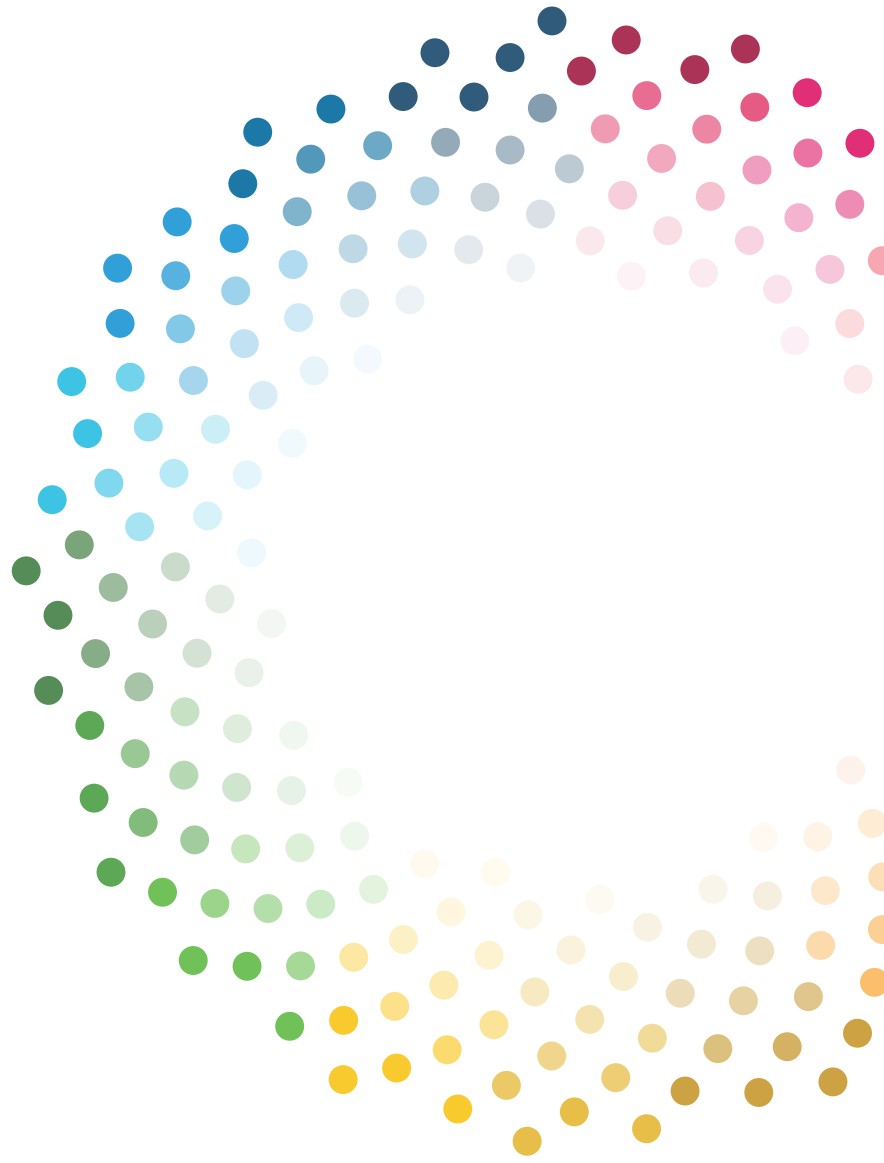


**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



Mozambique

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/ Strategic Results¹(if applicable)
<p>Programme Title: Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (Ages 10 - 24) in Mozambique</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:²</p>	<p>Country/Region: Mozambique</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women</p>	<p>Priority area(s)/Strategic results:</p> <p>Three provinces encompassing 10 districts:</p> <p>Gaza Province: Xai Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala districts</p> <p>Manica Province: Chimoio (focus on Gondola), Mossurize, and Tamara districts</p> <p>Nampula: Nampula City, Mogovoloas, Moma and Angoche districts</p> <p>Spotlight Initiative implements key components from all pillars in all districts. In addition, it works with central government on legislation and policies (Pillar 1), strengthened institutions (Pillar 2), Services (Pillar 4) and Data (Pillar 5).</p>

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document

² 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](#).

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: Spotlight funding³:

\$20,901,238

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	\$3,916,817	\$145,000
UNFPA	\$6,232,153	\$378,485
UN WOMEN	\$6,038,708	\$91,344
UNICEF	\$3,812,322	\$286,409
TOTAL : USD 20,901,238		

Partners**Government**

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment.

NGOs, CSOs

National CS Reference Group, national and local CSOs

Non-Government State Institutions

Parliament, Ombudsman, Attorney General's Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Minors Courts, Supreme Court.

Start Date

26.07.2018

End Date

31.12.2022

Programme Assessment/Review/ Mid-Term Evaluation**Assessment/Review**

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Mid-Term Evaluation Report

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

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³ The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMCJ	Associação de Mulheres de Carreira Jurídica / Association of Women working in Justice
AMETRAMO	Associação dos Médicos Tradicionais de Moçambique / Association of Traditional Doctors of Mozambique
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
AVVD	Associação das Vítimas de Violência Doméstica / Association of Victims of Domestic Violence
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAI	Centro de Atendimento Integrado / Integrated Assistance Centre
CBO	Community-based organization
CECAP	Coligação para Eliminação de Casamentos Prematuros / Coalition for the Elimination of Early Marriage
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CESC	Civil Society Learning and Training Center
COREM	Conselho de Religiosos de Moçambique / Religious Council of Mozambique
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
DAO	Delivering as One
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPEDH	Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development
DPGCAS	Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
EU	European Union
FORCOM	Fórum Nacional das Rádios Comunitárias/ National Forum of Community Rádios
GBV	Gender-based violence
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HPs	Harmful practices
IMASIDA	Inquérito de Indicadores de Imunização, Malária e HIV/SIDA em Moçambique / Mozambique Indicator Survey for Immunization, Malaria and HIV/AIDS
IPAJ	Institutes for Legal Assistance
LE	Lead Entity
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action

MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEPT	Education for All Movement
MJACR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MINT	Ministry of Interior
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
RC	Resident Coordinator
ROSC	Fórum da Sociedade Civil para os Direitos da Criança/ Civil society Forum for Child Rights
SAAJ	Serviços Amigos dos Adolescentes e Jovens / Adolescent and youth-friendly services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based violence
SLI	Spotlight Initiative
SRGBV	School-related Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa



Iniciativa Spotlight



MAPUTO
07.DEZEMBRO.2019

**PARA ELIMINAR
A VIOLÊNCIA
CONTRA AS MULHERES
E RAPARIGAS**

#SpotlightEndViolence



Iniciativa Spotlight



MAPUTO
07.DEZEMBRO

**PARA ELIMINAR
A VIOLÊNCIA
CONTRA AS MULHERES
E RAPARIGAS**

Young women participating to the Spotlight Initiative Marathon to raise awareness of violence against women and girls. Photo/@Spotlight Initiative

Executive Summary

Mozambique's Country Program Document for the Spotlight Initiative was approved in mid-December 2018 by Spotlight Initiative's Global Operational Steering Committee. The Spotlight Initiative was launched in Mozambique on International Women's Day, 8 March 2019. Mozambique was the first country in Africa, and second in the world after Honduras, to launch the Initiative. Provincial launches were held in two of the three provinces in November 2019.

The Initiative laid the groundwork for the implementation in the first half of 2019. The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) was formed in May 2019, with five representatives from the provinces and 10 from Maputo. The annual work plan (AWP) was developed through a participatory process. The National Steering Committee (NSC), was formed on 7 June 2019. During its first meeting, the NSC approved the AWP and budget for 2019. During its first year, the Spotlight Initiative implemented key activities in each pillar and achieved strong early results..

Through the Spotlight Initiative, high-level progress was made on the legislative framework for ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) in Mozambique, with four laws protecting women and girls passed in late 2019, including **the country's first law on child marriage**. While most of the advocacy regarding these laws pre-dates the programme through the Spotlight Initiative, consultations on the laws were undertaken including dissemination of the laws at all levels, with both government and civil society partners. Key policies on violence: the Operating Regulations for Integrated Assistance Centers (called "CAIs" by its Portuguese acronym) and the Mechanism for Violence Against Children in schools which will be critical for the provision of integrated services for survivors of violence have also been developed and adopted through the Spotlight Initiative.

Spotlight Initiative also contributed to strengthened capacities of service providers, including CAI staff, health workers, police and justice sectors, with a focus on essential services for victims of violence, which has also resulted in strengthened multi-sectoral coordination. The Initiative supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) to undertake capacity development initiatives for provincial and district Multisectoral Mechanisms for gender-based violence (GBV), which brings together officials from health, social protection, police, justice, and civil society. These Mechanisms are the main coordination platform for GBV prevention and

response at provincial and district level, but many of them had not been functioning. With Spotlight Initiative's support, the Mechanisms have been revitalized, bringing together government sectors and civil society to resolve violence cases in a timely manner.

The engagement of formal and informal decision-makers has catalyzed discussion at local and national levels on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices. **Spotlight Initiative has mobilized over 28,868 community leaders and members** (50% women and girls, 50% men and boys) through enhanced capacities of nearly 600 activists, who in turn engaged these communities through community dialogues, participatory theater and in bars, markets and public transport, to promote awareness and action on SGBV and harmful practices. **The Initiative has also resulted in empowering and mentoring of over 32,940 adolescent girls on their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), child marriage, self-esteem and life skills** through 1000 mentors. Although one year is short to speak about a change in social norms, **many activists, community leaders, and community members attest to changes in their own attitudes and behaviors, in their families, and their communities**, thanks to Spotlight Initiative. See the Testimonials section at the end of this report for some examples.

The favorable legislative environment, increased capacity of service providers, access to services and demand creation have led to a change in the "culture of silence." Civil society organizations (CSOs) carrying out door-to-door and community campaigns highlight the increased willingness of survivors to come forward and report violence. Spotlight Initiative has also increased availability of services through the rehabilitation of three CAIs, one of which was completed and inaugurated in 2019, allowing survivors to receive several critical services in the one place. Accordingly, **over 4,217 women and girls survivors of violence** have received comprehensive and essential services during the reporting period. Spotlight Initiative has also increased capacities of CAI service providers, health workers, social workers, justice staff and police on GBV essential services and the legal framework.

A critical achievement in 2019 was also the foundation laid in the national GBV data management system through the development of the *InfoViolência* database, which is currently being piloted and will enable the Government of Mozambique to collect and track data on violence. This will be critical for providing the data and evidence base to inform policies and programmes on EVAWG in the country. Spotlight Initiative also harmonized the system used by various sectors to report violence cases, which ensures that all data

are captured on one form regardless of the entry point used. These are key developments to improve quality data collection, analysis and use.

Civil society and the women's movement on SGBV **have joined forces and contributed to greater community involvement and coordination of efforts on EVAWG**. Spotlight Initiative partnered with the Consortium Against Sexual Violence, a partnership of seven CSOs led by Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA). Five of the seven partner CSOs of the Consortium are community-based organizations (CBOs) and/or led by women. The Consortium has been instrumental in building capacities of community volunteers and disseminating laws. The other key CSO partners are MULEIDE in consortium with the Association of Women working in Justice (AMCJ) and Radio Maxaquene. MULEIDE and partners sensitized formal and non-formal leaders and vulnerable people, on the impact of social norms on the lives of women and girls and how the newly approved laws (i.e. on early unions, successions, penal code and family law) will contribute to preventing and fighting harmful practices. These target groups are essential for behavior change in communities. Gender Links has also supported CBOs in all Spotlight Initiative districts to form community platforms on GBV, for further awareness-raising, norms change and advocacy. In total 14 platforms were created, made up of 57 CSOs and CBOs, which help inform communities about SGBV, child marriage, and the accountability mechanisms that exist.

Spotlight Initiative strengthened partnerships with civil society (through both the CSNRG and with CSO implementing partners), government institutions and the European Union (EU) Delegation, bringing these diverse stakeholders together throughout the year (e.g. in national and provincial launches, advocacy campaigns and meetings). The EU Delegation is a key and active partner. Beyond its formal role in the NSC, the EU participated regularly in technical meetings and by providing inputs to communications and advocacy materials. Inter-agency coordination was also strengthened, with established meeting times, clearer roles and processes, and improved communication.

Overall, the first year of Spotlight Initiative implementation has been extremely productive, surpassing many annual milestones. The program has laid a solid foundation to make a significant contribution to eliminating SGBV and child marriage and improving access to SRH services in Mozambique.

Summary and Context of the Action

The present report pertains to the Mozambique Spotlight Initiative for the period 1 January – 31 December 2019. The Spotlight Initiative's investment in Mozambique aims to contribute to a country where every woman and girl live a life free from all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices (HPs) and can enjoy sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The programme operates in three provinces in Mozambique and at the central level, in accordance with the scope of the Spotlight Initiative Africa Programme, focuses on the following six pillars.

Pillar 1: Legislative and policy frameworks (Pillar Lead – UNDP)

Pillar 2: Strengthening Institutions (Pillar Lead – UNDP)

Pillar 3: Prevention of SGBV/ HPs (Pillar Lead – UN Women)

Pillar 4: Quality and Essential Services. (Pillar Lead – UNFPA)

Pillar 5: Data Availability and Capacities (Pillar Lead – UNFPA)

Pillar 6: Women's Movement (Pillar Lead – UN Women)

Mozambique was devastated by two tropical cyclones in March and April 2019, which collectively affected around 2 million people in five provinces (including two out of the three target provinces). Four Spotlight Initiative districts were affected by the cyclones, with varying degrees of damage and losses. The government's, UN agencies' and CSOs' implementation capacities were affected by the need to respond to the emergency, which slowed down the inception period. In the aftermath of the cyclones, violence against women and girls increased due to factors such as worsened security conditions (e.g. in the displacement camps), increased poverty levels, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation facilities. However, the most affected provinces affected by the cyclones, and the resulting violence, were Sofala and Cabo Delgado, which are not Spotlight Initiative provinces.

Presidential elections were also held in October 2019, which resulted in the incumbent being re-elected, and several changes to Ministries. The period around elections caused certain activities to slow down, due to the unavailability of government staff. For instance, all activities involving training Parliament members had to be postponed to 2020.

Despite these challenges, implementation in all six pillars is on track. The Spotlight Initiative team and partners made enormous efforts to implement most of the activities in the Annual Work Plan (AWP). As mentioned in the executive summary, new laws protecting women and girls were passed in 2019, which provided a more favorable political context to achieve the three Sustainable Development Goals supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique (SDG 5.2.1 - proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; SDG 5.3.1 - proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18; and SDG 5.6.1 - proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care). Spotlight Initiative has established strong partnerships with civil society organizations, government institutions (most notably the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, as well as Ministries of Health, Education, Justice, Interior, and Youth), and media organizations and journalists, to elevate and coordinate actions on SGBV and HPs in Mozambique.

In line with the Program Document, key groups such as adolescents and young women aged 10-24 have been involved in and benefited from Spotlight Initiative interventions. The Initiative has also engaged formal and informal decision-makers such as policy-makers, service providers, community leaders, influential figures, journalists, men and boys, and people with disabilities (who are engaged in the National Reference Group and in other activities). The main results for the reporting period are highlighted below in the Outcomes section.

Programme Partnerships

Civil Society

During the reporting period, the Spotlight Initiative established a new way of working with civil society.

As detailed in Annex C, Spotlight Initiative partnered with a total of 60 grassroots and national CSOs (of which 9 led by women), including religious organizations; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT organizations); theater groups; youth and adolescent groups; and human rights organizations. These partners carried out awareness, prevention and advocacy work at community level. Of the funds spent and committed by 31 December 2019, 40% was transferred or committed to CSOs; of these funds, an estimated 60% was transferred or committed to grassroots organizations which is indicative of how Spotlight Initiative is operationalizing the leave no-one behind principle through this partnership and engagement with grassroots organizations.⁴

In addition, a Consortium Against Sexual Violence was formed for the first time in Mozambique, bringing together seven CSOs, based in Maputo and in the provinces. The Consortium which receives Spotlight Initiative funding is a national consortium that includes two national Organizations (WLSA and Fórum Mulher⁵) and five local grassroots organizations from Maputo (ASCHA and Luarte), Nampula (Ophenta), Gaza (Kutenga) and Manica (Lemusica). In addition, five other CSOs, have contributed to the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, namely Gender Links, which has created provincial and district platforms against early marriage, and MULEIDE, which together with AMCJ and Radio Maxaquene, have exposed formal and non-formal, influential decision-makers in communities to key laws to prevent and combat GBV.

These organizations bring a wealth of experience in advocacy, women's rights, community mobilization, adolescents and youth, and GBV prevention and response. The Consortium benefited from capacity-building in project and financial management, M&E and technical areas, and was instrumental in reaching communities with social and behavior change communications, as well as working together on advocacy at all levels. As an example of the effectiveness of CSOs at local level, a community leader in Nampula, after participating in an awareness-raising session about the law on early union, *reported that a 15-year old girl was being coerced to marry and that he would prevent this from*

⁴ See comments in Annex C for details.

⁵ Forum Mulher is a network of 35 organization (CSOs and CBOs) working on gender equality and women's rights in Mozambique.

happening.

The CNRG brings together 15 civil society activists with extensive expertise in gender equality and the fight against GBV. This group represents a diversity of segments of civil society: 11 have vast experience, including at the grassroots level, and 4 have national, regional and international experience. The members include; survivors of violence (2), a woman with disabilities (1), men working on male engagement (2), a religious leader (1); rural and vulnerable women (2), feminist and women’s rights movements (2). See Annex H for more details on the composition of the group and short bios of the members. The members provide diverse perspectives, experience and knowledge in eliminating violence against women and girls from across the country.

Some of these 15 members were also part of the Interim CSNRG, which operated from June 2018 to June 2019, providing a solid contribution to the development of the Mozambique Programme Document. Their input ensured the Programme Document addressed the needs of the most marginalized women and girls across the three target provinces, while securing the importance to include grassroots women’s organizations as programme implementers.

The 15 members were selected out of a total of 77 candidates by a joint civil society and UN panel, with the EU Delegation as an observer. The official launch of the group was attended by a representative of the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Action, the EU Ambassador in Mozambique and the interim UN Resident Coordinator, underlining the joint commitment to include civil society as a key stakeholder. The CSNRG group drafted its work plan for 2019, and engaged in multiple ways, including by contributing to the AWP, and participating in key meetings, discussions, events and advocacy. The ability of the CSNRG to monitor at the local level – a principle for meaningful engagement of civil society and a component of its work plan - was initially constrained, due to travel costs. However, this constraint will be resolved in 2020, with clarity on the ability of the SI to cover these costs.

Government

The Spotlight Initiative maintains a strong partnership with government ministries, under the leadership of MGCAS and there is a growing sense of ownership. The other Ministries such as Health, Education, Justice, Interior, Economy and Finance, and Youth are also deeply engaged in planning and implementation of Spotlight Initiative activities. At the provincial level, particularly in Gaza and Manica, the Government has made office

space available to host the Spotlight Initiative teams, which contributes to strengthened partnership and laying the groundwork for sustainable results. Government partnerships and government ownership of GBV issues have been strengthened as a result of the programme, which has engaged the highest levels of various Ministries. The MGCAS coordinates the GBV response, and this coordination mechanism has been engaged in Spotlight Initiative implementation.

European Union

The EU Delegation is a key and active partner. Beyond its formal role in the NSC, the EU participated regularly in technical meetings, national and provincial launches as well as in meetings with government and civil society.

Furthermore, the EU delegation has actively participated in the programme's external communications and advocacy efforts, through consistent engagement in joint media activities (such as media advisories, press releases, media interviews) and amplifying programme's messages by sharing communication products through their own channels and networks (such as social media content, impact stories, information about upcoming events, etc.). Furthermore, the EU delegation has been present and played a role at each visibility event organized by the programme.

The EU Delegation and 11 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden) visited Spotlight Initiative activities in Nampula province in November 2019. The EU highlighted the joint site visit as an important practice that should be repeated annually.

National Steering Committee

The NSC was formed on 7 June 2019, with the participation of the Minister of MGCAS, the Resident Coordinator (RC) and Heads of Agencies, high-level participation from sectoral ministries, the EU Delegation, and representatives from the CSNRG. The NSC held one meeting in 2019, in which it approved the AWP. This body, as the highest governance organism of the programme, has an important accountability and oversight role.

Inter-agency collaboration

RUNOs often use diverse approaches to funding and supporting government-led activities, and, given the large number of activities that require close collaboration among RUNOs and their implementing partners, face limited time to meet. However, in the spirit of UN Reform, SI RUNOs have

strengthened coordination mechanisms, including regular coordination meetings, information-sharing platforms, pillar-led coordination, and joint site visits. Inter-agency discussions on the roles of pillar leads and provincial leads, as well as discussions with government and civil society, have helped clarify responsibilities. The inter-agency team has also developed a deeper and stronger common understanding of the results framework and joint interventions, and information-sharing has improved.

The RC provides oversight to the Spotlight Initiative, meeting regularly with the Coordinator (every two weeks), and with RUNO Heads of Agencies (monthly), as well as with the MGCAS Minister and the EU Delegation Head of Cooperation. The RC and Heads of Agencies have emphasized the importance of greater inter-agency collaboration in the spirit of UN reforms.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

During the reporting period, the approval and dissemination of several new and revised laws that protect women and girls, including the first law on child marriage (while this outcome cannot be solely attributed to Spotlight Initiative), formulation of several GBV policies through the strong involvement of civil society is ***providing an enabling environment for the protection and promotion of women's and girl's rights in Mozambique.***

In addition, ***Spotlight Initiative's efforts are contributing to a coordinated national response to SGBV and HPs*** through the revitalization of provincial and district Multisectoral Mechanisms for GBV, led by the decentralized directorates of Gender, Children and Social Action. For instance, in Nampula, government officials note that the Mechanism's strong coordination has led to timely and coordinated response for victims, as well as a decrease in the incidence of sexual violence, although the latter is based on anecdotal data. The unity and the teamwork of the Mechanism, especially in Nampula, is notable, with the use of mobile technology to share real-time information and provide victims with assistance as quickly as possible.

In the area of social norms, ***Spotlight Initiative has made considerable gains at the community level through increased commitments to prevent SGBV and HPs including the creation of safe spaces for adolescent girls in Mozambique. Over 593 activists have enhanced capacities to raise awareness about GBV and child marriage in their communities.*** Although it is too early to measure impact, many community leaders and have expressed their interest in the debate on gender norms and commitment to ending violence. With over 1000 adolescent mentors enhanced capacities in GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), 32,940 adolescent girls have been mentored in safe spaces, building on gains from the Rapariga Biz⁶ programme.

Programme efforts are also contributing to increased access to services

⁶ The Rapariga Biz program, implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, and UNESCO, targets 1 million vulnerable girls and young women in Zambezia and Nampula provinces with empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights, leadership, citizenship and human rights, with the goal to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy. The initiative is funded by the Embassy of Sweden, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), and the Government of Canada.

for survivors and victims of violence. Spotlight Initiative inaugurated an Integrated Assistance Center (CAI) in Nampula Province, bringing to eight the number of functioning CAIs in Mozambique. Spotlight Initiative also began rehabilitation of two CAIs. In total, four CAIs were supported by the programme, with rehabilitation, training or both. Spotlight Initiative helped develop the CAI Operating Regulations, with provincial and civil society involvement, and the policy is currently awaiting approval by the Council of Ministers.

A key achievement of the Initiative is the contribution to country's GBV data management system. This was ensured as a result of the support provided to the Ministry of Interior to develop and scale-up a digital platform, *InfoViolencia*, which registers, manages, and tracks GBV cases. In the long term, the system will allow referral of survivors to other institutions that respond to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), administration of justice (Prosecutors and Courts), and CAIs. *InfoViolência* represents the first step in the country's ability to better manage, analyze and use data on violence cases. A full pilot of the database will be conducted in 2020.

Spotlight Initiative catalyzed the women's movement, bringing together national and local organizations in the Consortium Against Sexual Violence. The Consortium shares experiences across members and provinces and is a key platform to ensure that community voices are heard at national and international levels. Both the Consortium and the CSNRG are becoming more recognized as key civil society players. For example, LeMuSiCa, one of the Consortium's member associations in Manica, is recognized by the provincial government as a provider of GBV services to victims, and the organization's staff often provides support to the CAI, which is run by the government. Another important element brought by this Consortium is the grassroots nature of some of the organizations it comprises. Before joining the Consortium, these organizations traditionally operated at the community level with limited administrative, technical or financial capacity. **However, they had, and continue to have, an unmatched ability to reach the most marginalized women and girls in remote areas, and to understand the local dynamics these women and girls are often subject to.** Their participation in the Consortium ensures that these marginalized women and girls benefit from programme interventions and are not left behind.

Overall, by joining a high-level commitment of various Ministries and of civil society, the position of EAWG has been elevated in the political landscape. There is a renewed focus on laws to protect women and girls, services for survivors (such as CAIs), and increased political will from various sectors

to work together.

The Spotlight Initiative has embodied UN reform, particularly around the operational angle of joint work by UN agencies. For example, the needs assessment and procurement of vehicles and computer equipment was managed by UNDP, in representation of the entire Initiative and to strengthen various sectors' capacity to respond to GBV. All RUNOs provided inputs into the process and presented the findings jointly to MGCAS. Similarly, the development of messages and communication products has been led by UNICEF, in collaboration with the other RUNOs. This way of working has allowed for greater cost-efficiencies among the RUNOs.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Mozambique has an evidence-based legislative and policy framework that protects women and girls from SGBV, early marriage and guarantees their SRHR and is in line with the international human rights standards

Spotlight Initiative contributed to the formulation, revision and approval of a significant number of laws that strengthen the existing legal framework to EAWG in Mozambique, aligned with international standards. The laws, approved in late 2019, are the culmination of ten years of work and advocacy by CSOs, United Nations agencies and other actors; Spotlight Initiative contributed to this process by supporting the civil society consultation and advocacy including government throughout 2019. The approved laws include:

- The law on the **Prevention of Premature Unions, in July 2019**. The law sets the minimum age of marriage (and civil unions) at 18 and includes legal sanctions for adults that engage in or facilitate child marriage. The law also includes safeguards to ensure that parental consent and traditional customs are not used as exceptions to allow marriage with a child. **This law will be critical in ending child marriage in Mozambique.**
- Revised **Family Law**, approved on 11 December 2019, which was aligned with the child marriage law (increasing the age for getting married from 16 to 18 years). The revised law eliminated the condition that parents can emancipate or give consent for girls under 18 to get married. In addition, pregnancy is no longer a condition for getting married under the age of 18

- Revised **Inheritance Law**, approved on 23 December 2019, which protects the rights of women and children, particularly from the stripping of assets. In the previous law, women were at the bottom of the list in terms of inheritance. In the revised law, women and men are on the same level in receiving inheritance.
- **Revised Penal Code**, approved on 29 December 2019, which includes stronger punishments for various forms of violence, including sexual violence, physical violence, and sexual harassment. For example, those who commit rape will be punished with a prison sentence of 2 to 8 years; those who commit rape against a child under the age of 12 will be punished with 16 to 20 years of prison; and those who marry a girl or boy under age 18 will be punished (the punishment varies according to the case, but the law clearly states that children under 18 cannot consent as they are children).

Spotlight Initiative supported the formulation and revision of key policies, including:

- **Children’s Law Regulation** (Law number 7/2008), which is currently with the Council of Ministers for approval. The programme facilitated consultations with key judicial and government officials led by the Ministry of Justice/Judicial Training Institute.
- **The Policy on Multisectoral Mechanism for Violence Against Children (VAC) in school**, which addresses the prevention, identification, reporting, referral and assistance to victims of VAC in school. Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) and CSOs to draft this policy, which has the potential to reduce cases of VAC that are mostly left unpunished.⁷ The first draft of the multi-sectoral mechanism policy was presented during a multisectoral meeting with the CSOs, Education for All Movement (MEPT) and Civil Society Learning and Training Center (CESC), and tested in three provinces, where inputs were collected and included in an updated version, which was validated in a second multisectoral meeting. The mechanism will be formally submitted to MINEDH in February 2020 for the discussion and approval at the Consultative Council

⁷ According to interviews conducted during the monitoring visits to Spotlight Initiative provinces, interviewees claimed that there are many cases of SGBV committed by teachers, mainly during exam preparations. Girls are threatened and succumb to teachers’ advances, fearing for failure during examinations. Some of the community activists have shared their experiences on how they were sexual harassed by their teachers, who threatened to fail them.

- The final draft of the **CAI Operating Regulations** was developed and shared with sectors, which is critical for clarifying roles and responsibilities of staff among others. Spotlight Initiative supported consultations at national and provincial level, and the document is awaiting approval by the Council of Ministries.

The Spotlight Initiative also strengthened capacities of over 1,023 (750 female and 273 male) human rights public institutions staff to advocate for and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on VAWG including SGBV/HP and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, including the promotion of women and girls SRHR, and implement the same.

In 2019, Mozambique was in the process of forming a new parliament; thus, trainings with new parliamentarians will take place in 2020, aiming to consolidate their knowledge in GBV and providing them with tools to monitor national and international legal instruments to EVAWG including the recently adopted and revised laws mentioned above.

Outcome 2: National and Subnational systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) and harmful practices, including in other sectors

Mozambique has been working on gender integration since its commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and post-Beijing policies. The government has formulated and approved policies, plans, strategies and laws to address violence against women and girls, although the lack of adequate funding and institutional capacity has been a constraint to implementation.

During the reporting period, **Spotlight Initiative has resulted in increased capacity of the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the integration of GBV in its plans and budgets.** MEF is a key ministry and a decision-maker in allocating resources to sectoral ministries, highlighting the need to involve the institution at central and provincial levels. This was achieved through the enhanced capacities of over **50 Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)** staff (of which 70% men) as trainers in integrating SGBV in the main national planning instruments (national budget and the socio-economic plans), as well as in monitoring and oversight using a gender lens. It is expected that with the knowledge acquired from the trainings, gender-sensitive aspects will be included in future plans and budgets as of 2021.

In addition, through various capacity development initiatives, Spotlight Initiative has resulted in strengthened capacities of government officials from various sectors including health, education, and MEF to ensure appropriate planning, policy-making and budget allocations to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in the respective sectoral plans. Examples of key capacity development initiatives undertaken include:

- **47 members (22 women and 25 men) of the health co-management committee** in Manica were capacitated on GBV, related issues and tools. This committee brings together health workers and community leaders in case management.

The capacities of over 150 provincial and district planning and budget technicians (of which 75% were men) from MEF were enhanced in gender-sensitive budgeting, enabling them to advise decision-makers on gender equity and equality promotion.

- **Around 23 planners and gender focal points** (13 male and 10 female) from the **education sector** in Nampula skills and knowledge on gender-sensitive planning and budgeting was enhanced. The training methodology was based on the recently developed guidelines for gender mainstreaming.⁸
- Participants in the 8th Seminar of the Multisectoral Committee to Support Adolescent and Youth Development (CIADAJ, an inter-Ministerial platform) were reinforced to ensure action plans integrate SGBV and SRH.

As noted above, through the various capacity development initiatives, Spotlight Initiative has contributed to the integration of gender in the **health, justice** and **education** sectors. In addition, for example, the Initiative has supported the development of Gaza Province's GBV Plan, as well as the launch of the Ministry of Health's **post-traumatic performance measurement tool** which will be critical for maintaining high clinical standards in the provision of post-violence clinical services, measuring the quality of post-violence care in health facilities, identifying the main gaps and challenges in the provision of services, and developing and implementing action plans to address gaps identified.

The justice sector, one of the most complex⁹ in Mozambique was supported to

⁸ The guidelines were produced in 2019 by MINEDH with UNICEF's support.

⁹ The sector includes courts, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the

increase its institutional capacity to respond to violence against women and girls in Mozambique. Accordingly, with the support of **Spotlight Initiative, the sector has established GBV Response Units in the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service, the National Human Rights Commission, and in the Ombudsman's Office**. Spotlight Initiative also supported the existing Gender Unit in the Attorney General's Office. The existence and collaborative work of these units is of extreme importance to ensure the justice sector's formal response to GBV cases.

In 2012, the Government of Mozambique established the Multisectoral Mechanism of Integrated Care for Women Victims of Violence, coordinated by MGCAS, with members from the Ministries of Justice, Health, and Interior, CSOs, CAI staff and other public servants. While the Mechanisms exist at central, provincial and district level and have the role to coordinate the fight against GBV, its functionality has been limited. Spotlight Initiative has strengthened this multisectoral coordination and response mechanism at provincial and district level through a training of trainers (TOT) undertaken for over **396**¹⁰ people (**231** women and **165** men) from MGCAS and Provincial Directorates (DPGCAS); Provincial Directorates of Health (DPS), Provincial Directorates of Youth, Provincial Directorates of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR), Provincial Directorates of Education and Human Development (DPEDH), Institutes for Legal Assistance (IPAJ), Ministry of Interior (represented by the police) and community leaders (including religious and traditional leaders). The TOT was provided to service providers from health, interior, justice and social protection sectors at central and provincial levels. It aimed to increase service providers' knowledge on what to do when receiving a victim of violence, following the approved protocols for each sector, and the importance of rejecting the social norms that perceive that women and girls are responsible for the violence against them and that justify violence as a regular social phenomenon. All of those trained as trainers conducted trainings at district levels for service providers from government and civil society, so that service providers at all levels would be able to provide quality services to victims. The trainers trained are expected to give technical support to district service providers, as well as to conduct monitoring visits and receive feedback from the professionals and the victims referred to the services. This support has revitalized several coordination mechanisms, whereby regular meetings and exchange of information on GBV response have taken place. The Nampula City Mechanism is an example of one that

Interior, lawyers, national human rights commission, Ombudsman Office, legal providers and justice experts.

¹⁰ Some pictures of the trainings can be found [here](#)

has become much more functional and responds quickly to GBV cases. As the GBV focal point of the Directorate of Health noted, the Mechanism raises awareness about violence continuously in communities, **which has contributed to a reduction in sexual violence**. The Mechanism members have a WhatsApp group to share information and notify each other when a victim needs assistance. Another member of the Mechanism, from the Nampula Police Department, stated, “There is a lot of unity in our group.”

Spotlight Initiative has also strengthened government’s response to GBV survivors through the procurement of vehicles, motorbikes and computers which will easily facilitate timely support in remote parts of Spotlight Initiative districts and strengthen the delivery of service . A needs assessment was carried out and the allocation of the equipment is awaiting MGCAS approval. The allocation of equipment, together with continued training in 2020, will increase Spotlight Initiative’s impact and the operational capacity of essential services.

Outcome 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviour change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR

Spotlight Initiative has resulted in strong community mobilization and commitment to end violence against women and girls in Mozambique.

During the reporting period, **over 321,374 people** (of which 120,070 Girls; 16,862 Women; 165,917 Boys and 18,525 Men) were mobilized including formal and informal decision-makers, women and adolescent girls, men and adolescent boys, and journalists through different awareness raising initiatives. All these efforts have resulted in **increased commitments to end VAWG and denouncing harmful practices**.

To ensure that these groups were reached, SLI partners enhanced capacities of over 1691 community activists and mentors (1129 girls, 385 women, 34 boys and 143 men) to promote awareness on SGBV. Outreach activities included community dialogues, sports and cultural events, public transport (called “*chapa das manas*,” or “sisters’ minibus”), and participatory theater.¹¹ These interventions reached a total of **29,028 individuals** (14,556 women and girls and 14,472 men and boys). Exit interview conducted **on 50% of the participants in the community dialogues demonstrated a 28% increase in intention to delay marriage until after 18 years**. Participatory theater is a promising practice (see Annex D) to generate community discussion and shift mindsets

¹¹ See Annex D on promising practices.

on GBV, based on the testimonials of participants, who continue debating on the topics with their peers in their communities. Community leaders have also advocated with the CBO OPHENTA to bring the participatory theater to their communities.

Recognizing the central role that community leaders have in shaping and reinforcing harmful social norms, Spotlight Initiative engaged religious, traditional and other community leaders, such as *matronas* (women who orient girls during initiation rites, particularly in Nampula province), to discuss and renegotiate harmful practices such child marriage and identify local solutions.

Spotlight Initiative is **seeing local authorities serve as change agents in their communities by denouncing cases of GBV and championing the fight against early unions**. This, combined with the number of community members who have become more aware of GBV, will contribute to longer-term impact and reduction of GBV cases. For example, in Mossurize, **five cases of SGBV committed against girls aged 14 to 16 were denounced by community leaders to implementing partner Lemusica, who managed to rescue one of the girls, who stays in their shelter**. In Gondola, a 15-year old girl was impregnated by her father; after giving birth, she was depressed and unable to breastfeed. The district official in charge of the Office for Assistance to Victims of Violence rescued the girl, provided psychological support, and she was welcomed into a supportive family in the community. See Testimonials section for more examples of norms change.

Building on the lessons learned of the *Rapariga Biz* safe space mentorship program in Nampula. Through Spotlight Initiative, over 32,940 vulnerable adolescents in and out of school have enhanced life skills, knowledge on violence and their rights. This was achieved through strengthened capacities of over 1098 adolescent mentors in GBV and SRHR. In addition, **3,543 adolescents** (1,306 boys and 2,237 girls) were reached through a peer-to-peer programme to mobilize adolescents to change gender related attitudes and behaviors.

The programme worked with journalists and media in several ways to create layered interventions to address social norms. Spotlight Initiative has increased knowledge of over **64 journalists** (31 female and 33 male) in GBV, existing legislation and human rights, who in turn disseminated the knowledge acquired via social media (WhatsApp and Facebook), radio, newspapers, and other spaces.

Spotlight Initiative has also raised awareness on ending gender-based violence for over 540,000 people reached through the broadcast of **15 new episodes of the radio soap opera *Ouro Negro***¹², on 116 national, provincial and community radio stations. The *Ouro Negro* programmes were produced on a weekly basis through 12 Radio Mozambique stations and 32 community radios in 22 local languages. *Ouro Negro* is the most popular radio soap operas in Mozambique and has a loyal audience. Its story lines cover early marriage, SRH, gender equity, HIV, and child rights.

Finally, the programme worked with **1,700 (884 girls and 816 boys)** adolescent members of the child to child media network to promote gender equality and EAWG. These adolescents produced **2,448** peer-to-peer radio programmes, which aired on 30 community radios, 11 Radio Mozambique public stations and on the national public TV station, with an estimated coverage of more than 5 million children nationwide.

Outcome 4: Women and girls who experience VAWG, including SGBV/HP, use available, accessible, acceptable and quality services including for long term recovery from violence.

During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative has **increased access to services for over 4,217 women and girls survivors of violence**, strengthened **capacities of service providers on integrated and quality service provision and increased communities' (especially women and girls') knowledge of where to access services** for victims of violence.

Central to this pillar and result were activities to strengthen integrated services for victims. CAIs offer four services – health, police, justice, and social protection – under one roof, which motivates victims to seek services, as they don't have to seek assistance in multiple, sometimes distant, institutions and tell their story several times. . Despite the importance of CAIs, only a few exist in the country, and many are not fully functional.

Spotlight Initiative has committed to building a CAI in each target province. The CAI in Nampula was inaugurated on 24 June 2019, after being fully equipped by the Spotlight Initiative. The CAIs in Chimoio and Chongoene districts are still being rehabilitated and are expected to be operational in Quarter 2 of 2020. As mentioned under Outcome 1, the programme has also supported the development of the [CAI Operating Regulations](#); although the policy is still a draft, this is an important step in clarifying the roles and

¹² Produced in a partnership between UNICEF and nationwide Radio Mozambique station

responsibilities of staff allocated to these centers and other aspects that are crucial for their well-functioning.

To ensure the provision of quality services, Spotlight Initiative has enhanced the capacity of **over 950 service providers** (almost 40% female) in:

- **Use of the “single file” (“ficha única”**, which enables reporting of cases of violence on the same form, regardless of entry point); **integrated assistance to victims; and psychosocial support**
- **Child friendly justice procedures, conflict resolution and mediation, and legal framework.** 200 (110 male and 90 female) judicial staff from all districts were trained, including judges, attorneys, clerks and social workers
- **Response procedures and protocols, data collection, registration and processing of SGBV cases** (397 officers trained, 124 female and 273 male, from Police Department of Response to Domestic Violence, Family and Children)
- **Service quality, patient flow, referral to other sectoral GBV services and GBV monitoring, Family Law and Domestic Violence Law**, for **58** health workers in Manica and Nampula and **21** participants from the health, police, justice and gender directorates in Nampula Province
- **Multisectoral Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Victims of Violence**, for **192** participants (140 women) from the Government (gender, health, justice, and interior sectors), CSOs and CBOs at national level
- **National Response Plan to GBV for the Health Sector**, for a total of **83** service providers in Gaza Province
- Procedures for **Assistance to victims of violence**, including psychosocial support, in line with the **Manual for Social Workers**, which was developed after national and provincial consultations.

In 2019, as a result of increased capacity of service providers, over **4,217 survivors of violence** (1,496 girls and 2,721 women) in CAIs, police and health units were able to access quality and integrated services. During monitoring visits, service providers have highlighted the importance of the trainings to strengthen their capacities to provide an integrated rights-based response to SGBV.

Spotlight Initiative has also increased availability of services through the

procurement of six mobile clinics, which will be allocated two per province in 2020, to provide GBV and SRH services to hard-to-reach communities.

Spotlight Initiative also **increased health sector's GBV case management and forensic medicine capacity** through capacity-building of health workers at district level, and supply of materials including cameras and microscopes. As a form of task-shifting,¹³ these trainings enable health services to conduct autopsies on cases of violent deaths, which will allow the police and justice to have judicially acceptable evidence to investigate gender-based killings. Until now, most violent deaths seen at the health units outside district capitals do not receive a forensic/legal-medical report, due to lack of staff capacity, which impedes a court case from being opened.

In line with “No one left behind,” Spotlight Initiative has also made available the [Guidelines for Providing Rights-Based and Gender Responsive Services to Address Gender-Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Women and Young Persons with Disabilities](#) through translation to Portuguese. The programme will disseminate and train service providers on the guidelines in 2020.

Outcome 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual gender-based violence/harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative has enhanced the Ministry of Interior's GBV data management capacity. This was achieved through the design of an integrated software, called *InfoViolência*, to manage data on violence cases. The database is installed on the Ministry of Interior's server, and Spotlight Initiative worked in close collaboration with this Ministry to define the data to be collected. A pre-pilot phase took place in May-June 2019 in two police stations, which provided valuable feedback on the performance, functionality, usability, and efficacy of the platform, as well as possible challenges during its implementation. Spotlight Initiative made technical improvements to the database, which will be piloted in 2020 in a larger number of police stations in other provinces. The training material for the software has been finalized.

Despite its incipient stage, **167 GBV cases were registered by *InfoViolência* in 2019. The majority (77%) of the victims were women, and physical violence**

¹³ Doctors and health care technicians trained in forensic medicine

was the most common type (57%) reported.

To ensure appropriate production and management of data, Spotlight Initiative has strengthened the capacities of 80 government officials (28 women and 52 men) from the MGCAS and Ministry of Interior on how to collect prevalence and incidence data on VAWG, as well as qualitative data.

Outcome 6: Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP

During the reporting period, *Spotlight Initiative has strengthened partnerships and movement building with several CSOs, including women rights organizations (WROs), social movements, and CBOs.* In 2019, after mapping organizations working in EVAWG, the Initiative successfully established or revitalized **14 civil society platforms** at district (one in each Spotlight Initiative districts, plus one in Gondola, which neighbors Chimoio) and provincial level (one per province). The district platforms are composed by 57¹⁴ CSOs and CBOs (12 in Gaza, 24 in Manica, and 21 in Nampula), with a total of **185** members (120 women and girls and 65 men). Spotlight Initiative strengthened these platforms and increased knowledge on existing legislations and accountability mechanisms for SGBV and child marriage, and supported them to exchange knowledge to strengthen their capacity to EVAWG. This allowed the **platforms to jointly denounce cases of GBV in Moma (1 case), Angoche (3 cases), Mogovolas (1), Nampula City (5¹⁵), and**

¹⁴ Gaza Province:

CSOs: Lhula SIDA; Xikwembo Luella Swisiwana; and Kindlimuka Litlatla – Chicualacuala

CSOs: AREPACHO; Lhuvukane; Pfuneka; and AMODE – Chongoene

CSOs: VISECO; Lado-Lado; Khensani ADAPO; and AMUDEIAAPAPURG – Xai-Xai

Manica Province:

CSOs: Jossoal; Lemusica; PLASOC; Mvuice; ACACOM; Kubatsirana; Centro Aberto de Jesus; Chinguirirai, and Micaia Foundation – Chimoio

CSOs: CCPC (Community Committee for Child Protection) which brings together different grassroots community organizations at district level – Tambara

CSOs: Aro Mocambique; Rubatano; Rede Crista; Tropas da cultura and AJUDEC – Gondola

CSOs: Zwirai Tsitsi Nderera; Community Radioof Chipungabeira; Nossa Terra Mãe; Círculo de Interesse Muchenedze; Kupzipira, Igreja 7 dias; Chingai; Tingaitasei; District AIDS Focal Point – Mossurize District Nampula Province

CSOs: Coalizão, N’weti, Plan International, Parlamento Infantil, COM and FDC – Moma

CSOs: Amparar, Jovens Visionários de Mocambique, Lambda, LDH, NUGENA, Todos Contra Violencia, Wwviuva, ACAP, REMEN – Nampula City

CSOs and INGOs: Plan International, Coalizão, Parlamento Infantil – Mogovolas

CSOs and INGOs: Coalizão, Plan International e MRS - Angoche

¹⁵ Of which 2 were reported at CAIs, 1 through LAMBDA and 2 at community courts.

in Chicualacuala¹⁶ (16 cases).

In 2019, after a mapping of organizations working in EAWG in the three provinces, Spotlight Initiative facilitated the creation of Civil Society Platforms against early unions, involving 155 participants (90 women - of which 30 were adolescents and young women up to 24 years, and 65 men) from 38 organizations.¹⁷ These organizations received training on existing legislation and accountability mechanisms. After the training each platform developed an action plan to prevent and respond to SGBV. They meet every two weeks to share progress and discuss challenges encountered.

In addition, through the support provided to Forum Mulher, ***Spotlight Initiative has increased movement building***. This was achieved through increase in knowledge of over 160 people comprising community associations members, community leaders and *matronas* on sexual and reproductive rights. Furthermore, 50 female members from CBOs were trained on gender mainstreaming and strengthening the participation of girls and women. As a result, the **associations Horizonte Azul and Kutenga, members of Forum Mulher, are expanding their interventions in the province of Gaza and increasing the number of girls and women participating in the movement.**

During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative has resulted in sharing of knowledge and resources on EAWG through the creation of CSO knowledge-sharing platform, which is promoting dialogue, advocacy, and social norm change. These platforms namely the [Consortium Against Sexual Violence website](#) and its [Facebook page](#)¹⁸ actively showcase the work done as part of Spotlight Initiative thereby sharing of relevant and timely information on EAWG.

¹⁶ As per existing records.

¹⁷ CCM Gaza, MONASO, APROS, ACUDE, KUVUMBANA, GMD, ASSOCIACAO CONTRA VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA, TXONGOTELO, LADO-LADO, UDEBA-LAB, AJS, AMODE, ACTIVA, AMMCJ, TCV, LMDH, COALIZAO, OPHENTA, NUGENA, CCHRA, MULEIDE, DPEDH, JOSSOAL, Associação Bvute, CCPC, PLASCIGO, ARO, AIASD, Tropa da Cultura, KURERAWANA, RUBATANO, KUZVIPIRA, Rede Cristã, AMODEFA, ADECE, ACADG, LEMUSICA, Quaedza Madzimai, ACAJ e Tingaitasei.

¹⁸ The consortium registered 5 hashtags, 457 followers, 447 likes, and 48 shares. The Youtube page created in March 2019 has now 11 subscribers, 41 views and 9 likes. The three platforms can be used for advocacy purposes.

Results Framework

Reporting against the Results Framework will be captured through the Spotlight Initiative online platform and reflected in Annex A. In the online platform updates for all Outcome and Output indicators approved under the Programme that have made progress during the reporting period as foreseen in the Annual Work Plan will be included.

Beneficiaries

Indicative numbers	Direct (Targeted)	Indirect (Targeted)	Direct (Actual)	Indirect (Actual)	Comments/Justifications
Women (18 yrs. and above)	302,121	1,486,154	21,602	1,234,514	
Girls (5-17 yrs.)	168,746	1,983,372,	121,596	561,940	
Men (18 yrs. and above)	126,767	663,484	20,031	1,240,139	
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	43,522	1,223,621	165,917	1,164,625	The number of boys reached is over-target and higher than the number of girls reached due to their involvement in awareness-building activities, such as male engagement campaigns, marches and sports activities.
TOTAL	641,156	5,356,631	329,146	4,201,218	

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

As mentioned above, cyclones Idai and Kenneth greatly slowed down implementation from about March to June 2019, as government and RUNOs aligned actions to address the context and emergency response. Spotlight Initiative provinces were not the hardest hit by the cyclones or the resulting increase in GBV. The implementation of the programme increased in the second half of the year as dedicated staff came on board.

Some activists have been threatened while raising awareness about GBV in communities. For example, young activists in Nampula were threatened by men who claimed to be rapists, and wanted to sexually assault them “to give them more reason to talk about rape.” To manage this risk, female activists are accompanied by male activists and community leaders who present them to the communities before they start working. While this provides them with more security and legitimacy at community level, it further reinforces the power balance between men and women. The programme is enlisting the support of both men and women community leaders and champions to call out and put an end to this abusive behavior and ensure accountability.

The lack of transport is a pervasive problem at district and community level. Most government services (police, social protection, health and justice) do not have vehicles, and people often live far from the services. Most districts and provinces also do not have adequate shelters for victims of violence, who sometimes end up at an orphanage or at the police station in poor conditions. Spotlight Initiative has procured vehicles (cars and motorbikes) to facilitate service provision at local level; these will be distributed in 2020. In addition, the programme is supporting the Government to rehabilitate transit centers and link to CSO partners that can provide shelter for victims.

While tremendous efforts to strengthen coordination have been made, there continues to be scope to improve coordination at all levels: between UN and government, among UN agencies, and among partners, including CSOs (as well as among CSOs, government and the UN). It is important to continue to clarify roles, how activities will be implemented and funded, and to ensure a common understanding of key messages, indicators and targets. In light of UN reforms, however, RUNOs have collaborated more closely to address these challenges, as well as others (such as compiling provincial financial reports

and budget revisions), including through joint procurements and addressing other operational matters.

These coordination challenges will be mitigated by a participatory planning process to develop the 2020 AWP, which will involve all stakeholders. The programme will also organize joint visits to the field, both between RUNOs and involving government from central and provincial level, which are key to resolve coordination issues at local level. Many Ministries will have new Ministers in 2020, including MGCAS, which will require a high-level effort by the RC and Heads of Agencies to engage them in the programme. In terms of interagency and joint operational work, RUNOs will continue to streamline their processes, with joint purchases and operational processes defined early in 2020.

See Annex B for more information on risks and how they have been mitigated.



Launch of the Spotlight Initiative in Maputo, Mozambique. Photo/@Spotlight Initiative

New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

Government institutions and CSOs in the three provinces have shown great willingness to **jointly deliver Spotlight Initiative awareness campaigns in communities**, highlighting the need for this information to reach the more remote areas. In the past, many GBV initiatives have been implemented by organizations that do not collaborate with other actors. During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative provided a great opportunity to establish a **multisectoral team to carry out awareness-raising campaigns at community level composed by activists, the police, the prosecutor's office, justice, gender, health and education which facilitated ownership and accountability to the issue**. The joint sessions gave an opportunity for each sector to explain to communities what its role is in combating GBV. It has been reported in the three provinces that because communities do not understand each stakeholder's role, they tend to blame the police or the activists for cases that are left unsolved or whenever a perpetrator is released from prison.

Spotlight Initiative must intensify efforts to engage community, religious and traditional leaders on GBV and harmful practices as they can impede or accelerate achievement of Outcome 3 (prevention and social norms). An interview with a group of five community leaders in Gondola District made clear some of their views on gender equity, e.g. "...now that our wives are aware of the Gender Law, they tend to disrespect us saying that we are equal; whenever we have a small problem they go to the Office for Assistance to Victims of Violence." Some community leaders defend harmful cultural practices, such as *massunguio*¹⁹, whereby daughters are sold to men to pay off their parents' debts. Other community leaders, both men and women, blame girls for violence ("a girl who dates at night is not right in the head. She is guilty. How can we end violence when the girls should be dating during the day?"). In addition, in Gondola, the civil society platform shared the concern that community leaders have wives who are minors, or whose sons and other family members marry children. Likewise, the work with religious leaders can be strengthened to raise awareness in **religious congregations**. Mozambicans are often inspired by their religious leaders and seek their advice on marriage,

¹⁹ There are other traditional practices identified in the Spotlight Initiative provinces such as murder due to adultery, Johane Marangue (which is a sect that favors child marriage due to people's "visions"); Pitha kufa (widow cleansing); obscurantism; messages shared during initiation rites; Ihamphana and others.

education and daily life. **Improved engagement with religious leaders to promote teachings that promote gender equitable norms can strengthen Spotlight Initiative's work to change harmful social norms at the community and individual level.**

Trainings, behavior change messages and IEC materials need to be adapted to the local context. For instance, the high number of **suicides** in Chongoene District, as a result of conflict in couples, was raised by many stakeholders as something critical to be addressed by Spotlight Initiative. **Psychological violence** is not understood enough, but it often occurs with other types of violence and has a profound effect on victims. Violence against widows and elderly women also needs a special focus.

The four RUNOs and key implementing partners must work together in the development of key behavior change messages and IEC materials, to ensure coherence among programme implementers and local relevance, guarantee that the messages do no harm and reflect "one UN voice," under the principle of Delivering as One.

A key programme management lesson is the need to have regular and coordinated meetings with all stakeholders, especially at provincial and district level. Government partners do not always know all the CSO actors in a given province, while CSOs need greater access to decision-making spaces with government. It was also helpful to clarify role and responsibilities for provincial leads and pillar leads, and this coordination is an on-going process. Joint field visits between RUNOs have been valuable to generate common understanding and improved collaboration. On the operational side, it has proven critical to clarify processes and deadlines on financial reporting, budget revisions, joint procurements, and logistics for events such as launches.

Conducting **intergenerational workshops** has proven effective to identify and understand problems affecting everyone in a community (parents, children, community leaders, etc.). Coalizão, one of Spotlight Initiative's implementing partners, has successfully used this approach in their other programmes. The programme could bring different target groups together to discuss issues around violence and build shared commitment and action.

Implementing partners have suggested **creative ways to raise awareness in communities**, such as using megaphones and music to attract families. Partners in Nampula are working with musicians to draw the public's attention.

For the two upcoming CAI inaugurations (in Chongoene and Chimoio),

community, traditional and religious leaders of surrounding neighborhoods must be engaged and understand the mandate of the CAI and its importance in EVAWG. Furthermore, the events must serve as an **opportunity to inform communities** of the importance of having the service available in their community. Although the CAI in Nampula was launched, surrounding communities are still unaware of its existence due to limited dissemination of information. The issue was shared with CAI staff, who ensured that they will address this concern.

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

Spotlight Initiative has introduced several innovative and promising approaches to reach people of different ages and backgrounds in public spaces (schools, pubs, public transport, barbershops and churches). During the reporting period, Spotlight Initiative used **participatory theater** in Nampula Province with locally known artists, drawing public's attention around bus stations and markets to actively engage in the unfolding of the play while debating and reflecting on concepts around GBV and harmful practices. This approach draws people into a drama, rather than lecturing to a distracted audience in large spaces and is an innovative way of engaging the community. The debates after the plays show that gender norms are being challenged and that people are moved to reflect on their beliefs.

Spotlight Initiative has also engaged adolescents girls and boys through innovative ways. The programme has worked with over **1,700 (884 girls and 816 boys)** adolescent members through child to child media network to promote gender equality and EVAWG. These adolescents produced **2,448** peer-to-peer radio programmes, which aired on 30 community radios, 11 Radio Mozambique public stations and on the national public TV station, with an estimated coverage of more than 5 million children nationwide.

The **work with mentors of the *Rapariga Biz* Program** has ensured synergies between the initiatives i.e. the Spotlight Initiative and ***Rapariga Biz*** safe space mentorship program; the mentors were able to build on their networks and experience, with new content on GBV, related laws and reporting mechanisms. Given the mentors' wide reach among adolescent girls, this extends Spotlight Initiative's impact.

The use of **social media platforms such as WhatsApp by the Multisectoral**

Mechanism can be a sustainable and flexible way for sectors to coordinate efficient responses to GBV cases. The users have all agreed to institutional codes of conduct regarding confidentiality of data; however, extra care must be taken to ensure the use of mobile technology does not compromise confidentiality. This risk will be assessed and mitigating measures put in place. The success of this strategy will be shared with other provinces.

In light of UN reforms, RUNOs collaborated successfully on procurements (via UNDP for equipment, and via UNICEF for communications materials), which resulted in greater cost-efficiencies. The joint needs assessments – both on essential services and on equipment – were participatory exercises that involved all RUNOs and government institutions.

Please refer to Annex D for more details on some of these promising practices.

Next Steps

Some of the key activities for 2020 include:

- Hold a participatory process to develop the 2020 AWP (see Annex E)
- Hold joint partner meetings in all provinces, with government sectors and civil society partners, to share progress and clarify roles, as well as joint site visits
- Conduct joint planning meetings at provincial level with the participation of district governments and civil society partners to ensure ownership and interventions adapted to the local context
- Continue disseminating the recently approved laws and policies and providing training to government authorities and civil society on the implementation and monitoring of the laws and policies
- Support the government to approve draft policies such as the CAI Operating Regulation
- Support the justice sector in finalizing its pre-service curricula integrating GBV and rolling out trainings
- Continue training Multisectoral Mechanisms and service providers on essential services
- Coordinate among RUNOs and provide technical assistance to CBOs to ensure aligned messages and IEC materials in communities, adapted to the local context

- Foster and explore the role of journalists. Journalists who were interviewed during monitoring visits have shown willingness to engage more in the area, recognizing the role that they have in disseminating positive messages about masculinities while making communities aware of the consequences for perpetrating GBV
- Strengthen work with community and religious leaders, and form Champions, ensuring that community leaders, civil society and government work together on awareness campaigns
- Inaugurate two remaining CAIs, with involvement of community leaders
- Allocate mobile clinics, rehabilitate SAAJs and support GBV health services
- Allocate ICT equipment to the new sub-regional peer counseling center SMS BIZ/U-Report in Nampula Province, which will accommodate 20 adolescent and youth counsellors to answer questions about SRH, GBV, HIV and child marriage. This platform will also be key to informing youth where to access services
- Support adolescent- and youth-friendly services (SAAJs) with rehabilitation and procurement of equipment and supplies
- Train service providers in inclusive GBV services for people with disabilities
- Carry out the full pilot *InfoViolência* in the provinces, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, and roll-out database
- Support Ministry of Health to carry out the Demographic Health Survey, with questions on GBV and child marriage
- Train MGCAS and the National Statistics Institute on gender-sensitive statistics, which will contribute to the systematic generation of gender statistics and oversight.
- Support civil society platforms in advocacy and community engagement
- Build capacity of civil society partners on results-based management, and strengthen capacities to design, implement and monitor VAWG programmes
- Increase involvement of CSNRG, including monitoring visits and joint advocacy
- Conduct a campaign targeting adolescents and youth to increase

knowledge on SGBV and SRHR and increase demand for services

- Promote the participation of CSOs and CBOs in debates with newly elected parliament and in discussions on legal instruments. CSOs, particularly WROs, are expected to provide robust and concise contributions during these policy dialogues

The COVID-19 pandemic will cause implementation challenges in 2020, as the country entered a 30-day state of emergency on April 1. Travel, meetings, events and gatherings will be postponed until the situation normalizes. UN staff have been working from home as of March, and many government and civil society staff are also working from home. The Spotlight Initiative team is adapting its AWP to address the pandemic, including prevention and response to increased cases of GBV. Adaptations to activities will focus on using alternative means to raise awareness on GBV (community radio, TV, megaphones, social media, etc.); messages to include COVID-19 prevention; support to service providers to include hygiene materials, personal protective equipment, cell phones, credit, fuel, etc.; strengthening of emergency hotlines; and additional support to government and CSOs who respond to survivors of violence.

Stories from the Field

Story 1– Community activists bring hope to survivors of violence in Mozambique

<https://spotlightinitiative.org/news/community-activists-bring-hope-survivors-violence-mozambique>

Story 2 – Peer to peer mentoring helps girls understand their rights

<https://spotlightinitiative.org/news/peer-peer-mentoring-helps-girls-understand-their-rights>

Story 3 – From model to activist

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ss55soqgbbipk3n/AACLxYONIiASWaxX_dNt8zGga?dl=0

Story 4 - Educating communities on sexual violence, one home at a time

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/gfhkrdw2dht7j15/AACPqIVqjvOVyHwClqDQj98ra?dl=0>

Story 5 - Sexual harassment in schools

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/7mw28d6ncrn50qf/AADxBXZLfsTPRKExbDGTXivta?dl=0>

Testimonials**Survivors**

“If we don’t speak up, violence will never end”

Maria*, 24, survivor of violence

“I want to enjoy my youth, study and work to be independent. It’s still early to marry and have children.”

Mariana*, 19, survivor of violence

“We must speak up. We must talk to a friend, to a family member or to the police. We must do something, otherwise we’ll suffer twice as much.”

Noémia*, 21, survivor of violence

“My dream was always to go back to school, study and find a job. I want to be a teacher.”

Sónia, 17, survivor of an attempted early marriage

Civil society, activists, community leaders, journalists

“I want Mozambique to be a country where women have autonomy. Where women can speak for themselves, be respected and above all be treated as human beings.”

Berta de Nazareth, 25, activist for women’s human rights

“When a girl is raped, it affects her entire life and hurts society as a whole.”

Omar Abacar, 55, community leader in Nampula Province

“My 14-year-old sister was being married off. I told my parents that this is against the law.”

Guidion Gulamo, 25, activist

“Most of us blame government but we are also guilty [for early marriages]. We tell our daughters to get married

because we are poor. But we are the ones who lose, and girls leave school. They see their peers progress in school, and they feel bad. I am a father of 10 and a grandfather of 41, and I don't want these things to happen. I really don't."

Augusto Alberto Leite Cabide, Community leader, Nampula Province

"Us, women, are dying in the name of culture. It is time to say ENOUGH to violence!"

Ana Maria Figueredo, member of the Mozambique Civil Society Reference Group

"Women from Mogovolas today know where to go when they are raped; they are even able to argue with the government saying "What the neighbor is doing is violence"

Fátima José, *Matrona*, Mogovolas District, Nampula Province

"...when we see a situation of violence against children, or child marriage, we intervene and prevent it from happening. In conversations with neighbors, I often say "There is now a law - if you send your daughter to a marriage while she is still a child you and your husband will go to jail."

Deolinda Armando, *Matrona* at Mogovolas District, Nampula Province

"We educate people. We talk about the consequences perpetrators of violence face, we show to them that it is a crime and that they can go to jail."

Olga Félix, Journalist, Encontro Radio

Service providers

"We are creating a better world for us and our women."

Rosa Carla, Health Sector focal point at the Centre for Integrated Assistance to Victims of Violence in Nampula

"When we attend to a patient and they feel happy, we feel motivated and understand that we are capable too."

Ilda Atija, Gender, Child and Social Welfare focal point at the Centre for Integrated Assistance to Victims of Violence in Nampula

"It is an honor to know that I have contributed to end violence, and an honor to know that the Police was together in that endeavor."

Ilda Ferreira, Ministry of Interior focal point at the Centre for Integrated Assistance to Victims of Violence in Nampula

“Sometimes I say that I am a feminist too. I feel happy when girls report on forced unions or cases of violence. Children have dreams and when they get married, those dreams are interrupted”

Hermenegilda Jorge, staff at the provincial Directorate of Gender, Child and Social Action in Nampula Province

“We need a multisectoral approach, including an activist who works in the community, the Police, the Public Prosecutor Office, the National Institute for Legal Advice, Education, the Health and Social Action sectors”

Otília Filipe, Head of the Office for Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Violence, Manica province

EU, UN and Government

“The Spotlight Initiative brings us the challenge to sensitize families, communities and society as a whole, and to establish mechanisms to support victims recover their self-esteem and independence.”

Cildália Chaúque Oliveira, Minister of Gender, Child and Social Action

“It is possible to raise public awareness and change mentalities on violence.”

Myrta Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique

“Violence is not irreversible. It can be solved! It can be fought! We will always, and tirelessly, spread the message that violence is not acceptable and ensure that no one is left behind.”

Antonio Sánchez-Benedito Gaspar, European Union Ambassador in Mozambique

“The Spotlight Initiative is for all of us, men and women. Gender is not just a women’s issue: men and boys play a key role. We need society as a whole to make a change.”

Isabel Faria de Almeida, Head of Cooperation of the European Union in Mozambique

*names were changed

Communications and Visibility

During the implementation period, a number of communications and visibility efforts were supported by the country programme, from the launch event to social media, videos and production of print and visibility materials. The EU Delegation has been a key partner in the development, implementation and dissemination of communication products.

A dedicated Communication and Visibility consultant was hired in November 2019, and the SI ensured that implementation ran in parallel to the development of these strategic documents. Below is a summary description of each effort supported by the programme, with links to additional resources.

Events

Launch of the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique Program

The Spotlight Initiative national launch took place on 8 of March 2019, on International Women's Day, at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. The objective of the launch was to raise the program's visibility at the national level in order to foster an enabling environment for political accountability to the advancement of gender equality and women's rights in Mozambique, as well as to make the Spotlight Initiative known to the public. Jointly led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS), the UN and the EU Delegation, the launch was attended by the Ministers of Gender, Health and Education, the Director-General of the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development Stefano Manservigi (DG of DEVCO), the UN Resident Coordinator a.i. Marcoluigi Corsi, heads of implementing UN agencies, the three Governors of programme target provinces and representatives of civil society, representatives from the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, members of the diplomatic corps and of the general public.

The event included several activities, such as speeches by the DG of DEVCO, the Minister of Gender, the RC a.i. and a representative of civil society. One of its key moments was an interactive panel discussion on SGBV led by a civil

society activist, a youth activist and the Secretary-General of the Religious Council of Mozambique (COREM), an association of faith-based organizations, followed by an open Q&A session. It also included cultural performances by Neyma (UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador) and a Xigubo²⁰ Dance Group from civil society organization ASCHA.

Extensive work was done with traditional media outlets prior to the event, to secure participation of the UN, EU and MGCAS on morning TV and Radio shows on the day of the launch. The launch received ample media coverage in print, online, TV and radio outlets, as detailed in the media coverage link, further down in this Communication & Visibility section.

A social media content package was produced: a total of 112 posts were shared on Social Media (61 Twitter, 41 Facebook, 6 Instagram, 3 LinkedIn, 1 YouTube), reaching 388,165 people and engaging 26,204. The event was streamed live on Facebook. In addition, a pre-event video, video messages from youth and videos from the event were produced.

[Agenda](#)

[Media advisory and Press Release](#)

[Speeches](#)

[Facebook Live of the panel discussion](#)

[Digital report](#)

[Photos](#)

[Pre-event video](#)

[Videos from the launch](#)

[Video messages from youth](#)

Spotlight Initiative Provincial Launches

In line with Mozambique's de-centralization agenda, which grants more administrative autonomy to its provinces, the Spotlight Initiative was also launched in two of the three focus provinces: Nampula and Gaza. The launch in the third province, Manica, is planned for 2020.

Launch in Nampula Province

The launch in Nampula province took place on 5 November 2019, as part of a joint EU and member-states visit to the province. It was led by the Governor of Nampula province and attended by representatives of the Ministry of

²⁰ Xigubo is a war dance traditionally performed by men in Southern Mozambique. In this context, the dance was performed by young women, to symbolically defy patriarchy.

Gender, the Head of Cooperation of the EU Delegation, heads of UN agencies, members of government, development partners, civil society activists and private sector representatives. The launch in Nampula province received ample media coverage in print, online, TV and radio outlets, as detailed in the media coverage link, further down in this Communication & Visibility section.

[Speech](#)

[Press release](#)

Launch in Gaza Province

The launch in Gaza province took place on 25th November 2019, during the launch of the 16 Days of Activism. It was led by the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Action and attended by the Gaza province Governor, the EU Ambassador, the UN Resident Coordinator, Heads of UN agencies, members of government, private sector and civil society. The launch in Gaza province received media coverage in print and online outlets, as detailed in the media coverage link, further down in this Communication & Visibility section.

[Speech](#)

[Press Release](#)

[Social Media Package](#)

Spotlight Initiative Marathon

The Spotlight Initiative team in Mozambique organized a mini-Marathon to raise the visibility of the program in the country and to raise awareness to the issue of violence against women and girls.

The event took place on 7 December 2019 in Maputo and involved over one hundred participants of all ages and genders, including from people with disabilities, who ran a circuit of 8 kilometers. The marathon was opened with speeches from the UN Resident Coordinator a.i., the Head of Cooperation from the EU Delegation, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, as well as from three youth (two girls and a boy), who are UNICEF Ambassadors. Throughout the event, key messages on eliminating violence against women and girls were widely disseminated through print and visibility materials, music and MC's messages. The event received ample media coverage from TV, radio, print and online outlets. A social media campaign was launched a week before the event, a Facebook live was broadcast and a summary video was produced.

[Speech](#)

[Program](#) and [event concept](#)
Social media [package](#) and [report](#)
[Media clipping](#)
[Video](#)

Media Coverage

In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique country programme received over 46 media hits by 34 different outlets, including TV, print, radio and online media. The topics that received biggest coverage were the Nampula Provincial Launch, the National Launch and the Marathon.

[Media coverage list](#)

Social Media Reach

In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative team was able to reach over 583,413 people and engage over 57,643 through social media channels. These include the Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn and Youtube pages across various organizations: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, RCO and EU.

Videos

[Pre-event video](#) (produced for the National Launch – subtitles in English)
[Video messages from youth](#) (produced for the National Launch – in Portuguese)
[Marathon video](#) (summary video produced after the Spotlight Initiative Marathon in Maputo - subtitles in English)

Print and Visibility Materials

In 2019, banners, roll ups, backdrops, t-shirts and flyers were produced in Mozambique.

See Annexes F and G for the Communications and Visibility Strategy and 2020 Communications and Visibility Plan.

Annual Reports and Annexes can be found [here](#).

Annex A

Mozambique Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP 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	Yes	1.1 Legal Age of Marriage					In 2019, 6 laws were approved after a long period of advocacy and consultations with civil society.
		0.5	0.25	0.25	0		
		Parental Authority in Divorce					
		0.5	0	0	0		
		Inheritance Rights of Widows					
		0.5	0	0	0		
		Inheritance Rights of Daughters					
		0.5	0	0	0		
		Laws against Domestic Violence					
		0.25	0	0	0		
Laws against Rape							
0.25	0	0	0				
Ouptut Indicator		Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year	Yes	100%	100%	167%	100%	This target was over-achieved. All approved Laws received significant inputs from Women's Rights Advocates.	
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	Yes	Parliamentarians					
		0	0	0	250		
		Women Parliamentarians					
		0	0	0	116		
		Human Rights Staff					
		0	50	1,023	550		
Women Human Rights Staff							
0	25	863	1,000				

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	Yes	National				Strategy to integrate gender in the health sector, which was disseminated at provincial level (Gaza). Preparatory work has started with the Ministry of Gender to design the next National Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence with a M&E Plan.
		Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-Based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of All Women & Girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	Yes	Government Officials				
		0	50	100	480	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	25	80	240	

These programme tables were generated by the Spotlight Initiative Online Platform, which is currently in pilot phase. In some cases, individual programmes' data has been modified to standardize the presentation across all Spotlight countries and regions. The wording of indicators and other narrative references in the tables are drawn from the Global-level theory of change and are not aligned to respective programme contexts or to local specificities. For these reasons, each programme is encouraged to present the specific Programme results framework to the National Steering Committee.

Mozambique Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 2.1 Functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms are in place at the highest level for addressing VAWG/HP that includes representation from marginalized groups	Yes	Coordination Mechanism?					The four mechanisms are in place and working but there is space for improvement at all levels (e.g. more meetings have to be organized, stronger interaction among sectors).
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		LNOB?					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP	Yes	Is there a national budget allocation?					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?					
		0.022%	0,023%	0,023%	0.026%		
Indicator 2.3 Is VAWG/HP integrated into 6 other sectors development plans, in line with globally agreed standards? "Other Sectors": health, social services, education, justice, security, culture.	Yes	Health					The programme will not work in the culture sector.
		Low integration	Medium integration	High integration	High integration		
		Education					
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration		
		Justice					
		No integration	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration		
		Social Services					
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration		
Ouptut Indicator		Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of government institutions, at the national or sub-national levels, that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination	Yes	National Level					
		0	0	1	2		
		Sub-National Level					
		0	0	1	0		

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.	Yes	Health				
		Low integration	Medium integration	High integration	High integration	
		Education				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	
		Justice				
		No integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	
		Social Services				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	
Indicator 2.1.5 Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards	Yes	0	5	0	58	
Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms 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.	Yes	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year	Yes	National Level Meetings				
		4	5	7	18	
		Sub-National Level Meetings				
		4	5	10	18	
Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	Parliamentarians				The current parliament in Mozambique was elected in 2020. Activities with the Parliament are scheduled for 2020.
		0	0%	0%	36.00%	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0%	0%	23.28%	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	30	200	120	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	10	53	40	

Mozambique Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age	Yes	14.90%	14.90%	14.90%	13.40%	This indicator will be reported in the end of Phase 2 (2022) based on next DHS Mozambique foreseen for 2020-2021, whose results will be disseminated in November 2021. SLI will ensure the indicator to be included in the DHS. The target for 2022 is based on an increase of 5% from baseline	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
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,1within the last year.	Yes	In-School Programmes					
		0	600	12,509	150,300		
		In-School Programmes Girls					
		0	360	4,652	90,180		
		In-School Programmes Boys					
		0	240	7,857	60,120		
		Out-of-School Programmes					
		0	1400	282,817	351,700		
		Out-of-School Programmes Girls					
		0	560	118,268	140,680		
Out-of-School Programmes Boys							
0	840	164,549	211,020				
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	Yes	0	10	14	10		
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.	Yes	4	4	5	8		

Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists that have strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly	Yes	Journalists			
		0	0	64	300
		Women Journalists			
		0	0	31	90
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision-makers and decision-makers in relevant institutions that have strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for the implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights	Yes	Decision Makers			
		0	0	642	100
		Women Decision Makers			
		0	0	260	30

Mozambique Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help	Yes	Women					This indicator will be reported in the end of Phase 2 (2022) based on next DHS Mozambique foreseen for 2020-2021, whose results will be disseminated in November 2021.
		0	0	0	0		
		Girls					
		0	0	0	0		
Indicator 4.2 a) Number of VAWG cases reported to the police, b) the proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c) proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g., past 12 months)	Yes	Reported					As per CPD, the Country will report just on the number of VAWG cases reported to the police.
		2,328	2,561	5,015	3,408		
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services	Yes	Women					
		0	50000	51,275	200,000		
		Girls					
		0	80000	84,338	320,000		
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	Yes	Government Service Providers					
		0	500	562	1,200		
		Women Government Service Providers					
		0	250	324	600		
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year	Yes	Women's Rights Organizations					Dissagregation by organisation type will be provided on a later stage.
		0	0	0	48		
		LNOB					
		0	0	0	0		
		Grassroots					
0	0	0	0				

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to quality essential services, within the last 12 months	Yes	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES			
		0	1500	1,496	6,000
		a) Women with Knowledge of ES			
		0	2700	2,721	10,800
		b) Girls with Access to ES			
		0	1500	1,496	6,000
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 a) knowledge of and b) access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	Yes	a) Girls with Knowledge of Recovery Services			
		0	100	0	700
		a) Women with Knowledge of Recovery Services			
		0	601	0	800
		b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services			
		0	100	0	700
		b) Women with Access to Recovery Services			
		0	100	0	800

Mozambique Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 5.2 Publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide at the country level)	Yes	IPV					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		Child Marriage					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		Femicide					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 5.1.2 System to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The programme is working with InfoViolência, a software developed by the Ministry of Interior's. During the reporting period, SI has elaborated training materials on the use of the software.	
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	Yes	National Statistics Officers					
		3	3	0	15		
		Women National Statistics Officers					
		1	1	0	6		
Indicator 5.1.4 Number Government Personnel from different sectors, including service providers, with enhanced capacities to COLLECT prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards	Yes	Government Personnel					
		0	50	40	95		
		Women Government Personnel					
		0	15	14	29		
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	Yes	Knowledge products					
		6	6	6	10		

Mozambique Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on EAWG within the last 2 years	Yes	Number of Women's rights organizations identified at Baseline	Those organizations that report greater influence and agency to work on EAWG			
		11	6	6	29	
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	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	Yes	0	0	0	28	
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	Yes	0	10	14	81	
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	Yes	0	3	6	14	
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.	Yes	CSOs with strengthened capacities				
		0	0	0	14	

Annex B

Risk Management Report for Mozambique

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Contextual risks					
The weight of social norms and traditions: resistance from traditional leaders and (matronas of initiation rites)	High	3	2	Community leaders are receiving training in GBV and on the need to EVAWG, they are also involved in the selection of communities to receive outreach sessions, due to their deep knowledge about the situation of their communities. Mostly, community leaders accompany activists when conducting awareness campaigns to ensure that the Spotlight activities are well-received by communities	Government, RUNOs, IPs
Programmatic risks					
Community members lose trust in community activists and the messages they deliver because the cases of violence they report are left unresolved	Medium	3	2	This is a new risk that has arisen during 2019 implementation. Resolution of violence cases is a slow process, which depends on the capacity of police and justice departments. However, some mitigating measures taken, which much be reinforced, include advocacy with local authorities and ensuring coordination between authorities and civil society, to facilitate a greater number of resolved cases, and more information-sharing about the status of cases.	Government, RUNOs, IPs
Limited capacities to apply knowledge by national partners (Government, Non-Government State partners and CSO) hinder the scale of implementation and impact of the programme	Low	1	2	Dans chaque région, le programme a été présenté aux autorités administratives décentralisées et déconcentrées, aux représentants des communautés, aux chefs religieux et traditionnels, aux jeunes, aux femmes, aux Représentants régionaux et départementaux des Ministères impliqués. Ceux-ci diffusent auprès des communautés et des potentiels bénéficiaires le contenu du programme. Il faut que les partenaires locaux continuent d'être des relais.	Agences, tous les Ministères impliqués
Funds are not expended at optimal level due to potential limitations in absorption capacity at national and decentralized level and delays caused by national elections	High	3	3	Activities were slowed down by elections, changes in government, and selection of partners. However, the Spotlight team made a large push to ensure funds were spent or committed to the extent possible.	RUNOs
Unavailability of consolidated data across State sectors (from Police, Health, Social Action to Courts) which limits ongoing problem identification and analysis	High	4	3	InfoViolência (centralized database) was pre-piloted and will be fully piloted in 2020.	Agences

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Crisis such as a pandemic, which may result in increased cases of SGBV	High	4	5	UN Country Team coordinates on preparedness and response for all crises, including pandemics, and provides guidance to staff and partners in line with international recommendations.	Agence, Ministère de la Santé
Institutional risks					
Limited capacity of MGCAS to lead on coordination of GBV and gender issues	Medium	2	3	Equipment to be delivered to MGCAS and its provincial units have been acquired and will be distributed based on the needs assessments.	RC, Agences
Fiduciary risks					
Economic crisis and other emergencies may absorb resources and technical expertise needed for the programme	High	3	4	Cyclones Idai and Kenneth delayed implementation of activities. The country had to rapidly adjust to the emergency context. Spotlight implementation slowed down, but picked up in the second half of 2019, which the recruitment of more staff.	RUNOs

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.								
Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.								
1	1.1.6	Women, Law and Development (Muleide)	National	\$ 40.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
1	1.1.7	Mozambican Association of Judges and Lawyers	National	\$ 30.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
1	1.1.9	Parliament	National	\$ 10.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.								
1	1.2.4.	JOINT	National	\$ 71.699	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
1	1.2.5.	JOINT	National	\$ 60.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.								
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.								
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.								
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school								
3	3.1.2.	Women Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$125.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3.1.4.	Women, Law and Development (Muleide)	National	\$77.500	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3.1.6.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$75.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3.2.8.	Youth Parliament (Parlamento Juvenil)	National	\$ 55.481	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.								
3	3.2.1.	PCI Media	International	\$ 100.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/Feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
3	3.2.2.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$105.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant
3	3.2.3.	Nweti	National	\$ 195.610	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3.2.4.	COREM	National	\$ 90.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Women and girls from religious minorities
3	3.2.5.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$133.368	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant
3	3.2.1.	Grupo de Teatro Mualialazé	Local/Grassroots	\$ 45.122	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3.2.8.	Youth Parliament (Parlamento Juvenil)	National	\$ 55.481	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/Feminist CSO but not woman-led	Adolescent girls
3	3.2.10.	John Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs	International	\$ 102.808	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
3	3.2.11.	Associação Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana	National	\$26.448	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/Feminist CSO but not woman-led	Adolescent girls
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls'								
3	3.3.2.	Women, Law in Souther Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 40.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3.3.4.	COREM	National	\$ 110.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Women and girls from ethnic minorities
3	3.3.5.	PIRCOM	National	\$ 41.258	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.								
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.								
4	4.1.3	JOINT	National	\$ 30.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.								
4	4.2.1.	Community Courts	Local/Grassroots	\$ 84.500	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4.2.2.	JOINT	National	\$ 47.500	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4.2.4.	Associação Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana	National	\$ 100.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/Feminist CSO but not woman-led	Adolescent girls
4	4.2.7.	Women, Law in Souther Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 35.473	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.								
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.								
6	6.1.1.1	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 20.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6.1.2.	Gender Links	National	\$ 40.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6.1.3.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 28.271	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6.1.4.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 50.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
	6.1.5.	Gender Links	National	\$ 72.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
	6.1.6.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 40.000	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.								
6	6.2.3.	Gender Links	National	\$ 35.784	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending								
6	6.3.1.	Women, Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	National	\$ 36.766	UN Women	Grantee	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6.3.2.	Forum Mulher	National	\$ 58.260	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
6	6.3.3.	JOINT	National	\$ 43.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS								
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs				\$ 2.361.329	include a formula-based sum here			

Type of CSOs

-International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.

-Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.

-National CSOs operate only in one particular country.

-Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

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

Type of Engagement

-Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.

-Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.

-Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

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

To be considered a “woman-led CSO,” the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a “women's rights or feminist organisation,” the organisation's official mission/visions statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.

Please select only “Woman-led” if the CSO is headed by a woman, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is a WRO/feminist CSO.

Please select only “WRO/feminist CSO” if the CSO is a WRO or feminist organisation, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is headed by a woman. Please select “No information available” if no information is available on or it's not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/feminist CSO.

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

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

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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

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

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

Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in 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 promising and good practices that have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**¹ in the field of EAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented and shared.

This brief guidance and template is thus developed to ensure a common understanding of “**Promising and/or Good Practices**” in Spotlight, provide a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is a good practice or promising and a template for documentation. As Spotlight Initiative is in its early stages of programming and a mid-term review is yet to be undertaken, it is anticipated that countries will be documenting promising practices at this stage. Please see definition below and a diagram for further clarification.²

Definition of a Promising Practice

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

Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

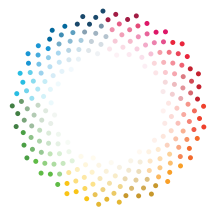
² Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Multisectoral Mechanism uses WhatsApp to coordinate assistance to victims of GBV
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The Multisectoral Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence is a government coordination group that brings together social protection, health, police, justice, and civil society organizations to coordinate the response to GBV. Each province and district has a multisectoral mechanism, and these have been revitalized in Spotlight districts. When Spotlight started implementation in Nampula province, the Mechanism members decided to create a WhatsApp group to ensure timely responses when cases of GBV arose. This addresses pillar 2 (strengthened institutions) and pillar 4 (services). It is an ongoing activity.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The practice aimed to: - Improve coordination among institutions that are part of the Multisectoral Mechanism - Speed up bureaucratic processes such as processing of documents related to GBV cases - Improve communication among GBV Focal Points of the Multisectoral Mechanism
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	All government institutions that belong to the Mechanism (Gender, Health, Justice and interior/police) and CSOs benefit from the use of the WhatsApp group to share real-time information about GBV cases. The members of the Mechanism decided to use a more flexible way of sharing information, since they often do not have time to meet, and violence cases arise at all times of day and night. The beneficiaries of the practice are victims and survivors of violence, who receive prompt and coordinated assistance.
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	This practice ensures a coordinated response to cases of GBV, which significantly contributes to Output 2.2. The evidence is anecdotal (testimonials and lessons learned). All Mechanism members subscribe to codes of conduct that include respecting strict confidentiality of data. The use of a platform such as WhatsApp requires special attention to confidentiality, such as ensuring the phones are safeguarded at all times (password-protected, no shared access, etc.).
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	No challenges were encountered.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Since its creation, information-sharing has improved; members of the Mechanism are able to respond to cases of GBV more quickly (referring cases and assisting victims).
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	In the future, a password-protected online folder could be created with documents from each provincial Mechanism, which could serve as a repository to exchange information amongst members of the Mechanism (not only among SLI Provinces). This could remain under MGCAS's coordination.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	The SLI aims for functional coordination and oversight mechanisms at subnational and national levels. Thus, the practice can be extended to the national level comprising GBV Focal Points from the Ministries; it could also include Provincial Directorates and District Services for information-sharing. This would help coordinate efforts to EAWG and serve as a platform to advocate for changes at central level, since provincial and district officers could quickly communicate the challenges they are facing that require a follow-up action at central level.

<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>According to the Head of the Gender Department at Nampula Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action, Ermenegilda Miguel, the group is sustainable, and it has proved to work. Most of its members work in the field where it is often difficult to access their emails and respond to queries. Therefore, having information shared via WhatsApp makes their work more flexible. It would be important to also have the Spotlight Provincial Programme Officers and Coordinators in the group.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</p>	<p>Ermenegilda Miguel Head of the Gender Department of the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action Contact details: + 258847614120 and ermenegildamiguel2001@yahoo.com.br</p>

<p>Title of the Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Use of participatory theater to promote change in social norms</p>
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>“The Mozambican people learn from humor...” is what the CBO OPHENTA, member of the Consortium Against Sexual Violence, learned during a training on advocacy. OPHENTA learned how to use participatory theater, which draws people into a drama, rather than lecturing to a distracted audience in large spaces. OPHENTA has used participatory theater in the communities of Namicopo, Muala and Mutawanha in Nampula Province. It engages actors, actresses, as well as musicians and poets. It also uses this approach in community meetings and debates. This is an ongoing activity that is linked to Pillar 3.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>OPHENTA’s participatory dramas about GBV stimulate change in social norms by attracting the attention of people in busy transit areas (bus stops, markets and large spaces) and generating debate. The CBO has successfully used humor to disseminate messages that allow the audience to participate in the unfolding of the story. Since it is difficult to reach the same participants twice or more times in transitory spaces, each session needs to be impactful and remembered. The public becomes active in constructing the narrative, which helps them to remember what was discussed during the session.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>OPHENTA and actors/artists trained under Spotlight. The target group are men and women, ordinary community members.</p>

<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>OPHENTA analyzes the activity they have to implement and the message they need to transmit, and creates clear terms of reference and methodologies for the participatory theater piece. The plays attract attention and often people who had a bus to take stay to watch the whole play. The approach is a strong community engagement approach, especially in a country where oral storytelling is very important and literacy is low. Messages are transmitted in local languages using the terms and slang that people use. Locally known artists are used; thus, as soon as the public sees them, they await the show with anticipation. The sessions do not end with the play but are followed by a debate facilitated by activists where participants are invited to contribute and share their testimonials and opinions on the subjects discussed.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Theater was not initially planned as part of the Consortium's work, but given the need to carry out interpersonal campaigns in spaces such as markets, terminals, and public squares, OPHENTA took the opportunity to innovate. Although the artists are engaged in the initiative and are partners of OPHENTA, this intervention requires resources such as transportation and rehearsals (the artists have used OPHENTA's space to rehearse and develop their activities). The 2020 planning included the proposal to include participatory theater, as well as the selection of artists.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Community members are engaged. The debates after the plays show that gender norms are being challenged and that people are moved to reflect on their beliefs.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The practice can be used in the future for programs aiming on changing behaviors and practices at community and individual levels.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>This approach can be expanded to all Spotlight provinces and other related initiatives.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>Artists engaged in the sessions were trained by OPHENTA and they use their offices to rehearse before each play. The partner carefully selects the artists who are known within their communities to ensure that they attract the public's attention. The capacity-building of the artists in GBV is sustainable, but funding is needed to keep the activities going. OPHENTA is also training up-and-coming young actresses and actors on how to incorporate messages on EAWG in their plays, which will help ensure that they carry this work forward.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</p>	<p>Marlene Jalene +258 845803616 Pictures of the Participatory Theatre Sessions can be found here.</p>



**Spotlight
Initiative**

