the baseline survey - the RC and UN Women (as technical coherence lead) have been engaging in regular communications and meetings with CoWFA and the MFA to mitigate this impact.	UN Women and RC
Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders limiting participation and access of beneficiaries to SI project events, and access to services	Likely (4)	Moderate (3)	Frequent	Meeting with beneficiaries, CSRG and other NGOs	Adoptive pathways of communication; userfriendly approaches, use of win-win policy; engagement of the entire communities.	UNDP/UNFPA and national partners
COVID-19	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Frequent	COVID-19 Response Plan	Although it was proved to be difficult to plan for COVID-19 impact and scale in 2020, the SPT addressed the risk of COVID-19 with adaptation and mitigation strategies, such as a new paradigm of working with a local emergency response institution and applying digital innovation to essential service delivery during COVID-19 context. In 2021, although there were still cases of COVID-19 registered, they did not pose major limitations in programme implementation. Moreover, the programme adopted into the new way of working under the pandemic and the mode of interventions were hybrid. The SPT built the capacity of health service providers on the UN ESP and the national protocol on rape that allowed health specialists to identify the cases of violence, provide quality and coordinated support, including referral to other GBV services. In 2022, the situation with COVID-19 was stable in the country and the number of new cases were reducing. The SPT continued monitoring the epidemic situation in the country and coordinated with UNCT to implement mitigation measures. As such, no major increase of new cases were observed in 2022 and 2023 and the implementation of the programme was not hindered by COVID-19.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen

Lack of legal incentives for creation and running of NGOs, particularly for local grassroots organizations	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Quarterly	Meeting of the CSRG and other NGOs	The Programme envisaged strengthening capacities and skills of CSOs /youth networks /centers /organisations to further conduct cascade "peer-to-peer" trainings on fundraising and programme management in target districts. This has been complemented by facilitation knowledge exchange on existing experiences of different organisations focusing on women's rights, people with disabilities and youth networks. The programme has also provided a Platform for civil society leaders to come together with governmental bodies and develop Civil Society Strategy to Leading Change on EVAWG. Also, RUNOs facilitated knowledge-exchange and capacity building of CSOs representing groups focusing on multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination of violence (incl. people with disabilities), including through strengthening strategic programme management and fundraising abilities. During the consultations on the Plan of Action, the special attention was paid to the fact that new NAP commits not only to constitute local-level working groups comprising government organizations, but also to strengthening support structures for community-based organizations for their participation in these and to better enable community interventions. The programme had continued building the capacity of relevant civil society organizations, not only through resourcing, but also by recommending legal incentives for their creation & running (including NGO-run shelters), by supporting structures to enable coordination of efforts, information, and practice sharing. The discussions on this started in 2022 and continued in 2023.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen
Stigmatization of victims of GBV at community level, resistance from family and unwillingness to seek professional support	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Frequent	Meeting with service providers, community leaders, CSRG	In 2020, this risk was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Campaigns designed to fight this stigmatization have been implemented as part of the community mobilization awareness raising activities in the target districts. While creation of additional services for SGBV survivors, locations and accessibility were taken into consideration.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen
Cyclones, Earthquakes, Flooding and other natural disasters	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Rarely	Media outlets and Committee on Emergency Situations	No major natural hazards occurred during the life-span of the programme.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen /Coordination Unit
Limited national ownership and commitment to effective change	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Periodicly	Joint meetings with Government counterparts	After the approval of the prodoc, and throughout the programme cycle, Government counterparts have demonstrated dedication and commitment to the SPT interventions and discussed possibilities to sustain interventions after the programme lifespan to effect change.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen
The conflict around territorial issues and natural resources in the cross-border conflict with Kyrgyzstan negatively impacted the programme implementation.	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Periodicly	Local and national media outlets, UNCT	Tajikistan and Kyrgyz authorities have reached peace agreement in September 2022. The SPT team closely monitored the situation in collaboration with other agencies. Based on the situation, the SPT expedited activities in those areas. As a mitigation measure, whenever possible, the SPT decided to invite participants of some activities to nearby districts, to reduce the exposure of beneficiaries to risk.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/ UNWomen
In February 2022, the start of the war in Ukraine and international sanctions on Russian Federation that caused the limitations in export of essential goods, increased prices and cost of living has impacted the economic situation in Tajikistan.	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Periodicly	CSOs, communities, media outlets	Number of returning-home labour migrants was not high, in comparison to the numbers of returned Tajiks with dual citizenship and other nationalities, trying to escape being sent to war, after a partial mobilization was announced in Russian Federation. This exodus of people into the country in 2022 resulted in increase of prices and cost of living, which can potentially influence the situation with DV, as economic burden on families, especially low-income ones, is the main source of tension. The SPT continues monitoring socio-economic situation in the country and coordinates its efforts with UNCT and national government on potential responses.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/ UNWomen
Programmatic risks						

Given the more than one year delay in getting the prodoc signed, the SPT team is concerned about the feasibility of implementing two-years activities in one year.	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Frequent	Programme design and implementation timeframe	Not to compromise on the quality of work and to be able to have a meaningful impact and empower the intended grass root CSOs a provision of NCE, as a mitigating action, the team remained in contact with the SI Secretariat and the EU to insure the programme can be implemented. The SPT has done extensive ground work to ensure immediate implementation once the prodoc is signed. That included, hiring a company to conduct the baseline and the KABP surveys; hired national and international consultants to carry on the legislation review; selected implementing partners for implementation of outreach activities, conducted trainings etc; prepared and translated into Russian the necessary documents for the NSC first meeting, drafted the SPT Communication and Visibility Strategy, the Knowledge Management Workplan, prioritized activities for the 2021 Annual Work Plan etc. In 2021, as a mitigation the RUNOs have accelerated the programme implementation to the extent possible. The SPT welcomed the provision for No-Cost-Extension until 30 June 2022 to enable the team to have meaningful impact and empower the intended grass root CSOs. This was not a concern in 2022 and 2023, however if not addressed would have had an adverse impact on the overall programme delivery.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF
Halt of decision on externally funded programmes	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Once off	no approval of the programme document (not signed)	Given the prodoc was not signed the SPT, management made a decision to halt activities in fall of 2020. However, the SPT team continued in earnest all the preparatory work that allowed to re-launch the project and start implementation without any further delay.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen/Coordination Unit/RCO
Country Programmes are not fully funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of required resources (resources additional to the EU envelopes)	Unlikely (2)	Moderate (3)	Ad-hoc	Meeting with ADB, WB, SDC, EU, USAID	In 2022 and 2023, the SPT team, and in some occasions, jointly with Government counterparts reached out to number of donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to advocate for sustainability and funding of the current activities to ensure they do not stop after the closure of the Spotlight Initiative. No hard commitments have been made, however, number of IFIs showed willingness to continue to advocate for sustainability of number of interventions.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen/Coordination Unit
Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Frequent	Meeting with counterparts and beneficiaries	The SPT continued to focus on resource mobilization during the entire programme implementation. The SPT used all available avenues to call on Government counterparts for increasing national ownership and sustainability of interventions after the programme ends, through increasing allocation from national budget. Moreover, the SI Coordinator and SPT team held number of consultations with development partners to ensure some of the knowledge products developed and networks set within the SPT are properly used by other partners, without duplicating efforts.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen/Coordination Unit
Acquired capacity and knowledge not translated in transformative action	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Frequent	Technical coordination meetings	Establishing Spotlight focal points in each RUNO and RCO and the creation and effective operation of task forces in key areas (M&E, Communications and Finance and Operations) as well as regular technical meetings and monthly coordination meetings has been mitigating this risk, ensuring learnings and knowledge are shared. The permanent CSRG which has been successfully established at the beginning of programme ensured this risk continued to be mitigated through sharing the acquired knowledge and expertise through their networks.	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNWomen/Coordination Unit/RCO
Capacity of grantees	Likely (3)	Moderate (3)	Frequent	results of recruitment procedures:	Many of the NGOs that apply do not match CFPs' basic quality criteria. As a mitigation, a number of activities were conducted, including pre-bidding conferences; capacity training of local and national CSOs as potential participants of calls and requests for proposals on the related topics concerned, and holding close consultations. In addition, the Regional Spotlight programme also provided number of capacity building trainings for CSOs, which improved the quality of proposals submitted by CSOs.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF and partners

Shallow SGBV/EVAW expert market in the country	Likely (4)	Moderate (3)	constantly	results of recruitment procedures:	SPT has strengthened potential of expert market by provision of increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, networking, partnerships and jointly advocating for GEWE and ending SGBV to women's rights groups and relevant CSOs under Pillar 6. This was achieved by creating a pool of EVAWG advocates and experts through organising the School of Gender Advocates and its website. SPT has actively facilitated the process of development of the Civil Society Strategy to Leading Change on EVAWG, including defining CSOs capacity needs on transformative leadership. The shallow expert market was addressed with the establishment of the School of Gender Activists. During the programme, 60 potential gender experts had an opportunity to participate in several rounds of non-classic training on a variety of topics with new entry points in gender equality and lobbying. Some of the existing and emerging SGBV/VAWG experts were also engaged for the Regional Spotlight Programme capacity building activities both as experts/facilitators and as participants/beneficiaries.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF
Lack of availability of regular technical and financial resources to improve service delivery	Unlikely (2)	Major (4)	Frequent	Meeting with service providers, community leaders, CSRG	This was not a focus in 2020-2021. However this became a focus in 2022 and 2023. Number of potential donors have been mapped and the issue of improved service delivery was discussed and shared with them to be on their radar for future programme planning and earmarking resources for service delivery.	Coordination Unit/UNICEF/UNWOMEN/UNFPA
Human resources for key programmatic positions are not available	Likely (3)	Moderate (3)	Frequent	Recruitment process and reports	In 2021, all the required human resources for key programmatic and coordination positions were on board, which has ensured smooth programme delivery. RUNOs faced some challenges in terms of bringing on board experts and consultants due to shallow market of experts. As a mitigation, local experts were paired with international, and where possible, capacity of local NGOs was enhanced to be able to apply for specific Call for Proposal. In 2022-2023, however staff turnover was high. RUNOs also faced challenges in terms of hiring key technical staff due to lack of qualified candidates in the field of SGBV. As a mitigation, the job ads were widely disseminated to all existing networks to attract the best candidates.	UNDP/UNFPA/UNWomen
Quality of programme interventions affected as a result of an accelerated delivery due to reduced implementation period from 30 months to 10 months (including the 6 months of no-cost extension for Phase I)	Almost Certain – 5	Extreme – 5	Frequent	Meeting of the implementing partners	In 2021, the concern was raised by the RC with Secretariat and the EU that due to expedited way of delivery, the quality might be impacted. As a mitigation, SPT team jointly with CoWFA and Implementing partners used all the available means to ensure to the extent possible to have quality interventions. Mostly due to the fact that during the waiting period, a lot of materials were prepared, networks and partnerships were built and links with relevant authorities were established. During the 6 months of no-cost extension for Phase I in 2022, the SPT team jointly with the national counterparts and CSOs partners have ensured quality interventions to the extent possible building on the knowledge, expertise, technical products and networks developed during the previous years. During the Phase II design the SPT ensured that adequate number of interventions with enough timeline are planned to avoid rushed delivery and with no compromise on quality.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF
Knowledge, Attitude and Practice behavior was not completed on the planned date due to several reasons: some men were also reluctant to provide responses to sensitive questions, government employees were hard to achieve to conduct interviews.	Likely – 4	Major (4)	Once off	KAPB survey	To address this risk, as a mitigation action, the interviewers were trained once again, some interviewers were changed to doctors, and it was proposed to the men to complete the questionnaire by themselves without participation of the interviewer. After all these actions, with some delay, it was possible to complete data collection.	UNICEF
Staff turnover among the capacitated staff in the relevant line ministries, could somewhat negatively affect the efficiency of programme implementation due to the fact that new people come who were not familiar with the program (did not participate in consultations when all activities are pre-agreed)	Likely – 4	Major (4)	Frequent	Technical coordination meetings with Government counterparts	To mitigate such kind of delays a signature of bilateral work plans have been beneficial, though the issue of succession has remained. The positive side of the staff turnover is that the capacitated staff may continue contribution in public sector in different locations and position. The downside is that the SPT re-engage with the new people and build their capacity all over again.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF

Lengthy bureaucratic procedures on Government side to hinder the uninterrupted and accelerated programme delivery	Likely (4)	Moderate (3)	Regularly	Contract with Consultant - National Coordinator	The local and national authorities required official letters, permissions and approvals for any activities. As a mitigation, a Consultant - National Coordinator was hired to be based in CoWFA, who assisted and supported with the implementation, coordination and promotion of programme activities on the government side and ensured timely implementation of SPT activities. Moreover, CoWFA nominated focal points in each of the SPT target districts, this has contributed to accomplishing a lot of planned intervention within a short period of time. In addition, CoWFA continued benefitting from nominated focal points in each of the SPT target districts, who have contributed to accomplishing a lot of planned intervention within entire programme implementation period.	UNDP/UNWomen/UNFPA/UNICEF
The functioning of Hotline 1313 could not be renewed in 2021 due to several technical reasons, e.g. CoWFA's willingness to take full ownership over the Hotline, and lengthy procedures for Government initiation to receive direct funds from development partners.	Almost Certain – 5	Moderate (3)	Once off	Handover Memo of HL from NGO to Government	Negotiations and official correspondence were initiated on transferring the management of the Hotline from NGO to CoWFA and followed up by involved RUNO on signing LoA, the process was delayed due to lengthy internal government procedures. It re-started the work of the Hotline in early 2022 and since have been providing legal, referral and psycho-social support to thousands of people.	UNDP
Delays in setting up and hosting of the GBV administrative data base	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Regularly	Programme annual work plan	The negotiation with the relevant government entities on creating and hosting the data base took longer than anticipated, which also impacted the delivery rate under Outcome 5. As a mitigation the SPT conducted high-level advocacy with the relevant ministries and agencies responsible for GBV administrative data collection as well as built capacity of the national statistical officers of these ministries on the standards and importance of the GBV admin data collection, analysis and distribution.	UNFPA
NEW RISK- Delays in delivery of activities due to Quantum system	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Regularly	Intorduction of Quantum system	Although the new cloud-based Quantum system that was introduced in late 2022 is aimed at providing tools and technologies to facilitate smarter and faster ways of working and delivering results, it caused difficulties related to timely delivery of certain interventions in early stages of its implementation. Within a short time, agencies had to adapt to new system that was not yet fully developed from habitual and familiar Atlas management tool. This in turn caused delays in payments, hiring new IPs and consultants, transfer of funds and the overall delivery rate of the Programme in early 2023 due to the fact that the system was incomplete and required multi-step approvals for a single request. As a mitigation, where possible the SPT team requested their IPs to start the work, with postpaid modality. Although that was not possible for most interventions.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA
NEW RISK- Re-shuffle among the key staff in the CoWFA and UNRC	Likely (4)	Major (4)	Once off	New Focal point at CoWFA and UNRC	In 2023, the CoWFA Deputy Chair overseeing the Spotlight Initiative was appointed to a new position, and new RC took on her role. This had little impact on programme delivery, given a very good working relationships have been established and programme implementation was well on track. Through regular and continued coordination with the Head of the Department for Gender Development and International Affairs of the CoWFA, and RCO staff who facilitated in coordination and contributed to accomplishing several planned interventions within the last year of programme implementation and its closure.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF
Institutional risks						
Varying procedures for budgeting and procurement by RUNOs	Likely (4)	Moderate (3)	Frequent	Finance and Operations Task Force meetings	To date this has been mitigated by establishing Spotlight focal points in each RUNO and RCO (with regular coordination at this level) and the creation of the finance and operations task force. Several RUNOs have common financial e-system ATLAS, where they can apply GLGE procedure (UNFPA, UNDP, UNWOMEN). Some procedures were fast-tracked due to COVID-19. Common long-term agreements speed up the procurement and buying process, along with joint procurement and piggy-backing on each others' long-term agreements.	Programme Coordinator and UNDP as the Finance and Operations Taskforce
Coordination between and among RUNOs could be disrupted by differences in schedules and agendas for programme inputs	Possible (3)	Moderate (3)	Frequent	Regular coordiantion and technical meetings	As mentioned above, this risk has been mitigated through effective and regular coordination and a clear workplan and prioritization.	

Due to linkages between the two different activities, delay in the implementation of one can impede the launch of another, thus, impeding overall programme implementation	Possible (3)	Major (4)	Frequent	Coordination Meetings	To the extent possible the STP team took active actions in acceleration of those interlinked activities, however the activities that were sequenced were affected and were implemented during the no-cost extension period and some were rolled over to Phase II. SPT worked closely with the Government to hand over tools and knowledge materials for sustainability purposes and continuation of envisaged activities even beyond Spotlight lifetime.	All relevant staff
Fiduciary risks						
Disbursements of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partner have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.	Possible (3)	Minor (2)	Periodicly	Meetings with CSOs and CSRG	This was avoided by clustering activities and strategic approaches (calls and requests for proposals). In addition, the SPT will ensure close monitoring and orientation meetings to avoid diversionary activities.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF
Assumptions:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative ✓ The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Central and South Asia governments and civil society organisations ✓ There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts ✓ There is significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment ✓ NEW - as per existing dynamics, COVID 19 will not significantly increase in the country, causing breakdown in services and activities and the restrictions caused by the COVID 19 will not increase and will gradually be lifted 						



**SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE
INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
REPORTING TEMPLATE (ANNEX D)**

**COUNTRY/REGION: SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN
REPORTING PERIOD: 01 JANUARY 2020 – 31 DECEMBER 2023**



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.*

Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

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

This brief guidance and template ensure a common understanding of “**Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices**” in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below / on the next page for further clarification.²



Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	A new paradigm of STP partnership with the local Emergency Response Institution (Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan) in the context of COVID-19 Response
Provide a description of innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>In June 2020, as a part of COVID-19 Response Plan approved by SPT RUNOs and the Government of Tajikistan, the SPT engaged the Red Crescent Society in Tajikistan (RCS) as organization acting in emergencies under a special Law and mandate through a 5-month agreement focused on COVID-19 and EAWG outreach campaigns in six SPT pilot districts. In the COVID-19 planning phase, several scenarios for SPT COVID-19 interventions were developed, and one of the scenarios envisaged reaching out to the pilot communities and delivering VAWG services during the lockdown. In this regard, partnership with institutions which have a mandate to operate during emergencies/health crisis was considered.</p> <p>\$66,395 have been reallocated for this project from Pillar 4 (Access to Quality Services) as the project focused on provision of VAWG services to the victims of violence through the referral mechanisms and hotlines/online support, and from Pillar 6 (Women's movement and CSOs) as the initiative supported 6 crisis centres to render legal, psychological, and medical assistance to women and girls. In the frame of Pillar 6, capacities of NGO staff have been strengthened to advocate for ending violence against women and girls in rural areas through awareness raising campaigns.</p> <p>A new paradigm of SPT partnership with a local Disaster Risk Reduction/Emergency Response Institution—RCS—leveraged the Spotlight interventions in reaching out to target population through 120 RCS community volunteers in 6 remote districts during the pandemic and raised awareness on COVID-19 prevention measures and available VAWG services in each district to assist victims of violence.</p>
Objective of the practice:	<p>The project aimed to reach the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate VAWG component into the COVID-19 emergency response and strengthen volunteers' capacity on the EAWG and SGBV referral system - Increase community awareness on COVID-19 safety measures and EAWG with a special focus on women and adolescent girls, especially women and girls with different forms of disabilities, in 6 pilot districts via RCS volunteers. - Boost VAWG efforts in preventing the spread of COVID-19 and ensure access to critical services for victims of violence - Refer identified survivors of violence to existing SGBV support services for psychological, medical, and legal aid. Overall, the activity evolved as a new paradigm of partnership experience and boosting VAWG capacities with the DDR/Emergency Response Institution - The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. - Identify households with unhealthy and violent in-house environment and outreach victims and/or potential victims of violence
Stakeholders involved:	<p>The project reached 596,000 people in 6 SPT pilot districts, raising their awareness on COVID-19 safety measures, EAWG and SGBV referral mechanism. During the project period, 3,400 women and girls, including people with disabilities and women with TB/HIV, received psychological and legal aid from NGOs based on reported cases of violence from the family members.</p> <p>Many survivor support centers were not operational during the pandemic due to the limited funding and lack of COVID-19</p>



	<p>response capacities, which resulted in distancing regulations and limited access to informal networks, as well as to essential services, including psychosocial support to the survivors of violence. Under SPT, six active crisis centers/shelters with a solid EAWG experience and strong presence in the 6 districts have been selected for strengthening EAWG and COVID-19 Response capacity and further assistance to the victims of violence in the framework of the project. Noteworthy, local authorities and the Committee of Women and Family Affairs, which is the key Government counterpart, have been actively engaged in the project and awareness raising campaigns in remote districts.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>COVID-19 and EAWG outreach campaigns are an example of a good practice as the SPT demonstrated the ability to identify, design and support new partnerships, as well as coordinate efforts among SPT RUNOs, development and government partners in COVID-19 response planning. GoT request and EU timely approval of the AP allowed RUNOs to tailor its support, enhance the results and provide greater visibility of SPT interventions in the context of COVID-19 and towards achieving SGD Agenda (Goals 5,16,17).</p> <p>For 5 months the project demonstrated good results on reaching out to the victims of violence in remote areas, while most victim support centers were not operating, and on integrating VAWG component into emergency response settings, especially in training RCS volunteers. Many beneficiaries reported positive outcomes from the service, delivered by victim support centers, and outreach activities held by volunteers.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p><u>Limited VAWG knowledge/experience among RCS volunteers and some NGO staff at the beginning of the project.</u> To strengthen the capacity of RCS volunteers and NGO staff in identifying VAWG cases in households, communication skills with communities and victims of violence, utilization of referral mechanisms and outreach essentials, a series of trainings has been organized in the districts, and there was a digital tutorial on VAWG, and outreach essentials developed and disseminated via mobile phones among RCS volunteers.</p> <p><u>Many women and girls in rural areas have limited access to mobile phones and the internet for remote assistance.</u> 120 RCS volunteers and some NGO staff organized outreach sessions and house-to-house counselling to ensure wider coverage of the population and timely assistance to women and girls who faced violence and abuse, and those with a limited access to mobile services for reporting a case. RCS volunteers and NGO staff identified several cases of unhealthy environment during the counselling sessions (face-to-face). In addition, heads of mahallas and community members have been reporting cases of violence in the neighbourhoods based on the information from disseminated leaflets on available VAWG services and SGBV referral pathways. All 6 NGO-run services of crisis centres/shelters received hygiene and COVID-19 protection items to render face-to-face consultations to the victims of violence and provided escort to some of them during legal hearings or medical support delivery.</p> <p><u>Turn-over and COVID-19 health issues of volunteers and NGO staff during the project.</u> At the beginning of the project, all volunteers and NGO staff passed a briefing session about the project. However, during the outbreak many volunteers and NGO staff had COVID-19 related health issues and had to take sick leaves. This resulted in</p>



	low population coverage and need for training newcomers. As an alternative to the face-to-face training, a digital tutorial for community volunteers and NGOs was developed and disseminated. It included information on outreach essentials, communication skills with the victims of violence and further referral of these victims to the local VAWG service providers.
Outputs and Impact:	<p>For 5 months, the project has made a substantial progress in reaching out to roughly 596,000 people on COVID-19 safety measures and EVAWG services; 168,000 copies of information materials on COVID-19, EVAWG and SGBV referral mechanism were disseminated; 3,400 clients, including victims of violence, reached and received psychological, legal and medical assistance; a digital tutorial on outreach essentials and identification of VAWG cases was developed for volunteers and NGOs.</p> <p>The long-term impact of the project lies in expansion of the knowledge and skills in VAWG to RCS volunteers and NGO staff, which will be transferred to further projects and service delivery to the victims of violence. Developed training and digital tutorials will be disseminated among other CSOs for obtaining knowledge in referral mechanism and VAWG essential in outreach work. According to the RCS report, more people are aware of VAWG services in their districts, are able to report on the cases of violence and seek help through the existing hotlines/mechanisms.</p>
Adaptable (Optional)	For community awareness and mobilization activities
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	<p>This model has now been employed by USAID Tuberculosis (TB) project to address violence and discrimination through integration of GBV/VAWG response component in the TB observed therapy.</p> <p>Based on the results and lessons learnt, the project can be further used as a good practice for countries with a presence of emergency response institutions, limited social mobility due to COVID-19 and a need for VAWG outreach to communities in remote areas, which can be done by outreach workers or volunteers.</p> <p>Acknowledging the evolving nature of COVID-19 pandemic, this practice has the potential for upscaling in other parts of Tajikistan and Central Asia, where RCS has its presence and can share the knowledge materials.</p>
Sustainable	Project's sustainability shall be supported by further building the capacity of volunteers and keeping them as an active part of the SGBV referral system.
Validated (for a good practice only):	The practice has been discussed and validated at the final virtual project closure event on 23 December 2020, where project beneficiaries and partners reported positive impact and achieved results of the initiative.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Diana Ismailova, Programme Coordinator, UN Women at diana.ismailova@unwomen.org</p> <p>Project's presentation with photos, lessons learnt, and success stories can be found here, please: <u>Materials on activity during COVID-19 pandemic</u></p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Applying digital innovation to essential service delivery during COVID-19 context
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<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>In the rapidly changing situation and evolving reality of the COVID-19 pandemic, in the middle of the project SPT team had to rethink the ways of communicating to rural communities and delivery of services, which have been restrained by COVID-19 realities. Another challenge was posed by a limited space for innovation in the rural areas and internet access. The duration of the project was only 5 months; therefore, conveying outreach and VAWG essentials to the volunteers, who have been mainly trained in disaster response and emergency action through face-to-face trainings for newcomers, was challenging.</p> <p>As an alternative to a face-to-face training, a digital tutorial on outreach essentials, communication skills with the victims of violence and further referral of these victims to the local VAWG service providers was developed for community volunteers and NGOs in September 2020. The digital tutorial was adapted to the mobile version and disseminated among volunteers and NGO staff for usage till the end of the project. Volunteers had hands-on guidelines on communication modalities, identification of VAWG cases and referral mechanism in their mobile phones, which they used in their daily work in remote districts. According to the Red Crescent Society Tajikistan and NGOs, work efficiency and coverage have increased as newcomers used the tutorial instead of a face-to-face induction training. The distinguishing feature is that the tutorial also underpins Do Not Harm and LNOB principles, draws attention to COVID-19 safety aspects of outreach staff and makes a link between Spotlight's mandate and importance of outreach work to reach out and help victims of violence during the outbreak and limited social mobility.</p> <p>The funds for the product were reallocated from Pillar 3, which focuses on innovative approaches to work with rural communities and changing social norms. Developed digital tutorial echoes principles of Pillar 3 and 4 by introducing innovative solutions to strengthen the beneficiaries' capacity in VAWG and a new way of delivering services to communities in 6 STP pilot districts adapted to the context of COVID-19.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<p>The objective of developing a digital tutorial was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide volunteers with an easy access and comprehensive information about their tasks, responsibilities, components of the referral system and recommended actions in various situations, etc. ● To find a solution on the issue of volunteers' and NGO staff turnover due to COVID-19 related health issues and avoid face-to-face training sessions on VAWG for newcomers. ● To ensure a very interactive and user-friendly tutorial as the end users were ordinary community workers.
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>The beneficiaries of the digital tutorial are community volunteers and NGO social workers engaged in outreach activities and awareness raising activities on VAWG in the context of COVID-19. Due to the urgency of COVID-19, the tutorial was developed in Tajik and shared internally.</p> <p>Principle of LNOB is mainstreamed in communication essentials for volunteers/outreach workers with women and girls who have a disability, tuberculosis, or HIV.</p>



<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>A digital tutorial is an example of an innovative practice as it demonstrates a switch from a traditional practice of face-to-face capacity building and path-breaking improvements in delivery of essential services to rural communities. During the tutorial development process, SPT team tried to combine innovative, promising, and effective solutions to enhance the capacity of RCS volunteers and NGO staff, which corresponds to the needs and available resources for service delivery modalities within the COVID-19 context and beyond, including access to VAWG state and non-state service providers, shelters, remote case management, as well as for marginalized groups into one user-friendly product. Taking into account the limited internet access for online training in rural areas and restrictions for mass gatherings, the tutorial was adapted to a mobile version and shared to mobile devices of volunteers and outreach workers to be used in their daily work, where the communication and referral pathways sections were particularly valuable.</p> <p>This is the first practice of training volunteers and outreach workers in rural areas in a digital format in Tajikistan. Unlike previous practices, where most of the trainings and capacity building materials were printed and disseminated among beneficiaries, the tutorial not only demonstrates innovation and good practice, but also contributes to the green agenda with a longer term of utilization, providing a wider coverage of beneficiaries in the digital space. The light mobile format allowed a quick sharing of the tutorial with new volunteers engaged in the project via WhatsApp and Viber applications.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p><u>Turnover and COVID19 health issues of volunteers and NGO staff during the project.</u></p> <p>At the beginning of the project, all volunteers and NGO staff passed a briefing session about the project. However, during the outbreak many volunteers and NGO staff had COVID-19 related health issues and had to take sick leaves. This resulted in the low population coverage and a need for a constant training of newcomers. As an alternative to the face-to-face training, a digital tutorial for community volunteers and NGOs was developed and disseminated. It included information on outreach essentials, communication skills with the victims of violence and further referral of these victims to the local VAWG service providers.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>According to the reports from the Red Crescent Society and NGOs, the work efficiency and population coverage have increased after the dissemination of the tutorial as newcomers among volunteers no longer needed the face-to-face induction training, and the tutorial boosted their learning process. The long-term impact of the tutorial is its holistic utilization in the context of COVID-19 and beyond as it contains outreach and communication essentials which can be applied by all beneficiaries engaged in outreach activities and VAWG advocacy with communities.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	<p>Adapting the content/language to the SI implementing countries. In addition, it can be transferred to an online format, similarly to the trainings in AGORA Platform, and used for UN staff and development partners, working with communities in emergency situations on EAWG and outreach activities.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>This practice can be widely extended among SI implementing countries and translated into a local language as it contains a generic approach to VAWG service delivery and communication essentials. The tutorial is very interactive, has a lot of infographics and information presented in a user-friendly format. Since the practice has been approved in a local language</p>



	<p>in 6 districts, other UN Agencies and development partners can use it for their interventions of a similar nature. The SPT team presented this practice at the Spotlight Initiative Global Virtual Learning Session on Innovative Access to Essential Services Learning Sprint on 23 November 2020. Noteworthy, UNFPA from Kazakhstan requested Spotlight Tajikistan's team to share the digital tutorial with them, which they plan to translate into Russian and disseminate among their beneficiaries under the Spotlight Initiative.</p>
Sustainable	<p>The practice's sustainability is supported by further dissemination of the tutorial and capacity building of active volunteers in EVAWG realm under the USAID Tuberculosis project implemented by the RCS.</p>
Validated (for a good practice only):	<p>The practice has been discussed and validated at the final virtual project closure event on 23 December 2020, where project beneficiaries and partners reported positive impact and enhanced knowledge in VAWG among volunteers after the release of the tutorial.</p>
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Diana Ismailova, Programme Coordinator, UN Women E-mail: diana.ismailova@unwomen.org Project's presentation with photos, lessons learnt, video-tutorial for mobile phones can be found here, please: <u>Materials on activity during COVID-19 pandemic</u></p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	The School of Gender Activists
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>In 2021, the SPT Responsible Party NGO Gender & Development established School of Gender Activists (School), created under the Outcome 6 "Women's Movements".</p> <p>The concept was to support the Committee of Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA) by creating a pool of informal local experts as an extended hand of the CoFWA and other ministries to promote gender policy in the country. Also, the concept was to bring specialists of different levels, specialization, and geographical locations to a common understanding of gender mainstreaming, gender analysis and work on women and girls' empowerment and to provide them with an EVAW/Gender Knowledge Hub.</p> <p>This implied bringing together different gender activists (some were beginners, some - experienced) to create a network, to build their capacities on different aspects of gender equality (policies, tools, data management) to develop a common approach for lobbying change and considering LNOB approach with the support of engaged national trainers.</p> <p>The School management strictly observed the LNOB principle during the selection process and ensured that the participants with disabilities had technical guidance and proper access to places where the classes took place.</p>



	<p>The School continued and rolled out in 2022-2023. The students will return to their districts in February 2022 to provide cascade training to beneficiaries in their own districts and cities, as a part of the agreed methodology, using the received modules and informational materials. The cascading will increase the number of beneficiaries in an arithmetical progression (20 x 15), and the School will have 300 followers on board by the end of June 2022.</p>
Objective of the practice:	<p>The goal was to increase the capacity of CSOs, representing less-protected groups of women and girls for promoting new initiatives that ensure de facto gender equality, the elimination of GBV, and to strengthen the contribution of gender activists to awareness raising transformative work in local communities.</p>
Stakeholders involved:	<p>The beneficiaries of the School are 20 representatives of CSOs, working with a diverse group of vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, women living with HIV, NGOs working on protecting human rights, youth development, as well as representatives of the media. The School supported 2 participants with disabilities by providing transportation fees to attend the School. The places for provision of the School programme were also selected, considering the availability of lift elevators and ramps. Out of 20 School students 2 were men.</p> <p>The RUNO's NGO-partner jointly with the Coalition of the NGO "From equality de-jure to equality de-facto" and the Civil Society Reference Group carried out the selection of candidates to ensure transparency of the process through nationally announced contest.</p>
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>The School appeared as an outstanding tool for serving as a uniting platform for different sectors' gender activists to lobby positive change as ONE VOICE. It provides common understanding of the context and gender related barriers for women empowerment and for elimination of discrimination and violence.</p> <p>The School, having started from a project level, became a real stronghold at a national level. It is a good combination of capacity building activity and practical work, linking with formal and informal leaders, creating new networks, and supporting the students via Knowledge Hub.</p> <p>The list of contacts of the School students - gender activists will be handed over to the Committee on Women and Family Affairs and to the Members of Parliament of RT. Chair of the CoWFA has already supported the idea of NGO-partner to establish the Network of CSOs Gender Activists under the Committee, and the students of the School will be among the first to be a part of this network.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>The main challenge was the delayed process of the formal approval of the programme. Instead of 2 years, the NGO-partner had to reduce the timelines and implement this activity in 10 months, 4 months in 2021 and 6 months in 2022. This put a lot of pressure on experts, trainers, and on the beneficiaries, as well as the schedule of programme trainings was intense.</p> <p>The NGO partner jointly with the trainers agreed on shortening the timing between the sessions, as initially it was envisaged that after each session there will be breaks, so that students digest the information and do some 'homework'. Classes were also meant to be all day and with a full programme, including practical and theoretical parts.</p>



<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>Creation of the School of Gender Activists is an important and timely step that contributes to building the capacity of a civil society in preventing any kind of VAWG in a longer term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, 20 gender activists have increased their knowledge and skills to promote new initiatives that ensure de facto gender equality, the elimination of GBV, to strengthen the contribution of gender activists to awareness raising transformative work in local communities. • As a group, entire class attended the Forum of CSOs of Tajikistan “The role of CSOs in promoting gender equality in Tajikistan”, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the country's independence and successfully presented their innovative projects that will be implemented in 2022. • Participation of the students (gender activists) in the consultation of the UN and the Government of RT on pre-finalization of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2026, including mapping the areas of engagement of development partners, and contribution to the process. • If they had not members of the School, they would not have had the chance to participate in such a level of consultations. The students succeeded in including their recommendations on gender aspects into the pre-final draft of the document (on farming, on other issues). • Inter-generational ties for the transfer of experience and knowledge between the senior experts to younger generation experts were strengthened.
<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	<p>This activity is fully adaptable in other contexts and countries, and it is easy to implement, as the steps of its fulfilment are simple.</p> <p>In fact, the SGA can have many formats and can be adopted in different sectors. The School managers can adopt its programme for the beginners only, but can upshift it to an advance level.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>The Regulation of the School has been approved by the CoWFA. The School, if funded further, will deepen the capacity building of the current students (advance level) and enrol new students.</p> <p>The idea of the School is being contemplated and localized in other UN projects; for example, a peacebuilding regional joint programme (currently under development) to be applied in their selected target districts. The major role of the school is not only training, but creating networks, linking students with representatives from different sectors at different levels.</p> <p>From the financial point, the School requires fees for experts/trainers, rent of the hall, travel, moderate cost for food and lodging (for students, selected for district level Schools, these costs will not be required), and minor costs for some practical exercises. The School management can allocate funds for supporting the graduates to cascade the trainings in their home communities.</p>
<p>Sustainable</p>	<p>The cascading of training by the School students will increase the number of beneficiaries in an arithmetical progression (20 x15), and the School will have already 300 direct beneficiaries on board by end of June 2022.</p>



	<p>The results of such a School are very sustainable as the graduates continue their networking, maintaining working relations with each other's NGOs and organizations, and they can unite for concrete tasks or purposes.</p> <p>Importantly, CoWFA as the key beneficiary of this School, can rely on the pool of experts during the implementation of national programmes and strategies, related to the prevention of violence in the family, activation of roles of women 2030, national campaigns etc. as well as attract them during thematic and technical discussions in their places of origin.</p>
Validated (for a good practice only):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of the School has been validated by the CoWFA. • The list of contacts of the School's graduates - gender activists will be handed over to the CoWFA and to the Members of the Parliament of RT in early 2022. • Chair of the CoWFA has already supported the idea of NGO-partner to establish the Network of CSOs Gender Activists under the Committee, first ones of which will be the School of Gender Activists' graduates.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Contacts: Diana Ismailova, Programme Coordinator UN Women, Tajikistan Tel: (+992) 777070730, E-mail: diana.ismailova@unwomen.org</p> <p>Annex: LoP of the School of Gender Activists here Order of enrolment and schedule of work: here Press release: here Presentation on School of Gender Activists Tajikistan</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Comprehensive SGBV Complaint and Response Mechanisms for School Children and Local Communities
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>The Spotlight Programme in Tajikistan (SPT) has established comprehensive violence against children, (VAC)/sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention mechanisms for school children, especially girls and local communities under Pillar III (Prevention).</p> <p>The concept was to establish comprehensive mechanisms for children's safe living environment at school, communities, and home, and engage parents, local community activists and state bodies through the mechanisms to change their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours on VAC/SGBV.</p> <p>As a starting point, the SPT approached targeted schools and selected one person from each school to be trained as a mentor. Training sessions included, but were not limited to, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, positive parenting and disciplining, overall principium of leaving no one behind, and complaint mechanisms for children and local communities on different types of violence, including SGBV.</p>



	<p>The established complaint mechanism under each school includes a complaint box and a hotline (usually the mentors' phone) to address complaints coming from children, especially girls. The SPT established Complaint Revision Committees (CRC), which are comprised of a mentor, two teachers, local police inspector and representatives of the local community to address the complaints raised. Members of the CRC have been trained on how to review, address, and refer cases. Most importantly, they have been trained on the basics of human rights approaches: "do not harm", confidentiality, impartiality, gender sensitivity etc. At the same time, the SPT has worked with teachers to prevent corporal punishment and equipped them with positive parenting and disciplining techniques, which are transferred through Parent -Teacher Associations to wider communities. So far, complaint mechanisms have received and resolved hundreds of appeals coming from children, especially girls. Thanks to these established mechanisms, children, mainly girls, and in a number of cases girls with disabilities, have been able to return to their studies.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<p>The goal of this practice is to prevent, detect, respond, and refer to cases of VAC/SGBV through setting out comprehensive complaint and response mechanisms at school and community levels.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>The beneficiaries of the mechanisms were school children (girls and boys), schoolteachers, parent-teacher associations, local and regional educational departments, Ministry of Education and Science, community activists and local Police Inspectors.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>The SGBV prevention mechanisms implemented under the SPT appeared to be a very comprehensive approach for positive changes, as well as a tool for local communities, addressing both demand and supply sides. On the one hand, it provides teachers, parents, and the wider community with a tool on how to educate their children, especially girls, without application of corporal or other types of punishments, pay attention not only to immediate results, but look at their children both as a human being, bearing dignity, and as their next generation. On the demand side, it empowered girls and boys with messages on their rights to equality, gender equality specifically, provided a safe life and learning environment to fulfil their full potential as per the UNCRC.</p> <p>Although complaint mechanisms were established to receive and address complaints on SGBV issues coming from girls and boys, now they are serving wider purposes and bringing all other issues, concerning students, for the review of the CRC. One of the good examples is the following: students have complained on corruption and illegal money collection by teachers at school. During one of the planned prosecutor's checks, this complaint was revealed by the prosecutors, and measures have been taken to resolve the issue.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The main challenge was reluctance of parents and adults, in general, to the realities of SGBV and educating children on human rights issues, including gender equality. To overcome this challenge, the implementing partner conducted workshops for parents and teachers to sensitize them on gender equality issues and brought examples/repercussion of the latest cases of grave violations in the family that preceded suicides or murders in environments, where local communities were tolerant to VAWG and harmful gender practices.</p> <p>While we have not yet seen evidence of parents fully agreeing with the key messages of the Spotlight Initiative, the programme has at least not faced the issue of parents being in open opposition to the intervention, which is considered as a first small step towards behaviour change.</p>



<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>Comprehensive complaint mechanisms are the only mechanisms that unite different actors (schoolteachers, parents, community members, law enforcement, girls and boys) around the issue of elimination of violence against children, especially girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, 45 mentors, and some 700 teachers` capacity have been enhanced on different issues, including gender equality, inclusion, positive parenting, and disciplining. They have developed their capacities in the field of the best international standards on child rights, skills to listen and consider one`s voice etc. • In 45 schools, where more than 90,000 children are studying, complaint mechanisms have been established and are fully operational to receive appeals from children, address or refer them. • Anecdotal evidence demonstrates that the level of bullying and harassment in school has substantially decreased. School governance and the role of children in decision making has improved. • An endline study demonstrated that the perception level of application of corporal punishment has decreased to 10% in contrast to 36% before introduction of mechanisms. • Complaint mechanisms have received and successfully resolved over 200 cases.
<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	<p>This activity is fully adaptable to other countries and contexts, and it is easy to implement, as the steps of its fulfilment are simple, requiring only dedication and some resources at the inception.</p> <p>In fact, the mechanisms are based on the existing resources at the local level, and depending on the context, it might be adapted to different realities, if the main principles like do not harm, confidentiality, impartiality, etc. are strictly adhered to. The mechanisms might also be adapted to adults: for instance, in higher institutions, at the workplace etc. Moreover, the UN system can use it as Community Based Complaint Mechanisms on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, which share a common goal.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan has adopted the bylaw on the procedures on receiving, addressing, and referring the appeals from children that is in line with the complaint mechanisms. In addition, the MoES, in implementing its bylaw, has elaborated sample complaint mechanisms that other schools can/shall adhere to, thus ensuring the scalability of the mechanisms to other non-SPT areas. In 2022, the SPT trained 177 school directors, representatives of educational departments on the mechanisms and disseminated the order of the MoES that is evidence of its scalability.</p> <p>Schools, where the mechanisms are established, have established networks at a district level to share experiences, thus informing other schools (non-SPT) on the results of the mechanisms, including decreased levels of violence, active participation of children in school activities, more respectful relationships among students themselves and students to teachers and vice versa, which therefore, “causes” less burden to school administration and prevents unforeseen situations, detects any violence and addresses issues in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Sustainable</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the MoES has elaborated and adopted a bylaw that sets a legal basis for the rolling out of the complaint mechanisms. It is also obligatory for every school to establish and roll out mechanisms, which provide good grounds for the programme`s sustainability. Furthermore, the MoES has elaborated sample bylaws on complaint mechanisms for schools to adopt and implement them in practice. It is anticipated that the MoES will be monitoring the implementation of the mechanisms through its subordinates at district and regional levels. Tajikistan is elaborating the Education Code, which will codify all the laws in this sphere. The SPT and RUNOs will be advocating for inclusion of the mechanisms into the draft code</p>



	beyond the Spotlight Initiative.
Validated (for a good practice only):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation/bylaw on receiving and addressing appeals from children has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science. • Based on the Regulation/Bylaw, a sample complaint mechanism charter for schools has been developed.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Contacts: Saidahmad Ikromov, Child Protection Officer. Justice for Children, UNICEF, Tajikistan Tel: (+992) 93 514 33 46 E-mail: sikromov@unicef.org Farogat Mirzoyeva, Country Director, INGO Good Neighbours in Tajikistan, Implementing Partner Tel: (+992) 77 888 5400 E-mail: farogat.mirzoeva@goodneighbors.org</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Empowering Student Councils to advocate and educate on VAWG and inculcate the culture of speaking among adolescent girls and boys
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>The SPT has strengthened the Student Councils comprised of 26 active students in target schools under the Pillar III (Prevention) to advocate and educate on VAWG and inculcate the culture of speaking among adolescent girls and boys that promotes students` participation in social life and decision making, advocacy in their schools and communities and improve students` leadership skills. Student Councils are gender balanced (13 girls and 13 boys), and have representatives of different groups of local communities, including children with disabilities and gypsies, as appropriate to the local realities. Student Councils have been trained on the UNCRC, gender aspects, issues of VAC/SGBV, how to detect and report on those cases, basic human rights to equality, especially gender equality. Using the “steppingstone” methodology, Student Councils members have conveyed SGBV prevention messages to their peers and nearby communities.</p> <p>As a result, every year, Student Council members engage with thousands of their peers and local communities. In addition, Student Council members have shared their experience with nearby schools, where complaint mechanisms are not supported by the SPT.</p> <p>To support Student Councils, the SPT has worked with Parent-Teacher Associations, so that parents are also aware about SGBV, positive parenting and are supportive to their children, activities to end violence.</p> <p>To inculcate the culture of speaking up among the students to advocate zero tolerance on SGBV, the SPT has announced micro grants (USD 300 max per grant). Students have managed to prepare radio and TV shows with messages to challenge social harmful norms, including, but not limited to early marriage, equal rights of girls and boys to education etc. Over a million people have been reached via radio and TV shows so far.</p>
Objective of the practice:	Empower Student Councils to advocate and educate on VAWG and inculcate the culture of speaking among adolescent girls and boys, promote students` participation in social life, decision making and advocacy at school level.



Stakeholders involved:	The beneficiaries of the mechanisms were school children (girls and boys), schoolteachers, parent-teacher associations, local and regional educational departments, Ministry of Education and Science, community activists, and local Police Inspectors.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>Strengthening Student Councils and their engagement in advocating and educating peers and local communities on VAWG proved its efficiency and effectiveness. Strengthening Student Councils have created a demand, on the one hand, through empowered girls and boys with messages on their rights to equality, gender equality specifically, provided an opportunity to speak up and triggered their personal development via active participation in social life. On the other hand, empowered Student Councils served as an asset to spread word-of-mouth messages on SGBV prevention within the schools and beyond.</p> <p>Strengthened Student Councils have enabled children to be advocates for gender equality that started at a school level and later on have been scaled up to regional and national levels via participating in TV and radio shows, where girls were transmitting messages that girls, equally with boys, can and shall be given an opportunity by their parents to continue education, to pursue university diploma and be a meaningful and equal member of the society.</p> <p>Due to girls' and boys' empowerment and activation of their participation, Student Councils members became activists beyond SGBV issues, bringing attention to social and family problems, experienced by their peers, to the attention and resolution of local authorities.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	While Student Councils have been empowered to be role models, students in senior classes upon graduation leave the school, which impedes the overall capacity of the Student Council. To overcome this challenge, the SPT has decided to form the Council among the students from different grades starting from eight to eleven, so that this scheme ensures knowledge transfer between the generations of schoolchildren.
Outputs and Impact:	<p>Student Councils provide a unique platform for children to speak up, freely expressing their grievances and views. In addition, strengthened student council has enhanced the confidence of children while communicating with adults and discussing the issues that may go beyond the SGBV thematic area, including quality of education, social support to families, inclusive education etc. It has strengthened the culture of speaking up among children and has developed leadership skills and trust for the positive outcomes of civil activism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So far, 1,170 Student Council members in 45 schools have been empowered through training sessions and peer to peer support. • Student Council members with support of their mentors have conducted SGBV prevention campaigns that covered more than 50,000 people at schools and local communities. Students have conducted shows through local and national TV and radio channels to challenge social and gender harmful practices with the estimated coverage of around 6 million people (population of Tajikistan is 10 million).
Adaptable (Optional)	This activity is fully adaptable in other countries and contexts, and it is easy to implement, as the steps of its fulfilment are simple. Adolescent girls and boys are full of enthusiasm and energy, and the most important part is to ensure they believe in the cause and the changes they can make. This will yield a great result within a short period of time.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	Student Councils have to be established in each school as per the Ministry of Education and Science regulations along with



	the Parent-Teacher Associations. The effectiveness of the Student Councils depends on the level of trust and independence provided by school administration and the development of its capacities.
Sustainable	Student Councils and Parent Teacher Associations are permanent bodies at schools. Since complaint mechanisms require specialized knowledge, provided by the SPT from the very beginning, schoolgirls and boys in grades 8 to 11 have been enrolled in it, thus while one group graduates, others from lower grades will take over and recruit new members. The proportion of new Council members is around 25% that are trained by existing Student Council members. The SPT has trained only one mentor per school, who are the driving force of the whole mechanism. At the same time, observations prove that mentors have trained two-three other teachers, who can easily take over in case the mentor retires or leaves the job. In addition, Principals are also aware of the mechanism and have sufficient knowledge. In one case, the school Principal moved to another non-Spotlight district and immediately upon arriving established mechanisms in that school. The main driver of sustainability is the interest of the school administrations in the results of the mechanisms, which aims to establish “peace and stability” in their schools.
Validated (for a good practice only):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation/bylaw on receiving and addressing appeals from children has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science. • Based on the Regulation/Bylaw, a sample complaint mechanism charter for schools has been developed.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Contacts: Saidahmad Ikromov, Child Protection Officer. Justice for Children, UNICEF, Tajikistan Tel: (+992) 93 514 33 46 E-mail: sikromov@unicef.org Farogat Mirzoyeva, Country Director, INGO Good Neighbours in Tajikistan, Implementing Partner Tel: (+992) 77 888 5400 E-mail: farogat.mirzoeva@goodneighbors.org</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Mobilizing government’s support in creating available, accessible and acceptable quality services to GBV survivors
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>Wide access to quality essential health services for survivors of SGBV is lacking in Tajikistan. There is a lack of accessible health services in the country, particularly in the most rural areas. 42% of women have reported that they have at least one problem in accessing health care.</p> <p>To ensure access to short-term shelter and quality and timely medical services for women and girls’ survivors of GBV, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, the SPT within Pillar 4 created 15 new Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) in addition to the existing functioning 12 rooms. The Victim Support Rooms, located within maternity houses, were established, based on the official government regulation with aim to provide 24/7 essential free-of-charge health, psychosocial and referral services, and safe temporary lodging (up to 10 days) for survivors of GBV in the cities and districts across Tajikistan. These rooms</p>



	have the capacity to accommodate 30 women at any one time across all Spotlight target districts, contributing to the goal of improving the availability and accessibility of essential services for women and girls, who experience violence, particularly in the area where short-term and long-term GBV services are not available.
Objective of the practice:	Ensuring access to quality GBV services in remote areas.
Stakeholders involved:	The beneficiaries of the VSRs were women and children, survivors of GBV. The main stakeholders are the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the RT (MoHSP), Committee of Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the RT (COWFA), Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RT (MiA), CSOs and community activists.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>The key principle that makes this initiative a good practice is the focus on strong multisectoral cooperation among MoHSPP, CoWFA, MIA and CSOs at the local level. This is important for many aspects, including referral of the survivors, case management and monitoring the quality of services. The VSRs are regularly monitored and mentored by the members of the multisectoral coordination group, which includes representatives from CoWFA, MIA and CSOs. The main purpose of the visits is to provide technical assistance for the provision of quality medical and psychosocial services in these rooms, effective referral, and multi-sectoral cooperation. The results of one such monitoring were shared, including the recommendations during a high level multi-sectoral round table within Pillar 2. Effective multi-sectoral cooperation at the local level was noted as one of the main achievements in the work of the new VSRs along with the provision of quality services to survivors of the GBV.</p> <p>Another aspect that makes this initiative a good practice is mobilizing funding from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (state budget) by appointing two focal points from the staff of the maternity houses/health facilities, providing free essential GBV services and meals and supporting maintenance of the rooms. It should be noted that there are currently no government funded shelters for GBV survivors available outside of the capital and only 3 NGO-run shelters at the regional level; therefore, the VSRs are an integral part of the GBV support services for women and girls in rural and remote areas.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	The key challenge was constant training of the focal points of the VSRs due to high turnover of staff among health specialists at the district level. In partnership with the MoHSP, the SPT has developed a guidance book and SOP for the VSRs to ensure a smooth transfer of knowledge and proper functioning of the rooms.
Outputs and Impact:	The VSRs provide sustainable quality GBV services in the areas that have limited access to essential GBV services. It should be noted that starting from November 2020 until November 2023 the new VSRs have provided services to 200 women and children, who were subjected to GBV.
Adaptable (Optional)	This activity is fully adaptable in other districts and regions, and it requires comparatively smaller funds for creation and maintenance. Donors/projects must cover the costs of furnishing the VSRs with essential items for accommodating up to 3 people and training of the focal points on the key principles of GBV service provision. The costs of the health and psychosocial services related to the GBV incident, meals for the GBV survivors and staff time for the focal points will be covered by the MoHSP.



Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	The Terms of Reference for the VSR has been approved and later updated by the MoHSP and could be used by other development partners and programmes for creation of additional VSRs. The SOP for VSRs could also be used by the new VSRs to ensure smooth operation and quality service provision.
Sustainable	Recognizing the importance of the lifesaving services that these rooms provide to GBV survivors, the MoHSP without the additional support from SPT will further sustain the functioning of all the rooms.
Validated (for a good practice only):	Official decree of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan regulating the work of the VSRs.
Additional details and contact information:	Contacts: Nilufar Bahromzoda , Programme Analyst on Gender, UNFPA, Tajikistan Tel: (+992) 93 800 77 64 E-mail: bahromzoda@unfpa.org
Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Promotion and support of the functioning of the Hotline 1313 to respond to SGBV cases



<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>In May 2017, in the framework of the European Union funded project “Improving the Framework for Reporting and Resolution of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Tajikistan”, a national CSO Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia” (EFCA), in close cooperation with CoWFA has established the GBV Resource Centre (RC), including a Hotline 1313 that was assigned to provide free psychological counselling, legal/referral and health advice to survivors of SGBV through the phone and face-to-face consultation with countrywide coverage. Physically the RC including the HL1313 was based in the CoWFA building.</p> <p>Initially, psychological and legal support was provided by 3 psychologists and 2 lawyers from 8:00 to 17:00, six days a week. However, within the SPT, during the emergency response to COVID-19 in 2020, Hotline 1313 moved to 24/7 services, hiring additional specialists, and rendering psychological, legal, referral and health phone and face-to-face consultations to SGBV survivors nationwide.</p> <p>However, CSO EFCA was depending on donor funds to support the RC and HL1313, which was the reason for the regular interruption in services. Therefore, to ensure its sustainability, the management of the RC and hotline 1313 was transferred from an CSO to CoWFA. This will ensure its sustainability post the programme lifespan.</p> <p>In Tajikistan there are number of other operating hotlines, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Justice #3040 for legal consultations, not 24/7. ● Ministry for Internal Affairs #2212121, to promptly respond to all offenses and crimes committed by individuals, including cases of abuse and neglect. <p>The RC and hotline 1313 were supported by the SPT under the Pillar 4, guided on improving the quality of service through capacity building of the staff, renewing of the equipment and promotion among population. All the listed efforts equipped the RC and HL1313, which significantly increased the complaints by women and men, boys and girls. Moreover, referring to relevant institutions helped the survivors of SGBV to receive next-step support. 24/7 operation of the single HL1313 provides accessible and affordable services to all women and girls, survivors of VAWG, especially the furthest behind.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Provision of the 24/7 free online and face to face psychological, legal and referral support to women and girls, who experience violence and harmful practices.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice?</p>	<p>The target group is all residents of the republic, especially women and girls, who are subjected to various types of violence. The service is mainly provided by CoWFA, however based on the survivors’ needs, they will be referred to relevant institutions.</p>



<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 1313 hotline serves as the first step to help women and girls, vulnerable to SGBV. It is a free operation with a nationwide coverage service, targeting women and girls, left behind the most. Face to face psychological and primary legal support gives it an additional status of trust among the population. Referral counselling helped women and girls, who are survivors of SGBV, learn about next-steps available services to recover and address their concerns. To ensure trustful and open communication with women and girls, only female psychologists and lawyers are employed to work in the resource center and hotline system. CoWFA has branch offices in every district of the country, where SGBV survivors can be referred for face to face counselling, if necessary. 2. CoWFA, as a government agency, is in a better position to provide sustainable operation of the HL1313 through facilitating funding of the hotline from the government budget as well as donor funds. This year, an updated State Programme of the RT on Prevention of Violence in the Family for the period of 2024-2028 included the running cost of the HL1313 into the state programme.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>CoWFA had poor capacity in administering, operating, and promoting the hotline1313. The SPT has supported CoWFA from its early days by providing expertise in capacity assessment and institutional strengthening (staff training, documentation, and equipment). Paper registration and data management forms were equipped with a software, and staff were trained.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>RC and Hotline 1313 is the only free 24/7 service in the country, providing online support to people, experiencing violence, as well as face to face psychological, legal and counselling services. The service contributes to long-term impact via accelerating the speed of response.</p> <p>Since owned by CoWFA in 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2798 people sought support - 1151 people (1059 women and 92 men) received legal consultations - 1058 (934 women and 124 men) received psychological consultations - 1666 people referred to other institutions for the next-step support: law enforcement (286), judiciary (211), local authority/jamoats (981), health (26), CSO (66) and others (114).
<p>Adaptable (Optional):</p>	<p>The practice is adaptable in other regions and institutions to suit available resources and needs of the survivors. The RC staff is open to share this practice and their experience.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>The service is already nationwide, however some people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do not want to call as they do not want to be heard by people around. - need a consultation to protect themselves and their close ones from violence. - need to connect remotely for the next step services. - would like to study the instruction or have a template of the documents for different cases (alimony, divorce, etc.) for the different institutions and cases. - are disabled (deaf and dumb). <p>For this purpose, a mobile application was developed, and it is connected to HL1313 phone and RC consultants. However, the mobile application needs improvement for blind people.</p>



Sustainable	Transferring the RC and HL1313 from CSO to the government institution demonstrated willingness and ownership by the state. As a government agency, CoWFA is in a better position to provide sustainable operation of the HL1313 through facilitating funding of the hotline from the government budget as well as donor funds. This year, an updated implementation of the State Programme of the RT on Prevention of Violence in the Family for the period of 2024-2028 included the running cost of the HL1313. CoWFA will further promote the running of the RC and hotline to relevant government policies.
Validated:	The increase in the number of appeals certifies the need of beneficiaries, both women and men, for this service. Some success stories are provided by RC and can be shared upon request.
Additional details and contact information:	Contacts: Ms. Javohir Akobirova , Coordinator of the Resource Centre, CoWFA, Tajikistan Tel: (+992) 918 66 84 22 E-mail: a.javohir@mail.ru

Section B: Knowledge Production

#	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)
1	Tajikistan Country Programme Snapshot Tajik, Russian, English.	Briefs/Factsheets	Overall brief information on the Spotlight Initiative programme in Tajikistan (objectives, goals, pillars, statistical information etc).	2020	available here
2	Information and visibility products on the hotline 1313.	Brochures/Leaflets	Information leaflets to promote services provided by hotline 1313. Hotline provides free legal and psychological services (24\7).	2020	available here
3	Leaflet on available VAWG service in 6 target districts in Tajik.	Brochures/Leaflets	Leaflets on COVID 19 impact and violence against women and girls (VAWG).	2020	available here



4	Leaflet on COVID-19 impact and VAWG in Tajik.	Brochures/Leaflets	Contact information on the available services for supporting survivors of the violence in programme target areas. The leaflet was developed and disseminated during COVID-19 period.	2020	available here
5	Leaflet on hotline and psychologist on VAWG.	Brochures/Leaflets	Phone number of free psychological services which provides consultations for the children. Free psychological support for children was provided during COVID-19 period.	2020	available here
6	Localized VAW case management and referral mechanisms in 6 pilots (1) for CSOs and State service providers – in Tajik. (2) for population “Where to seek help in case of violence?” – in Tajik.	Guidelines Notes with Infographics	Integrated approach to response VAWG, national level. For use by all stakeholders and beneficiaries- 2 types of brochures with infographics and guidance notes for CSOs/ Women’s Crisis Centres; and for public service providers and specialists on VAWG/SGBV case management. The VAW case management and referral mechanisms were localized to 6 target localities, developed in 2020 and updated in October 2022.	2020/2022	available here available here
7	Training Module on Positive Parenting and prevention of VA.	Capacity Development Modules	Module for schoolteachers on positive parenting and prevention of VAC/SGBV.	June 2021	available here
8	Complaint mechanism.	Tools	Complaint mechanisms at schools.	June 2021	available here
9	Flier/posters/brochure on SGBV)	Brochures	Flier/posters/brochure on SGBV, reproductive health and GBV for dissemination in Universities and Spotlight Target districts.	August 2021	available here
10	Training Package on strengthening cooperation between ministries and departments on transformative change to	Capacity Development	Training Module and training related materials on strengthening cooperation between ministries and departments on transformative change to prevent	September 2021	available here



	prevent SGBV/VAWG institutionally/ (Main package in Russian, handouts in Tajik).	Modules	SGBV/VAWG institutionally.		
11	Training module on capacity building for CSOs.	Capacity Development Modules	To build the capacity of CSOs working with women with disabilities, women living with HIV and women from low-income communities on programme cycle, project development process, M&E mechanisms, and fundraising.	October 2021	available here
12	Training module of two-days workshops on “Incorporation of prevention and response measures on SGBV into DDPs of target districts”.	Capacity Development Modules	Module of two-days workshops with target groups on incorporation of priority prevention and response measures to SGBV into District Development Plans.	October 2021	available here
13	Training module on “Strengthening cooperation between ministries and agencies of justice and law enforcement sectors to achieve the goals of promoting gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence”.	Capacity Development Modules	Training Module and guidance on improving/strengthening the cooperation between law enforcement and justice sector ministries and agencies on promotion of gender equality and elimination of GBV in Russian.	October 2021	available here
14	Training module on “Strengthening cooperation between ministries and agencies of justice and law enforcement sectors to achieve the goals of promoting gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence” translated from Russian into Tajik.	Capacity Development Modules	Training Module and guidance on improving/strengthening the cooperation between law enforcement and justice sector ministries and agencies on promotion of gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence.	October 2021	available here
15	Training materials for practical work in groups.	Tools/Capacity building module	Distribution materials for practical group work during the training on “Strengthening cooperation between ministries and agencies of justice and law enforcement sector to achieve the goals of promoting gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence” in Tajik.	October 2021	available here



16	Training module for journalists and bloggers on covering SGBV issues.	Capacity Development Modules	Training module for journalists and bloggers on gender sensitive coverage of SGBV issues in media Tajikistan.	October 2021	available here
17	Module for conducting information sessions on SGBV, including domestic violence.	Capacity Development Modules	Module/Guidance for conduction of information sessions/ meetings on SGBV with representatives of MoIA, MoJ and Judiciary in Russian.	October 2021	available here
18	Training materials for participants (judges, police, lawyers) on SGBV in Russian and Tajik.	Capacity Development Modules	Distribution materials for training participants on increasing gender sensitivity, survivor-centred approach, and correct implementation of laws in Russian and Tajik.	October 2021	Both materials in Tajik and Russian are available here
19	Legislation and practice review on cases of sexual violence against children.	Assessment	Assessment of real cases on sexual violence against children.	October 2021	available here
20	Training module for lawyers and para-lawyers of state legal bureau on providing primary legal aids to victims of domestic violence.	Capacity Development Module	Legal advice to victims of domestic violence- from theory to practice. Target audience: Lawyers and para-lawyers dealing with SGBV cases. Target audience: Lawyers and para-lawyers dealing with SGBV cases.	October 2021	available here
21	Training module of documenting cases of violence for CSOs.	Capacity Development Modules	To build the capacity of CSOs working with women with disabilities, women living with HIV and women from low-income communities on documenting cases of SGBV/GBV for evidence-based advocacy at the national and global level (CEDAW).	November 2021	available here
22	Guide on conducting public hearings on incorporation of SGBV prevention and response measures into DDPs in Russian.	Guidance Note	Guidance on conduction of public hearings with population of target districts on incorporation of priority preventions and response measures to SGBV.	December 2021	available here



23	District Development Program for 2021-2025 with incorporated priority prevention and response measures to SGBV of 6 target district.	Policy document	Strengthened District Development Program with incorporation of priority prevention and response measures to SGBV for 2021-2025 for B.Gafurov, Isfara, Yovon, Vose, Rudaki and Hissor districts.	December 2021	available here
24	Expert report on Addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the fields of Justice, Security, Health, Education and Labour: International and Regional Human Rights Instruments and Standards.	Assessment	The report presents the SGBV related main international principles on International and Regional Human Rights Instruments and Standards Addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the fields of Justice, Security, Health, Education and Labour.	2021	available here
25	Victims of SGBV, service providers, witness and anybody who needs legal and psychological advice on family related issues.	Manual	The main goal of the manual is to enhance the capacity of the Ombudsman staff, including its regional offices, in improving the practice of responding and reporting on the protection of the rights of women and children, including from violence against women and girls (VAWG). Target audience: Human Rights defenders, Victims of SGBV, service providers.	2021	available here
26	CSOs' Behavioural Change Strategy and implementation of initiatives to prevent violence against women and girls (Russian).	Position Papers/Thematic Strategy	CSO's product to unite CSOs in work on EVAW. It also serves as an axis for CSO's networks and alliances. Purpose: The Strategy is the practical tool, developed by and for CSOs as a contribution to increasing the institutional capacity of CSOs through participation and coordinated actions.	2021-2022	available here
27	CSOs' Behavioural Change Strategy and implementation of initiatives to prevent violence against women and girls (English).	Position Papers/Thematic Strategy	CSO's product to unite CSOs in work on EVAW (as mentioned above).	2021-2022	available here
28	CSOs' Behavioural Change Strategy and implementation of initiatives to prevent	Position Papers/Thematic	CSO's product to unite CSOs in work on EVAW (as	2021-2022	available here



	violence against women and girls (Tajik).	Strategy	mentioned above).		
29	Assessment of gaps in the quality-of-service delivery by key government agencies and provide recommendations to improve the quality of services for the survivors of SGBV. (Russian).	Assessment	The findings of the gap analysis of the existing public services providing for women and girls (survivors of SGBV), in need of assistance, including recommendations to improve the quality of services.	2022	available here
30	Knowledge, attitude, persuasion and practice on the behaviour of the population on the issues related to sexual and gender-based violence (Russian).	Assessment	Provide basic data on knowledge, attitudes, persuasion/ beliefs and behaviours/practices (ATA) of population and service providers, public organizations (CBOs), media (media) in the area of sexual and GBV, taking into account vulnerable groups of women and girls, and develop recommendations for the development and implementation of policies and measures to change the behaviour of populations in the frame of implementation of global programme Spotlight Initiative in Tajikistan.	2022	available here
31	Assessment capacity of government and public organizations on promotion of gender equality and the eradication of gender-based and sexual violence (Russian).	Assessment	Report on conducted capacity assessment of government and public organizations on promotion of gender equality and the eradication of gender-based and sexual violence. Identify key stakeholders and available resources in the area of GBV/VAWG to validate the design of the programme and to identify the potential and gaps of the country programme.	2022	available here
32	Summary of report on the baseline on the implementation of the joint EU UN "Spotlight Initiative" on eradication of violence against women and in Tajikistan (Russian).	Assessment	Summary of the baseline on the implementation of the joint EU UN "Spotlight Initiative" on EVAW and in Tajikistan.	2022	available here
33	Communication Behaviour Change Strategy	Policy briefs	The communication strategy includes a set of awareness-	2022	available here



	(Russian).		raising activities aimed at developing zero tolerance for VAWG, as well as an implementation plan to change behaviour and attitudes to prevent violence, through key messages and various communication channels that foster and sustain positive practices and behaviours at the individual, interpersonal and societal levels.		
34	Communication materials for information campaigns within the framework of Communication Strategy (Russian).	Tools	Communication materials (sample of logos, messages etc.) for information campaigns within the framework of Communication Strategy.	2022	available here
35	Report on the status of included measures to prevent and response to GBV in justice, internal affairs (security) and judicial bodies (Russian).	Guidance notes	To review international best practices on mainstreaming of GBV into sectoral programmes (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, including police, and judiciary) and internal documents of key stakeholders (e.g., internal manuals, instructions, orders, etc.), elaboration of detailed recommendations on the inclusion of GT in sectoral documents.	2022	available here
36	Needs assessments to empower women in security and women police inspectors to prevent and respond to SGBV cases (Tajik).	Assessments	The results of the research for the development of the program for conducting activities on expansion rights and opportunities of women in the security sector and women - police inspectors on issues of violence were the basis for prevention and timely response to cases of violence.	2022	available here
37	Report on international practice on prevention and response to SGBV. To include SGBV into sectorial and internal documents (Russian).	Guidance notes	The report reviews international best practices on inclusion of SGBV into Sectoral programmes (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, including police, judiciary) and internal documents of key stakeholders' parties (e.g. internal manuals, instructions, orders, etc.).	2022	available here
38	Comparative analysis of other countries to	Assessments	The results of comparative review of the experience of	2022	available here



	provide hotline services for the victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (Russian).		other countries on running hotlines to provide assistance and support to people, mainly women, survivors of SGBV.		
39	Assessment of services provided by Hotline 1313 (Russian).	Assessment	Findings of the study on the service delivery chain to learn the point of view of the SGBV survivors to compare the gaps in the chain of service providers. Findings from the Inception Report, Desk Review and Qualitative Research of the Hotline 1313 services running by the resource centre at CoWFA.	2022	available here
40	Assessment of public opinion on the degree of media coverage of problems Gender and Sexual Violence in Tajik Society (Russian).	Assessments	Findings of the assessment on population's opinion about the problem of SGBV and its coverage in the media in Tajikistan. It determines the extent to which the population is aware of the problems of SGBV, and the opinion of the population about the coverage of SGBV issues by the media.	2022	available here
41	The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for the period up to 2030 to increase women's access to leadership positions in government institutions working on prevention of violence against women and girls (Tajik and Russian).	Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs	It determines the main directions of the state policy to increase the level of participation of women in the decision-making process and is aimed at creating equal opportunities for men and women in the promotion and appointment to leadership positions, increasing the number of women at the leadership level in relevant government bodies.	2022	available here
42	Guideline for the hot line 1313 consultants (Russian).	Guidance note	It describes the basic rules for working with a hotline, instruction on referral, data security, identification of security needs, security strategies and security plan.	2022	available here
43	Program on Empowerment women in the security sector and Women Police Inspectors	Policy Briefs	It aims to improve the understanding of SGBV, among law enforcement officers, including gender sensitivity in the	2022	available here



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	to prevent and respond for SGBV (Tajik and Russian).		addressing SGBV, gender-based violence as a fact of discrimination against women and girls, mastering the topic of preventing violence against women and girls and timely response to cases of SGBV.		
44	Training module for the Hotline 1313 consultants on providing consultation and support/services to SGBV survivors (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	To capacitate Hotline staff to provide efficient services to SGBV survivors through improved interaction skills, consultation, and support.	2022	available here
45	«Create and develop your business» Annotation: Business planning and business idea development (three-days training module) (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	To support women and girls to start an entrepreneurial and income-generating activity, to improve entrepreneurial skills with the involvement of experienced and successful entrepreneurs on the principles of mentoring.	2022	available here
46	«Creation and development of business taking into account the economic opportunities of the region» (two-days training module) (Tajik).	Capacity Development Modules	To help women and girls, potential SGBV survivors, to start and develop their entrepreneurship activity with the economic capacity of each region. Running business activity will also help to create a new job for women and girls from the same area.	2022	available here
47	Methodological guide for state lawyers in providing legal assistance to achieve the goals of promoting gender equality and elimination of sexual violence (Tajik).	Guidance notes	To define the responsibilities and functions of public advocates when the survivors of domestic violence (especially women and girls) apply for legal advice, promoting gender equality and ensuring their equal opportunities as guaranteed by constitution and other opportunities including privileges provided for by law. It also contributes to a better understanding of the social significance of GBV and the need to change attitudes in order to increase access and improve the quality of services to combat VAWG.	2022	available here



48	Manual on increasing the gender sensitivity of government officials from the security sector (Tajik).	Guidance notes	This methodological guide is aimed to increase gender sensitivity and knowledge, and skills of internal affairs officials in this topic.	2022	available here
49	Training programme on increasing gender sensitivity and prevention of domestic violence for employees of the judiciary sector (Tajik).	Capacity Development Modules	This training program has various and wide aspects including gender equality and domestic violence, and the study of its topics help lectors to adapt it depending on the audience and the level of employment of judicial official.	2022	available here
50	Training programme (on increasing gender sensitivity, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence of employees of the Ministry of Justice) (Tajik).	Capacity Development Modules	<p>To contribute to gender education, prevention of domestic violence and increasing gender sensitivity of employees of th Ministry of Justice to perform service duties, creating beneficial conditions for both men and women to freely develop the ability to participate in the political, economic, social and cultural process that will be used to ensure gender equality and prevent domestic violence.</p> <p>In order to master the topics included in this study program, various active learning methods are used, such as lectures, presentations, discussions in groups, work in groups, demonstrations, role-playing, question and answer, attack. mental etc.</p>	2022	available here
51	Leaflets to support women and girls with disabilities against women and girls (6 districts) in Tajik.	Infographics	<p>Infographics on existing referral mechanisms on response to VAWG for people with disabilities, localized for 6 target districts, produced in form of brochures for awareness raising activity among the population, target groups, CSOs and public services.</p> <p>The purpose is to inform people with disabilities and their families on existing services in case of VAW.</p>	2022	available here



52	Guidelines for forensic experts and doctors to assist women and girls with disabilities and to document cases of violence as per Istanbul Protocol standards.	Guidance note	<p>Handbook for the medical forensic expertise (MFE) and medical workers to address needs of Women and girls with disabilities during the investigation process on VAW - in Russian and Tajik.</p> <p>The purpose is to support improving the system of service provision by MFE to address specific needs of women and girls with disabilities during the investigation process of VAWG cases (medical forensic services) as per the international standards, norms and requirements on EVAW.</p>	2022	available here
53	Guidelines for CSOs and Women's Crisis Centres to assist women and girls with disabilities (Russian).	Guidance note	<p>Handbook for CSOs, dealing with WGWD - violence survivors to address needs of WGWD while addressing VAW cases or during participation in investigation process.</p> <p>The purpose is to support improving the system of service provision by CSOs to address specific needs of women and girls with disabilities during investigation process of VAWG cases (medical forensic services) as per the international standards, norms and requirements on EVAW.</p>	2022	available here
54	Guidelines for civil society organizations to assist women and girls with disabilities (Tajik).	Guidance note	<p>Handbook for CSOs, dealing with WGWD - violence survivors to address needs of WGWD while addressing VAW cases or during participation in investigation process - in Tajik.</p> <p>The purpose is to support improving the system of service provision by CSOs to address specific needs of women and girls with disabilities during investigation process of VAWG cases (medical forensic services) as per the international standards, norms and requirements on EVAW.</p>	2022	available here



55	Briefing on four national consultations on progress made by responsible parties in the implementation of the current Plan of Actions of the State programme on Prevention of Violence in the Family in the Republic Tajikistan for 2014-2023 (Russian).	Briefs	The Brief on conducted public consultations in the programme target areas (city Gissar, Rudaki district), Khatlon region (city Bokhtar, Vose region), Sughd region (city Khujand, B.Gafurov district), Dushanbe city provides evidence-based information for decision-makers and experts and helps to take steps on the advancement on the implementation of the current NAP on PVF (2014-2023), and provides concrete recommendations for inclusion in the forthcoming NAP beyond 2023.	2022	available here
56	Expert report for the Review of current Plan of Actions for the implementation Government programme on Prevention of domestic violence in Tajikistan for 2014–2023. (Russian).	Assessment	The Expert Report provides analysis of the information collected and received from all stakeholders of the current Plan of Actions of the State programme on Prevention of Violence in the Family for 2014-2023 and recommendations for future steps.	2022	available here
57	Training module to conduct ToT for the implementation of Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology to the Spotlight Initiative in the RT (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	<p>ToT Module is a tool for learning Gender Actions Learning Systems (GALS) methodology in Tajikistan for CSOs and community mobilizers.</p> <p>Purpose: The ToT was provided for partner lead NGO and its local partnering CSOs in 6 target districts of SPT for cascading GALS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate target communities and households to develop gender action learning plans. 2. To equip NGOs with the tools and techniques, enabling women and men to collect and analyse information necessary for understanding and changing negative gender relations, stereotypical norms and behaviour that lead to VAWG. 3. To equip NGOs with knowledge and skills of mapping gender and power balance in households, livelihoods, and power relations and to sustainably 	2022	available here



			<p>integrate GALS in rural livelihoods and community development processes to mobilize communities for critical thinking and gender transformative interventions.</p> <p>To catalyse an increased commitment, understanding, potential of the trainees in their capacity of gender transformative programme mentors.</p>		
58	"Ethnographic review on mapping of Social Norms Holders and harmful practices that affect attitude towards VAWG" (English/Russian/Tajik).	Research paper	<p>Purpose of the Ethnographic Review on social norms holders on the attitude towards VAWG (ER) was engaging grassroots activists for diminishing the risk of community resistance to reflect on norms, attitudes and behaviours that are sustaining openly and honestly VAWG.</p> <p>The ER results were disseminated for planning of Gender Communication Strategies to end VAWG, for the use by gender experts, project managers, decision makers, communication, and media staff, as well as CSOs and Media and academicians.</p>	2022	here here here
59	Visibility cards "Nuriya in the world where Girls Can (English/ Russian/Tajik).	Brochures/Leaflets	Visibility cards to increase public awareness on violence against women and girls aimed at reaching young girls and boys in Tajikistan.	2022	available here
60	Visibility cards "Nuriya in the world free of violence" (Tajik).	Brochures/Leaflets	Visibility cards to increase public awareness on violence against women and girls aimed at reaching young girls and boys in Tajikistan.	2022	available here
61	Visibility cards "Nuriya in the world free of violence" (Russian).	Brochures/Leaflets	Visibility cards to increase public awareness on VAWG aimed at reaching young girls and boys in Tajikistan.	2022	available here



62	Visibility cards “Nuriya in the world free of violence” (English).	Brochures/Leaflets	Visibility cards to increase public awareness on VAWG aimed at reaching young girls and boys in Tajikistan.	2022	available here
63	Training module for CSOs on the project cycle, tools for developing project proposals (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	The developed training module, cover such topics as general strategic, operational and project planning and management for local public organizations in the following areas: project cycle, main tools how to develop a project proposal for public organizations working with women living with HIV (PLHIV), women with disabilities (PLH) and low-income women (poor and vulnerable).	2022	available here
64	Training module for CSOs on “Monitoring and evaluation” (Tajik).	Capacity Development Modules	Training module with tools and instructions on how to conduct Monitoring and evaluation during project implementation process.	2022	available here
65	Training module for CSOs on Fundraising (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	Training module for the representative of Public Organization especially for those which works with vulnerable groups with tools and instructions on how to organize and conduct fundraising processes.	2022	available here
66	Training module on documentation facts of gender violence against women and girls, including vulnerable groups (Russian).	Capacity Development Modules	Training module to increase the capacity of public organizations to document facts of violations of the rights of women subjected to GBV and how further to protect them.	2022	available here
67	Tool as a basis for indicators for e-System on VAWG registration (the E-System itself is available on flash card) (Russian).	Tool	Tool as a basis for indicators for e-System on VAWG registration	2022	available here
68	Training module on how to use the E-System on VAWG registration (Russian).	Capacity Development	Training module with instructions on how to use the E-System on VAWG registration.	2022	available here



		Module			
69	E-Platform of NGOs to unite for fighting and prevention of VAWG.	Website as a platform	Platform for NGOs and experts as EVAW KNOWLEDGE HUB (based on a Web-site electronic depository of research, laws, tools, studies, donor information on SGBV/VAWG issues; calendar of events/ press-releases of CSOs, useful contacts and links, list of donors on GEWE/EVAWG).	2022/ administering and updating are ongoing.	available here
70	Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice Study (Brief in Russian).	Study	Study to produce evidence on knowledge, attitudes, behaviour and practices of local communities and state institutions on SGBV, including early marriage (Brief)	2022	available here
71	Needs assessment on the content and functionality of the mobile application	Assessment	To develop the content of the mobile application "Chat Savol", an assessment of the needs for the content and functionality of the mobile application for women and girls was carried out, which helped in determining the format for presenting information for the easy perception of specific legal and other useful information that women need, especially women from vulnerable layers of society.	2022	available here
72	Analysis of apps to help prevent violence	Assessment	The results of mapping and analysis of available apps in relation to SGBV, to replicate best solutions on the content of the application and its functionality.	2022	available here



73	Review and Analysis of Legislation and Policies of Tajikistan Affecting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls (SGBV and their Alignment with International Standards (Tajik).	Report	<p>The report presents the overall conclusions of the analysis of national institutional, policy and legal framework by sectors, specifically, justice, law enforcement, health, education, and labour market, and provides a set of recommendations to improve compliance of the national legislation with international standards to respond to VAWG cases.</p> <p>Target audience: Policy makers; IOs, courts, lawyers, law enforcement agencies, other agencies involved in response to the SGBV cases.</p>	2023	available here
74	Review and Analysis of Legislation and Policies of Tajikistan Affecting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls (SGBV and their Alignment with International Standards (Russian).	Report	<p>The report presents the overall conclusions of the analysis of national institutional, policy and legal framework by sectors, specifically, justice, law enforcement, health, education, and labour market, and provides a set of recommendations to improve compliance of the national legislation with international standards to respond to VAWG cases.</p> <p>Target audience: Policy makers; IOs, courts, lawyers, law enforcement agencies, other agencies involved in response to the SGBV cases.</p>	2023	available here
75	Review and Analysis of Legislation and Policies of Tajikistan Affecting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls (SGBV and their Alignment with International Standards (English).	Report	<p>The report presents the overall conclusions of the analysis of national institutional, policy and legal framework by sectors, specifically, justice, law enforcement, health, education, and labour market, and provides a set of recommendations to improve compliance of the national legislation with international standards to respond to VAWG cases.</p> <p>Target audience: Policy makers; IOs, courts, lawyers, law enforcement agencies, other agencies involved in response to the SGBV cases.</p>	2023	available here



76	Video podcasts	Awareness raising and learning videos	<p>Video podcasts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. with Guljahon Bobosodikova, Head of the Coalition of NGO from “Equality De-Jure to Equality De-Facto”. 2. with Maryam Davlatova, psychologist. 3. with Azalshoh Sharifzoda; 4. with Dilshod Rahimi, endograph. 5. with Saida Inoyatova, Director of the people with disabilities league “Imkoniyat”. 6. with Rajabmo Habibulozoda, Head of the State Protection of the Right to Equality and Freedom from Discrimination Department of the Commissioner for Human Rights Office in the Republic of Tajikistan. 7. with Maghfirat Khidirzoda, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor. 8. with Sabohat Rahimzoda, Chairman of the National Association of Women Entrepreneurs "Kadbonu". 9. with Abdullo Rahnamo, political scientist, poet, founder of the "Lyceum Rahnamo". 	2023	available here
77	Radio programme	Awareness raising and learning materials	<p>Radio programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahmud Sangaliev, Chief Specialist of the Fatwa Department of the Islamic Center of Tajikistan. 2. Marhabo Olimi, expert on gender issues. 2. Nigina Mamadjonova, psychologist. 3. 4. Khariniso Yusufi, Deputy Head of the National democratic party of the RT. 	2023	available here



78	Radio plays	Awareness raising and learning materials	Radio plays: 1. "One does not interfere with the other". 2. "The extraordinary power of the child - for the benefit of the family". 3. "One of the two: either the husband or the university".	2023	available here
79	TV spots (7)	Promotion materials	With influencers	2023	available here
80	Radio spots (3)	Promotions	With influencers	2023	available here
81	Animation	Edutainment	Animations: 1. "Girls should be educated". 2. "Work is an honour". 3. "Family is a place of kindness".	2023	available here
82	Article	Awareness raising and learning materials	Articles: 1. Theme: prevention of sexual violence against women and girls. 2. Topic: positive parenting	2023	available here
83	Posters 10	Promotion and prevention materials	Photo of an influencer with his quotation with the use of key messages from the strategy "Family is the place of kindness and love"	2023	available here



84	Infographics 10	Awareness raising and knowledge building materials	Thematic pictures/graphs/drawings with short texts and key messages from the strategy “Family is the place of kindness”	2023	available here
85	Multimedia https://mehruboni.tilda.ws/	Awareness raising and knowledge building materials.	Multimedia: 1. Prevention of violence towards girls and women. 2. Positive parenting.	2023	available here available here
86	Video tutorial on correct counselling of survivors of VAWG	Awareness raising and capacity building materials	Video tutorial: 1. prevention of inappropriate counselling correct counselling of VAWG victims	2023	available here
87	E-Platform of media mentors to unite for fighting and prevention of VAWG.	Website as a platform	For sustainable mentoring support for young journalists and bloggers, the website http://mentorvao.tj was developed, where all published materials are gradually posted, and materials for training mentors and young journalists on the issues of covering SGBV will also be posted as a guide. The purpose of the platform is to cover gender issues in Tajikistan.	2023	available here
88	Practice of response and reporting of the Office of HRC of RT on VAWG	Report	This publication is an analysis of the work practice of the Institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights and his deputy - the Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Republic of Tajikistan, his Office, representatives of the Human Rights Commissioner in the regions	2023	available here
89	Mobile Application “Chat Savol” Admin Panel	Guide	User's Guide for the administrative panel for a consultant on communication with users of a mobile application based on	2023	available here



	User Guide		Android and iOS to provide free online and offline services to victims of SGBV		
90	Guide for Mobile Application users	Guide	A guide to using an Android & iOS app to prevent and respond to sexual violence. The application represents a synergy between a free consultation and information resource on issues of domestic violence, SGBV, and ensures sustainability and ongoing relevance for users	2023	available here
91	Crisis Centres in Tajikistan: mapping of challenges	Report	What kind of organizations are crisis centres, what problems do they directly have and what kind of support do they need? These are the main questions that formed the basis of this document, compiled as a result of a series of meetings with representatives of these organizations held in August 2023.	2023	available here
92	Law on the Protection of the rights of a child in both Tajik and English languages:	Policy amendments	<p>Amendments have been adopted by the Parliament to the legislation as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes to the Law on citizen's appeal that removes age limitations allowing children, including girls to submit complaints to the government directly, including but not limited on reporting of SGBV cases. This change provides legal grounds for reporting mechanisms under each relevant ministry and agency. If you might be aware in 2022, those mechanisms were adopted under 5 ministries and agencies already. - Changes to the Law on protection of child rights: introduction of the ban on corporal punishment. - Changes to the Family Code that removes age limitation to the right of children to be heard in all judicial proceedings (before, only children above 10 y.o. are being heard). 	2023	available here

List of equipment / vehicles / remaining major supplies and its end-use upon completion

Programme: **SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN**

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
Transferred to RPO "AFIF", Dushanbe					
1	Notebook HP ProBook 450 GB	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 265,46
Subtotal					1 265,46

Transferred to TCH "Zarshedabonu", Khatlon. region, Kulyab					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77
2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					2 881,80

Transferred to TCH "Dilafruz", Khatlon. region, Bokhtar					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77
2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					2 881,80

Transferred to TCH "Umed", Sughd region, Isfara					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77
2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					2 881,80

Transferred to TCH "Gulrukhsor", Sughd region, Khujand					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77

2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
4	HP Probook 650 G8, i5-1135G7	UNFPA	n/a	5	4 967,95
5	Installation of internal video camera IPCHDW3449TMP (Camera + Cabel + Hard disk 4Tb)	UNFPA	n/a	1	909,89
6	All-in-one HD Video and Audio Conference Camera	UNFPA	n/a	1	1 007,33
7	TV LED Samsung Smart 4K	UNFPA	n/a	4	1 915,76
8	Air conditioner	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 282,06
9	Office desks	UNFPA	n/a	6	1 373,64
10	Large cabinets with locks	UNFPA	n/a	10	4 120,90
11	Large table for conference	UNFPA	n/a	1	778,39
12	Big table	UNFPA	n/a	1	641,03
13	Bed linen	UNFPA	n/a	25	1 084,50
14	Construction materials for renovation of the office	UNFPA	n/a	1	4 851,88
Subtotal					25 815,13

Transferred to TCH "Mumtoz", Rudaki district, Somoniyon					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77
2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					2 881,80

Transferred to TCH "Munisi Dil", Hissar					
1	Notebook Lenovo Idea Pad 3 10 Generation Intel Core i3-1005G1	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	979,77
2	Multifunction device HP LAZER MFP 135-w PRINT	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	763,03
3	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					2 881,80

Transferred to TCH "ISHTIROK", Dushanbe					
1	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					1 139,00

Transferred to TCH "Korvoni umed", Dushanbe					
1	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
2	HP Probook 650 G8, i5-1135G7	UNFPA	n/a	4	3 974,36
3	Installation of internal video camera IPCHDW3449TMP (Camera + Cabel + Hard disk 6Tb)	UNFPA	n/a	24	7 229,67
4	Refregirator	UNFPA	n/a	1	993,59
5	Air conditioner	UNFPA	n/a	4	2 564,12
6	Water heater 100l	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 080,58
7	Sewing machine	UNFPA	n/a	10	5 219,80
8	Sewing machine for embroidering potpuri patterns	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 190,48
9	Overlay machine for sewing courses	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 190,48
10	Bunk Beds	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 465,20
11	Mattress for the beds	UNFPA	n/a	6	2 472,54
13	Sofa	UNFPA	n/a	1	1 373,63
14	Dining table with chaires	UNFPA	n/a	1	1 373,63
15	Chairs for the sewing and cooking courses	UNFPA	n/a	20	5 494,60
16	Wall cabinets/Kitchen units	UNFPA	n/a	1	2 747,25
17	Bed linen	UNFPA	n/a	50	2 098,07
18	Blankets	UNFPA	n/a	50	1 691,35
19	Carpets	UNFPA	n/a	7	2 220,28
Subtotal					45 518,64
Transferred to PO "Ghamkhori", Bokhtar					
1	HP Probook 650 G8, i5-1135G7	UNFPA	n/a	3	2 980,77
2	Office desks	UNFPA	n/a	5	1 602,55
3	Sofa for the kitchen area	UNFPA	n/a	1	1 098,90
4	Bed linen	UNFPA	n/a	29	1 172,94
5	Carpets	UNFPA	n/a	8	961,90
Subtotal					7 817,06
Transfer of laptops to NGOs providing assistance to vicims of VAWG					
1	Laptop HP ProBook 450 G9 for NGO "Zerkalo"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	950,00
2	Laptop HP ProBook 450 G9 for NGO "Jahon"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	950,00
3	Laptop HP ProBook 450 G9 for NGO "Asti"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	950,00

4	Laptop HP ProBook 450 G9 for NGO "Ghamkhori"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	950,00
5	Laptop HP ProBook 450 G9 for NGO "Women lawyers for development"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	950,00
Subtotal					4 750,00
Shelter under MOHSP					
1	HP Probook 650 G8, i5-1135G7	UNFPA	n/a	3	2 980,80
2	TVSET	UNFPA	n/a	7	4 078,55
3	Aircondithioner	UNFPA	n/a	4	2 564,12
4	Water-heater	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 080,58
5	Refregirator	UNFPA	n/a	1	993,59
6	Sawing machine	UNFPA	n/a	2	1 043,96
7	Beds	UNFPA	n/a	10	1 721,50
8	Mattress	UNFPA	n/a	10	793,60
9	Chaires	UNFPA	n/a	60	2 377,80
10	Bedlinen	UNFPA	n/a	60	2 496,60
11	Blankets	UNFPA	n/a	30	1 016,40
12	Pillow	UNFPA	n/a	30	739,80
Subtotal					21 887,30
Victim support rooms under MOHSP (Isfara, B. Ghafurov, Panjakent, Istaravshan, Konibodom, Ayni, Vose, Jomi, Yovon, Muminobod, Khuroson, Rudaki, Hissor,					
1	TV set	UNFPA	n/a	5	2 913,25
2	TV set (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	10	2 779,44
3	Airconditioner	UNFPA	n/a	5	3 205,15
4	Airconditioner (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	10	4 453,09
5	Mini-refregirator	UNFPA	n/a	5	1 570,52
6	Mini-refregirator (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	10	2 243,60
7	Beds with mattress (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	30	3 168,60
8	Beds	UNFPA	n/a	15	2 582,25
9	Mattress	UNFPA	n/a	15	1 190,40
10	Bathrobe (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	30	1 085,10
11	Bed linen (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	60	2 019,20
12	Blanket (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	30	933,95

13	Closet	UNFPA	n/a	10	1 588,10
14	Closet (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	20	2 500,00
15	Chaires (for old 10 VSRs)	UNFPA	n/a	20	1 356,59
16	Bookshelves	UNFPA	n/a	15	993,15
17	Toys for children	UNFPA	n/a	15 (boxes)	1 382,10
Subtotal					35 964,50
Agency of Statistics under President of Tajikistan					
1	Servers HPE ProLiant	UNFPA	n/a	2	13 368,04
Subtotal					13 368,04
Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the RT (including field branches)					
1	Laptops - HP 250 G9	UNFPA	n/a	21	14 747,95
Subtotal					14 747,95
Committee of Women and Family Affairs (including field branches)					
1	Laptops - HP 250 G9	UNFPA	n/a	14	9 831,96
2	Laptops - DELL VOSTRO 15	UNFPA	n/a	7	11 910,57
Subtotal					21 742,54
Ministry of Internal Affairs (including field branches)					
1	Laptops - DELL VOSTRO 15	UNFPA	n/a	21	35 731,72
Subtotal					35 731,72
Transferred to Cultural Education Center "Tomiris"					
1	Equipment and furniture for 2 resource centers (Soghd, B. Gafurov)	UNICEF	n/a	1	7 967,00
1,1	Minor repair	UNICEF		1	
1,2	Furniture set (table, chairs, book shelves)	UNICEF		1	
1,3	Equipment set (computer with accessories)	UNICEF		1	
2	Equipment and furniture for 2 resource centers (Khatlon)	UNICEF	n/a	1	4 396,00
2,1	Minor repair	UNICEF		1	
2,2	Furniture set (table, chairs, book shelves)	UNICEF		1	
2,3	Equipment set (computer with accessories)	UNICEF		1	

Subtotal					12 363,00
Direct delivery to CAE/school#75 of Yovon					
1	Equipment for establishment of the AIL in Yovon	UNICEF		10 sets for 1 room	
1,1	All-in-One desktop PC (lower specs) Size: 23.8 Full HD (1920x1080) screen, IPS, 1000:1 contrast ratio / CPU: Intel Core i7-10700T 2GHz / RAM: 16GB, DDR4 2933 SODIMM / HDD: 512GB M.2 2280 PCIe NVMe SSD / Integrated Webcam / Network: 10/100/1000 Mbps LAN (RF-45) / Wireless: Intel Wi-Fi 11 ac, 1x1 Bluetooth 5.0 / Video RAM: integrated Intel UHD Graphics / Ports: HDMI x1, USB 3.0 x 2, USB-Type-Cx1, USB 2.0x3 / Keyboard USB + Mouse USB / Windows 10 pro (licensed) / MS Office 2016 pro (installed)	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	15 554,29
1,2	Projector Display System: 3-Chip Polysilicon TFT LCD / Native Chip Resolution: 1920 x 1080 (Full HD) / Max Brightness: 3300 Lumens / Aspect Ratio Native: 16:9 / Dynamic Contrast Ratio: 16,000:1 / Color Depth 10-Bit / Lens Focus: Manual / Lens: f/1.44 / Projection Size: 63.5 - 980.4 cm / Digital Zoom: 1.35x / Ceiling Mountable: Yes / Rear Screen Projection: Yes / Built-In Speaker: Yes / Inputs/Outputs: 1 x HDMI (HDMI Type-A) Audio, Video Input / 1 x 1/8" / 3.5 mm Mini Audio Output / 1 x USB 2.0 (USB Type-A) Data Input / 1 x USB 2.0 (USB Type-B) Data Input / Light Source: Lamp (1 x UHE) / Lamp Power: 210 / Usage time: 6000 Hours / AC Input Power: 100 to 240 VAC, 50 / 60 Hz	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
1,3	Projector Mount & HDMI Cable Universal Ceiling Projector Mount / Construction: Steel / Weight Capacity: up to 15 kg / Max Equipment Size: Small to medium sized projectors / Adjustments: Quick disconnect for maintenance / HDMI Cable Size: min. 10 meters	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	

1,4	Monochrome All-in-One Laser Printer* Print & Scan Resolution: 600 x 1200 dpi / Print Speeds min 40 ppm / Scan Speeds min 35 ipm / Copy Resolution: min 600 x 600 dpi / Maximum Paper Size: A4 / Scan to USB memory device / Duplex Printing: Yes / USB, Ethernet, Wi-Fi Connectivity *Including 2 pieces of cartridge toner.	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
1,5	Power Extension Sockets: 5 (European) with circuit breaker/ Length: 5 meters	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	6	
1,6	Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) Input Voltage: 220V / Voltage Range: 140V-280V / Protection: Fuse / Output capacity: 10000 W / Voltage: 220V (with installation)	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
1,7	WiMAX/LTE modem with Router WiMAX standard: IEEE802.16e-2005 / Frequency range: 2.3 GHz / LTE Standard: TDD / LTE / Frequency range: Band 40 (2.3 GHz) / Ports: 1 - RJ11 port / 2 - 10/100Mbps RJ45 ports / Indicators: POWER / Wi-Fi / LTE / WiMAX / TEL / Power Supply: 12V / 1.5A	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
1,8	Air Conditioner	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
1,9	Desktop PC - V50t Desktop Gen2 Tower- i5 11400 8 GB RAM DDR4, 512 SSD, 1650 UHD graphics, Windows 11, Keyboard & Mouse: Standard ENG-RUS / Microsoft Office: MS Office 2019 (licensed)/ Antivirus: Symantec Endpoint Protection / Monitor Lenovo L27e-30 Full HD LED-monitor, 1920 x 1080 pixels	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	9	
2	Furniture for establishment of the AIL in Yovon	UNICEF		1 set for 30 adolescents for 1 room	
2,1	Chairs for computer desk	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	10	6 172,94

2,2	Metal frame chair	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	30	
2,3	Trapezium shape tables with rounded corner	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	6	
2,4	Circular Table	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	2	
2,5	Thermo Pot	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
2,6	Shelf with boxes	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
2,7	Cabinet	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
2,8	Soft Pillows/Puffs	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	4	
2,9	Flipchart holder on rollers	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	4	
2,1	Advertisement board	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
2,11	Coffee table	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
2,12	Sofa-transformer "Tetris"	UNICEF	CAE under the school #75	1	
Subtotal					21 727,23
Transferred to TCH "Legal Initiative", Dushanbe					
1	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					1 139,00
Transferred to TCH "Tajik Network of women living with HIV", Dushanbe					
1	Laptop Dell Latitude 5430	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 139,00
Subtotal					1 139,00
Transferred to Departments of FORENSIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION OFFICE in Isfara, B. Gafurov, Kulyab, Yavan, Hissar, Rudaki and Dushanbe					
1	Nitrile Exam Sterile Gloves	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	134,40

2	Wheelchairs for people with disabilities	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	1 104,00
3	Medical folding screen.	UN WOMEN	n/a	12	1 920,00
4	Optical magnifiers	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	336,00
5	Handrail with ribbed non-slip surface	UN WOMEN	n/a	24	1 651,20
6	Walkers	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	275,04
7	Multifunctional couch	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	2 496,00
8	Laptop & Software (Windows 10)	UN WOMEN	n/a	7	9 520,00
9	MFC (Multifunction Printer)	UN WOMEN	n/a	7	4 144,00
10	Camera	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	6 816,00
11	Floor scales	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	216,00
12	Height meter	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	700,80
13	Tazomer	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	187,20
14	Examination gynecological set	UN WOMEN	n/a	6	1 603,20
Subtotal					31 103,84

Transferred to the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of RT					
1	Laptop HP ProBook 450G8	UN WOMEN	n/a	7	6 650,00
2	Printer Xerox B225	UN WOMEN	n/a	7	2 856,00
3	Overhead projector Epson EH-TW740	UN WOMEN	n/a	7	7 217,00
4	Notebook HP 250 G8 Intel core i5-10th gen/ 8GB/ 512 SSD/15.6 HD/LAN/WiFi/Webcam/USD 3.0/Lithium-ion Up to 5 hours/Case/Mouse	UNDP	TTA to CoWFA	4	3 268,00
5	Multifunctional Printer HP Color LaserJet Enterprise M480f Color, A4, Laser,Copier, Scanner (embedded features: Scan to email, to folder etc.),27 ppm.,DADF, 600x500 dpi, USB/LAN interface+ 1 set of cartridges	UNDP	TTA to CoWFA	1	2 077,00
6	Samsung Galaxy A13 64GB/ 4GB Network Technology: GSM/ HSPA/ LTE Sim:Dual SIM Display:6,6 GB 4 GB RAM Battery:Li-ion 5000 mAh/Fast charging 15 W	UNDP	TTA to CoWFA	12	3 372,00

7	Tablet Samsung Galaxy Tab A8 /SM-X205	UNDP	TTA to CoWFA	7	3 115,00
8	Laptop Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Carbon Gen 7, with docking station	UNDP	TTA to CoWFA	2	2 606,00
Subtotal					31 161,00

Transferred to Civil Society Reference Group					
1	Ms.Guljahon Boboeva, Coalition of NGOs"From Equality de jure to Equality de facto,"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
2	Ms. Tatyana Bozrikova, Coalition of NGOs "From Equality de jure to Equality de facto"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
3	Ms. Shahlo Andunabizoda, NGO "Jahon"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
4	Ms. Nargis Kasymova, PO "Dast ba Dast"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
5	Ms. Takhmina Khaidarova, NGO "Tajikistan Network of Women Living with HIV"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
6	Mr. Azimjon Sayfiddinov, NGO "Eurasian Foundation of Central Asia—Tajikistan"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
7	Ms. Iroda Bobojonova, PO "MIR - Office for Initiatives Development"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
8	Ms. Gulchehra Rakhmanova, PO "Legal Initiative"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
9	Ms. Larisa Aleksandrova, PO "Your Choice"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
10	Ms. Saida Inoyatova, PO "League of Women with Disabilities"	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 148,00
1	Tablets Samsung S8 plus	UN WOMEN	n/a	10	11 480,00
Subtotal					11 480,00

Transferred to Ministry of Internal Affairs of RT					
1	HP Color Laserjet Pro MFP M479fnw	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 151,00
2	Compatible 415A SET of cartridge for HP Color LJ Pro M479fnw (black, yellow, cyan, magenta)	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	349,00
Subtotal					1 500,00

Transferred to Ministry of Health and Social Protection of RT					
1	HP Color Laserjet Pro MFP M479fnw	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 151,00

2	Compatible 415A SET of cartridge for HP Color LJ Pro M479fnw (black, yellow, cyan, magenta)	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	349,00
Subtotal					1 500,00
Transferred to Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan					
1	HP Color Laserjet Pro MFP M479fnw	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 151,00
2	Compatible 415A SET of cartridge for HP Color LJ Pro M479fnw (black, yellow, cyan, magenta)	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	349,00
Subtotal					1 500,00
Transferred to Committee of Women and family Affairs under the Government of RT					
1	HP Color Laserjet Pro MFP M479fnw	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 151,00
2	Compatible 415A SET of cartridge for HP Color LJ Pro M479fnw (black, yellow, cyan, magenta)	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	349,00
Subtotal					1 500,00
Transferred to Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan					
1	HP Color Laserjet Pro MFP M479fnw	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	1 151,00
2	Compatible 415A SET of cartridge for HP Color LJ Pro M479fnw (black, yellow, cyan, magenta)	UN WOMEN	n/a	1	349,00
Subtotal					1 500,00
Transferred to women-beneficiaries for the entrepreneurship activities in project pilot districts: Isfara, B. Gafurov, Vose, Yavan, Hissar and Rudaki					
1	Industrial sewing machine (straight stitch), table, servo motor connected to the sewing machine.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	42	18 548,78
2	Sewing machine with 5-thread overlock and table.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	17	9 010,94

3	Embroidery and sewing machine (computer, program for embroidering flowers, patterns, emblems)	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	3	1 907,76
4	3-thread overlock and Non-industrial sewing machine (from 9 to 15 operations)	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	17	2310.50
5	Electric mixer with bowl, Bowl volume: 20 l. 30.l	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	13	5 795,84
6	Electric stove (industrial 1 & 2-tier) power: 13 kW, 380V.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	8	7 545,10
7	A set consisting of an iron with a steam generator and an ironing board.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	16	3 006,15
8	Universal press for printing on fabric (thermal printing), Size: 60x40.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	3	1 222,03
9	Household microwave oven, (volume 23 l. 38 l.)	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	13	1 796,64
10	Refrigerators	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	8	4 404,38
11	Freezer, volume up to 320 l;	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	4	1 974,99
12	Equipment for bakery: meat grinder, blender, plastic barrel, scales, electric water heaters	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	5	2 746,69
13	Gas-electric stove 2x2 (combined) (gas stove combined) with electric stove	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	7	4 657,26
14	MOTOR-BLOCK (small hand tractor) WITH CUTTER AND PLOW, 9 hp. Fuel type: diesel, engine power: 9 hp.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	2 121,91
15	MOTOR-BLOCK (small hand tractor) WITH CUTTER AND PLOW, 7 hp. Fuel type: gasoline	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	3	2 136,99
16	Equipment for shawarma (hot dog) press, chips and pasties (electric pan), and popcorn	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	5	1 974,01
17	Cargo electric scooter, Number of wheels: 3, Fuel type: Electric, with stabilizer 15 kW	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	3 890,16
18	Electric industrial equipment for crushing and separating kernels (apricot kernels and almonds)	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	3 006,04
19	Table for cutting fabric (iron and chipboard) size 1.5x2.0x0.80	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	5	2 431,35

20	Theme park with obstacles for children and teenagers - trampoline for jumping, includings swings	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	3 501,15
21	Fruit and vegetable chopper (electric industrial) Type of shredder: cutting vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, hard cheeses and sausages, chopping vegetables for soups, salads, side dishes.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	1 503,02
22	Play labyrinth for children Total area: 8 m ² , dimensions: length - from 2 to 3 m, width - from 3 to 4 m, height from 2 to 2.5 m.	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	3 448,10
23	Equipment and tools set for nail decoration and eyebrow	UNDP	Final report of CSO "MIR"	1	1 721,47
Subtotal					88 350,76
Subtotal					

Add lines / sections as needed

Total					\$ 359 779,92
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	Name of representative	Date	Signature
UNDP	Mr. Lenni Montiel, Resident Representative		
UNFPA	Dr. Nargis Rakhimova, Head of Office		
UNICEF	Mr. Arthur van Diesen, Representative		
UNWOMEN	Ms. Zarina Urakova, Head of Office a.i.		



Spotlight Initiative

