Annex I c.

Regional Investment Plan
Africa Regional and 8 country programme profiles Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Mozambique, Uganda, Zimbabwe 2018-2023

Updated: September 2020¹

¹ Updated Niger Country Programme Profile as of September 2020
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Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) is a new partnership by the EU and UN to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. The SI is backed by an unprecedented amount of EUR 500M from the EU and aims at achieving transformational change. Based on evidence, the Initiative will focus on particular forms of violence against women and girls that are prevalent or prominently emerge in specific regions: Femicide in Latin America; Trafficking in human beings and sexual and economic (forced labour) exploitation in Asia; Sexual and gender-based violence, including harmful practices, in Sub-Saharan Africa; Domestic violence in the Pacific region and Domestic and family violence in the Caribbean. Going forward, other donors and partners will be invited to broaden the Initiative’s coverage.

Six pillars of work comprise the Initiative, which is premised on implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.2 calls for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG). The Spotlight Initiative also aligns with the European Consensus on Development which identifies gender equality and women’s empowerment as a critical cross-cutting issue of EU’ development cooperation and the EU Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020), a practical tool guiding all EU cooperation with partner countries on how to take gender equality on-board. The EU Gender Action Plan centers physical and psychological integrity of women and girls as core to its three main thematic priorities. The SI strongly reaffirms the EU’s commitment to effective multilateralism and will enable the EU and UN to showcase their strong partnership in action and lead on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This document outlines the programmatic framework of the Spotlight Initiative’s investments for Africa, starting in 2018. This investment plan guides the country programme design, which is based on the global and regional results framework and theory of change derived from years of evidence and experience. Regional context, progress, opportunities, and gaps will inform priority areas of focus, while forthcoming Country Programmes will outline specific actions, like clearly defined budget allocations, to be undertaken at the country level.

The Africa regional programme of the Spotlight Initiative will focus on eliminating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices (HP), and addressing their links to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Regional prevalence of women being impacted by physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime reaches up to 76 percent. These figures are much higher among marginalized groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination. In terms of harmful practices, more than 200 million women and girls have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM), mostly in African countries, and 3.9 million girls are at risk of enduring FGM annually globally. One in three young women in Africa were married or in union before the age of 18.

Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative will focus its work on eliminating SGBV and HP, and addressing SRHR, through six key pillars: developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies; strengthening national and sub-national institutions; preventing violence through evidence-based programmes and campaigns; ensuring the collection and use
of prevalence and incidence data; establishing essential services for victims and survivors; and partnering directly with women’s movements and civil society. The Africa region has some of the highest rates of unmet need for family planning, adolescent pregnancies, maternal deaths, and rates of HIV/AIDS.

Initially, the Spotlight Initiative in Africa will focus on eliminating SGBV and HP, and addressing linkages with SRHR, in eight countries: Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. These countries were selected based on agreed criteria, including the prevalence of SGBV, HP, and indicators related to SRHR, in country; and secondary criteria that assessed government commitment to the issues, and the enabling environment, including for civil society, national and partner capacities, among other considerations. All countries will implement programmes based on the six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change, including strengthening and implementing relevant legislation and policies, supporting institutions to be more gender responsive, preventing VAWG before it occurs, strengthening access to essential services for victims and survivors of violence, strengthening the collection and use of data on SGBV and HP, and supporting civil society and women’s movements. There will also be a regional programme aimed at adding value, maximizing investment, and contributing to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of programming throughout the region. It will provide catalytic and strategic support to two, key on-going Joint Programmes (JPs).

1. Context

1.1 Sector and Regional Contexts and Thematic Areas

1.1.1 Thematic and Geographic Priorities on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the most widespread, persistent, and devastating human rights violations in the world today and a serious public health issue. It is a major obstacle to the fulfilment of women’s and girls’ human rights and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. VAWG occurs worldwide, cutting across all generations, nationalities, communities, and spheres of society, irrespective of age, ethnicity, disability, or background.

The Spotlight Initiative focuses on specific forms of VAWG in particular regions, as entry points to addressing all forms of violence and their structural roots. In the case of Africa, the aim is to focus on SGBV, HP, and their linkages to SRHR. While there have been efforts underway to address and eliminate SGBV and HP, and improve access to quality SRHR in sub-Saharan Africa, progress remains slow and uneven, and the approaches fragmented. The elimination of all forms of SGBV and HP hinges on deep change in gender and socio-cultural norms. This means changing norms to improve understanding of women’s sexuality and reproduction; and women’s access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health information and services.
Spotlight Initiative will put women and girls at the center of all of its work. The comprehensive Theory of Change works to ensure that women and girls are direct beneficiaries of the Initiative:

- **Pillar 1 objective**: All women and girls live free of SGBV, HP, and are able to realize SRHR because of strengthened policies and legislation
- **Pillar 2 objective**: All women and girls live free of SGBV, HP and are able to realize SRHR because of strengthened institutions and organisations that implement policies and legislation, and dedicate adequate resources
- **Pillar 3 objective**: All women and girls live in an environment where they experience respectful social norms, free from stereotypes, harmful behaviors and practices, discrimination and violence
- **Pillar 4 objective**: All women and girls have access to quality, essential services, including sexual and reproductive health services
- **Pillar 5 objective**: All women and girls’ realities are represented in reliable, quality and comparable data that are used to inform legislation, policies, and services to address SGBV, HP, and SRHR
- **Pillar 6 objective**: All women and girls’ rights and voices are included through an effective and inclusive women’s movement

1.1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development builds on existing international frameworks for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment and the elimination of VAWG/HP. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The global commitment to eliminate VAWG/HP and promote SRHR under the 2030 Agenda is further endorsed by the EU, which strongly condemns all forms of VAWG/HP and has identified its elimination as a priority supporting women’s full realization of their human rights. Furthermore, the second EU Gender Action Plan (2016-2020) identifies the elimination of VAWG, including sexual violence, trafficking, and harmful practices, among other forms of violence, as its first pillar. In June 2017, the EU endorsed the new EU Consensus for Development, in which gender equality and women’s empowerment are mentioned among the core values and key drivers of development. In their new Consensus, the EU and its Member States confirm their commitment to work together with partners to eliminate all forms of SGBV and discrimination, including harmful practices, particularly forced, early, and child marriage, and FGM.

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In addition, the EU remains committed to the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), as well as the outcomes of their review conferences. In this context, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion, and violence. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and education, including comprehensive sexuality education and health-care services.

At the regional level, there is a strong landscape of binding agreements, numerous measures as well as recommendations and reports, addressing the human rights of women. This includes the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; and the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

There are also several instruments and monitoring bodies committed to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and specific to the continent. These include, inter alia: the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa; the African Union Gender Policy; and Agenda 2063. Regional political organizations have also adopted protocols and resolutions as well as issued declarations pertaining to the protection and promotion of women’s human rights. These include the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the International Conference of the Great Lakes (ICGLR). Furthermore, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as the Maputo Protocol, has been taken up and integrated at the national level in most countries. The AU Campaign on Ending Child Marriage and the AU Gender Equality Strategy also serve as important continental initiatives and strategies, as does the role of the Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women in Africa.

1.1.3 Stakeholder Analysis

As evidence demonstrates, adequately preventing and responding to VAWG means engaging a range of stakeholders across all levels and sectors.

All stakeholders will play significant role in the Spotlight Initiative in Africa and across all pillars. Key sectors such as Ministries of Women’s Affairs, Education, Health, Justice and Security, the

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Parliament and National Statistics Offices will be engaged in key interventions for the adoption of legislative and policy frameworks, national action plans on VAWG, enhancing multi-sectoral coordination, integration and budgeting on VAWG, putting in place evidence-based data, information and analysis on VAW, and for enhancing the capacity of law enforcement organs, among others. Spotlight will also work with community associations, women’s movement, networks, school communities, media outlets, women and girls, men and boys including traditional and religious leaders in community-based mobilization efforts, aimed at transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors and addressing root causes of VAWG. Service providers (health, police, justice, shelters) will play a critical role, including CSOs that provide such services, to enable accessible, acceptable, available and quality services. Using a human rights based approach and implementing principles of participation and accountability, SI will build in feedback mechanisms to be able to receive direct feedback and inputs on service provision from victims and survivors. Similarly, stakeholders at the regional level including networks of CSOs, security sector, research institutions as well as regional intergovernmental bodies will be engaged to undertake advocacy on EVAWG, inform regional policy/regional frameworks, for data analysis as well as to strengthen the women’s movement.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of stakeholders that will participate in the Spotlight Initiative in Africa:

- Victims and survivors of SGBV, HP, and those subjected to rights violations in relation to SRHR
- National Ministers of Women’s Affairs
- Ministry of Education, Health, Justice, Security Sector (Police and Public Prosecutors) including School System organizations and institutions
- National Human Rights Commissions, and Ombudsman
- National and/or Federal Statistics Office
- National, Regional, sub-regional, parliamentary committees for gender equality;
- Authorities, service providers, and decision makers as part of the child protection system;
- National and local authorities across relevant sectors, government networks, and associations
- National and regional mass media and digital media outlets especially social media, investigative journalists at local and regional levels, and prominent media personalities
- All sectors responsible for delivery of essential services, including on health; formal and informal education; police, security, and judicial systems
- Judiciary and police committees of regional and sub-regional organizations and their civil society counterparts;
- Regional networks of police, prosecutors, public defenders, forensic experts, courts, and judges as well as jurists and bar associations;
- Regional intergovernmental bodies, such as the African Union, ECOWAS, SADC;
- Health professional associations, such as doctors, midwives, nurses;
- Stakeholders involved in education systems, including teachers, administrators, and parents, particularly in relation to school-related GBV;
✓ Women’s movements and other civil society organizations, including faith based
organizations at regional, national and local levels that promote the rights of women
and girls (especially those in marginal groups), gender equality, and SRHR;
✓ Traditional, religious, and community leaders;
✓ Men and boys across institutional, community, organizational, and individual levels;
✓ National universities and regional/sub-regional think tanks linked to research activities
on SGBV/HP, and SRHR;
✓ Private sector, including networks of companies by sector, such as transportation,
tourism and technology

1.1.4 Priority Areas for Support and Problem Analysis

Gender Inequality in Africa

Over the last 20 years, there have been gains on gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights
in Africa. Girls’ education has improved significantly. In sub-Saharan Africa, enrolment figures
have doubled from 62 million to 149 million. More women have joined the formal labor market,
with the gender gap in economic participation narrowing and opportunities for women
reportedly at 60 percent, up from 56 percent in 2006. Progress has also been made in key areas
of health. The African region experienced remarkable declines in the maternal mortality rate
(MMR) between 1990 and 2013, with an overall decline of 45 percent over the period, due in
part to greater access to essential services and skilled birth attendance. Tremendous progress
was also reported in the provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART) to pregnant women living with
HIV. Over 90 percent of pregnant women living with HIV received treatment regimes, and over
75 percent of pregnant women living with HIV, surveyed in other countries in the region,
received treatment or prophylaxis.

Political empowerment of women in some countries has reached unprecedented levels.
Rwanda, for instance, has the most female legislators in the world at 63.8 percent, while Senegal
and South Africa also rank high in this regard. Most countries in Africa have successfully
mainstreamed gender equality within their government structures. This includes establishing
national commissions on women or on gender equality, and designating gender focal points
in various government ministries with the mandate to oversee the empowerment of
women. Across the continent, there have also been positive steps taken within constitutions,
policies and legislation to elevate economic, social, and cultural rights, the principle of equality,
and the right to non-discrimination.

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7 Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.
9 Fifteen African countries rank ahead of France and the United Kingdom, 24 rank ahead of the United States, and 42 rank ahead of Japan.
Despite these developments and advances having improved the overall condition and made contributions towards realization of gender equality, the situation of girls and women remains far from ideal on the continent. Levels of success in meeting some of the international agreements most directly related to women and girls have been disappointing in many countries. Overall progress towards gender equality in the region has been slow, shallow, and in some cases, has plateaued. In some countries, it has even regressed. While overall progress in some cases is promising, rising inequality and increasing vulnerability are linked to persistent discrimination, violence, and conflict. Prevailing norms, beliefs, and assumptions about gender roles, sexuality, and reproduction, based on stigmatizing and discriminatory values and practices, as well as unequal power relations between men and women, drive inequality. As a result, women and girls are denied the right to autonomy and cannot take control of their lives or bodies.

Gender inequality is also strongly linked to demographic change in some African countries. In this context, harmful practices, early pregnancy, and educational inequalities drive population growth in a way that fuels the intergenerational transmission of poverty, deprivation, and inequality. Deeply-rooted structural obstacles, such as unequal distribution of resources, power, and wealth, combined with social institutions and norms that sustain inequality, hold African women, and the rest of the continent, back. The Human Development Report estimates that a one percent increase in gender inequality reduces a country’s human development index by 0.75 percent.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence, Harmful Practices, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Africa

According to the Beijing +20 review for the Africa region, many countries have legislative and policy frameworks as well as multi-sectoral initiatives and services addressing VAWG. However, despite high prevalence rates of SGBV and HP, not enough countries have adequate measures ensuring the full safety of victims and survivors, and many challenges persist in the region. These include insufficient enforcement of legislation and the rule of law, unresponsive institutions, insufficient resource allocation to implement laws, policies and programmes, as well as for monitoring and impact evaluation, and a lack of coordination among different stakeholders.

For most countries in Africa, adequate support for survivors will depend on strengthening the rule of law and extending multi-sectoral and coordinated services (health, police, justice, and social services) at the community level. It will also depend on increasing the prosecution of perpetrators. Too often, they are overlooked or dealt with through traditional mechanisms outside the justice system. And where services and responses have been established, their quality and consistency must be improved to increase their accessibility, especially for adolescent

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girls, women with children, and women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (such as women and girls living with HIV or with disabilities).

While, remarkable progress has been achieved in data collection – monitoring and reporting on regional commitments and frameworks to address SGBV remain weak. Positive steps on data collection include twenty African countries establishing a violence prevalence benchmark and recording data for one year.\textsuperscript{13} Other countries have two-year\textsuperscript{14} points to allow for data comparison. Moreover, some countries\textsuperscript{15} have conducted specific large-scale studies on domestic violence to inform targeted policy interventions. Specialized centers for studies on gender-based violence (GBV) have also been established\textsuperscript{16} with the aim of providing current and reliable data. Despite these steps, weak monitoring and reporting on regional commitments and frameworks to address SGBV have not kept countries accountable. The region abounds with frameworks to implement global commitments to promote women’s human rights, but there is limited reporting on the progress of these commitments, and the institutions responsible for monitoring and reporting often lack the capacity to do so. This has slowed progress on commitments to protect women and girls from violence. Substantial accelerated and coordinated action is needed to reduce VAGW and to eliminate practices such as FGM and child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) by 2030.\textsuperscript{17}

The persistence of attitudes and behaviors that perpetuate stereotypes, discrimination, and gender inequality are one of the most significant barriers to eliminating and preventing VAWG. Addressing this challenge, including its structural causes, lies at the core of prevention. Interventions to mobilize communities and engage religious and traditional leaders must be sufficiently leveraged and coordinated, and good practices, across the region, documented. These interventions must not be gender neutral, but instead work to address the root causes of VAWG, gender inequality, and discrimination. Education systems must be engaged to challenge inequitable gender norms, values and behaviors and their detrimental effects.\textsuperscript{18} This means addressing and amending current prevention interventions that are small-scale, fragmented, under-resourced, under-evaluated, and operating as stand-alone activities. Further, commitments by Heads of State and by various regional institutions such as the African Union (AU), ECOWAS, SADC, ICGLR and IGAD, must be implemented, to end the status quo and the impunity of perpetrators.

The figures below highlight the adversity that women and girls face in the region. The data highlight how women and girls are prevented from exercising their social, economic, political,

\textsuperscript{13} Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Tunisia, and Zambia.
\textsuperscript{14} Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
\textsuperscript{15} Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Congo, the Gambia, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia.
\textsuperscript{16} Angola and Egypt.
and civil rights, and how this impedes progress on overall sustainable development, peace, and security.

**Sexual and Gender-Based Violence**

There are multiple consequences of violence, having short-term to long-term inter-generational effects. The consequences of violence have impacts at the individual level as well as within the family, community and wider society. **Short to medium term** consequences include: immediate physical injuries, trauma, sexual and reproductive health problems; risks to maternal and fetal health; poor social functioning skills and social isolation; death; overall reduced or lost educational, employment, social, or political participation opportunities; and expenditures on medical, protection, judicial and social services.

Beyond the direct and short-term consequences, violence has long-term consequences. These include long-term physical conditions, mental illness, lower productivity and lower income; including inter-generational impact. Child witnesses of violence are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems, perform poorly in school and be at risk of perpetrating or experiencing violence in the future. At the national level, violence hinders poverty reduction efforts, and adversely affects a country’s human, social and economic development.

- In the Africa region, up to 76 percent of women are impacted by physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, according to available country data. These statistics are much higher among marginalized and vulnerable populations, including most at-risk adolescents and young girls, women and girls living in poverty, women with disabilities, and other groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.
- In Ethiopia, 71% of women reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- In rural Tanzania, 17% of women reported that their first sexual experience was forced.
- In South Africa, a woman is killed every six hours by an intimate partner.
- Poverty and a lack of livelihood options place young girls in extremely vulnerable situations, including in school settings, where many countries report practices of ‘sexually transmitted grades’ usually involving a male staff member sexually exploiting a girl student.
- In Cote d’Ivoire, 47 percent of teachers interviewed acknowledged having had sexual intercourse with their students.
- Experiences of SGBV are often exacerbated and elevated by conflict. In eastern Democratic Republic of Congo alone, at least 200,000 cases of sexual violence, mostly

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19 WHO regional estimates for the region are 15 to 76 percent
21 Ibid
22 Ibid
involving women and girls, have been documented since 1996, with actual numbers likely to be far higher.\textsuperscript{25}

- In Uganda, about nine percent of violent incidents forced women to lose time from paid work, amounting to approximately 11 days a year, equivalent to half a month’s salary, with impacts extending to family members and dependents.\textsuperscript{26}
- Discriminatory policies in several countries limit pregnant girls’ ability to attend and continue schooling.
- Only 36% in Sub-Saharan Africa have achieved gender parity at primary level and 26% at lower secondary education level. Completion rate at 31% for girls, at primary education level, while its 13% in lower secondary education.\textsuperscript{27}
- The West and Central Africa Region has the lowest rate of girls’ access to education worldwide with only 49 percent of girls enrolled in lower secondary education. For marginalized adolescent girls (lowest quintile), 55 percent have never been in school, while 10 percent dropped out in primary school.\textsuperscript{28}

**Harmful Practices**

FGM in the \textbf{short to medium term} increases the risks of obstructed labour, childbirth complications, HIV transmission, newborn deaths, postpartum bleeding, infections and maternal mortality. In the \textbf{long term}, FGM has lasting effects on women and girls who undergo FGM. The psychological stress of the procedure may trigger behavioural disturbances in children, closely linked to loss of trust and confidence in caregivers. In the longer term, FGM impacts mental health. Women may suffer feelings of anxiety and depression. Sexual dysfunction may also contribute to marital conflicts or divorce. FGM has also detrimental effect on a girl’s socio-economic opportunities, as it also increases the likelihood of leaving school at a young age.

Child Marriage is a violation of a human rights, and has multiple consequences ranging from immediate to \textbf{long-term}. \textbf{Short to medium term} consequences include early and unwanted pregnancies which poses life-threatening risks for adolescent girls. Studies have shown that pregnancy-related complications are the leading cause of death for 15-to-19-year-old girls worldwide. They also face more risks contracting HIV/AIDS and suffering domestic violence. In addition, children who are married before 18 are less likely to complete secondary education. They will also likely have more children impacting both their own health and welfare as well as that of their families. In addition, infant morbidity and mortality is higher amongst children born to mothers under 18. In the long run, child marriage has also been identified as having a substantial impact on women’s potential earnings and productivity as it curtails education attainment which in turn reduces women’s expected earnings in adulthood. With little access to education and economic opportunities, families are more likely to live in poverty.

\textsuperscript{25} Claudia Garcia-Moreno et al., \textit{WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women: Initial Results on Prevalence, Health Outcomes and Women’s Responses}, (Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2005).
\textsuperscript{26} ICRW, 2009.
\textsuperscript{27} Global Education Monitoring Report Gender Review 2018: Meeting our commitments to gender equality in education
• At least 200 million women and girls have undergone FGM, most in African countries, and 3.9 million girls are at risk of FGM annually.\textsuperscript{29}
• Of the practicing countries in Africa, the aggregate prevalence of FGM\textsuperscript{30} among girls aged 15-19 is 32 percent\textsuperscript{31}
• More than one in three women and girls in Africa entered into marriage or union before age 15.
• A growing child population combined with a slow decline in the practice of child marriage in Africa will put millions more girls at risk. If current trends continue, almost half of the world’s child brides in 2050 will be African.\textsuperscript{32}
• The percentage of young women married before age 18 is above 30 per cent in Central, Southern, and Eastern Africa and above 40 per cent in Western Africa, where child brides are also younger: Africa has the highest prevalence of marriage before age 15 in the world.
• At 77 percent, Niger has the highest rate worldwide of girls married before 18.\textsuperscript{33}

**Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

Violence harms reproductive, maternal and child health, and severely restricts women’s ability to exercise their reproductive rights, with grave consequences for sexual and reproductive health. As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical or sexual violence during pregnancy. **Short to medium term** consequences include increase in the likelihood of miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion, as well as premature labour and low birth weight. Violence limits women’s access to family planning, as women who face violence are more likely to experience coerced or forced family planning methods, and may have their access restricted by abusive partners. Women who experience violence including those who are married before 18 tend to have more children than they themselves would like. This demonstrates their limited autonomy and control over decisions affecting their sexual and reproductive lives, but also reduces the potential demographic benefits of reproductive health, estimated to reduce poverty by 14 percent.

Lack of access to SRH such as family planning services, maternal health services and comprehensive sexuality education, in the **short to medium term** lead to a state of vulnerability to coercion, unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortion, maternal death and disability, sexually transmitted infections (which can cause pregnancy related complications) and gender-based violence. Young girls are disproportionately affected by this, and it interferes with their ability to go to school. This has a detrimental effect on a girl’s socio-economic opportunities. Long term

\textsuperscript{29} UNFPA, 2018.
\textsuperscript{30} Note that these regional estimates on the prevalence of FGM are based on available data from only practising countries with nationally representative data and therefore reflect the situation among those living in these affected countries within the region, and not the region as a whole, as there are some non-practising countries in each region as well.
\textsuperscript{31} UNICEF, 2018.
impact includes overall reduced or lost educational, employment, social, or political participation opportunities, and overall violation of human rights.

- The African region has the highest rates of unmet family planning needs, adolescent pregnancies, maternal deaths, and HIV/AIDS.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, women comprised 56 percent of new HIV infections among adults (15 and older); and the proportion was higher among young women aged 15-24, who made up 66 percent of new infections among young people.\(^{34}\)
- Just over 20 percent of the 1.8 million new infections worldwide occur in the West and Central Africa where the decline has been flat – only a nine percent reduction over the past six years. As a comparison, there was a 29 percent reduction in East and Southern Africa over the same timeframe.\(^{35}\)
- There are wide disparities in maternal and newborn healthcare across regions, globally. For instance, only 56 percent of women giving birth in Africa deliver in a health facility, compared with 91 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.\(^{36}\)
- West and Central Africa has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, with West Africa’s maternal mortality rate at 685 per 100,000 births, and Central Africa’s maternal mortality rate at 597 per 100,000 births.
- In comparison to other age groups, adolescents in the region have both the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate (21 percent for the 15-19 year-old age group against 64 percent for the 35-39 year-old age group) and the highest rate of unmet family planning needs (25 percent for 15-19 year-old age group against 14 percent for 35-39 year-old age group).
- Due to limited access to comprehensive sexuality education, 60 percent of young people in East and Southern Africa lack the basic knowledge to prevent HIV.\(^{37}\)

2. Risks and Assumptions

Risk management supports the delivery of the Spotlight Initiative’s strategic objectives, given the risk context in which the fund operates. The Spotlight Initiative’s risks and assumptions for the Africa region, as well as mitigating measures, are listed below.

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<th>Table 1: Spotlight Initiative Risks and Assumptions</th>
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\(^{34}\) UN Women, 2017.

\(^{35}\) UNAIDS, 2016.

\(^{36}\) “Adding it up,” Guttmacher Institute, 2017.

\(^{37}\) UNESCO, 2015.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contextual risks</th>
<th>Likelihood Impact</th>
<th>Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1</th>
<th>Minor-2 Insignificant - 1</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate policy/legal framework</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
<td>✓ Strengthening of regional mechanisms to enhance implementation of normative frameworks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Work with civil society, support actors in the development/review of national legislation on SGBV/HP</td>
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<td>✓ Development of national plans replicated at local level</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Enhance the legitimacy of the national laws based on dialogue between the formal and customary law officials as well as a comprehensive approach to understanding complex social rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited national ownership</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Possible (3)</td>
<td>Major (4)</td>
<td>✓ For the ownership and commitment of governments in this initiative, there should be a clear understanding of what this programme wants to achieve in complementarity to other actions and its added value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak infrastructure and limited access to villages and grass-roots level</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
<td>✓ Identify prospective, hard-to-reach populations from the outset, and strategize with local stakeholders to ensure needs and barriers are addressed, with considerations built into country programme design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political changes in African countries jeopardize the political commitment</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
<td>✓ Close and regular political contacts with African governments to ensure continuity of programmes despite change of administration and/or transfer of staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| and policy focus on VAWG | Increase policy dialogue on gender issues  
Advocate with government actors beyond the gender apparatuses, and other sectors |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders | Strong engagement of men especially from family, community elders, traditional and religious leaders  
Sensitization and empowerment of women, traditional and political leaders to understand, mobilize against, and stop HP, such as FGM and Child Marriage |
| Anti-rights environment | Continue to support, through campaigns, education, and capacity development of rights holders and civil society, efforts to hold duty-bearers accountable  
Ensure engagement with key sectors such as education, parental, and community elders to focus on strategies that educate on human rights, gender equality, etc....for young people and adolescents |
| Conflict and fragility | Relocation of the Initiative in case of conflict or crisis |
| National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge | Develop accompanying capacity development strategies through dialogue and advocacy and include the direct participation of civil society and all national partners |
| Fund allocation not aligned to strategic objectives and/or poorly | Engage with programme country governments in the Political Compact, ensuring that programme allocations are fully aligned to strategic objectives |
| Prioritized fund allocations                                                                 | High   | Possible (3) | Major (3) | ✓ Engage with partners on a designated periodicity to monitor implementation  
✓ Adjust programmatic approach as needed |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country Programmes are not fully funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of required resources (resources additional to the EU envelopes) | Medium | Unlikely (2) | Moderate (3) | ✓ Resource mobilization strategies to attract resources for the Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes at the country level are developed and implemented  
✓ The UN Resident Coordinators work with the Development Partners in country to mobilize additional resources, including government cost-sharing |
| Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources         | High   | Possible (3) | Major (4) | ✓ In collaboration with government, develop a feasible financing strategy with conditions that secure a financial sustainability plan from the outset – ensuring ownership through civil society’s engagement  
✓ Involve Ministries of Social Affairs and/or their equivalents from the outset, to create space for permanent government support and action |
<p>| Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative (government, | Medium | Unlikely (2) | Major (4) | ✓ Undertake assessment to understand why knowledge is not translated into action and work closely with national stakeholders to address issues |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Description</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope for information sharing, incl. data availability and use</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Discuss all possible options with government authorities from the programme outset to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in case technologies are unavailable, and forecast these needs from the start to try to acquire needed technologies from the outset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of technical and financial resources including to improve service delivery</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Diversify funding sources to fill cost gaps; ensure financing and sustainability strategy from outset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional risks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Weakened civil society                                                          | Medium      | Possible (3) | Ensure regional safe spaces to enhance capacities and support actions  
|                                                                                 |             |            | Strengthen support to local women and grassroots organizations and relevant regional and national women’s organizations, to strengthen prevention  
|                                                                                 |             |            | Support a diverse group of CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination |
| Fiscal space and austerity policies                                              | High        | Possible (3) | Develop public/private strategies to address ending VAWG  
|                                                                                 |             |            | Apply methodologies for financing gender equality and gender budgeting |
| Limited availability of data and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyze data | medium | Possible | Moderate |
| Support strong costing methodologies for SGBV/HP work, including to make the case for investment on gender equality and addressing SGBV/HP and SRHR |
| Limited availability of data and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyze data | medium | Possible | Moderate |
| ✓ Adopt common classifications and indicators to enable cross references; ✓ Roll out capacity development for authorities ✓ Develop tool kits (SGBV model surveys, indicator sets, protocols to coordinate the generation of information, map out actors, etc.), in line with WHO Safety Guidelines to collect data on violence ✓ Convene technical meetings of relevant regional institutions to report on progress and include on agenda of annual regional meetings of government bodies (e.g. AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, ICGLR, SADC etc.) |
| The high turnover of officials in Africa Governments that may delay the implementation of the Initiative | medium | Possible | Moderate |
| ✓ Directly supported by the UN and EU Delegations ✓ Work with various levels of government to mitigate risks ✓ Create technical working group for the project to ensure continuity of programme objectives despite change of staff and/or government ✓ A close policy dialogue at regional and national levels, ✓ Reinforce women's machineries and work with CSOs as watchdogs |
| Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions | High | Possible (3) | Major (4) |
| ✓ Creation of capacity enhancement strategies, ad hoc and more agile and effective coordination mechanisms to prioritize and accelerate actions |
✓ Continued policy dialogue and advocacy with key institutions in government
✓ Strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and fight against impunity
✓ Enhance dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level
✓ Capacity enhancement of regional institutions, including relevant regional women’s organizations to implement and/or monitor and report on progress of regional frameworks on EVAW

### Fiduciary risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiduciary risks</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Risk Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partner have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Minor (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding to the grass-roots level CSOs under pillar six will be operationalized through the <a href="https://www.untrustfund.org/">UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women</a>, which will be used to channel the resources to grass-root level CSOs, based on an open and transparent process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel funding to national institutions will be done using UN agency systems for partnerships and capacity building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assumptions:

✓ No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative
✓ The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of African governments despite the turnover of officials
✓ There is significant national commitment including through the dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts

Risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.
3 Lessons learnt, Complementarity and Cross-cutting Issues

3.1 Lessons Learnt

The Spotlight Initiative will build on, complement, and use the knowledge and lessons from all relevant, past, and existing UN (including inter-agency), EU, and other partners' initiatives, global funds, programmes, and campaigns ranging in scope, purpose, and size.
For example, relevant initiatives include, but are not limited to: UN Trust Fund to End VAW, Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender-based violence, UN SG’s UNITE Campaign to end VAW, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Family Planning, UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, UN Essential Services Package and Guidelines, UN Regional Joint Programme for Asia and the Pacific Partners for Prevention (P4P): Working with Boys and Men to Prevent Gender-based Violence, United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in Asia, “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” Programme, Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund, Stop Rape Now - UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, Global Database on Violence Against Women, UN Inventory on Violence Against Women, Virtual Knowledge Center to end VAWG, Asia-Pacific “Know your Data” Initiative, and The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, the ILO initiative to develop an international labor standard on violence and harassment in the world of work. The aim is work through existing programmes, including Joint Programmes, to strengthen and complement work at country level. Other relevant initiatives to draw lessons from include UNFPA Supplies, UNFPA Maternal Health Thematic Fund, the UNFPA-UNAIDS Joint Project on SRHR and HIV Linkages in 7 Countries in Southern Africa, to name some important ones.

Evidence shows that efforts to address SGBV and HP cannot be addressed in isolation. Interventions must consider the root causes of violence stemming from gender inequality woven into the fabric of society. Achieving and sustaining an end to VAWG means addressing systemic and persistent gender inequality throughout the Africa region and eliminating the structural barriers that women and girls face.

It is also important to consider how SRHR impacts SGBV and HP, and vice versa, as there are many links between them. Programmes to end HP and programmes to end SGBV, are often developed and implemented separately, despite both issues being rooted in gender inequality and gender-based discrimination against women and girls. While this is intended so that programmes can be tailored accordingly, it can result in an incoherent approach to initiatives that would otherwise benefit from knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices, as well as from strategic, coordinated efforts.

Recommendations from evaluations and assessments conducted by the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Abandonment of FGM has yielded valuable lessons that can be applied through the Spotlight Initiative. Following a decade of implementing the world’s single largest programme on accelerating abandonment of FGM, one recommendation points to the need for the Joint Programme to strengthen its approach to women and girls’ empowerment. Specifically, more concerted investment is needed in interventions to support girls’ and women’s agency itself. Another recommendation underscores the need for a more a systemic approach to service delivery to ensure sustainability. This implies mainstreaming efforts addressing FGM into healthcare, including SRH, education, and other sectors, and connecting the work to overall

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system strengthening for prevention and response to other forms of violence. These recommendations also support the rationale of greater integration with both SRHR initiatives, and those aimed at eliminating SGBV.

The Spotlight Initiative in Africa provides an opportunity to follow up on such findings, which point to the need for increased collaboration to understand and identify appropriate entry points for coordinated interventions. Understanding each context and tailoring collaborative efforts accordingly can improve the success of legislative, policy, and programming initiatives on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHRs), SGBV, and HP. Also crucial is building on collaborative efforts to monitor, evaluate, analyze, and develop consistent and comparable evidence. Such evidence, especially if collected repeatedly at regular intervals, can provide valuable insight into how initiatives tangibly improve girls’ and women’s abilities to exercise their SRHRs, live free from violence, and how this can, in turn, benefit development processes more broadly.

Climate change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities, most times resulting in more challenges and negative impacts for women and girls. Climate change and environmental degradation puts great stress on communities, families and individuals directly affected by it, including by limiting access to natural resources, affecting livelihoods, and deepening poverty. As in the case of crisis situations, women and girls are at greater risk of SGBV, including rape, sexual exploitation, and assault in such environments. They may also be more susceptible to child marriage, when poverty is a concern and normal social fabric of society disintegrates. Considering the linkages between climate change, gender, and violence will be important for approaching the Spotlight Initiative from a holistic perspective particularly in communities most affected by climate change.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy, and Donor Coordination

The Spotlight Initiative will build on relevant African national and regional experiences, drawing on the progress made thus far.

The UN will bring the combined expertise of a wide range of agencies, funds and programmes, and civil society to this Initiative. UN Women, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) will provide key technical support in the design and implementation of the Initiative, under the overall strategic coordination, leadership, and supervision of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG). Other UN agencies, including the UN International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with civil society and stakeholders, will participate in the implementation of Country Programmes based on their expertise and mandate. At the national level, each UN agency’s role will be further determined depending on regional and national context, existing partnerships as well as on country offices’ capacities. The UN system will work together in the region, including with existing EU supported initiatives, and other programmes working on promoting gender equality, and addressing SGBV. It will also explore and strengthen
linkages with ongoing SRHR initiatives. The UN regional offices and the EU regional delegation will be engaged on the Regional Programme.

**Core to the Spotlight Initiative’s aims will be working with national governments.** The Initiative will support governments’ relevant state institutions, including in the legislature and the judiciary. It will help address gaps and build on national advances in terms of national legislation, data development and dissemination, inter-institutional operation, and policy monitoring and implementation. Spotlight will align to and strengthen existing legislation, policies, structures and including services, so as to not duplicate or create new mechanisms. This approach ensures adherence to existing normative frameworks in country, while maximizing resources, knowledge, and services, and better guarantees national ownership and sustainability. This includes the ongoing pioneering work of civil society, which will inform and shape Country Programmes.

**The Spotlight Initiative will engage civil society organizations (CSOs) as direct partners in outreach, advocacy, and implementation.** CSOs with their national and grass-roots presence will be key to all elements of the Initiative, from project conceptualization through to implementation.

**EU delegations will play a critical role in country implementation, as well as at the regional level, including through their participation in Country and Regional Level Steering Committees.** EU delegations will be a part of the process from the outset, and the Spotlight Initiative will seek synergies with and build on EU-supported programmes in the region.

**At the country level, donors will be invited to join the Country Steering Committees of respective Country Programmes.** Donors include the UN, EU, government, CSO and other potential contributors. This will ensure coordination and synergies between the Spotlight Initiative and other relevant, on-going initiatives at country level. It will also enable knowledge sharing across initiatives and allow other partners and donors to engage and potentially support the Country Programmes.

**The Spotlight Initiative will build on and complement existing programmes with relevant components in selected countries in Africa.** In Zimbabwe, this includes a programme focused on ending gender-based violence, as well as strengthening access to justice. In Nigeria, the Spotlight Initiative will build on the Joint Programme on ending FGM and complement a flagship initiative on advancing women’s empowerment and gender equality. Similarly, in Malawi, the Initiative will build on a gender equality and women’s empowerment initiative, and a Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE), as well as a programme on advancing comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and SRHR for women and adolescent girls. In Liberia, it complements a Joint Programme focused on ending GBV, which uses a community-based approach. Also, in Liberia, it will support the ‘Empowered and Fulfilled Programme,’ which aims to prevent adolescent pregnancy, and another on strengthening rule of law. In Uganda, the Spotlight Initiative will build on the ‘Better Life for Girls’ programme, the Joint Programmes on ending FGM and child marriage, and a programme on strengthening socio-economic empowerment of women-led households.
In Mali, the Spotlight Initiative will build on the Joint Programme on ending FGM, an initiative on strengthening women’s participation in implementing the peace agreement, a programme on improving women victims’ access to justice and security, and a capacity building project working with national police on human rights and gender issues, as well as the Muskoka and Sahel Initiatives both meant to strengthen women’s SRHR. In Mozambique, a programme focused on building the capacity of police in relation to a GBV and HIV will be complemented along with the Essential Services Joint Programme, the Joint Programme on ending child marriage, programmes aimed at promoting the SRH of adolescents, youth and women, including those with disabilities, the Safe City programme for preventing VAWG, and a programme for engaging men and boys for gender equality and ending VAWG. Similarly, in Niger, the Spotlight Initiative will build on the Joint Programme for ending child marriage, a programme aimed at economic empowerment of women living in rural areas, and the Muskoka Initiative. Most of the select initiatives listed here have a budget over $1 million, and it is important to note that this is not an exhaustive list, and there are other UN-implemented, relevant initiatives in the Spotlight countries. 39

Furthermore, a monitoring mechanism at the regional level will facilitate data collection, harmonization, and cross-fertilization of practices and strategies in countries with the same contextual realities. The aim is to have evidence-based, regional and country-level practice and programming, informed by knowledge, guidance, and skilled technical assistance from global and regional level support.

3.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

39 It is important to note that this is not an exhaustive list of relevant initiatives and programmes
In the Africa region, the Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change incorporates key, transversal components, demonstrated in the figure above and in the text below:

✓ **Leaving no one behind.** All women and girls, irrespective of marginalization and exclusion due to poverty, ethnicity, disability, religion, age, geography, migratory status, HIV status, profession, and other background, should live free of violence. Built into the design of the fund are measures to ensure meaningful participation of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination. The programmatic framework emphasizes efforts address those furthest behind. Critical in the context of the Africa region will be ensuring that within the Country Programmes and the regional component, women and girls with disabilities, women and girls in situations of poverty, women and girls of all ages living with HIV, girls and young women living on the streets and those out of school, women and girls living in rural areas and in deprived urban areas, are engaged, are able to participate in project design, development and dissemination, and are reached.

✓ **Engagement and partnership with civil society, including community-based organizations, women’s and youth organizations.** Support, engagement, and participation of women’s organizations, as well as community-based organizations, must be integrated at all levels of the Spotlight Initiative’s operation. These actors must be participants that support the development and implementation of programme activities, distilling knowledge and expertise to inform policy dialogue and public policies. They must also be direct recipients of funds meant to develop capacities and build strong movements in support of gender equality and the elimination of SGBV, HP, and in addressing SRHR. Men and boys will be specifically involved, as well as traditional and community leaders, to understand and address prevailing social norms and prevent SGBV and HP. The identification of “champions” throughout the region will be a best practice replicable across the continent.

✓ **Women and girls´ empowerment** defined as the ability to exercise agency, make autonomous decisions, and exercise rights, will be an overarching strategy. There will be an emphasis on exercising women’s economic rights as a strategy for the prevention of various forms of violence. Support to social protection and economic empowerment initiatives with a survivor centric approach will be considered part of the overall Initiative, along with long-term recovery opportunities. These will help address the burden and work load of women and girls, particularly in rural areas. They will promote women's equitable access to productive resources as well as their leadership. Educational opportunities, particularly for vulnerable, out-of-school girls who face the highest risks of violence, forced marriage, and abuse will also be included. Skills building and livelihood opportunities for adolescent girls will further contribute to the prevention of SGBV and

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40 Women and girls in conflict or emergency affected contexts are also more vulnerable to violence. They are not specifically noted here because the Spotlight Initiative will not operate in these contexts.

41 Rapid urbanization is a key trend in WCAR and women and girls living in deprived urban areas face different risks and challenges in terms of safety, mobility, and security. SGBV prevention and response services need to be adapted to these contexts.
In line with a rights-based approach, address SGBV, HP, and SRHR across the life cycle, including specific efforts to reach girls and adolescent girls. It will be imperative to explicitly acknowledge the similarities and relationships between violence against women and violence against girls. It will be equally important to recognize that while there are similarities, these are two distinct population groups, heterogeneous in terms of age, ethnicity, disability, poverty, and other descriptors. Therefore, strategies to promote their rights and address SGBV, HP, and SRHR, including for HIV, must be tailored to age and context.

Linkages to education will play a key role in transforming the root causes of violence. Education is an important mechanism for the social, emotional and psychological development of young people. Hence, in and out of school programmes and education strategies will be critical in the Spotlight Initiative in particular under Pillar 3. Interventions such as policy and legal protection frameworks, curricula to prevent violence, including comprehensive sexuality education, and which promotes gender equality and dismantles stereotypes will be key. Equally important will be training education staff to give them the tools to prevent and respond to violence and establishing safe spaces where co-curricular interventions can be used as an entry points for addressing school related violence, all contribute to educational content and delivery mechanisms for preventing violence. Using existing practices, research, advocacy on addressing school-related gender based violence should also be an important part of the Spotlight Initiative, so that girls and young women feel safe at the place where they most should – at school.

4. Description of Actions

4.1 Objectives and Results

4.1.1 Global Theory of Change

A diverse and interconnected set of interventions is required to address the continuum of violence faced by women and girls. Actions should include: instituting and reforming legal and policy frameworks; working to ensure institutions are gender responsive; establishing comprehensive and evidence-based prevention programmes aimed at changing social norms and gender stereotypes; ensuring access to essential services that respond to victims and survivors; promoting the collection and use of quality, comparable data to inform public policy, advocacy, policy making, and delivery of complimentary services to improve prevention;\(^\text{42}\) and finally, supporting autonomous women’s movements to influence, and monitor policy and to ensure

accountability. A comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach is essential for fighting VAWG and HP, and ensuring progress is maintained.

The graphic below shows six main areas for which outcomes will be achieved simultaneously and comprehensively, with the goal of ensuring that all women and girls, especially the most vulnerable, live a life free of violence. Implementation of outcomes will be emphasized given country needs, and the particular context of women and girls in that country or region. The path forward is informed by research, demonstrated practice and programmes, as well as other inputs.

4.2 Intervention Logic

4.2.1 Spotlight Initiative Intervention Logic Based on Key Outcome Areas

In the area of laws and policies:

All women and girls will live free of SGBV, HP, and will be able to realize SRHR because of strengthened policies and legislation,

if (1) women and SGBV/HP experts are engaged in assessing, developing, and implementing policies and legislation for SGBV/HP, and (2) if the implementation of legislation and policies are monitored,

then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on SGBV/HP and other forms of discrimination can be put into place and translated into actions, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls including related to SRHR,

because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and enable coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services, and data collection, and because (5) laws and programmes that integrate SGBV/HPs into sexual reproductive
health (SRH) services are developed, implemented, and monitored.

**Regarding institutional strengthening:**

All women and girls will live free of SGBV, HP and will be able to realize SRHR because of strengthened institutions and organizations that implement policies and legislation, and dedicate adequate resources,

if (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of the government are informed and mobilized to address SGBV/HP, and if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on SGBV/HP, and if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent SGBV/HP and if (4) adequate budgets are allocated,

then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate, and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of SGBV/HP and address other SDG targets into development planning processes,

because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity and adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership.

**In relation to prevention programmes:**

All women and girls will live in an environment where they experience respectful social norms, free of stereotypes, harmful behaviors and practices, discrimination and violence,

if (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement, and education strategies both in and out of schools, are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing SGBV/HP,

then (2) favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors will be promoted at the community and individual levels to prevent SGBV/HP,

- because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift socio-cultural norms at all levels, including those affecting women's sexuality and reproduction.

**In the area of essential services:**

All women and girls will have access to quality, essential services, including sexual and reproductive health services,

if (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services,
and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines, and (2) if these services are made available and accessible to all women and girls, and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services, including SRH services and access to justice,

then (4) women and girls who experience SGBV/HP will increase their use of services to recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted,

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed, (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

For the pillar on data and evidence:

All women and girls realities’ will be represented in reliable, quality and comparable data that will be used to inform legislation, policies, and services to address SGBV, HP, and SRHR,

if (1) measurement and methodologies for SGBV/HP data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 indicators), and (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened, and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, and disability) are made accessible and disseminated to decision makers and civil society,

(4) then laws, policies, and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized,

(5) because interventions will be based on quality, disaggregated, and globally comparable data.

In reference to women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations:

All women and girls’ rights and voices will be included through an effective and inclusive women's movement,

if (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for these organizations is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional, and global levels with these organizations,

then (4) women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society
organizations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment, and SGBV/HP policies and programmes will respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination drives progress on ending SGBV/HP.

4.3 Africa Theory of Change

Given that in sub-Saharan Africa, the Spotlight Initiative will support on-going and new regional and country level efforts to address SGBV, HP, and SRHRs, a conceptual framework has been developed. It articulates how these issues are intrinsically related, and how the Initiative can programme around their similar root causes, monitoring and evaluation challenges, and common intervention strategies. Evidence demonstrates that SRHR, SGBV and HP initiatives that use multiple entry points across multiple sectors have more success in meeting their objectives. To achieve SDG targets 5.2 and 5.3 on the elimination of SGBV and HP, in the African context, it is thus necessary to define joint interventions addressing women’s SRHR as well. SGBV and HP cannot fully be eliminated if women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights are not integrated at the core of the prevention and care responses to SGBV. It should be noted that under the Spotlight Initiative in Africa, there will be a strong component on community mobilization and leveraging the support of traditional, religious, and community leadership, in this regard.

The following approaches or a combination of them could be adopted to address SGBV and HPs, and related aspects of SRHR, across all six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative. Though not an exhaustive list of interventions, these provide illustrative ideas for programming on SGBV, HPs and related aspects of SRHRs, the regional focus areas for the Spotlight Initiative in Africa.

1. Supporting initiatives that address SGBV and HPs through a comprehensive approach

Where possible, the various areas of work across the six pillars can be converged as they relate to SGBV, HPs, and related aspects of SRHR: for instance, legislative reviews and harmonization of laws focused on SGBV and HP, and SRHRs where relevant; prevention programmes aimed at eliminating both SGBV and HPs, particularly at the community level, including with traditional and religious leaders; enabling access to multi-sectoral essential services, which include access to SRHRs services, and address the rights and needs of women and girl victims/survivors of SGBV and HPs; better aligning data collection efforts around the three areas; and working with civil society and women’s movements collectively on these issues, rather than in silos. For instance, the ‘UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage’ and the ‘UNICEF-UNFPA Joint Programme on the Abandonment of FGM: Accelerating Change’ address the impacts of HPs on health, including realization of SRHRs, and exposure to violence, but will strengthen work on the linkages to SGBV and SRHRs in the countries where the Spotlight Initiative is implemented.
2. Supporting SGBV initiatives, with a focus on addressing the linkages between SGBV and SRHRs

Such initiatives could include SGBV prevention efforts centered on advocacy, awareness raising, and stakeholder training. The initiatives could focus on: promoting women’s and girls’ autonomy with regard to their sexuality and reproduction; systematically integrating sensitization on SGBV in the sexual and reproductive health education programmes and trainings; mobilizing communities, traditional and religious leaders, and civil society on these issues; and integrating SGBV into health-sector policy, legal, and normative frameworks and protocols in relation to SRHR. The initiatives could also focus on: strengthening the SGBV response within SRH services, including building the capacity of service providers in preventing, identifying, treating and/or making referrals on cases of SGBV when delivering SRH services in relation to but not limited to, family planning, maternal and child health, HIV-related services, ensuring the availability of emergency contraception supplies, post-rape kits, and the availability of dual protection methods such as male and female condoms; enabling access to a multi-sectoral package of essential services for victims and survivors of SGBV that includes SRHRs services; ensuring all young peoples’ access to comprehensive sexuality education both in and out of school; addressing school-related GBV, particularly sexual violence against girls, including adolescent girls and young women; developing capacities and supporting the institutionalization of databases and tracking and reporting systems within the health and other social service sectors on SGBV; and ensuring prevention and access of services and education for marginalized and excluded populations.

3. Supporting HPs initiatives, with a focus on addressing the linkages between HPs, SGBV and SRHRs

Such initiatives could include HPs, namely FGM and child marriage, prevention efforts focused on advocacy, awareness raising, and stakeholder trainings that integrate issues around SGBV and promote women’s and girls’ autonomy with regard to sexuality and reproduction. The initiatives could focus on: systematically integrating sensitization on HPs in sexual and reproductive health education programmes and trainings; advocating for the provision of adolescent (girls and boys) friendly SRH services; ensuring all young peoples’ access to comprehensive sexuality education both in and out of school; addressing school related GBV, particularly sexual violence against girls, including adolescent girls and young women; developing capacities and supporting the institutionalization of databases and tracking and reporting systems within the health and other social service sectors on SGBV; and ensuring prevention and access of services and education for marginalized and excluded populations.
5. Regional Results Framework: Africa

The Spotlight Initiative will endeavour for data to be disaggregated at a minimum by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location. Data disaggregation will also be pursued for other characteristics relevant in national contexts over the lifespan of the country programmes. “Other status” or characteristics include discrimination on the basis of age (with attention to youth and older persons), nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status (including HIV), place of residence, economic and social situation, and civil, political or other status.

**Impact**

All women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices

**Impact Indicators**

**Direct**
- 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; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- 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; (Tier II, UNICEF and UNFPA)
- SDG 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age; (Tier II, UNICEF and UNFPA)
- 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; (Tier II, UNFPA)

**Indirect**
- SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF)
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

Outcome 1 Theory of Change (ToC)

If (1) women and VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR
(2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored
then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls (including SRHR)
because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection
(5) laws and programmes that integrate ending VAW, including SGBV/HP, into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored

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<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>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</strong></td>
<td><strong>Output 1.1 National and regional partners</strong> have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on 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</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations</td>
<td>• Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination developed that are in line with international HR standards and respond to the rights of women and girls (including SRHR), particularly those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Indicator 1.2 Proportion of target countries that have national and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed action plans and</td>
<td>• Indicator 1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination</td>
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<td>• Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination, including promoting women and girls’ SRHR, which have received significant inputs from women’s rights advocates</td>
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43 Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components (“degree to which”) as described in the Methodological Notes

44 Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates
### Regional Outcomes

**M&E frameworks on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner**

- **Indicator 1.3** Proportion of target countries that have laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda

### Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

**Output 1.2** National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

- **Indicator 1.2.1** Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR developed that respond to the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&E frameworks and proposed budgets

**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

- **Indicator 1.3.1** Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda
- **Indicator 1.3.2** Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs from women’s rights advocates

### 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

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45 Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates
46 Key government officials and women’s human rights defenders
47 Written submissions, public events and other visible actions
Outcome 2 ToC

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR
if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR
if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR
if (4) adequate budgets are allocated
then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and other SDG targets into development planning processes,
because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR

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<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Output 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions(^48) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 2.1 Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG, including SGBV/HP, that include representation from marginalized groups</td>
<td>• Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR, including for women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
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<td>• Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of countries with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP</td>
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<td>• Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR, developed in line with international HR standards</td>
</tr>
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\(^48\) E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.
### Regional Outcomes

- **Indicator 2.2** Proportion of countries that allocate x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG, including SGBV/HP
- **Indicator 2.3** Proportion of countries where VAWG, including SGBV/HP, is integrated in 6 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards

### Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

- **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
  - **Indicator 2.2.1** Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans

- **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, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR
  - **Indicator 2.3.1** Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls’ SRHR

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3. **Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices**

**Outcome 3 ToC**

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting women and girls’ SRHR then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls’ SRHR because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's sexuality and reproduction

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<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR</td>
<td><strong>Output 3.1</strong> 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 settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.2 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM, b. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.3 Proportion of countries with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</td>
<td><strong>Output 3.2</strong> 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</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.3</strong> Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG,</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction</td>
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<td>• Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces</td>
</tr>
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49 Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights'-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights
50 Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes
51 Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.
52 Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
### Regional Outcomes

**Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators**
- including SGBV/HP, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights (including SRHR)
  - Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting
  - Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and HP and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards

### 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

**Outcome 4 ToC**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines
(2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice) then (4) women and girls who experience VAWG, including SGBV/HP, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

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<tr>
<td>Women and girls who experience VAWG, including SGBV/HP, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</td>
<td>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 VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
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</table>
  - Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and |
  - Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of countries with centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors |
Regional Outcomes | Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators
--- | ---
multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector\(^53\) | • Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG, including SGBV/HP, response into SRH, education and migration services
• Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services

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| • Indicator 4.2.a Number of cases of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, reported to the police, b. 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) | **Output 4.2 Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services,\(^54\) including longer term recovery services and opportunities**
• Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services\(^55\)
• Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls’ survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services

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\(^{53}\) This indicator should be measured for women seeking services *within the past 12 months*, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.
5. Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

**Outcome 5 ToC**

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including SGBV/HP, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators)
(2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including SGBV/HP, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society
(4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized
(5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data

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<tr>
<td>Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</td>
<td><strong>Output 5.1</strong> Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government(^{56}) and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Indicator 5.1</em> Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, collected over time</td>
<td><em>Indicator 5.1.1</em> Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Indicator 5.2</em> Proportion of countries with publicly available data, reported on a regular</td>
<td><em>Indicator 5.1.2</em> Percentage of targeted countries with a system to collect administrative data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors</td>
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\(^{56}\) Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
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<th>Regional Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Core Output 5.1 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.</td>
<td><strong>Output 5.2</strong> Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basis, on various forms of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, at country level</td>
<td>• Indicator 5.3 Proportion of countries where national statistics related to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6. Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP | **Outcome 6 ToC**  
If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls' SRHR |
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td><strong>Output 6.1</strong> 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, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>• Indicator 6.1</strong> Proportion of countries where women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR</td>
<td>• Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• Indicator 6.2</strong> Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR</td>
<td>• Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>• Indicator 6.3</strong> Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to</td>
<td><strong>Output 6.2</strong> 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, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly</td>
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<td>• Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy</td>
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<td><strong>Output 6.3</strong> 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 VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women and girls' SRHR</td>
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57 Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
58 Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
59 E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.
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<td>work on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR</td>
<td>• Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women and girls’ SRHR</td>
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</table>
6. Implementation

The Investment Plan serves as the regional programmatic framework for Africa under the Spotlight Initiative Fund terms of reference (ToRs) and its global theory of change. It defines the thematic approach for the region and sets priority countries and actions. The Africa Investment Plan is also the framework for any earmarked contributions to Africa under the Spotlight Initiative. With regard to the EU contract, the Investment Plan will be included as Annex I C: Description of action for Africa. The overall budget for the Africa region will be specified in the revised Annex III: Budget of the Action. For additional contributors, the Standard Administrative Agreement to be concluded with other contributors can also allow for an earmarking to the region and its Investment Plan.

The implementation period for the Spotlight Initiative started on 1 July 2017 and will end on 30 June 2023. The Africa Investment Plan was developed in the third quarter of 2018. The Country Programmes are expected to launch their 48-month implementation at the end of 2018.

The implementation modalities for the Investment Plan are described in the Spotlight Initiative ToRs and in the Description of Action Annex I A of the PAGODA agreement. The implementation will be carried out under the oversight of the Spotlight Initiative joint governance framework, the Governing Body, and the Operational Steering Committee, with the support of the Secretariat (Technical and Management Units - UN Women and the EOG) and the Administrative Agent (UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office). The Investment Plan is to be implemented through a series of Joint Programmes: one Regional Joint Programme and initially in up to eight Country Programmes (Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi, and Zimbabwe). Five reserve countries will be included in the region in case of budgetary reallocation or if new contributors join the Spotlight Initiative. 60

At the country level, the Country Programmes are developed following UN Development Group (UNDG) guidelines for Joint Programming, 61 and the key recommendations from the Secretary-General’s report on repositioning the UN Development System. 62 The Joint Programmes modality intends to achieve greater system-wide coherence, the most adequate way to implement the comprehensive approach set by the Spotlight’s theory of change. It will take into account the principles of national ownership, alignment with national priorities, and the comparative advantage of Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) in the country. The Joint programmes will also need to meet the quality standards of the EU as well as the communication and visibility requirements set by the Pagoda.

The development and implementation of Country Programmes will be led by the UN Resident Coordinators, in line with their enhanced leadership and responsibility accorded by the UN Development System reform agenda, and in partnership with EU representatives. The RUNOs will be requested to develop comprehensive Country Programmes focused on achieving sustainable development.

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60 As agreed during the 3rd Operational Steering Committee, Zambia and Chad will be included in the list of reserve countries. Further decisions will be made during the next Operational Steering Committee regarding the three remaining reserve countries to be included for the region.
The following principles will be followed when configuring Country Programmes:

- The UN Resident Coordinator, in close consultation with the Head of the EU Delegation, should identify the relevant Recipient UN Organizations of his/her respective Country Programmes.
- The UN at country level, led by the UN Resident Coordinator will ensure that the EU Delegation is involved throughout the entire CPO development process and that its development is a joint effort.
- The Resident Coordinators, in consultation with the EU Head of Delegation need to determine which agencies are best placed to deliver on the Spotlight Initiative’s Country Programme, based on their mandate, cost effectiveness of their interventions, capacity to lead and implement (including geographical presence, experience, results, knowledge and technical expertise, capacity to scale up and enable transformative actions) and other relevant variables. The selection of the relevant RUNOs should take into consideration specific examples of past collaboration with the three core agencies on programmes/activities linked with the global and regional theory of change, particularly at national and regional level.
- Each Country Programme will be designed on the basis of the overall country vision, fully in line with the Africa Investment Plan, and estimated financial needs to implement the Spotlight Initiative’s Pillars.
- Ideally, the Country Programme should be implemented maximum by three to five Recipient UN Agencies (or co-delegates). On the exceptional basis, and duly justified, the sixth Recipient UN Organization could be considered.
- Each Recipient UN Organization should have a budget of at least of US$500,000 in the Country Programme.
- Each agency may participate in more than one pillar of the Country Programme.
- The Country Programme coordination will be managed by the UN Resident Coordinator’s office reporting to the UN Resident Coordinator.
- The Country Programme will build on complementarities and will bring together the added value of the RUNOs. Its design should ensure that components build on each other, promote mutual accountability on the delivery of the results, and avoid implementation in silos.
- Complementarity of RUNOs’ interventions should be ensured to achieve results and geographical coverage to reach the target population, provide required capacity, and cover multiple programme areas.
- Interventions led by RUNOs must have the ability to: advance gender equality; prevent and respond to violence; and link to existing coordination mechanisms such as the Gender Theme Group.
- Establishment of strong results groups, coordination mechanisms including a multi-stakeholder Country Steering Committees, and reinforcement of existing sector/cluster groups should be undertaken.
- All stakeholders, including governmental and civil society organizations (in particular, women’s organizations) or networks ready to provide adequate support (resources, time, and willingness to work together) should be included. Distinct roles and responsibilities should be defined.
- The civil society representatives should: be part of the design of the Country Programme; a member of the Country and Regional Programme Steering Committees; receive dedicated resources under pillar six (minimum 10-15%); and be mainstreamed in implementation across all other pillars.
- Development of financing strategies that promote innovative and sustainable solutions should be undertaken.
The development of the Country Programmes will follow key steps described in the Spotlight Initiative TOR and shown in the diagram below. Those steps are taken simultaneously by the design teams.

The Secretariat of the Spotlight Initiative will provide a Country Programme template, a tentative work plan, and a guidance note to support the development of each component. The Secretariat will be available for technical support for each priority country.

Once a country or regional programme is approved, it will be overseen and guided by a multi-stakeholder Country/Regional Steering Committee, co-chaired by the designated government official and the UN Resident Coordinator (or his/her designate), and with the involvement of the Gender Theme Group. At the regional level, a multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be established to oversee and guide the implementation of the Regional Programme and provide overall guidance for the Initiative at regional level. To the extent possible, existing structures, such as UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) results groups and regional working group on gender will be engaged. Connections and links will be forged with other pooled funds or Joint Programmes operating at the country level. Civil society representatives on the Country/Regional Steering Committees will be nominated by the respective Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups comprising a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the country/regional level on ending VAWG.

These structures may need to be adjusted to meet the participatory characteristics of the Initiative, as indicated above. In the event a regional programme covers multiple countries, adjustments can be made to establish a regional coordination mechanism composed only of EU-UN representatives from regional offices. To maintain a light governance structure, country level/regional steering committees should not be established in parallel for the same Joint Programme.
The main task of the Country-Level/Regional Steering Committee (where regional programmes are applicable) is to guide and oversee the implementation of each Joint Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

✓ Ensure proper communication and coordination on the UN-EU Spotlight initiative at the country/regional levels and support participatory implementation of the country programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed UN strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and EU priorities;
✓ Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, and adjust implementation set-up;
✓ Review and approve periodic and annual country/regional programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs;
✓ Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 percent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee;
✓ Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks;
✓ Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

Country-Level Steering Committees will be country-specific and aligned with the priorities and dynamics of each country. This reflects initiative principles, along with inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation, and ownership. It also ensures a manageable size (about 10 persons) to permit efficient decision making. The following members should be part of Country-Level Steering Committees:

✓ UN Resident Coordinator
✓ EU Representatives
✓ Government and participating national organizations
✓ Recipient UN Organizations
✓ At least two self-selected representatives from women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on ending VAWG and who are nominated by the Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups.

Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation, and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes representatives from academic and research institutions, local communities, and/or the private sector.

One critical aspect of the Country Programme will be to align the governance structure with the UN Development System reform agenda and the best practices promoted by the UNDG for a pass-through modality, with the UN Resident Coordinator and RUNOs accountable for the implementation within each country. They will assume the following responsibilities:

The UN Resident Coordinator:
• Provides overall strategic direction and oversight of the implementation;
• Has decision-making authority: approves the Country Programme document and workplans,
and submits the Country Programme to the Spotlight Initiative Operational Steering Committee; confirms selection of RUNOS and the convening agency;

- Serves as a chair of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme’s Steering Committee, the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight, and coordination;
- Facilitates collaboration between RUNOs, the host government and the EU delegation for the implementation of the Country Programme;
- Leads the resource mobilization for the Country Programme;
- Reviews implementation progress and addresses problems; reviews and approves progress reports, budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports.

**The Resident Coordinator’s Office in full synergy with the RUNOs’ technical skills:**

- Coordinates the Country Programme implementation;
- Accountable for coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting;
- Coordinates activities of the UN Country Team’s established structures, which will carry on assigned functions for operational and programmatic coordination: including coordination of Country Programme partners, coordination and production of annual work plans, and coordination of monitoring of annual targets,
- Provides administrative support with Country Steering Committee meetings;
- Facilitates Country Programme audits and evaluation;
- Involved in resource mobilization;
- Involved in day-to-day coordination.

**Recipient UN Organizations - Accountable for programmatic and financial outputs implementation:**

- Operate in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures;
- Assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent;
- Participates in the development of the Country Programme document by providing technical inputs and knowledge in their mandate area;
- Develops annual workplan and budgets for their respective outputs, implements the activities and delivers outputs, reports back on narrative and financial achievements;
- Fully accountable to the Resident UN Coordinator, the Spotlight Initiative Office Steering Committee (OSC), and the donors.


The selection of the Spotlight Initiative countries in Africa followed a systematic and consultative process, which involved the UN and EU at global, regional and country levels. The result was the selection of eight countries in Africa to implement Spotlight, as well as a few reserve countries. The

63 Countries eligible for EDF funding (excluding countries in active conflict):

1. Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Congo (Democratic Republic of the); Cote d’Ivoire; Djibouti; Eq. guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe
eight countries that were selected Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Liberia, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Uganda, were done so using the following criteria, along with the accompanying weighting, as approved by the Operational Steering Committee of (OSC) the Spotlight Initiative:

The first two criteria are considered primary criteria and the remainder are secondary criteria.

**Stage I: Application of Primary Criteria**

*Prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices in Africa*

The first stage involved the application of the primary criteria to all 47 countries eligible to receive Spotlight Initiative funds from the European Development Fund in Africa (see full list at end). The focus area for Africa being quite broad -- sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices (HP) - - a total of 10 different indicators were identified and weighted to finally arrive at a composite measure of prevalence for each country.

1. **Prevalence of Sexual Violence against Women and Girls (any perpetrator, lifetime)**  

2. **Prevalence of Physical Violence against Women and Girls (any perpetrator, lifetime)**  

3. **Perceived Justified Wife Beating (age 15-49, male and female and average where both are available)**  

4. **Child Marriage (under age 15)**  
   *Source: UNICEF database (updated in November 2017)*

5. **Female Genital Mutilation (between ages 15 and 49)**  
   *Source: UNICEF database (updated in November 2017)*

6. **Unmet need for family planning (women between ages 15 and 49)**  
   *Source: UNFPA 2017 Dashboards*

7. **SDG Indicator 5.6.1, Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care**  
   *Source: SDG Indicators Global Database*

8. **SDG Indicator 3.3.1, Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations**  
   *Source: SDG Indicators Global Database*

Two additional indicators, maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate were also deemed relevant but were not included in the prevalence calculation as they are already part of the five indicators used to calculate the Gender Inequality Index (see below), so as to avoid double counting. It is important to note that there are significant challenges in terms of data availability. For example, data on the prevalence of sexual violence against women and girls is missing from the specified source for 27 out of the 47 countries. In cases where updated data was available from new Demographic and Health Surveys it was used, bringing the number of countries missing data for this indicator down to 22.
Standardization of information and weighting

Based on the available prevalence data, standardized indices weighted out of 25 were calculated. Where data was unavailable for countries from the sources specified above, the country’s composite prevalence measure was calculated in a manner that did not penalize it for the data gaps.

**Gender Inequality Index**

The Gender Inequality Index of a country is a composite measure of gender inequality in a particular country. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.64

In order to enable some level of trend analysis, the GII values reported in the 2010 and 2016 Human Development Reports were used. A simple average was obtained and subsequently assigned a weight of 25 percent.

The two weights were subsequently added for all 47 countries. For countries that were missing data for either 2010 or 2016, the data which was available for either of the two years was used instead of an average.

**Stage II: Application of Secondary Criteria**

The second stage entailed contacting the Resident Coordinators in longlisted countries based on the application of the primary criteria and discussions with the European Union. All longlisted countries were requested to submit:

i. Information on all the secondary criteria for their respective countries
ii. Mappings of existing and pipelined EVAWG programmes and existing and pipelined non-EVAWG joint programmes

The secondary criteria categories and weights, as approved by the OSC, are noted in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country selection criteria</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Prevalence of the particular form of violence in the region</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gender Inequality Index (GII)</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Level of government commitment towards ending VAWG</td>
<td>15 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Absorption capacity at national level</td>
<td>10 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presence and capacity of UN country teams to deliver</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Presence and capacity of EU delegations in country to engage</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Enabling environment in country in particular for civil society</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stage III: Regional Technical Meeting

The third stage involved discussions with regional experts (external and UN) on country selection, at two Regional Technical Meetings of the Spotlight Initiative held on 28 and 29 January 2018 in Dakar, Nairobi, and 01 and 02 February 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya, that were informed by the application of both the primary and secondary criteria. Political and strategic considerations at the regional level informed the shortlist of countries that emerged from the meeting.

### 8. Regional Component

A regional component of the Spotlight Initiative for Africa will support and enhance a regional approach to eliminating SGBV, HP, and promoting SRHR. The regional level serves as a bridge between the global and the country levels. Expertise at the regional level comprises unique knowledge of the countries in the region and regional specificities and dynamics. Specifically, the regional component:

- Ensures synergistic impact and learning across existing relevant interagency programmes and initiatives, including:
  - Joint Programme on the elimination of FGM/C (UNFPA, UNICEF) in 16 countries in Africa;
  - Global Programme on ending child marriage (UNFPA, UNICEF) in nine countries in Africa;
  - The Muskoka Partnership (UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF and WHO) on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (RMNCAH)\(^{65}\) issues (including gender-based violence) in eight countries in West and Central Africa;
  - Regional UNDG Gender Theme Group to strengthen UN Country Team (UNCT) capacities and knowledge management on gender equality and Regional SDG 4 Task Team on Inclusive Education and Gender Equality;
  - Policy dialogue and advocacy initiatives with the African Union and regional economic communities such as ECOWAS, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), SADC, East African Community (EAC)\(^{66}\), parliamentary networks and ICGLR, IGAD.\(^{67}\)

- Ensures cross-fertilization, innovation, and learning between Spotlight Initiative programme countries;

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\(^{65}\) Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Adolescent Health.

\(^{66}\) Economic Community of West African States; Economic Community of Central African States; South African Development Community; East African Community.

\(^{67}\) International Conference on the Great Lake Region; Inter-Governmental Authority on Development.
• Ensures that evidence building and programme learning from the Spotlight Initiative benefits all countries in the Region;
• Ensures the Spotlight Initiative’s alignment with a multi-sectorial approach to implementation of the SDGs, the Global Strategy, and the African Union Continental Agenda for 2063, by bringing the African sub-regions together;
• Supports the financial analysis (including cost-benefit and fiscal space analysis) and resource mobilization to ensure predictable and sustainable financing beyond the Spotlight Initiative’s timeframe.

The regional component will be overseen and guided by the multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee and will include civil society representatives who have been nominated by the Regional Civil Society Reference Group. The Regional Civil Society Reference Group will be comprised of a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the regional level, including those representing women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, to ensure adherence to the principle of leaving no one behind.

The regional component will consist of two interconnected funding streams:

➢ **Stream I supports an overall regional response to addressing SGBV, HP and SRHR.** It aims to add value, maximize investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of such programming. It will address aspects of SGBV, HP and SRHR that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement. The lions share of this investment will support the African Union.

➢ **Stream II supports the two existing Joint Programmes on eliminating FGM and child marriage.** This support addresses programmatic gaps, up-scaling, innovation, and other regionally-oriented catalytic work identified as needs under the two Joint Programmes.

9. Communication and Visibility

**Strong communications and visibility** are central to the Initiative’s success. This includes partnering with civil society, media and other key stakeholders to both highlight the Initiative (its activities, objectives and impact) and to change attitudes, norms and behaviors that drive VAWG. Spotlight Initiative will work to highlight the stories of victims and survivors, from a rights-based and survivor centered perspective, in order to promote participation, and to underscore the difference that the Spotlight Initiative is making in lives of women and girls. All communication and visibility at country and regional levels will be aligned with the Spotlight Initiative’s global communication and visibility plan and implemented by the UN Resident Coordinators and engaged members of Country Teams. A regional and national visibility plan will be developed for each country and regional programme, and public information campaigns, awareness-building and visibility are major aspects of these plans and country-level activities with beneficiaries as key targeted audience to raise awareness and ensure their engagement to Spotlight. Spotlight Initiative communication and visibility activities will build on existing global and regional activities including the prominent featuring of Spotlight branding displayed during consultations with...
government and civil society, as well as Spotlight Initiative related videos and messaging being shared across Spotlight, EU, and UN communication channels.

The Spotlight Secretariat will continue to share on a regular basis messaging, talking points, and communications products, materials, and guidance as part of its Global Communication and Visibility Plan, with Resident Coordinators and country teams, and inform public outreach tools at regional and country levels. Country teams are being encouraged to submit photos, videos, stories, and commentary so that Spotlight, through its UN, EU, and stakeholder networks can disseminate broader dissemination and build public awareness.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

A full monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed as part of the country and regional programmes. RUNOs are responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation of programmes, while the Technical Unit of the Spotlight Initiative will oversee the process, providing advice on proper performance indicators and methods of data collection and analysis. The Management Unit will also consolidate country-level information received into a central, results-based management system. This system gathers performance data at the outcome and output levels, linking programme-related and financial result indicators so evaluators can better measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Spotlight Initiative.

Result indicators will be specific to each programme. For outcomes, shared indicators will be defined in the overall or regional result frameworks as outlined in investment plans. Programme stakeholders will be obligated to report against selected outcome indicators. The evaluation of performance indicators will take external factors into account, as well as previously identified assumptions and risks in the theories of change. RUNOs are responsible for gathering data—a mandatory element reflected in every annual report.

For all indicators identified at input, outcome and output level, baseline information will be identified, as well as targets and milestones. RUNOs will be responsible to identify existing baseline data (from existing national surveys on VAWG, DHS, MICS, other national sources) as well as to undertake baseline studies/data collection when data is not already available. When funding is available, RUNOs and counterpart government are initiating such data collection exercises to obtain baseline data as early as possible. In other cases, baseline studies will be included in the Country/Regional programme document and supported through these programmes’ budget.

External evaluations are required to assess the performance of each programme and will be conducted mid-term and, if necessary, at the time of project closure. Evaluations are used to analyze programme performance and test the Spotlight Initiative’s global and regional theories of change.
The Operational Steering Committee will commission mid-term and final independent evaluations to assess the overall performance of the Spotlight Initiative, inclusive of its design, management, and performance against global objectives. During this evaluation, specific recommendations may be provided to the Operational Steering Committee to guide any revisions to the theory of change, governance arrangements, and/or programming cycles.

11. Financial Allocation

The country programmes approved by the Operational Steering Committee are defining in detail what the approved budget according to each country results framework and theory of change. The funding from the Spotlight Initiative is allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases.

Each Joint Programme document includes a specific workplan (with outputs and relevant performance indicators) and budgets breakdown for Phase I covering 70 percent of the Spotlight allocation to the Region. The implementation duration for phase I is expected to be no more than 30 months (December 2020).

The second phase of the Spotlight funding will be allocated for each country depending on their overall performance and needs. The countries will have the opportunity to trigger a request for a second term allocation once they reached 70 percent expenditures under Phase I. The following criteria will be applied by the OSC for the Phase II allocation:

- The level of engagement of the respective governments and civil society organization;
- The results of the mid-term evaluation and the performance against the output and outcome indicators;
- The financial delivery of the Joint Programme;
- The robustness of the Phase II proposed programmatic scope and needs;
- The sustainability and innovative approach proposed.

The proposed financial distribution across the Africa Portfolio is as follows.

In accordance with the Special Conditions of the Contract Article 7.1.5 b iii) and Article 7.1.5 c), the Operational Steering Committee approves each programme budget and its subsequent amendments. Budget amendments can be reflected in subsequent addendum to the contract.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFRICA</th>
<th>TOTAL Direct Cost USD</th>
<th>Total Phase I Spotlight allocation</th>
<th>CP Phase I UN Contrib.</th>
<th>Total Phase I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Direct cost: 14,807,476</td>
<td>2,821,681</td>
<td>17,629,157</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,036,523</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 15,844,000</td>
<td>2,821,681</td>
<td>19,665,681</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Direct cost: 18,691,589</td>
<td>990,484</td>
<td>19,682,073</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,306,111</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 20,000,000</td>
<td>990,484</td>
<td>20,990,484</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Direct cost: 15,822,430</td>
<td>1,444,519</td>
<td>18,266,949</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,177,570</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total: 16,000,000</td>
<td>1,444,519</td>
<td>19,444,519</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Direct cost: 18,691,589</td>
<td>601,238</td>
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<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,308,411</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total: 20,000,000</td>
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<td>20,991,238</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
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<td>17,653,836</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,112,150</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total: 17,000,000</td>
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<td>18,765,985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Direct cost: 23,364,486</td>
<td>2,180,763</td>
<td>25,545,249</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,635,514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 25,000,000</td>
<td>2,180,763</td>
<td>27,189,763</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>23,108,417</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>REGIONAL PROGRAMME (STREAM I, CM, FGM)</td>
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<td>25,305,487</td>
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<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,676,075</td>
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<td>Total: 25,620,000</td>
<td>1,362,281</td>
<td>26,982,282</td>
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<td>UNTF/CSOs</td>
<td>Direct cost: 25,899,312</td>
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<td>25,899,312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 1,912,952</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 27,772,264</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,772,264</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Direct cost: 198,295,574</td>
<td>14,268,014</td>
<td>212,563,589</td>
<td>64,741,547</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect cost 7%: 13,880,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,531,908</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 212,176,264</td>
<td>14,268,014</td>
<td>226,444,279</td>
<td>69,273,456</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase II</td>
<td>Total A IP</td>
<td>Total A IP + UN phase I</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>212,176,264</td>
<td>226,444,279</td>
<td>295,717,734</td>
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</table>
### AFRICA Budget by UNDG

#### Key Categories:
- Staff and Other Personnel
- Supplies, Commodities, Materials
- Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture
- Contractual Services
- Transfers and Gifts to Counterparts
- Travel
- Other

#### Budget Breakdown: UNDG Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>UNOPS</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>WFP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Costs</td>
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<td>15,510</td>
<td>42,932</td>
<td>18,250</td>
<td>44,486</td>
<td>556,995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
<td>3,832</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>6,781</td>
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<td>383,346</td>
<td>85,573</td>
<td>17,691</td>
<td>44,061</td>
<td>18,862</td>
<td>50,092</td>
<td>623,776</td>
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</table>

### AFRICA Budget by RUNOS

#### Key Categories:
- UNHCR 1%  
- UNICEF 1%  
- UNFPA 1%  
- UNOPS 1%  

#### Budget Breakdown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Costs</td>
<td>13,994</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,145</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>1,266</td>
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**Note:** All tables below include Pre-Funding.
## Liberia

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<thead>
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<th>UNDG Budget Categories</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>391,160</td>
<td>2,092,639</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>101,040</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,252,000</td>
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<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>351,594</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>415,975</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>5. Travel</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>330,100</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>624,425</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1,307,365</td>
<td>109,020</td>
<td>4,677,394</td>
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<td>192,741</td>
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<td>348,894</td>
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<td>2,894,727</td>
<td>1,086,844</td>
<td>18,807,476</td>
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<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Costs</strong></td>
<td>5,460,859</td>
<td>257,067</td>
<td>3,097,358</td>
<td>1,096,844</td>
<td>22,821,681</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL Phase I</strong></td>
<td>5,867,036</td>
<td>5,090,849</td>
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<td>2,251,294</td>
<td>18,465,481</td>
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## Malawi

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<th>UNDG Budget Categories</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>380,360</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>290,296</td>
<td>109,814</td>
<td>1,783,313</td>
</tr>
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<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>709,404</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,089,644</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
<td>29,980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,280,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,504,950</td>
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<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>1,115,322</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>197,000</td>
<td>313,875</td>
<td>2,695,638</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>95,698</td>
<td>1,102,385</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,714,237</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>7,233,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>1,010,780</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>653,096</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>3,283,169</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
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<td>70,000</td>
<td>3,100,211</td>
<td>440,814</td>
<td>18,691,589</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Costs</strong></td>
<td>5,850,290</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>3,460,897</td>
<td>440,814</td>
<td>20,990,484</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL Phase I</strong></td>
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<td>6,006,126</td>
<td>1,745,879</td>
<td>1,256,837</td>
<td>20,990,484</td>
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## Mali

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<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>UNIRCR</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>148,784</td>
<td>321,937</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>954,635</td>
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<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,635,604</td>
<td>543,344</td>
<td>5,633,909</td>
<td>18,682,430</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,177,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Costs</strong></td>
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<td>4,182,408</td>
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<td>5,633,909</td>
<td>19,944,519</td>
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<td>4,631,526</td>
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<td>2,080,000</td>
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<td>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</td>
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<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>TOTAL USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>261,409</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>573,465</td>
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<td>130,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>789,900</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,851,421</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>NIGERIA</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>275,769</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
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<td>554,323</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>214,183</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. Travel</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>506,167</td>
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<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,712</td>
</tr>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>265,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>594,589</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>GRAND TOTAL Phase I</td>
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<td>6,346,213</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>NIGERIA</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>99,908</td>
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<td>515,664</td>
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<td>73,945</td>
<td>62,393</td>
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<td>375,673</td>
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<td>3,659,209</td>
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<tr>
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<td>38,350</td>
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<td>728,694</td>
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<td>4,239,577</td>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>3,576,221</td>
<td>610,122</td>
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<td>9,010,375</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,576,221</td>
<td>610,122</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,239,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6,319,276</td>
<td>6,722,635</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23,489,531</td>
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### Uganda

#### UNDG Budget Categories

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UN WOMEN</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>1,183,118</td>
<td>293,234</td>
<td>428,640</td>
<td>122,928</td>
<td>200,303</td>
<td>317,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
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<td>254,000</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>261,763</td>
<td>324,770</td>
<td>2,069,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>59,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual services</td>
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<td>116,390</td>
<td>1,022,314</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>727,137</td>
<td>61,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>46,671</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4,491,959</td>
<td>1,946,941</td>
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<td>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>76,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,661,655</td>
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<td>5,910,212</td>
<td>183,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</strong></td>
<td>344,130</td>
<td>136,316</td>
<td>413,715</td>
<td>233,153</td>
<td>121,738</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL Costs</strong></td>
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<td>398,234</td>
<td>4,987,971</td>
<td>122,928</td>
<td>6,323,927</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total Phase I</strong></td>
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<td>5,110,899</td>
<td>6,607,372</td>
<td>1,926,784</td>
<td>1,904,859</td>
<td>23,108,417</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Zimbabwe

#### UNDG Budget Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UN WOMEN</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>431,094</td>
<td>261,118</td>
<td>388,797</td>
<td>722,127</td>
<td>472,713</td>
<td>284,754</td>
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<td>65,199</td>
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<td>1,297,920</td>
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<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
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### Regional Programme

#### UNDG Budget Categories

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UN WOMEN</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
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<td>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</td>
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<td>UNITeıyaw</td>
<td>WPİf</td>
<td>TOTAL USD</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>Spotlight Budget</td>
<td>RUNO Contr. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight Budget</td>
<td>RUNO Contr. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supplies, Consumables, Materials</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual Services</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfer and Grant to Counterparts</td>
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<td>25,899,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct Costs</td>
<td>15,285,721</td>
<td>6,612,591</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,899,312</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)</td>
<td>1,350,071</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1,812,952</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL Budget</td>
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<td>7,075,472</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,712,264</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Regional and Country Programme Profiles

LIBERIA Country Programme Profile

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):
UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR

Programme Partner(s):
UNHCR and IOM

- Government:
  Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Education; and Ministry of Internal Affairs
- NGOs and CSOs
- [Note: These are not listed at this moment because while some are partner to RUNOs currently, they might change when implementation begins.]
- Traditional Council of Elders and Chiefs
- Private Sector

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):
The Programme will target five counties including Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Grand Cape Mount and Montesserrado. These are prioritized because of the high prevalence of SGBV/HPs and less SRHR.

Programme Description: A sentence/short paragraph describing the programme’s scope and focus.
The primary purpose of the programme is to reduce the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, and increase women’s and girls’ access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, in accordance with the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative.

The programme will be implemented in the five most-affected counties and was formulated through an extensive and inclusive participatory process. This process identified the priority interventions needed to tackle violence against women and girls by addressing structural causes, thus ensuring sustainability.

Phase I:
Total EU contribution:
USD 15,844,000

Total UN Agency Contributions:
USD 2,821,681

Phase II:
Estimated EU contribution:
USD 6,034,176 (To be approved)

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries TBD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>333,449</td>
<td>396,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>353,926</td>
<td>478,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>674,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>683,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>613,578</td>
<td>1,987,701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures above have been adjusted to avoid double counting of beneficiaries, some of whom may be recipients of several interventions.
* this is the estimation of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. This will later be adjusted, based on the baseline study that will be carried out holistically in the inception phase of implementation.

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68 SGBV/HPs/ lack of SRHR is prevalent nationwide and is one of the major causes of gender disparities. The Spotlight Initiative will prioritize and sequence the interventions/locations based on sectoral analyses (FGM, child marriage, child early forced marriages, domestic violence, rape) using the SCORE index findings and complement them with other studies conducted by different organizations. It will build on the understanding of the gaps in the current SGBV joint programme. The aim is to focus on the first five most affected counties in the first two years of implementation for capacity and infrastructure. The efforts will be scaled up to the remaining counties based on lessons and best practices.
INDICATIVE INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION

INVESTMENT by AGENCY

- UNWOMEN: 35%
- UNICEF: 11%
- UNDP: 20%
- UNFPA: 28%
- OHCHR: 6%

INVESTMENT by PILLAR

- OUTCOME 1: Legislation, 10%
- OUTCOME 2: Institutions, 8%
- OUTCOME 3: Norms, 37%
- OUTCOME 4: Services, 34%
- OUTCOME 5: Data, 4%
- OUTCOME 6: Civil Society, 10%

RATIO of PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS vs PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS

- Programme Management Costs: 16%
- Total Programme Outcome Costs: 84%
PROGRAMME STRATEGY AND THEORY OF CHANGE

OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Outcome statement: Policies, legislation and regulatory frameworks to eliminate SGBV, HPs and promote SRHR at national and subnational levels are strengthened, especially for the benefit of women and girls.

Theory of change

1. If all relevant stakeholders (Legislature, Law Reform Commission (LRC), Government, CSOs) have the readiness to adhere to International Human Rights Standards on SGBV/HPs/SRHR;
2. If the key laws are compliant with the International Human Rights Standards and if existing policies (National Gender Policy) and laws (Penal Code, Rape Law (2006) and the Domestic Violence Bill, Children’s Law) are amended, implemented and monitored;
3. If customary laws are harmonized with national laws;
4. And if the regulatory framework for public-private partnerships between local government, communities, women’s groups, academia and the private sector including concession companies is elaborated and enforced to prevent sexual exploitation of women and girls and other special groups;
5. Then women and girls will live in an environment where their rights are protected;
6. Because the existence of adequate laws and policies on VAWG that include exercise/access to SRHR; and provisions that guarantee the ability of vulnerable groups, CSOs and women/ human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, all of which are evidence-based and in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations, will allow women and girls live in an environment where their rights are protected.

The programme sets out to ensure that gaps in laws and policies which discriminate against women and girls – including those most left behind, such as rural women and girls, women and girls living with HIV and AIDS, women and girls living with disability, and other key populations – are closed, ensuring the protection of women and girls and marginalized groups from all forms of violence. This goal will be pursued by advocating for full and swift implementation of the Law Reform Policy. In terms of amending legislation, the sole focus will be on the Domestic Violence Law as the key instrument through which comprehensive legal protection against SGBV/HPs will be enshrined. It will be reviewed and amended in line with relevant human rights standards and principles.

The focus will be on addressing the gap between the demands made in gender-equitable legislation and the reality on ground, specifically on the legitimate age of marriage, as well as creating and operationalizing a national prevention strategy that addresses teenage pregnancy and child marriage reduction. Support will be provided at all levels for law enforcement, and for amendment and passage of existing laws, by working with key stakeholders including the Independent Human Rights Commission, the Association of Female Lawyers, the Governance Commission, the LRC, the Legislature, line ministries, the private sector and other CSO partners.

Envisaged modalities of support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical capacity development and support to LRC, legislative drafting Bureau, Budget office and selected legislative Committees of the Legislature on integration of Human Rights based approaches in legislative reforms; elaboration of regulatory framework for PSEA and harmonization of customary norms with HRs standards and principles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen capacities of judiciary by facilitating MoJ, MIA, MOGCSP to convene a judicial colloquium for judges drawing on international jurisprudence on SGBV/HPs/SRHRs cases and court decisions from other countries to strengthen accountability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3.1: Strengthen capacities of women’s right’s advocates to influence amendments of domestic violence bill, elaboration of regulatory framework for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and abuse and alignment of customary norms with international human rights standards and facilitating CSO engagement in monitoring and implementation of laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3.2 Engage traditional, religious leaders, women’s groups and advocates and other CSOs to obtain their buy-in for the utilization of the formal legal framework against all forms of VAWG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3.3 Increase and provide sustainable capacity development of CSOs to monitor and report SGBV and HPs cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Outcome Statement: National institutions, organizations and partners have enhanced technical capacity and resources to prevent and respond to SGBV and HPs at national, subnational and community levels.

Theory of Change
1. If the capacities of national institutional mechanisms, organizations, CSOs and partners are strengthened to enforce the implementation of laws and adopt rights-based plans and budgets to address VAWG;
2. If institutional, organizational and individual capacities of government actors and other stakeholders at national and subnational levels, including public service providers, are strengthened to implement multisectoral programming on VAWG;
3. If customary and traditional leaders’ capacity is enhanced through a common platform to prevent and respond to VAWG;
4. If key line ministries’ institutional and organizational capacity is strengthened in GRB principles and implementation;
5. Then institutions will develop, coordinate and implement more effective prevention and response programmes by allocating adequate resources, establishing institutional mechanisms and increasing the capacity of implementing partners to eliminate VAWG/SGBV and promote SRHR;
6. Because functional coordination and oversight mechanisms that include representation from marginalized groups will exist at national and subnational levels to address SGBV/HPs/SRHR, and an increased proportion of overall national budget will be allocated to SGBV/HPs/SRHR, disaggregated by sector; and ministries will contribute to the elimination of VAWG/SGBV and promotion of SRHR.

This Programme will focus on institutional capacities and mechanisms in national planning and budgeting by adopting a fourfold strategy that will strengthen the capacity of established structures to sustain the need-based delivery of services beyond the duration of the project.

1. Strengthen both institutional and individual capacity of national institutions, organizations, and partners involved in multisectoral programmes to coordinate, implement and operationalize prevention and response measures to address SGBV, HPs and SRHR at all levels.
2. Mainstream GRB principles in the planning and budgeting processes of these institutions to disaggregate allocation and expenditure according to the gender-specific needs of women and girls. The GRB principle will ensure adequate follow-up actions, including monitoring and auditing of national expenditure in EVAWG sectors to track impact. In addition, it will inform the development of financing and costing models, and tools to standardize methodologies for financing EVAWG.
3. Incorporate gender-responsive planning and budgeting guidelines.
4. Integrate performance-based monitoring frameworks and systems (inside and outside government institutions), including the formulation of gender-sensitive indicators.

Envisaged modalities of support

Activity 2.1.1: Number of institutions and CSOs that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes with a costed action plan to prevent and respond to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR, for women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination

69 Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs.
70 To engage in policy, planning and dialogues, monitor programme implementation and demand institutional accountability on EVAWG.
71 Executive, Judiciary and Legislature.
72 Doctors, nurses, midwives, police officers, judges, magistrates, prosecutors, social workers.
Activity 2.1.2 Support the Liberia Board of Nursing and Midwifery, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Defence to Integrate SGBV/SRHR into the curriculum of service personnel and provide oversight in compliance with international standards for essential competencies.

Activity 2.1.3: Capacity needs assessments of justice & Security actors to respond, respect, protect and prevent third parties from perpetration of SGBV, HP and SRHRs violations and audit of human resource management policies, code of conduct, regulations, and procedures.

Activity 2.1.4 Enhance gender-sensitive HRM policies and procedures and implement a justice & security sector-wide mainstreaming strategy with a view to ensuring greater gender sensitivity of justice, security and protection services.

Activity 2.1.5: Conduct capacity building of criminal justice chain actors and convene follow up meetings to strengthen response and accountability for SGBV HP and SRHRs violations.

Activity 2.2.3: Strengthen coordination and multi-sectoral approach among the justice and security actors especially (SGBV Prosecution Crimes Unit, Criminal Court E and Women and Children Protection Section) to address SGBV.

Activity 2.2.4: Support county level mechanisms to operationalize and enhance coordination of WACPS and SGBV crimes units to effectively investigate and provide psycho-social counselling to victims of SGBV and HP.

Activity 2.2.5: Support periodic coordination and support criminal justice system actors to convene a colloquium to draw on best practices and lessons learnt on prosecution of SGBV crimes, HPs and SRHRs related violations to strengthen justifiability of SRHRs violations, SGBV and HPs.

Activity 2.3.1 Institutionalize Gender Responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in three (3) key MAC to address VAWG, SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR.

Activity 2.3.2: Strengthen Women Rights Institution and CSO to have a better understanding to advocate for Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring to address VAWG, SGBV/HP and promote Women and Girls’ SRHR.

Activity 2.3.3: Strengthen parliament in Gender Responsive Planning, budgeting and monitoring to address VAWG, SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR.

OUTCOME 3 - PREVENTION. CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS.

Outcome statement: Harmful social norms and practices and other forms of GBV are eliminated through inclusive participation, awareness of their negative impacts, and through community-driven solutions\(^\text{73}\) at the national, county, community, household and individual levels.

Theory of Change

1. If community members (PWDs, LGBTIQs, rural women, teenage girls, men and boys), community leaders (traditional and religious leaders, Zoes) and duty bearers at national, subnational, community, household and individual levels are empowered and aware about their rights and responsibilities and understand the negative impacts of SGBV/HPs and the importance of SRHR;
2. If positive cultural heritage and community cohesion on the social norms, attitudes and behaviours are strengthened and reinforced to prevent and respond to VAWG;
3. Then, harmful social norms and practices and other forms of GBV will be prevented and eliminated and SRHR enhanced;
4. Because the development of a comprehensive prevention strategy that outlines inclusive participation, empowerment and awareness of negative impacts will enable sustainable community-driven solutions at the national, county, community, household and individual levels, contributing to reduced sociocultural acceptability of SGBV, child marriage and FGM.

Building on the social-ecological model of preventing VAWG and enhancing SRHR, the programme’s focus will be at the local level (grass roots and hard-to-reach communities), targeting the most marginalized groups, women and girls, men and boys. It will engage the most influential community

\(^{73}\) The activities will include different community driven solutions including capacity building, infrastructure, etc.
stakeholders in a systematic manner to strengthen demand and change harmful social norms and values, leading to EVAWG and ensuring SRHR. Among the various influential community stakeholders, traditional leaders who are ‘gatekeepers’ towards certain HPs will be strategically engaged and extensive dialogue and skills building will be provided to ensure changes in their attitudes towards HPs. They in turn will lead community change and are further expected to promote community cohesion on gender-equitable norms that are against SGBV and HPs and ensure SRHR. For this, a comprehensive prevention strategy will be developed in a consultative manner.

A portion of the programme will be delivered through CSOs who have proven through the previous JP on SGBV and HP their extensive outreach and sustained community engagement that catalysed local support, ownership and knowledge. At the same time, in order to respond to the enhanced demand, accessible and quality service delivery will be sought by working with national and subnational authorities working in areas such as health and social welfare. While this work is anchored in Outcome 4, sensitizing duty bearers based in communities towards behaviour and attitudinal change is also crucial if systematic change in communities is expected. Furthermore, education institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary) are considered important community-based mechanisms where prevention of SGBV and HPs and changing social norms should start.

The stakeholders will be MGCSP and other line ministries including Education, Health, Justice, Internal Affairs, Information and Youth and Sports; and CSOs, traditional and religious leaders, including the National Traditional Council of Elders, Interreligious Council of Liberia and women’s movement groups.

Envisaged Modalities of Support

| Activity 3.1.1 | In line with line ministries, traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth groups, women groups, male groups and other vulnerable groups, develop a Comprehensive Prevention Strategy (including issues on teenage pregnancy, child marriages, SRHR and HPs and SGBV) and Action Plan for implementation in the 5 selected counties |
| Activity 3.1.2 | Validation of the Draft Comprehensive Prevention Strategy and Action Plan at the National and Sub-National Level |
| Activity 3.1.3 | Dissemination and Roll Out of the Comprehensive Prevention Strategy and Action Plan |
| Activity 3.1.4 | Implementation of the comprehensive prevention strategy and the communication strategy for multi-stakeholders (teachers, students’ PTA and out of school adolescents) to reduce violence in and around schools |
| Activity 3.2.1 | Conduct inventory of traditional practitioners (zoes) to inform transformative interventions (alternative livelihood options and knowledge to transform harmful practices and material support to National Traditional Council of Liberia and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to support intervention. |
| Activity 3.2.2 | Create regular awareness amongst religious, traditional leaders, community leaders, community members (men, women, boys and girls), youth groups and male networks (HeForShe) for social behavior change to address VAW, SGBV, HPs SRHRs and acceptance of marginalized groups including LGBTIQs, persons living with HIV/Aids, and persons living with disability to transform social norms, attitudes and behaviors. |
| Activity 3.2.3 | Transform 4 Bush Schools into vocational schools and heritage camps to be used as a center for regular dialogue and skills training on positive traditional practices. |
| Activity 3.2.4 | Provide alternative economic activities for Traditional Practitioners of establish a simple rite of passage program for women and girls without cutting / FGM in the 5 counties. |
| Activity 3.3.1 | Support MOE to establish school health programs and implement the minimum package of school health that covers SRH, SGBV and HPs and strengthen referral linkages with existing OSCs and youth friendly services in catchment communities |
| Activity 3.3.2 | Support advocacy for the enforcement/ implementation of policies which promote the protection of girls from SGBV and HP |
| Activity 3.3.3 | Support media in advocacy, media engagement regarding Gender Sensitive Reporting and addressing violence against women and girls with specific support to community radio station in translation of messages into dialects |
OUTCOME 4 - DELIVERY OF QUALITY, ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Outcome statement: Effective, inclusive and responsive integrated multisectoral services are available and accessible to all survivors and affected groups at national, subnational and community levels on issues related to SGBV/HPs/SRHR.

Theory of change
1) If service providers in both formal and informal sectors, including communities have capacity to deliver integrated essential services to rights holders;
2) If the informal and formal systems are harmonized and strengthened in line with international human rights standards to respond to SGBV;
3) If women, girls and marginalized groups are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to access quality services on health, psychosocial support, justice and protection;
4) Then, the dignity of women, girls and marginalized groups will be restored, and the impact of violence decreased in the community.
5) Because there will be increased proportion of women and girls reporting cases of physical or sexual violence and seeking help.

The demand generated through increased awareness and knowledge from the prevention efforts in Pillar three and strengthened laws and policies in Pillar one will be systematically matched and complemented with increased access to SGBV/HP/SRHR response services as part of an integrated package of services, prioritizing accessibility by women, girls, marginalized groups and those in the most difficult to reach rural communities. This package will be implemented through a harmonized SRHR standard and guideline building on existing National SGBV Standard Operating Procedures/protocols.

To ensure that ‘no one is left behind’, the programme will address the stigma and discrimination that hinder access to SGBV/SRHR services by women and girl survivors, LGBTIQs and other vulnerable groups. The capacity of health facilities, OSCs and other social service providers will be strengthened so that they can safely identify victims and survivors and ensure confidentiality in the provision of SGBV/SRHR services as well as referrals to such services. Medical students’ skills will be built on providing specialized services on SGBV/HPs/SRHR using a human rights-based approach, and misconceptions around SGBV, HPs and SRHR will be dispelled.

CSOs’ capacity will be strengthened to facilitate monitoring and supervision of service delivery and the overall impact on the target beneficiaries. CSOs will be engaged to advocate for the removal of punitive laws and policies that serve as barriers to vulnerable groups’ access to SGBV/SRHR services, and vulnerable groups will be engaged as partners to promote access to existing services.

Envisaged modalities of support

Activity 4.1.1 Harmonized case management system in place for child victims/survivors of SGBV/HP, through MGCSP social workers implementing the care plan and linking with police (WACPs), health (MOH mental health clinicians), Justice (Child justice and sex crime unit) to ensure multisectoral support is ensured
Activity 4.1.4 Develop and print a national SRHR/SGBV integrated comprehensive service package, SOPs and train relevant service providers for its rollout in accordance to global, standards, tools and guidelines
Activity 4.1.5 Provide capacity building and financial support to 147 women household heads in live-skill training to empower them and reduce dependency and in line with local integration strategy and PAPD
Activity 4.1.6: Renovate and equip WACPS offices in selected counties with accommodation for SGBV victims / witnesses
Activity 4.1.6: Strengthen forensic evidence gathering and investigative capacity of the Chief Medical pathologist in the Ministry of Justice to enhance prosecution of SGBV / HP cases as well as renovate and equip WACPS offices in the counties to accommodate SGBV victims/ witness
Activity 4.2.1: Reported girl’s survivors of VAG/SGBV/HP provided with decentralized, multi-sectorial child sensitive and child centered victim assistance (health, education, psychosocial and justice) including socio-economic empowerment activities through harmonized case management system
Activity 4.2.3: Strengthen capacity of county referral hospitals and health centers to perform basic medical forensic examinations, specimen preservation and referral.

Activity 4.2.4: Strengthen 12 existing OSCs, 7 existing Safe Home and expansion of SGBV response services in 8 additional referral hospitals in the remaining 8 counties based on recommendations from quality assessment.

Activity 4.2.5: Support women and girls with specialized health services including obstetric fistula /family planning / HIV / EmOC to restore their dignity and long-term health needs.

Activity 4.2.6: Expand and strengthen psychosocial service provisions across all service delivery points to address post rape trauma and respond to SGBV/SRHR psychosis.

Activity 4.2.7: Construct / rehabilitate 2 psychosocial and social coping service centers in prison facilities and strengthen the existing social coping facility at the Monrovia central prison.

Activity 4.2.8: Strengthen the investigation capacity and establish witness/victim’s protection mechanisms in the justice & Security sector including training and provision of equipment.

OUTCOME 5 - MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO INFORM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Quality, disaggregated, harmonized data on different forms of SGBV/HPs/SRHR will be collected, analysed and used to inform advocacy, plans, policies and laws at national and subnational levels in line with international human right standards.

Theory of Change

1. If tools and methodologies for data collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination are reviewed and standardized based on human rights approaches and adopted by all stakeholders;
2. If capacities of CSOs, counties and relevant national stakeholders to collect and analyse disaggregated VAWG data are strengthened;
3. If there is an enabling environment to enhance coordination between the different county statistics and data clerks are able to use the integrated GBV IMS;
4. If the existing GBV IMS at MGCSP is strengthened and operationalized to provide timely, accurate, disaggregated data and reports to enable relevant stakeholders in EVAWG to create evidence-based plans and policies;
5. Then quality, disaggregated, comparable data on different forms of SGBV/HPs/SRHR is collected, analysed and used to inform plans, advocacy and policies at national and subnational levels in line with international human rights standards.
6. Because databases would be integrated, and collection, verification and analysis system have been made functional, and integrated from local to national level and analysed data would be disseminated to relevant and concerned parties.

Pillar 5 will feed into all the other pillars, to support the collection, generation, analysis and use of data generated by the programme. The aim will be to build on the existing support provided to GBV IMS (as the sole database to be used at national level) under the Joint Program SGBV (supported by the UN and Sweden); and to build skills in quality data collection, analysis, and monitoring and reporting on survivors of GBV/SGBV at all levels, from local to national, so that quality, well-analysed data is readily available and can be used to inform planning and policy decision-making.

74 Users include Ministries, Agencies, Commissions, CSOs and relevant stakeholders.
Envisaged modalities of support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 5.1.1:</th>
<th>Conduct technical training for multi-stakeholders on GBV IMS standardized data collection tools for 75 data collectors, Statistical officers and service providers using the HRBA</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.2:</td>
<td>Procure and provide up-to-date relevant data collection, management and processing equipment, software (web-based) and supplies to SGBV/HPs/SRHRs data Focal Points for efficient functioning of the SGBV/HPs/SRHRs data ecology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.3:</td>
<td>Strengthen the existing institutional capacity of the GBV IMS Unit in the MGCSP and linkage to LISGIS to ensure real time data generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.4:</td>
<td>Conduct a multi-stakeholder training on standardized monitoring and evaluation tool (data collection tool) ($11,500 SPL + $5000 UNICEF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.2:</td>
<td>Conduct south-south study visit and corporation to learn best practices on data generation, analysis and presentation to inform decision making and programme effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.3:</td>
<td>Standardize data collection methodology and tools to ensure synergy and revise existing SOP to operationalize the GBV IMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.4:</td>
<td>Strengthen capacities to analyse and disseminate data including publication of policy briefs, fact sheets, etc, including multi-stakeholder quarterly review and analysis of data from the GBVIMS to inform laws, policies and programmes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Outcome statement: A coherent, inclusive, and empowered women’s movement and CSOs including those representing youths and vulnerable groups, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and EVAWG

Theory of change

1. If various CSOs and those facing intersecting forms of violence have an enabling environment;
2. If existing organizational capacities of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and minorities facing discrimination are reviewed and strengthened;
3. If the knowledge, expertise and capacities of CSOs and women's groups including those representing youth and minorities facing discrimination is strengthened at national and subnational levels;
4. And if multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are strengthened at local and national levels with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and vulnerable groups;
5. Then women’s movements and CSOs will better engage in the public policy cycle, contributing to the reduction of SGBV/HPs and their impacts;
6. Because CSOs and the women’s movement will be better equipped with knowledge and capacity and hold the duty bearers accountable for eliminating VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR.

This component of the program is critical for the success and innovation aspect of the program. Previously CSOs played a marginal role in advocacy, implementation and monitoring role however, lessons have indicated especially in fragile and vulnerable contexts, community-based organization are key to bring change and maintain a degree of peace and stability. Importantly, CSOs are critical actors especially at the community level because of the remoteness and access in the counties selected.

Given the current fragmented nature of Liberia’s CSOs, the programme will bring together the women’s movement, the Women’s NGO Secretariat of Liberia, Women in Peacebuilding Network, Rural Women Association, Liberia Feminist Forum and other CSOs to develop strategic interventions that promote accountability and transparency in achieving an environment free from all forms of VAWG.

It will reinforce engagement with CSOs already working in the area of SGBV/HP/SRHR on policy, legal, preventive and response interventions, as well as to share information and knowledge, build synergies and
devise win-win strategies to achieve better results towards ending SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR. The key targets will be local CSOs and a variety of other grass roots organizations.

Building on the Gender Dimension of the H6 Project, the programme will integrate CSOs at all levels. The Pillar will use the expertise of existing CSOs in EVAWG through capacity-building initiatives to reinforce skills of CSOs at all levels. The programme will leverage existing initiatives led by EVAWG organizations in Liberia based on best practices. This Pillar will also establish and strengthen national and county coordination mechanisms and the capacity of all women’s groups, men and boys’ groups, CSOs, and in-school and out-of-school youth networks to influence the national development agenda. The programme will also strengthen the capacity of CSOs to network, build advocacy platforms and ensure participatory monitoring for enhanced accountability of EVAWG services. Focus will be placed on supporting the organizational capacity of CSOs to strengthen technical knowledge and skills needed for public policy, planning and monitoring related to SGBV/HP/SRHR. In this context, examples of other community structures being supported at the community level can be used to inform LSI efforts on strengthening community-based organization platforms on SGBV/HP/SRHR. Relevant examples include the community forestry management bodies and lessons learned on their knowledge of rights and responsibilities from the EU-funded programme ‘Strengthening Community Forestry Structures and their Governance’ in Grand Gedeh, Nimba, Lofa and Grand Cape Mount.

Envisaged modalities of support

| Activity 6.1.1: | Identify CSO/Networks at the National and Sub-National Levels representing LNOB groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination including LGBTIQs, persons living with HIV/Aids, Disabilities, etc. for integration into coalitions and networks of women's right groups and civil society working on EVAWG/SRHRs. |
| Activity 6.1.2: | Strengthen capacity of existing and new coalitions and networks to design, implement and monitor programs on EVAW and Women and Girls' SRHR in the 5 counties. |
| Activity 6.1.3: | Support and strengthen capacity of CSOs to effectively advocate and lobby for change in laws and policies that are discriminatory and against women at National level as well as raising awareness on the existing legal and policy frameworks that seek to address SGBV and HPs. |
| Activity 6.2.1: | Capacity building to Identify key issues and recommendation on SGBV, HP and SRHR that advances progress on EVAWG and GEWE with relevant Government Line Ministries, County Authorities and CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of marginalization. |
| Activity 6.2.2: | Build capacity of women's Right Advocates and relevant CSOs to use social accountability mechanisms and strengthen their capacity on advocacy, management, administration, finance, HR, Reporting and other relevant aspects including resource mobilization and application for call for proposals to assess grants. |
| Activity 6.3.1: | South - South Cooperation to identify best practices in CSO, networks/multi-Stakeholder platforms to implement and advocate recommendations on issues related to multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination. |
| Activity 6.3.2: | Strengthen institutional capacity of CSOs/Women's Right Organizations in the 5 counties in advocacy, collaboration/networks and promote rights of the marginalized groups including LGBTIQs, disabled, HIV/AIDs etc. at the national and county level. |

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

COHERENCE WITH SDG INDICATORS AND TARGETS

The LSI provides an opportunity to implement the principles of the ‘Common Chapter’ as adopted in 2018 by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR and UN Women in their Strategic Plans, 2018-2021. It commits the agencies to collaborating at country level to achieve greater impact through the collective pursuit of shared outcomes, leading to stronger, more consistent support to the 2030 Agenda. The key strategic areas of
collaboration include improving adolescent and maternal health and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

The proposed programme and its structure, results framework and interventions are fully in line with the SDGs (namely 3,4,5,8, 10 and 16), international laws/standards (namely the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child) as well as with the GoL development agenda as articulated through the PAPD.

OVERALL PILLAR/SDG ALIGNMENT

The six pillars align with the following SDGs:
● Pillar one is aligned to SDGs 5, 10 and 16.
● Pillar two will contribute to the realization of SDGs 5, 10 and 16.
● Pillar three contributes towards achieving SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16.
● Pillar four will contribute towards attaining SDGs goals number 3,4, 5 and 10.
● Pillar five will contribute towards achieving SDGs 5, 10 and 16.
● Pillar 6 contributes directly towards the attainment of SDG goals 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17.

The Liberia Spotlight initiative is grounded on the core rallying principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. During the first phase of the initiative, and in alignment with government’s own commitment to the SDGs, effort will be made to identify the groups furthest behind on key targets such as reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity.

GOVERNANCE

The Governance and Management structure defines the coordination, technical and programme roles and responsibilities of the Government, Resident Coordinator (RC), UN agencies and CSOs to ensure timely implementation, monitoring and reporting of results achieved.

Joint Steering Committee: The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Government and UN RC. It will provide overall strategic direction; guide policy-setting and make decisions for collective results. Committee members will include representatives from the EU, CSOs, women's groups (civil society representatives will be members of and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group and will constitute a minimum of 20% of the total membership of the Committee) and relevant Government Ministries including MGCSP, MFD, MoH, Ministry of Education, MoJ, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Information; and RUNOs including UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and OHCHR. This steering committee will establish institutional linkages with the Government coordination mechanisms on SGBV, HP and SRHR to ensure coherence, knowledge sharing and sustainability.

NOTE: The LSI UN Organization Heads of Agencies will provide policy advice to the Steering Committee and guidance to the technical working groups. A detailed term of reference will be developed to specify the role, functions and members of the Committee. Among other elements, it will:
● Ensure proper communication and coordination on the LSI.
● Approve programme annual workplans, review output level results and adjust implementation.
● Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs.
● Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25% of the value of the budget) revisions within the limits of the programme document approved by the Operational Steering Committee.
● Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
● Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG): The CS-NRG will be a mechanism to bring CSO expertise and participation to the LSI to ensure meaningful engagement of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including those representing young women and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination (rural, those living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTQIs, etc.), which is a key principle of the LSI. Additionally, in line with the SDG principle of national ownership, national and local CSOs will be prioritized for membership of the CS-NRG. The CS-NRG will have the following functions and responsibilities:

- Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the LSI Country Programme in Liberia and on relevant national policy issues; and on issues related to EVAWG and HP where LSI advocacy, leadership and support to civil society advocacy is important.
- Partner on advocacy, communications and political dialogue.
- Support dissemination to the public of LSI messages, especially to youth and the media.
- Provide advice on interventions and potential for scaling up the LSI Country Programme.
- Serve as an open forum for dialogue between the LSI and women's rights organizations and other CSOs, groups and networks working on eliminating VAWG and HPs.
- Engage in consultations with groups and networks, especially at the local and grass roots levels, to update them and solicit input on the performance of the LSI Country Programme.
- Provide feedback to the Steering Committee (including via an annual monitoring report) on the LSI Country Programme’s implementation as well as advice on addressing challenges.

Members of the Group serve on it in their individual capacities. The CS-NRG will institute measures to manage any conflicts of interest as when, for example, a civil society representative is associated with a CSO that serves as an Implementing Partner of the LSI Country Programme. Following the principle of a minimum 20% representation on the Joint Steering Committee, two members of the CS-NRG will be nominated by the Group to represent it on the Committee.

LSI Technical Working Group: This Working Group will be co-chaired by the UN and MGCSP and will provide technical and programme oversight to ensure timely implementation and monitoring of the
programme and provide reports and updates to the Joint Steering Committee to report progress and seek guidance and advice. The Working Group will consist of members from the Government, EU, UN and representatives of CSOs (civil society members will represent at least 20% of the total membership of the Working Group). As above, national and local CSOs will be prioritized for membership of the Working Group. The Working Group will review policy gaps and opportunities and provide guidance for effective and efficient and use of resources (human and capital). The group will work in close collaboration with the Gender Thematic Group of the UN to align to the UN Development Assistance Framework and SDGs. A detailed term of reference will be developed to indicate the roles, functions and members of the Working Group.

The overall leadership and coordination of the LSI lies with the RC. UN Women as technical lead will provide appropriate advice and support to the RC to guarantee the highest technical quality and coherence between pillars.

**Pillar Working Groups:** The six pillar working groups will be co-chaired by the Government and UN Pillar lead and will include representatives of national and local CSOs (as above, a minimum of 20% of the total membership of each Group will comprise civil society representatives). The Working Groups will review progress against results under the six pillars and provide quality assurance through a focus on collective outcomes and concrete results, and joined up planning, programming and financing. The members will include the key thematic/sector focal points from each pillar. The focus will be on prioritizing and sequencing the various interventions and agreeing on a common methodology to monitor and report results at strategic level.

**The UN RC** is ultimately accountable for the results of the LSI Country Programme, drawing on the technical expertise of the RUNOs. The RC will, therefore, be responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as fostering collaboration among all stakeholders.

The RC’s Office will thus lead a joint quarterly programme review, meeting with all the RUNOs to review the preceding quarter’s achievements and constraints, and plan programme implementation for the next quarter. These meetings will be a coordination platform to facilitate information exchange and make joint decisions on next steps and the way forward. Each RUNO will report on progress made against the agreed targets in the approved results matrix and the Country Programme Document (CPD).

The RC also plays a crucial role in leveraging relevant technical experience and expertise from the most relevant UN agencies, in an impartial and inclusive way. Overall programmatic and operational accountability for the LSI rests with the RC, closely supported by UN Women as the lead technical agency. The following structure will ensure the accountability mechanism is adhered to.

**Programme Management and Coordination:** The PMC will function as the main coordinating body of the LSI to ensure timely coordination and follow-up of the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the LSI, and provide secretariat support to the Steering Committee. The coordination will include county-level challenges for the especially because the program has a lot of investments at the county level and importantly address the capacity and seasonal challenges in the counties. The PMC will establish a mechanism for monitoring, feedback and reporting from the other different working groups. The team will be located in the office of the RC.

**Gender Thematic Group:** The existing UN Gender Thematic Group chaired by UN Women with participation from UN agencies will work in close collaboration with the LSI. This Group will play a technical coordination role under the Steering Committee. The aim will be to ensure coherence and complementarity on gender interventions implemented by the UN within the UN Development Assistance Framework. The team will collaborate on technical and programmatic aspects of SGBV/HPs and SRHR.
# MALAWI Country Programme Profile

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA

**Programme Partner(s):**

**NGOs, CSOs:** tbd.

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):**
Nationwide with a particular focus on six proposed districts (Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, Ntchisi, Dowa, Nsanje and Machinga), selected based on performance on key indicators, as well as presence of other programmes and UN organizations. The programme intends to scale up and replicate the approach to at least nine districts by mobilizing partners and additional resources.

**Programme Description:** The Spotlight Initiative Programme in Malawi, aimed at targeting the most at-risk groups, will accelerate efforts towards elimination of violence against women and girls including sexual gender-based violence and harmful practices. The initiative is tailored to promote Agenda 2030’s guiding principle of "leaving no one behind". A deliberate effort is projected to ensure those facing multiple and intersecting discrimination play a key role not only as beneficiaries but also as key stakeholders, shaping and guiding the program design and implementation. The initiative envisions a comprehensive prevention strategy that addresses structural issues and linkages to SRHR. Innovations through practical application will further enhance efforts to capitalize on lessons learned and link to existing efforts under the UN and other development partners’ programming on SGBV, Human Rights, Girls Education, etc. contributing knowledge and good practices in improving women’s and girls’ life and that of the most left behind through access to quality, integrated essential services that include SRH, justice, and psychosocial support in line with international human right standards and guidelines.

**Phase I:**
- **Total EU contribution:** USD 20,000,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 990,484

**Phase II:**
- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 7,616,986 (To be approved)

## Estimated No. of Beneficiaries (MALAWI)

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INDICATIVE INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION

INVESTMENT by AGENCY

- UNICEF: 20%
- UNWOMEN: 29%
- UNFPA: 28%
- UNDP: 23%

INVESTMENT by PILLAR

- OUTCOME 1: Legislation
  - Civil Society: 8%
  - Institutions: 11%
- OUTCOME 2: Institutions
  - Norms: 43%
- OUTCOME 3: Norms
- OUTCOME 4: Services
  - Data: 7%
- OUTCOME 5: Data
- OUTCOME 6: Civil Society
  - Services: 11%

RATIO of PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS vs PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS

- PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS: 20%
- TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS: 80%
Programme Strategies and Theory of Change

Outcome 1: Laws and Policies

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 and implemented.

The Spotlight Initiative’s focus on laws and policies will be on the harmonization and development of tools for key legal frameworks such as the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2006, reviewed in 2015); the Penal Code; the Child Care, Protection and Justice Act (2010); the Gender Equality Act (2013); and the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act. There will be a review of specific policies such as the SRHR Policy and the Child Policy. The focus of support will be on the advocacy and review of specific provisions in the laws and policies to enable key players to implement and enforce the laws. Key strategies will be harmonization and the popularization of the laws in the communities. The envisaged modality of implementation will be through supporting the advocacy and review of policies and laws, capacity building, and leadership initiatives for the MoGCDSW, CSOs, and young female leaders; supporting meetings among the Ministries of Justice and Gender, the Law Commission, and CSOs on issues of national interest; and supporting stakeholder monitoring visits. The target group in this outcome is high-level stakeholders at the national and district level.

To achieve the above-mentioned outcome the following key activities are foreseen under Pillar 1:

- Advocate for and support the reform of specific laws containing discriminatory provisions regarding VAWG and HP that prevent women and girls from exercising their rights, especially women and girls facing intersecting discrimination.
- Build on current work underway by the UN to harmonize legislation in line with the constitutional amendment that removed ambiguity regarding the age of marriage for both girls and boys, raising the minimum age from 15 to 18 years.
- Support public interest litigation on discriminatory provisions in related SGBV and HP laws through targeted institutions with the capacity to litigate strategically.
- Capacity building of community leaders, ministries, and informal and formal legislators to produce policy and laws to address SGBV, SRHR, and early marriage.
- Review or develop specialized professional development content and tools on the relevant legal frameworks related to SGBV, SRHR, and HP for justice sector actors (including magistrates, prosecutors, investigators, probation officers, and paralegal officers) to implement relevant laws and standards.
- Integrate specialized content on SGBV and HP laws and procedure into existing justice sector capacity-building interventions.

Outcome 2: Strengthening Institutions

National and subnational systems and institutions plan, fund, and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and HP, including in other sectors.

The above-mentioned outcome will be achieved through the following activities:

- Institutional programs including setting up a robust monitoring and feedback system.
- Revamp and link districts, ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG), SGBV/HP, and SRHR committees and women’s networks to ensure participation of women, girls, and the most marginalized and the integration of SGBV/SRHR/HP in development plans.
- Develop clear terms of reference for coordination among institutions and road maps to implement their work, with targets and progress indicators.
- Mentor members of the committees and local government structures to integrate EVAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR into existing institutional programmes, including setting up a robust monitoring and feedback system.
- Incorporate statutory obligations in training institutions with clear mandates and coordinate services.
• Review the statutes of service providers’ instructions and the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Scorecard to incorporate the obligatory provision of SGBV and SRHR services.

• Support national and local structures and targeted institutions (CSOs, Local Government Finance Committees, Parliamentary Committees, the Malawi Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, the National Audit Office) to improve their capabilities in using gender-responsive budgeting and to ensure quality results, reporting, and adequate financing on VAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR.

• Support district councils to integrate VAWG, SGBV/HP and SRHR into district development plans, area development plans, and village development action plans.

• Support oversight mechanisms and institutions through trainings and development of budget-tracking tools to track gender- and disability-related expenditures.

• Review tools and criteria to ascertain the integration of VAWG, SGBV, HP, and SRHR into local development action plans.

• Strengthen social accountability mechanisms in each district and traditional authority (T/A) (scorecards and other tools) to track EVAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR in district and community action plans.

• Strengthen chiefs’ forums to monitor the implementation of SGBV/HP and SRHR laws, policies, programmes, and services, including for those most marginalized and excluded

Outcome 3: Prevention and Social Norms

Gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behavioural change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG and SGBV/HP and promote women’s and girls’ SRHR

The Spotlight Initiative will focus its efforts on strategic interventions to prevent harmful practices and transform negative social norms that perpetrate VAWG, in a comprehensive manner based on an analysis of the structural and root causes of violence and gender inequalities. These structural and root causes include a culture of silence on HP as a driver of VAWG, the lower status of women and girls in society, women’s and girls’ lack of decision-making powers and access to resources, limited access to services, and information, and technology, and restricted mobility, among others. The evidence-based interventions will be designed and implemented in a coordinated and integrated approach at both national and district levels, utilizing delivery platforms in and around the school and in the community. The interventions will ensure representation from marginalized groups to address intersecting forms of discrimination that underpin VAWG, including women and girls with disabilities, women and girls with albinism, FSWs, LGBTI persons, and elderly and widowed women. Intersecting factors of gender, class, disability, and sexual orientation, among others, expose women and girls to multiplicative vulnerabilities and negative social, educational, and health effects. Isolation, fear of stigma and harassment, and limited access to social services both perpetuate violence and prevent women and girls from seeking help. Interventions under the prevention pillar form the foundation of the continuum to end violence, as they will strategically address the root and structural causes of VAWG and link with the services pillar for intervention and long-term support.

The underlying theoretical framework for interventions under the prevention pillar will be the social ecological model, which enables a consideration of how social and environmental dynamics influence development outcomes at the individual, household, community, institutional, and societal level.

To achieve the above-mentioned outcome, the following activities will be implemented:

• Undertake baseline and periodic research on social norms and practices on SGBV/HP and SRHR to address the root causes of violence in the national/local context, measure progress, and adjust/improve programming to deliver sustainable results at household, community, and district levels.

Interpersonal communication interventions to strengthen and improve social interaction and networks to influence the adoption and maintenance of positive behaviours and practices on girls’ education, violence against children and adolescent girls, SGBV, and HP using Journey of Life approaches (life skills, parenting) to transform gender socialization at household and community levels.
• Multi-media campaign to reach all agents of change and beneficiaries, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized, with messages and calls for action on gender equality, SGBV/HP, and SRHR to practice and adopt positive social norms on gender and VAWG at household and community levels.

• Scale up the promotion of positive masculinities for male engagement on EVAWG, HIV, HP, SGBV, and SRHR, including through the implementation of the male engagement operational guide.

• Improve legal literacy and awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on existing laws and policies on SGBV/HP, SRHR, and child marriage through increased collaboration between the government magistrat system and traditional structures.

• Engage with civil society organizations (including community-led and community-based organizations) and other bodies, including traditional authorities and chiefs, providing civic education to engage communities in a gender- and child-sensitive approach to their legal rights and responsibilities.

• Scale up the successful safe schools model, including girls’ empowerment and boys’ transformation programmes, and establish weekly mentorship sessions and girls’ protective networks on EVAWG, SGBV, SRHR, HP, gender perspectives, and life skills in safe spaces at the community level, targeting out-of-school adolescent girls and young women.

• Using the successful Performance-based Funds in Primary Programme, strengthen activities at the primary level and scale to the secondary level as a basis for catalysing gender-based investments – constructing girls’ hostels, girls’ resource rooms, and WASH and menstrual hygiene facilities.

• Scale up life skills development, including entrepreneurship skills and livelihood initiatives for adolescent girls and women, particularly those most marginalized and excluded, integrated with existing platforms such as functional literacy programmes, mothers’ groups, and out-of-school girls’ clubs, with linkages to health services, including SRHR.

• Advocate banking institutions, including microfinance institutions (private sector), for specialized loans for girls’ education, including tertiary education, and economic empowerment.

• Enhance basic entrepreneurship skills among vulnerable and marginalized women and adolescent girls, including the poorest, in rural, peri–urban, and urban settings.

• Facilitate access to financial resources, including input and technical support, for small business start-ups, targeting vulnerable and marginalized women and adolescent girls in rural, peri-urban, and urban communities.

**Outcome 4: Quality Services**

*Women and girls who experience violence, including SGBV/HP, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services, including those for long-term recovery from violence*

The core focus will be reaching the furthest behind first with integrated SRHR, HIV, and VAWG services in a multi-sectoral manner, using the essential services package in the six districts. Through the Spotlight Initiative, girls and women at risk of violence will be able to access quality, integrated essential services that include SRH, justice, prosecution, and psychosocial support in line with international human rights standards and guidelines. Special focus will be on strengthening the provision of the essential services package and on awareness raising to create demand for women and girls so that they are informed and empowered to exercise their rights. Furthermore, service providers’ capacity will be built to deliver the essential services package. It is expected that women and girls who experience violence and HP will increase use of the services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted and punished, with underlying barriers to women’s and girls’ access to services addressed.

To achieve this outcome, the following activities will be implemented:

• Review, adapt, and/or develop national guidelines, directory, integrated scorecard, curricula, training manuals, and tools on an integrated quality essential services package on SRHR and VAWG for women, adolescent girls, and at-risk groups/key populations.

• Support the scale up of integrated quality SRHR and SGBV essential services for women and girl survivors facing intersecting forms of discrimination, including strengthening of referral mechanisms.

• Support the provision of integrated SRHR and SGBV services in VAWG response, targeting the marginalized and most at-risk women and girls.
• Systematic professional development for frontline service providers (police, social welfare, justice, health).
• Capacity building in SRHR for institutions (training colleges), frontline service providers, and community volunteers (child protection officers, social welfare assistance, community development assistants, SRHR/safe motherhood committee members, community midwives, health surveillance assistance, and community policing), and civil society organizations, focusing on the ability to respond to survivors of VAWG and provide quality essential services in accordance with global standards, guidelines, and tools.
• Intensify demand creation for SRHR, voluntary family planning, post-abortion care, and SGBV services by adolescent girls, women, and marginalized key populations.
• Legal aid activities, including mobile courts (and their rehabilitation).
• Establish safe spaces for survivors of SGBV and refurbishment of VSUs to provide emergency accommodation and services (including counselling and psychosocial support).
• Scaling up and institutionalizing the operational guidelines for male engagement for SGBV/HP, SRHR, HIV, and gender equality issues, using the same male engagement group formed/strengthened in Pillar 3.

The Spotlight Initiative will support the localization and roll-out of global standards and guidance for essential services at the local level; strengthening the provision of coordinated, multi-sectoral, and quality essential services for VAWG survivors; standardizing the referral pathway so that there is a clear structure to follow for delivery of an integrated essential services package in a gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory manner.

Systematic professional development will be undertaken for frontline service providers to ensure quality service provision, with a focus on those extension workers that visit households and interact with women and girls that are most left behind and are exposed to intersecting forms of discrimination. Professional development and capacity-building interventions will aim to enhance quick, affordable services for women and girls and key populations (LGBTI persons, FSWs, and women and girls living with albinism or disabilities) in a non-discriminatory manner and prevent, screen, treat, and refer women and girls who are at risk of or are experiencing violence.

**Outcome 5: Data**

*Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programme*

To achieve this outcome, the following activities will be implemented:

- Establish an observatory hub in an identified institution for sustainable monitoring of trends and patterns of VAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR for evidence-based planning and decision making.
- Build the capacity of service providers (police services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Judiciary, CSOs, Malawi Human Rights Commission, etc.) to conduct forensic investigations and use intersectoral data, standard protocols, and ethical procedures.
- Review, standardize, and harmonize inclusive and participatory data collection tools, methodologies, and reporting registries and systems for data management on VAWG in line with international human rights standards, linking to the national- and district-level database (including disaggregated data by age, disability, and HIV status, including women aged 49+).
- Build the capacity of the districts to collect and manage data and use databases on SGBV, HP, and SRHR.
- Roll out and strengthen the GBV information management system in the six districts and at the central level.
- Support real-time monitoring through mobile technology on SGBV, SRHR, and HP, including through national identity cards as a tracking system for SGBV/HP cases.
- Establish an integrated tracking system for SGBV and HP cases within the justice system.
- Assess, monitor, and advocate for the registration of children below 16 to ensure that all children are registered to prevent child marriages.
Outcome 6: Civil Society Organizations/Women’s Movement

Women’s and girls’ 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, and SRHR

The scope of this outcome is to enhance all women’s, youth, and other CSOs capacity to participate and contribute to the implementation and monitoring of SGBV/HP, SRHR, and HIV interventions at different levels. The scope will extend to formal and informal platforms representing marginalized population groups such as refugees, women with disabilities, persons with albinism, teenage mothers, survivors of SGBV, and the elderly. The primary target groups are women’s organizations, human rights defenders, CBOs, youth organizations, and marginalized groups at both national and district levels. It is also expected that the Spotlight Initiative will work with perpetrators of SGBV/HP through existing networks of men and boys at the community and national level.

To achieve the above-mentioned outcome, the following activities will be implemented:

- Map civil society organizations, women’s groups, youth organizations, groups representing marginalized populations, and those working on VAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR.
- Support the fostering of a national women’s and girls’ movement that will provide oversight to interventions on ending VAWG, promoting SRHR, and eliminating HP.
- Strengthen technical capacities for CSOs and women’s and youth organizations related to gender-responsive budgeting, monitoring, and developing tools to consolidate their role as watchdogs on women’s and girls’ rights.
- Strengthen technical capacities for the CSNRG on monitoring VAWG and SRHR/HP cases, judgements, and enforcement of related laws.
- Provide capacity development support for groups representing marginalized populations, including FSWs, LGBTI persons, PWDs, PWAs, women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, and other marginalized groups, to develop and implement operational plans on eliminating discrimination and SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR.
- Support capacity development of CSOs, women’s and girls’ organizations, and groups representing marginalized populations through increased financial and technical support on contributing (monitoring and reporting) to treaty body mechanisms.
- Strengthen coordination and partnerships at national and local levels among government, CSOs, women parliamentarians, and development partners towards building synergies, collective advocacy, and joint interventions, including monitoring programmes on ending VAWG, promoting SRHR, and eliminating HP.
- Strengthen women’s, adolescent girls’, and youth associations’ capacity to advocate for the development and implementation of laws, policies, and programmes to end SGBV and child marriage.
- Support the development of community scorecards, opinion polls, grievance and redress structures, and other social accountability mechanisms for SGBV/HP- and SRHR-related reporting and monitoring.

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

Coherence with SDG targets and indicators

Malawi Spotlight Initiative contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.

The Malawi Spotlight initiative is grounded on the core rallying principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. During the first phase of the initiative, and in alignment with government’s own commitment to the SDGs, effort will be made to identify the groups furthest behind on key targets such as reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. The ‘left behinds’ in the context of Malawi include persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, stigmatized HIV-positive persons, the LGBTI community, refugees, prisoners, and young widows. However, further and
Through the interlinked six pillars, the initiative will aim to increase, for instance, school completion rates among the most excluded groups by more than the average so as to reduce inequalities through targeted programmes such as the school bursaries to boost school attendance among those groups and in households with the lowest completion rates. Similarly, Pillar 5 on improved data by 2020 aims to enhance capacity-building support to the National Statistical Office (NSO) to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. The initiative, being a multi-stakeholder joint endeavor contributing to delivering as one by bringing on board a wide range of stakeholders, offers a structure and a process that can be drawn upon to deliver on the SDGs.

Furthermore, the initiative will contribute more directly to the SDG targets on the elimination of all forms of VAWG (SDG 5.2 and 5.3).

**Governance**

**National Coordination**

Deliberate effort has been made to avoid creating new parallel structures; instead, it was agreed to use existing government coordination and governance structures. This, among other things, ensures sustainability, reinforces government ownership, and allows for local capacity to be strengthened.

The Spotlight Initiative in Malawi will be governed by a **National Steering Committee (NSC)**, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chief Secretary. The Head of the EU Delegation will be a key member of the NSC and play a key role in the national leadership and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative. The NSC will consist of senior personnel of all parties to the joint intervention with a similar level of decision-making authority: the head of the EU Delegation; heads of recipient agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA); MoGCDSW; Ministry of Health; MoEST; Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports, and Manpower Development; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security; MoJCA; Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development (MoFEPD); the judiciary; and CSO representatives nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group (ensuring 20% of civil society membership). Other stakeholders, including large donors in the field of EVAWG, community representatives, and organizations implementing similar programmes, may be invited to participate to ensure synergies among the programmes on a needs-related basis.

The NSC is the highest level of national coordination at the political level. It stipulates national-level strategic policy direction and mobilizes resources for VAWG/SGBV/SRHR/HP and prevention and response. The committee is aligned with the priorities and dynamics of the country, reflecting the initiative’s principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, and country participation and ownership.

The role of the NSC is to oversee the overall project implementation, provide strategic direction, review and decide on the recommendations made by the Gender Sector Working Group (GSWG) on changes related to the project implementation or document, and share information on policy and legal decisions affecting SGBV/HP response in Malawi. The NSC will meet bi-annually. The NSC will guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative specifically by:

- Ensuring strong communication on and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative at the country level and supporting participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III, sector plans and policies, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019–2023, and the EU Strategic Plan for Malawi.
- Approving annual work plans, reviewing output-level results, and adjusting implementation arrangements as needed.
- Reviewing and approving periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by the Spotlight Coordinator and GSWG on behalf of the recipient agencies.
- Approving programmatic and budgetary revisions (up to 25 percent of the total value of budget) within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Reviewing risk management strategies and ensuring that the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risk.
- Managing stakeholder relationships and ensuring coordination and synergies between the Spotlight Initiative and other programmes on VAWG and HP in Malawi.

This steering committee will establish institutional linkages with the Government coordination mechanisms on SGBV, HP and SRHR to ensure coherence, knowledge sharing and sustainability.

**Gender Sector Working Group**

The Gender Sector Working Group consists of six technical working groups working on different aspects of gender. Considering the cross-sectoral nature of the Spotlight Initiative, this Sector Working Group was selected as the technical advisory body to the NSC and consists of members from key line ministries, as well as civil society.

The group serves as a dialogue structure for the Spotlight Initiative to discuss and address issues affecting the most marginalized groups facing intersecting and multiple discrimination, SGBV/HP, and more broadly issues of gender as a cross-cutting concern within the various sectors.

The group meets on a quarterly basis and will report to the NSC on a bi-annual basis. It is co-chaired by the PS of the MoGCDSW and UN Women as entities mandated to coordinate VAWG and SGBV/HP prevention and response initiatives in Malawi. The GSWG, which is an existing structure, was chosen to strengthen national-level coordination and oversight on issues of gender and SGBV/HP. Based on progress reports, it is the responsibility of the GSWG to recommend changes in the project implementation or project document. It will be the mandate of the GSWG to propose changes affecting the budget of the project document to the NSC and otherwise provide reports and advice as requested. The GSWG will meet quarterly; additional meetings can be called when required.

Furthermore, in line with the requirements of the Spotlight Initiative and embedded in the SDGs, it is mandatory that 20 percent CSO representation should be secured in this group and throughout the coordination structure.

The Spotlight Initiative, being a partnership initiative between the UN and the EU, is required to have adequate representation of the EU Delegation across all the governance structures. Therefore, the EU Delegation will constitute part of the GSWG, where technical aspects of the initiative are addressed and key recommendations for the NSC’s endorsement will be developed.

Through the **Civil Society National Reference Group**, CSOs will be brought in as members of the various coordination structures, but also as implementing partners. To avoid potential conflicts of interest, CSO representatives in the working groups and/or steering committees will be required to recuse themselves from meetings that relate to the CSO s/he represents.

**District Coordination**

The political governance of the programme will be by the **District Council**, which is the highest policymaking body at the district level, comprising ward councillors (elected members), traditional leaders (chiefs), Members of Parliament, and representatives of special interest groups. The DC meets on a quarterly basis and will be responsible for providing policy and overall leadership and coordinating the identification, planning, and implementation of programme activities.

The **District Executive Committee (DEC)**, which is a technical advisory body to the DC, will guide the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in line with existing government plans, policies, and strategies on VAWG, SGBV/HP, and SRHR. The DEC will also assist in the identification, prioritization, and preliminary feasibility studies of the community needs and project proposals, undertake technical appraisal of development proposals and provide a forum for reflection on and monitoring of progress and challenges.
regarding the implementation of the initiative. The DEC comprises the District Commissioner (chairperson), the Director of Planning and Development (secretary), heads of all devolved sectors, and representatives of NGOs in the area. The committee can also co-opt some members where required. The DEC meets quarterly and reports to the DC during its quarterly meetings. The initiative will be implemented through the Development Service Committee, which reports directly to the DEC.

The Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG), a subcommittee of the DEC, will monitor progress towards district-specific achievement of the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme objectives. The committee will also share information on policy and legal decisions affecting VAWG and SGBV/HP prevention, including SRHR and responses at the district level. The GTWG meets quarterly and is chaired by the Director of Planning and Development, while the District Gender and Development Office will be Secretariat. The Spotlight programme will have a district coordinator in each district who will have the overall responsibility for the day-to-day activities of the Spotlight Initiative.

At the community level, the Area Development Committee (ADC) will be an entry point for the Spotlight Initiative at the traditional authority level, and its roles will include assisting in the identification and prioritization of community needs, facilitating the mobilization of communities in support of the activities, and supervising, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of projects at the traditional authority level. In terms of representation, the ADC comprises VDC Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons, VDC secretaries, religious leaders, representatives of youth and women’s groups in the area, representatives from the business community, and the chairperson of the Area Executive Committee. The Area Executive Committee, a technical committee that plays an advisory role to the ADV, shall be responsible for advising the ADC on all aspects of needs assessment and project identification in the Spotlight Initiative.

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION STRUCTURE
**MALI Country Programme Profile**

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UNFPA / UN WOMEN/ UNDP/ UNICEF /UNHCR

**Programme Partner(s):**

Gouvernement: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale ; Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l’Enfant et de la Famille ; Ministère de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux ; Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile ; Ministère de la Santé et de l’Hygiène Publique ; Ministère de l’Education Nationale ; Ministère de la Jeunesse, de l’Emploi et de la Construction Citoyenne ; Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Cultes ; Ministère de l’Economie et des Finances ; Ministère de la Communication et de l’Economie Numérique (Voir liste en annexe)

NGOs, CSOs: voir liste en annexe

**Others**

**Programme Location:** Régions de Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou et le District de Bamako

**Programme Description:**

Le Programme Spotlight au Mali visera à contribuer à l’élimination de la violence sexuelle basée sur le genre, des pratiques néfastes et des obstacles à l’accès aux droits à la santé sexuelle et reproductive. Il s’attachera à consolider les acquis en mettant en place un dispositif plus efficace de lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles et de promotion des droits à la santé sexuelle et reproductive, à travers des approches innovantes permettant le renforcement d’un cadre juridique et politique favorable, des institutions efficaces et coordonnées, une mobilisation et responsabilisation des communautés, un accès accru et équitable aux services de prise en charge holistique et intégrée, un accès et usage de données statistiques de qualité et des organisations de défense des droits de la femme renforcées et dynamiques.

**Phase I:**

**Total EU contribution:**

USD 18,000,000

**Total UN Agency Contributions:**

USD 1,444,519

**Phase II:**

Estimated EU contribution:

USD 6,855,287 (To be approved)

**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>664,247</td>
<td>2,656,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls (54.2% of females)</td>
<td>786,075</td>
<td>3,144,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>603,390</td>
<td>2,413,561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boys (56.2% of males)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,827,925</td>
<td>11,311,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.*

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75 La participation de UNHCR en tant que RUNO au Mali sera réévaluée par le Secrétariat Spotlight and l'UE au 1er trimestre 2020 sur la base du rôle joué, activités entreprises et résultats atteints.
*Investment by Pillar: Percentage out of total Programme Outcome Costs. In addition, 14% of the total Direct Programme costs are allocated to serve directly the six pillars/outcomes.
Stratégie du Programme

Pilier 1 : Cadre législatif et politique

Résultat attendu 1 : Des cadres législatifs et politiques, basés sur des faits avérés et vérifiés, conformes aux normes internationales relatives aux droits humains, sur toutes les formes de violences faites aux femmes et filles et les pratiques néfastes sont en place et opérationnalisés.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Théorie de changement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si les acteurs étatiques aux niveaux national et local sont mis en capacité mais doivent aussi rendre des comptes à leurs citoyen(nes) en matière d’élaboration et d’évaluation de lois et politiques pour mettre fin aux VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, sur l’égalité de genre, et sur les droits de la santé sexuelle et de la reproduction, conformément aux normes internationales des droits de l’Homme ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si les femmes et les experts en matière des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et droits de la santé sexuelle et de la reproduction, sont impliqués dans le développement, la mise en œuvre et l’évaluation, des politiques et législations pour lutter contre ces violences et promouvoir les droits à la SSR ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si la mise en œuvre de la législation et des politiques est suivie et évaluée, les lois sont applicables, elles permettent de protéger les victimes efficacement et d’entamer des poursuites contre les coupables de VFF, VSBG et pratiques néfastes qui se traduisent par des condamnations suite à un procès ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALORS un environnement législatif et politique favorable à la protection des femmes et des filles contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et à d’autres formes de discrimination sera mis en place et traduit en actions pour garantir les droits des femmes et des filles y compris ceux liés aux droits à la SSR ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARCE QUE la mise en œuvre efficace des cadres législatifs et politiques conformes aux normes internationales permet une action coordonnée, notamment dans les domaines de la prévention, de la prestation des services, de la collecte de données et de la lutte contre l’impunité en matière des VFF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les interventions envisagées sous ce pilier seront exécutées avec les partenaires du gouvernement (MPFEF, MJECC, MJ, MARC, MENC), l’Assemblée Nationale, UNFPA, UNICEF, PNUD, OMS, UNESCO et les OSC et se concentreront sur les initiatives qui visent la mise en œuvre effective des engagements internationaux au niveau national, particulièrement seront ciblées :

Au niveau législatif :

- l’adoption de l’avant-projet de loi sur les VBG, incluant entre autres les MFG et les mariages d’enfants
- l’adoption du Code de la Protection de l’Enfant
- la révision de la loi Numéro 06-045 2006 Portant Loi d’Orientation Agricole qui est discriminatoire à l’endroit des femmes

En lien avec les objets législatifs mentionnés ci-dessus, le programme soutiendra également des réformes et ajustements de certaines dispositions du Code Pénal et du Code des Personnes et de la Famille.

Au niveau des politiques/stratégies :

- la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale pour mettre fin aux VBG
- la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale de communication sur les VBG

Le Programme s’attachera également à inclure les objectifs et activités de l’Initiative Spotlight dans les efforts de suivi du respect de la Résolution 1325 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies et dans la mise en œuvre effective de la loi relative à la Santé de la Reproduction.

Les principales approches utilisées seront les suivantes :

- Renforcement des compétences et capacités techniques des acteurs clés étatiques et de ceux de la société civile au niveau central et local (comme les associations et acteurs de défense des droits des femmes et filles) et des collectivités territoriales. Cela permettra aux acteurs étatiques de pouvoir analyser, élaborer/réviser les lois et stratégies en matière des VFF, VSBG, pratiques néfastes et droits à la
SSR y compris le droit coutumier et religieux en lien avec le droit positif et permettra une plus grande implication des représentants de la société civile, des leaders traditionnels et religieux et des collectivités territoriales dans l’élaboration et la mise en œuvre de lois et politiques, ainsi que dans le plaidoyer.


- **Sensibilisation et information ciblées et de masse**, adaptées aux différents groupes cibles (tels que les chefs religieux et coutumiers, les associations de femmes et de groupes marginalisés au niveau national et local) afin d’augmenter les connaissances sur les droits en matière des VFF, VSBG, pratiques néfastes et droits à la SSR à travers des campagnes (qui pourraient par exemple être menées via des caravanes itinérantes) et la production et diffusion d’outils de communication adaptés à l’intention des chefs traditionnels, communautaires et religieux et des associations de femmes/adolescentes impliquées dans la défense des droits des femmes et des jeunes (y compris de proximité et en langues locales) sur les normes internationales et les textes nationaux existants, et sur la marche à suivre lorsqu’une femme/fille est victime de VFF, VSBG, pratiques néfastes, avec différents scénarios pour qu’une solution puisse être acceptable.

- **Implication et mobilisation des chefs traditionnels, religieux et communautaires** au niveau national et local à travers la tenue de cadres de concertation avec des représentants du gouvernement, des collectivités territoriales, d’ONG et de la société civile, qui permettront un dialogue inclusif et continu en vue de favoriser leur adhésion et soutien à la mise en place d’un cadre législatif conforme aux normes internationales en la matière. Il s’agira entre autres de soutenir l’émergence d’ambassadeurs et ambassadrices pour mobiliser davantage de soutien au sein de ce groupe cible. Le travail sur la justice traditionnelle sera fait en synergie et concertation avec les initiatives en cours de la part de la MINUSMA qui vise à établir un cadre réglementaire entre ces deux types de justice.


**Pilier 2 : Renforcement des institutions**

**Résultat attendu 2** : Les systèmes et institutions nationaux et locaux planifient, financent et exécutent des programmes basés sur des faits avérés et vérifiés qui préviennent et répondent aux violations faites aux femmes et filles et pratiques néfastes, y compris dans d’autres secteurs (santé, justice, sécurité, éducation, développement social, culture, etc.).

**Théorie de changement**

Si les décideurs et les parties prenantes de tous les secteurs du gouvernement sont informés et mobilisés pour prévenir et lutter contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et les pratiques néfastes, et pour promouvoir les droits à la SSR ;

Si les institutions et les parties prenantes dans tous les secteurs concernés ont des capacités techniques, organisationnelles, financières et de négociation renforcée pour prévenir et lutter contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et pour promouvoir les droits à la SSR à tous les niveaux ;
**Interventions et approches envisagées :**

Ce Pilier sera sous le lead du PNUD qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la redevabilité de ce pilier et UNFPA assurera le co-lead.


Pour que les institutions au niveau national et décentralisé puissent jouer leur rôle crucial dans la matérialisation des lois et politiques sur les droits des femmes et des filles, en particulier dans la lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et qu'elles puissent offrir un espace conséquent pour rendre possible l'inclusion de toutes les parties prenantes y compris les groupes marginalisés, l'innovation en termes de changements souhaités et la durabilité des impacts, **les principales approches envisagées sont les suivantes :**

- **Evaluation des capacités des institutions** à développer et mettre en œuvre des programmes pour prévenir et répondre aux VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et de prendre en compte les besoins spécifiques des groupes exposés aux multiples formes de discrimination croisée. Seront également évaluées les capacités d’impliquer les associations féminines et groupes de défense des droits des femmes ainsi que les groupes exposés aux multiples formes de discrimination croisée dans les processus d’élaboration.

- **Renforcement des capacités techniques des institutions sur la base des résultats de l’évaluation de capacités** en matière de programmation stratégique et opérationnelle basée sur des évidences en initiants des innovations visant à mettre fin aux VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes.

- **Réorganisation institutionnelle des mécanismes de coordination sur les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles :** Le Programme soutiendra les efforts du gouvernement pour la création très prochaine du Programme National de Lutte contre les VBG en lieu et place du PNLE (processus très avancé au niveau institutionnel) et pour le réaménagement des mécanismes CNAPN, CRAPN et CLAPN orientés sur les VBG dans son ensemble. Il s’agira d’accompagner ces mécanismes en cours de réaménagement en vue de les rendre plus homogènes, mieux articulés, plus dynamique/fonctionnels axés sur les résultats. Les leçons apprises du fonctionnement passées seront mises à profit pour corriger les lacunes et rendre plus performantes les mécanismes revus.

- **Doter les décideurs gouvernementaux** y compris des acteurs non étatiques et des élus à tous les niveaux de capacités nécessaires pour l’intégration de l’ODD 5, en tant que sujet spécifique et transversal, la lutte contre les VFF, les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et la promotion des droits à la SSR, dans les cadres stratégiques de développement national. Les décideurs gouvernementaux seront mieux outillés pour faire une analyse situationnelle et envisager des actions préventives et de lutte contre les VSBG conformément aux instruments juridiques internationaux et nationaux.

- **Promotion de l’approche budgétisation sensible au genre** à travers le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles pour atteindre de meilleurs résultats dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes.
- **Plaidoyer auprès les décideurs politiques de haut niveau et des parlementaires** en vue de l’affectation de ressources financières et humaines adéquates pour la mise en œuvre des programmes visant à mettre fin aux VFF, y compris les VSBG, les pratiques néfastes.

- **Renforcement des capacités de négociation et de plaidoyer des organisations de la société civile** en matière de budgétisation sensible au genre pour influencer l’élaboration et l’adoption des politiques en faveur de la prévention et la lutte contre des VF et de façon durable.

- **Amélioration du cadre institutionnel pour l’obtention de meilleurs résultats grâce à une coordination multisectorielle** plus efficace aussi bien au niveau national que décentralisé.

- **Appui à la mise en place de mécanismes de responsabilisation internes et externes** au sein des institutions gouvernementales compétentes pour effectuer un suivi des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et droits à la SSR.

- **Soutien à la mise en place et au fonctionnement d’une Plateforme de Champions institutionnels** aux niveaux national et local pour engranger le changement transformationnel souhaité au sein de leurs communautés en matière de VFF.

**Pilier 3 : Prévention et normes sociales**

**Résultat 3 :** Les normes sociales, les attitudes et les comportements liés à l’égalité de genre aux niveaux communautaire et individuel évoluent afin de prévenir les violences faites aux femmes et filles, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et de promouvoir les droits à la SSR des femmes et des filles.

**Théorie du changement**

*SI* des stratégies multiples telles que la mobilisation communautaire, l’engagement des principaux intervenants et les stratégies éducatives sont menées de manière intégrée et coordonnée, sur la base d’une compréhension et d’une approche communes conformes aux standards internationaux et aux évidences sur la prévention des VFF, y compris les VSBG et les pratiques néfastes, et la promotion des droits à la SSR des femmes et des filles ;

*ALORS* les normes sociales, les attitudes et les comportements favorables seront promus au niveau communautaire et individuel afin de prévenir les VFF, y compris les VSBG et les pratiques néfastes, et de promouvoir les droits à la SSR des femmes et des filles ;

*PARCE QUE* des initiatives de prévention à plusieurs volets qui se renforcent mutuellement pourront effectivement faire évoluer les normes individuelles et socioculturelles y compris celles affectant la sexualité et la reproduction des femmes.

**Interventions et approches envisagées :**

Ce Pilier sera sous le lead d’UNICEF qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la redevabilité de ce pilier. UNFPA sera co-lead. Les interventions envisagées sous ce pilier seront exécutées avec les partenaires du gouvernement (MPFEF, MEN, MSHP, MARC, MJ, MSAH, MENC, MATD), OMS, ONU-Femmes, UNESCO, PNUD, UNHCR et les OSC.

Des approches de prévention avec plusieurs volets inséparables qui se renforcent mutuellement seront mises en œuvre afin de faire évoluer les normes individuelles et socioculturelles au niveau communautaire y compris celles liées à la sexualité.

Le pilier ‘prévention’ et « transformation » est centré sur des interventions clés aux/avec les institutions sociales (telles que la famille, l’école, la communauté, les médias, les autorités, etc.) pour adresser les normes sociales et de genre à la base des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et du faible accès aux droits à la SSR. Les interventions, engageant les différentes institutions sociales qui construisent et reproduisent les normes sociales et de genre, sont articulées à travers d’une stratégie holistique, solide et robuste battue/composée à partir des principes de deux approches la « communication
pour le développement » et « transformateur du genre ». Approches indispensables pour atteindre de façon durable les résultats de l’égalité entre les hommes et les femmes, et de l’autonomisation des femmes et des filles. Ces deux approches se rejoignent dans des valeurs communes : la participation active et égale de tous et toutes et le renforcement des pouvoirs (autonomisation) des populations, notamment des plus démunies. Travailer à différents niveaux, avec de nombreux secteurs et par l’intermédiaire de nombreux acteurs, à partir des approches « transformateur du genre » et « communication pour le développement », suppose de faire plus qu’atteindre les femmes et les filles par l’intermédiaire d’interventions ciblées. Au lieu de cela, la stratégie vise à promouvoir l’adoption des approches qui mobilisent et remettent en cause les relations de pouvoir entre les hommes et les femmes et les normes de genre qui régressent les comportements dans les ménages, les communautés, les écoles et les médias souvent de manière inéquitable et discriminatoire. L’approche transformatrice du genre qui vise un changement individuel et collectif en emmenant progressivement les femmes, les filles, les hommes et les garçons à questionner les considérations erronées du statut social inférieur de la femme et de la fille et les stéréotypes sexistes soutenus par le patriarcat et la gérontocratie, aussi bien que les interprétations parfois erronées des textes et préceptes religieux, censés justifier certaines VFF et PN sera privilégiée.

Ainsi, afin de permettre la mise en œuvre de cette stratégie, les démarches intégrées et conjointes majeures suivantes se concrétisent en :

- Analyse opérationnelle et formative pour un diagnostic participatif et inclusif de la situation en lien avec la perception des acteurs communautaires sur les normes sociales, l’égalité de genre et le mariage des enfants en vue de l’identification de facteurs favorables aux changements et de solutions innovantes dans l’objectif d’adapter les stratégies des interventions. Il s’agit d’un programme de changement comportemental, ayant pour but le genre thématique, qui prévoit de transformer les normes communautaires par le biais d’une approche participative avec l’implication de divers décideurs et personnes influentes (leaders modérés, déviants positifs, hommes modèles, femmes modèles, jeunes modèles, personnalités publiques, personnes crédibles et influentes, …) à l’échelon des ménages et des communautés. Cette démarche permet de reconnaître que le changement comportemental est un processus progressif et itératif, et que les adultes apprennent mieux par le biais de l’action et de l’expérience. Ainsi, un éventail d’activités participatives proposé aux participants leur permet de réfléchir de manière critique et de remettre en cause les pratiques socialement discriminatoires. Par exemple, les leaders et personnalités religieuses modérées pourront engager des dialogues intra religieux pour attaquer les interprétations erronées de certains préceptes religieux sur les VFF, tels que les MGF/E et le ME.

- Leadership et participation des adolescent(e)s et des jeunes : Les adolescent(e)s et les jeunes sont des acteurs de changement plus réceptifs aux transformations. C’est ainsi que leur capacité sera renforcée sur des thématiques et des approches axées sur la masculinité positive. Un accent particulier sera mis sur l’engagement actif des jeunes en particulier chez les garçons à travers la communication et le plaidoyer ainsi que le dialogue intergénérationnel. Les adolescent(e)s seront renforcés pour attaquer toutes les causes de la désinformation et de la mauvaise information (manque de communication au sein de la famille, domination masculine de l’information, faible accès des femmes, des filles et des personnes vulnérables à l’information/inaccessibilité de l’information, méthodes et moyens inadaptées de communication, entre autres) sur toutes les formes de VFF, PN et toutes leurs conséquences sur l’individu, la famille, la communauté et la société. Ils/elles valoriseront les réseaux sociaux de communication existants, comme par exemple le réseau intergénérationnel (grands-mères et petites-filles), encourageront les survivantes à rompre la loi du silence (lien avec le Pilier 4), et résister aux pressions sociales pour dénoncer les violations de leurs droits auprès des autorités compétentes et les structures de prise en charge appropriées.

En outre, un soutien sera apporté pour l’institutionnalisation et l’intégration des thèmes essentiels dans les programmes éducatifs formels et non formels qui favorisent les droits des femmes et des filles, l’égalité de genre et les droits à la SSR.

-Intégration de la dimension genre et VSBG dans les curricula de l’enseignement fondamental (éducation formelle) en mettant un accent particulier sur la pédagogie sensible au genre et le développement et intégration d’un module sur les compétences de vie y compris l’éducation sexuelle complète afin de

- Création et/ou renforcement de plateformes de plaidoyer, mobilisation et sensibilisation communautaires, recours aux médias et nouvelles technologies (y compris l’art, les théâtres, les séries de films, les moyens de communication traditionnels (griots) et radios communautaires): En mettant le focus sur l’engagement des jeunes dans les différentes plateformes des médias sociaux, ainsi ce programme contribuera à favoriser les échanges et débats sur la masculinité positive, l’égalité entre les sexes, les compétences de vies et la négociation, les droits des groupes victimes de discriminations multiples et croisées. Tout comme les personnes qui échangent des connaissances et des compétences pour trouver des réponses aux questions et aux problèmes quotidiens, les interventions reposent sur les principes d’« horizontalité ». Il s’agit de faciliter l’apprentissage collaboratif commun dans lequel chaque participant est potentiellement un apprenant et un enseignant. En effet, l’impact promouvant l’égalité des genres n’est pas seulement limité aux participants ; car le contenu des interventions remet en cause les rapports de pouvoir et les conventions culturelles, en particulier par rapport à leur lien avec les normes liées au genre, les agents des institutions sociales qui ont une influence dans la socialisation du genre peuvent se retrouver à remettre en cause leurs propres conceptions et croyances. Ces interventions visent à motiver et soutenir les participants afin d’opérer des changements dans leurs propres communautés. Une plus grande égalité des genres et la concrétisation du changement dépendent de l’acquisition des connaissances et des compétences nécessaires pour prendre des décisions individuellement et conjointement. Ceci a pour but de promouvoir le bien-être collectif de même que la confiance en soi pour affirmer son droit à faire de tels choix. Le changement survient aux niveaux individuel et collectif, et au fil du temps. Par conséquent, des activités multiples abordent les questions portant sur les pratiques culturelles, les croyances sociales, les relations de pouvoir, les normes et les règles, notamment en ce qui concerne le genre ; elles ont pour but de susciter une réflexion interne ainsi qu’une discussion interpersonnelle.

- Participation des bénéficiaires en particulier celles et ceux victimes des violences et des discriminations multiples et croisées afin de ne laisser personne pour compte. Cette implication se fera à travers les associations intervenant en faveur de ces groupes, le réseautage et la création d’espaces sûrs de dialogue, et le renforcement de leurs capacités pour mener des activités de prévention.

- Implication des hommes et des garçons à travers l’incitation de communication de proximité, le recours à des campagnes multimédias en vue de favoriser leur engagement, encourager l’émergence de champions et d’ambassadeurs en charge de promouvoir des dynamiques de changement des normes dans la communauté. Les initiatives telles l’école des futurs maris, « He for She ». Des objectifs tels que : réfléchir et bien assimiler comment le genre et le pouvoir affectent leur développement personnel et leurs propres relations humaines ; Comprendre la « masculinité hégémonique » et comment elle détermine les normes sociales ayant trait à la socialisation des garçons, au concept et à la pratique du pouvoir, à la violence, à la sexualité. Identifier les actions personnelles qu’ils peuvent prendre pour favoriser l’égalité des genres dans leur vie ; Renforcer la
conception et la mise en œuvre de leurs compétences pratiques personnelles pour les programmes impliquant les hommes et les garçons pour l’égalité des genres mettant l’accent sur la façon dont les humains apprennent à être des hommes (et des femmes) et expliquant le rôle de la famille, de l’école, de la religion et des médias, ainsi que d’autre institutions sociales.

- **Mobilisation des leaders religieux et coutumiers** à travers un renforcement de leurs capacités techniques et des connaissances des leaders religieux en vue de favoriser leur engagement dans la lutte contre les VFF, les inégalités de genre et les pratiques néfastes notamment les mariages d’enfants, les mutilations génitales.

**Pilier 4 : Fourniture de services de qualité**

**Résultat attendu 4** : Les femmes et les filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence et de pratiques néfastes, utilisent des services essentiels de qualité, disponibles, accessibles et acceptables pour leur rétablissement immédiat et à long terme.

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<th>Théorie du changement</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SI</strong> les prestataires de services ont la capacité de fournir des services essentiels de qualité, y compris les services de SSR, et si les auteurs des VFF, VSBG et de pratiques néfastes sont poursuivis conformément aux lois en vigueur et en accord avec les standards internationaux relatifs aux droits de l’homme ;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SI</strong> ces services sont rendus disponibles et accessibles aux femmes et filles survivantes ;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>et SI</strong> les femmes et les filles sont informées et habilitées à exercer leurs droits en matière de demande et d’accès aux services, y compris les droits à la SSR ;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ALORS</strong> les femmes et les filles survivantes des VFF, VSBG et des pratiques néfastes, auront davantage recours à des services essentiels de qualité et auront l’opportunité de se rétablir, tandis que les auteurs des violences seront traduits en justice,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PARCE QUE</strong> les obstacles à l’accès des femmes et des filles aux services seront levés, y compris les barrières en relation avec les normes socioculturelles et les questions de genre affectant l’égalité entre les hommes et les femmes et les droits à la SSR des femmes et des filles</td>
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**Interventions et approches envisagées** :

Ce Pilier sera sous le lead de l’UNFPA qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la redevabilité de ce pilier. UNICEF sera co-lead. Les interventions envisagées sous ce pilier seront exécutées avec les partenaires du gouvernement (MPFEF, MSHP, MSPC, MEN, MJGS, MSAH, MENC), OMS, ONU-Femmes, PNUD, UNHCR, ONUSIDA, OHCHR et les OSC.

Ainsi, le Programme répondra globalement aux besoins des femmes et des filles survivantes des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et en matière des droits à la SSR. Le Paquet de services essentiels constituera l’élément clé utilisé pour renforcer la qualité, l’accès et la coordination dans la provision des services multisectoriels.

Pour la prise en charge des victimes de violence, 10 unités de prise en charge intégrée vont être mis en place dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou ainsi qu’à Bamako. Tenant compte de la sensibilité de la question, il s’agira d’intégrer des unités de prise en charge dans les hôpitaux fonctionnels ou centres de santé et de renforcer les maisons de la femme et de l’enfant déjà existantes dans ces régions. Ces unités seront renforcées par des spécialistes (psychologue et juristes, travailleurs sociaux) pour assurer les écoutes, les orientations, les thérapies individuelles et de groupe aussi bien au sein des structures habilitées mais également au niveau communautaire (stratégies avancées). Dans chaque zone d’implantation des unités, le système de référence et de contre référence sera renforcé de sorte à créer un lien entre les différentes portes d’entrée et surtout d’assurer la pérennisation des actions. C’est le cas des bureaux d’assistance légal, des hôpitaux, des structures de police et de gendarmerie et des centres sociaux. Dans ces unités, des facilités
de transport et de prise en charge seront offertes aux victimes qui souhaitent avoir une assistance juridique et judiciaire à travers les cliniques mobiles soutenues par le programme.

- **Mise en place du paquet holistique et intégré de services essentiels** : Ceci permettra aux victimes et survivantes de VFF de pouvoir bénéficier à tout moment de services de qualité, sûrs, accessibles et garantissant la confidentialité (intégration temporelle et spatiale). Les principaux volets de ce paquet de services (de santé, d’appui psychosocial, de sécurité et de justice) ainsi qu’une coordination multisectorielle seront mis en place à travers la conception des modules et des standards, la formation, la mise à disposition des intrants à l’intention des intervenants. Le modèle « One stop center » qui regroupe des services intégrés sous un même toit et des cliniques mobiles constitueront des éléments d’approches efficaces pour répondre aux multiples besoins des survivantes, en fonction du contexte. Trois modèles d’unités ont été retenus, suite aux consultations réalisées dans le pays : 1) Un modèle intégré au sein des structures sanitaires de l’Etat offrant le paquet de service de prise en charge médicale, psychosociale, juridique et judiciaire en plus du référencement pour la réinsertion socio-économique ; 2) Un modèle intégré au sein des maisons de la femme et des centres d’auto promotion offrant les services accueil/hébergement, l’écoute, la prise en charge psychosociale, le référencement ; 3) Un modèle intégré au sein des organisations de la société civile offrant les services d’accueil/ d’orientation ; de prise en charge psychosociale et du référencement.

- **Renforcement et développement des « One-stop-centres »** : Vue l’importance d’assurer une prise en charge holistique des femmes/ filles victimes de viols/violences basées sur le genre, le modèle des « ONE STOP CENTERS » est établi au Mali au sein des structures sanitaires et de sécurité existantes (par exemple dans les communes III et V à Bamako et un à Mopti). Le principe est de réunir le paquet de services dans la même structure. Les centres travaillent en étroite collaboration avec un personnel de la police, de la santé, de la justice et les organisations de la société civile qui assure la permanence. Ils établissent un partenariat avec les postes de police, les hôpitaux, les centres de santé, des entités décentralisées, parquet général, etc. Il est prévu dans le cadre de l’extension de l’approche, de mettre en place de telles structures au niveau des chefs-lieux de districts sanitaires, police, maisons de la femme et centres d’autopromotion dans la zone de couverture du Programme. Un système de référence et d’évacuation sera mis en place afin de faciliter la référence des cas de personnes survivantes provenant des communautés.

- **Renforcement des compétences et des capacités des acteurs multi secteurs** pour l’offre du paquet essentiel de services. Il s’agit du minimum de services de santé en relation avec les viols, les violences physiques et leurs conséquences (lésions physiques, la prévention des IST/VIH, prévention des grossesses non désirées), la prise en charge psychosociale, le soutien juridique et la réinsertion socio-économique : Les structures, les institutions et les acteurs impliqués dans la prestation des services verront leurs capacités et compétences renforcées afin de leur permettre d’être en mesure de délivrer les standards de prestation des services ayant les qualités requises. Les agents de santé, les officiers de police, les acteurs de la justice verront leurs capacités renforcées en utilisant les modules qui seront conçus à cet effet. La communication pour le changement de comportement à l’endroit des individus, des leaders et la mise en place des comités d’éveil et d’alerte précoce permettra d’accroître le recours des victimes aux services de soins. **L’organisation de la prise en charge** permettra en outre de fournir à temps les services aux victimes, d’assurer le référencement, de maintenir la confidentialité et de disposer d’unités rapides d’intervention et d’assurer la sécurité des survivantes jusqu’à leur réinsertion socio-économique et/ou scolaire. La question des données sera résolue par la mise en place d’un système d’informatisé, la conception d’outils et la vulgarisation des supports de collecte des données.

- **Implication des survivantes, des victimes et de leurs familles** : les survivantes verront leurs connaissances et capacités renforcées et seront regroupées en réseau et organisées en groupe d’éveil afin de pouvoir jouer un rôle dans l’offre à travers des témoignages à visage découvert, motiver les survivantes/victimes hésitantes à recourir aux services et assurer un accompagnement post traumatique des survivantes, etc.
La mise en place d'un fonds de soutien aux survivantes pour accompagner leur réinsertion économique et sociale.

Pilier 5 : Disponibilité des données et des capacités

Résultat 5 : Des données de qualité, désagrégées et comparables à l'échelle mondiale sur différentes formes de violences faites aux femmes et des filles, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, sont collectées, analysées et utilisées pour informer les lois, les politiques et les programmes.

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<tr>
<td>SI les mesures et les méthodologies de collecte de données sont améliorées et renforcées (y compris les exigences de suivi et de rapportage pour les cibles 5.2, 5.3 et 5.6 des ODD) ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SI un système harmonisé de collecte régulière et de diffusion des données fiables sur les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et les droits à la SSR est fonctionnel ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SI des données désagrégées (y compris, si possible, par âge, localisation, statut socio-économique et handicap éventuel) sont rendues accessibles (&quot;user-friendly&quot;) et sont disséminées de manière efficace auprès des décideurs publics, des médias et de la société civile</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALORS les lois, les politiques et les programmes seront basés sur des faits avérés et vérifiés et seront à même de mieux répondre au contexte et aux réalités spécifiques des femmes et des filles, y compris les groupes exposés aux formes de discriminations croisées ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARCE QUE tous les acteurs disposent de données de qualité, désagrégées, actualisées et comparables pour orienter la programmation et la planification en matière des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et des droits à la SSR.</td>
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Le Programme visera à investir dans le renforcement des capacités des différents acteurs pour assurer la collecte, l'analyse et l'utilisation des données de qualité et désagrégées qui seront conformes aux standards éthiques, en vue d'informer les lois, les politiques et les programmes.

Interventions et approches envisagées :

Ce Pilier sera sous le lead de l'UNFPA qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la redevabilité de ce pilier. UNICEF sera co-lead. Les interventions envisagées sous ce pilier seront exécutées avec les partenaires du gouvernement (MPFEF, MEF, MSHP, MSPC, MEN, MJGS, MSAH, MENC, MPAT, INSTAT), OMS, ONU-Femmes, PNUD, UNHCR, OHCHR et les OSC.

- **Etat des lieux des capacités locales** (notamment chez INSTAT, DNP, CPS, CNDIFE) de production de données relatives aux VFF (y compris VBG) et à la SSR. Cet état des lieux doit également inclure une réflexion sur la pertinence de ces données, et les fenêtres d'opportunité, pour en faire des éléments à prendre en compte dans l'action publique, et notamment l'ensemble des politiques de développement émanant du prochain CREDD II (ou post-CREDD, c'est-à-dire la future stratégie de développement du Mali, pour la période 2019-2023).

- **Renforcement des capacités des agents des structures étatiques et de la société civile** : les agents des structures étatiques ainsi que les acteurs des ONG verront leurs capacités renforcées en matière de collecte, et surtout d'analyse et d'utilisation des données pour la programmation et le plaidoyer.

- **Institutionnalisation de la collecte et l'analyse des données VSBG** : Elle permettra de rendre systématique la collecte des données à travers l'intégration des questions de VFF dans les supports de collecte déjà existants dans les différents secteurs concernés pour leur prise en compte dans les enquêtes nationales (EDS, MICS, EMOP).

- **Mise en place d'outils numériques et d'un système interconnecté** : Après une analyse de l’existant, des outils numériques et un système seront mis en place qui prendra en compte toutes les données des différents secteurs et acteurs.
Pilier 6 : Renforcement du mouvement féminin

Résultat attendu 6 : Les groupes de défense des droits des femmes et les organisations de la société civile, incluant ceux représentant les jeunes et les groupes exposés aux discriminations croisées, influencent et font progresser plus efficacement l’agenda sur l’égalité de genre, l’autonomisation des femmes et la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et filles, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes.

Théorie du changement

SI les OSC, organisations féministes, les organisations des jeunes et des groupes à risque sont mieux organisées en réseaux forts pour jouer un rôle de levier, en alliance avec d’autres acteurs stratégiques clés étatiques ou non étatiques ;

SI les OSC, organisations féministes, les organisations des jeunes et des groupes à risque disposent de capacités renforcées dans la conception, la mobilisation des ressources et la mise en œuvre des programmes de lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et de promotion des droits à la SSR ;

SI l’espace public, au niveau local et national, reste ou devient propice à des activités de sensibilisation du public, des médias et des décideurs par ces OSC et organisations ;

ALORS les femmes et les filles seront à l’avant-garde des actions de lutte contre toutes les formes de violences et pourront accéder à l’autonomisation effective et durable ;

PARCE QUE les organisations de défense des droits des femmes, des mouvements sociaux y compris les jeunes et les groupes exposés à des formes de discrimination croisée seront renforcés et constitueront des leviers plus efficaces pour mener des actions de lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, et droits à la SSR.

Interventions et approches envisagées :

Ce Pilier sera sous le lead de l’ONU-Femmes qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre, le suivi et la redevabilité de ce pilier. UNFPA sera co-lead. Les interventions envisagées sous ce pilier seront exécutées avec les partenaires du gouvernement (MPFEF, MSHP, MJECC, MSAH, Parlement des Enfants, CNJ,) UNICEF, PNUD, UNHCR, OHCHR et les OSC.

Les interventions de ce pilier mettront l’accent sur l’inclusion d’une diversité de OSC et organisations féministes, le renforcement de leurs capacités organisationnelles, de réseautage et d’action conjointe en vue d’influencer et faire progresser l’agenda sur l’égalité de genre, l’autonomisation des femmes et la lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes.

- Inclusion des groupes de défense des droits des femmes dans la société civile : Elles seront représentées et impliquées dans toutes les activités grâce à l’établissement d’un répertoire de ces groupes et organisations y compris des groupes marginalisés.

- Identification des pratiques novatrices (ou bonnes pratiques) de la société civile, déjà en cours, qui mériteraient d’être étendues et appuyées dans le cadre de la SI (en lien avec l’ensemble des piliers de la SI)

- Appuis aux autres acteurs de la société civile (animateurs radio, bloggeurs, réseaux sociaux) qui ont un message à faire porter dans leurs communautés sur les VFF, y compris les VBG, ainsi que la SSR

- Accompagnement technique qui visera à renforcer les capacités techniques et organisationnelles des groupes de défense des droits des femmes et des organisations de la société civile, particulièrement en matière de plaidoyer, au niveau local comme national.

- Plaidoyer et action conjointe des groupes de défense des droits des femmes et des organisations de la société civile à travers leur renforcement et l’appui aux plateformes permettront d’influencer l’agenda en faveur d’égalité du genre et de lutte contre les VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes.

- Participation active des groupes exposés aux différentes formes de discriminations croisées aux activités des mouvements féminins
L'ensemble de ces interventions devra se faire en complémentarité du projet UE d'appui à la société civile, HIBISCUS (en cours), et dans le respect de la Feuille de Route de l'UE pour l'engagement avec la société civile malienne.

**Cohérence avec les objectifs et cibles de l’Agenda 2030**

**Contributions à l’atteinte des Objectifs du Développement Durable**

L’élimination des VFF constitue un des leviers fondamentaux pour la mobilisation du potentiel productif nécessaire à l’accélération de l’atteinte des tous les ODD. À travers six résultats, une contribution substantielle sera apportée à l’atteinte de l’ODD 5 à savoir : « Parvenir à l’égalité des sexes et l’autonomisation de toutes les femmes et filles ».


Ce programme est également en synergie avec l’Agenda 2063 de l’Union Africaine qui dit ceci : « En 2063, toutes les pratiques sociales néfastes (notamment les mutilations génitales féminines et le mariage d’enfants) auront pris fin et les obstacles à la santé et à une éducation de qualité pour les femmes et les filles auront été éliminés.

**Mécanisme de Gouvernance**

**Le Comité de Pilotage**


Il sera chargé de :

- Assurer une communication et une coordination adéquates sur l’Initiative Spotlight au niveau national en relation avec le niveau régional et international.
- Approuver les plans de travail annuels du Programme, examiner les résultats et ajuster les stratégies de mise en œuvre si besoin.
- Examinier et approuver les rapports narratifs périodiques et annuels.
- Approuver les révisions programmatiques ou budgétaires (révisions de moins de 25% de la valeur du budget) dans les limites du document de programme approuvé.
- Revoir les stratégies de gestion des risques et s’assurer que le Programme gère et atténue les risques de manière proactive.
- Gérer les relations avec les parties prenantes au niveau national.
- Animer un cadre de coordination stratégique de tous les intervenants dans le pays.
- Faire le lien avec les autres interventions dans le domaine et organiser l’analyse de l’impact résultant de la combinaison des interventions.
- Faire un plaidoyer de haut niveau pour l’adoption des politiques et lois en faveur de la lutte contre les VFF et la mobilisation des ressources dans une vision de pérennisation des acquis.

Le Comité Technique de Coordination

Le Comité Technique de Coordination sera sous la co-présidence du Bureau du Coordonnateur Résident et du Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l’Enfant et de la Famille et sera composé de :

- Un Représentant du Ministère de la Justice Garde des Sceaux,
- Un Représentant du Ministère de la Santé et de l’Hygiène Publique,
- Un Représentant du Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile,
- Un Représentant du Ministère de la Solidarité et de l’Action Humanitaire,
- Un Représentant du Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Cultes,
- Un Représentant du Ministère de l’ Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation,
- Le Président du Groupe des Nations Unies chargé de la Communication,
- Les administrateurs de programme en charge du Spotlight Initiative des agences UNHCR, UNFPA, ONUFEMMES, UNICEF et PNUD,
- Le Président du Groupe des Nations Unies chargé du Suivi-Evaluation,
- Le Président du Groupe de Travail Genre des Nations Unie,
- Des représentants du Groupe de Référence National de la Société Civile assurant 20% de représentation dans ce comité (incluant le/la Président/e du Groupe de Référence National de la Société Civile)

76 La participation de UNHCR en tant que RUNO au Mali sera réévaluée par le Secrétariat Spotlight et l’UE au 1er trimestre 2020 sur la base du rôle joué, activités entreprises et résultats atteints.
- Un Représentant de l'Union Européenne

Le Comité Technique de Coordination se réunira trimestriellement et il sera chargé principalement de :

- Donner des avis et conseils sur l'exécution du Programme
- Faire des propositions sur la bonne marche du Programme dans une perspective axée sur les résultats
- Participer aux efforts de mobilisation des ressources
- Favoriser les synergies entre le Programme et les autres initiatives similaires et/ou complémentaires
- Faire des propositions sur les synergies d'action
- Veiller à la mutualisation des efforts sur base des synergies entre partenaires d'exécution à travers entre autres les initiatives conjointes
- Assurer la répartition équitable des interventions thématiques et géographiques en mettant un accent particulier sur les groupes exposés aux multiples formes de discrimination croisée
- Veiller à l'harmonisation des stratégies d'intervention et à la mise en place concertée des stratégies de pérennisation des acquis et d'apprentissage mutuel
- Proposer les meilleures stratégies d'efficacité et d'efficience
- Identifier les obstacles potentiels à l'avancée du Programme et proposer des solutions

**Le Groupe de Référence National de la Société Civile**

Le GRN/SC Mali de l'Initiative Spotlight remplit une double fonction - en tant que conseiller de l'Initiative Spotlight et en tant que partenaire dans la réalisation du Programme. Il aura notamment les rôles suivants :

- Fournir des conseils sur les questions d'actualité liées à l'élimination des VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes, au niveau des pays, ainsi que sur l'orientation stratégique de l'Initiative Spotlight et les questions de politique pertinentes au niveau du Mali ;
- Servir de partenaires dans les activités de plaidoyer et de communication, y compris la diffusion des messages de l'Initiative Spotlight au public, en particulier les jeunes et les médias ;
- Fournir des conseils sur les interventions en cours, les possibilités de reproduction à plus grande échelle et la résolution des problèmes ;
- Servir d'espace interactif et de forum ouvert de dialogue / d'apprentissage entre l'Initiative Spotlight et les organisations de défense des droits des femmes œuvrant dans le domaine de la lutte contre la VFF, y compris les VSBG et pratiques néfastes ;
- Fournir d'autres informations pertinentes, analyses et enseignements tirés, susceptibles d'alimenter les futurs efforts de programmation et de plaidoyer de l'Initiative Spotlight ;
- Soutenir les efforts de suivi de l'équipe Spotlight et donner des conseils sur la mise en œuvre de la programmation, ainsi que fournir des informations en retour au Comité de Pilotage du Programme.

**La Coordinatrice Résidente**

La responsabilité de l'ensemble du Programme revient à la Coordinatrice Résidente qui en a l'autorité décisionnelle. Elle donne l'orientation stratégique globale et assure la supervision de la mise en œuvre de l'ensemble de l'Initiative. Elle est co-présidente du Comité de Pilotage, organe suprême du Programme et assure la coordination entre les différentes parties prenantes, à savoir le Gouvernement, les Agences réciendaires, l'Union Européenne et la société civile. La Coordinatrice Résidente est aussi responsable de la mobilisation des ressources et de la visibilité du Programme au niveau national et international.

La Coordinatrice Résidente se concertera régulièrement avec la Délégation de l'Union Européenne qui est membre du Comité de Pilotage et membre du comité technique du Spotlight Initiative au Mali.

La Coordinatrice Résidente est l’autorité responsable de l’ensemble du programme et à ce titre :

- Elle assure la présidence du Comité de Pilotage qui est l’organe suprême chargé de l'orientation stratégique, de la supervision fiduciaire, la gestion et la coordination.
- Elle donne l'orientation stratégique globale et assure la supervision de la mise en œuvre du programme.

Elle coordonne les efforts de plaidoyer et de mobilisation des ressources.

Elle donne les grandes orientations sur l’exécution et assure la direction générale du Programme en prenant les décisions relatives à son exécution, approuve les rapports périodiques, les rapports d’évaluations et les révisions/réallocations budgétaires.

Elle assure la communication avec les organes du Spotlight aux niveaux régional et international.

**Le Bureau du Coordonnateur Résident (RCO)**

La redevabilité globale de la mise en œuvre du programme Spotlight étant dévolue au Coordonnateur Résident, ainsi que l’orientation stratégique, la supervision et la coordination des efforts de plaidoyer et de mobilisation de ressources, il est important de garantir un appui technique substantiel et stratégique du RCO pour lui permettre de répondre aux objectifs escomptés. L’équipe-Pays propose le recrutement d’un staff de grade minimum P3 responsable d’assurer la gestion au quotidien du Programme Spotlight. Il conseillera le Coordonnateur Résident sur la mise en œuvre du Programme, le plaidoyer de haut niveau, la mobilisation de ressources et assurera la préparation technique des travaux du Comité de pilotage et du Comité technique du Programme ; il assurera la coordination inter-agences dans la mise en œuvre et le suivi de l’avancement des plans de travail et tiendra informé à temps le Coordonnateur Résident des contraintes éventuelles et lui suggérera des solutions. Il produira périodiquement des rapports sur l’état global du Programme et fera l’assurance qualité des rapports d’exécution produits par les responsables des piliers du Programme.

Spécifiquement, il sera en charge de :

- Mettre en place un cadre d’échanges afin de s’enrichir mutuellement et de mieux orienter les actions liées aux résultats du Programme.
- Proposer des outils et des stratégies orientés vers les résultats.
- Veiller au respect des engagements pris par les parties prenantes quant à la mise en œuvre effective du Programme et dans les délais requis.
- Concevoir et partager les outils de travail pour faciliter l’harmonisation des stratégies, des initiatives conjointes, du soutien aux innovations et du renforcement des synergies.
- Veiller à l’harmonisation des stratégies d’intervention, consolider les plans de travail et les rapports périodiques narratifs et financiers à soumettre à la Coordonnatrice Résidente.
- Assister la Coordonnatrice Résidente dans la préparation des réunions du Comité de Pilotage.
- Organiser des réunions périodiques de suivi de l’exécution des activités planifiées avec les parties prenantes chargées de la mise en œuvre.
- Soumettre tous les trois mois à la Coordonnatrice Résidente, un rapport sur l’évolution de la mise en œuvre du Programme.
- Assurer la coordination des ressources financières multilatérales, bilatérales et celles de l’État mobilisées en faveur du Programme.
- Participer aux efforts de plaidoyer et de mobilisation des ressources.
- Organiser les audits et les missions d’évaluations du Programme.


A ce titre, le Bureau du Coordonnateur Résident travaillera également en étroite collaboration avec le **Groupe du Système des Nations Unies chargé du Suivi-Évaluation** (GTSE) et plus précisément dans le cadre des activités suivantes :

- Gérer et générer les connaissances
Concevoir et partager les outils de suivi et de capitalisation des résultats au fur et à mesure
Renforcer les compétences des partenaires de mise en œuvre sur les approches axées sur les résultats en suivi-évaluation
Harmoniser les outils de suivi-évaluation
Participer à l’organisation des missions de suivi-évaluation
Animer le Hub d’apprentissage à travers l’organisation des échanges et partage de bonnes pratiques, la conduite des études de référence, les recherches et la capitalisation des acquis
Organiser les études de base et les recherches.

Le Bureau du Coordonnateur Résident entretiendra aussi une collaboration étroite avec le Groupe des Nations Unies chargé de la Communication (UNCG) concernant toutes les activités relatives à la communication et la visibilité du Programme.

Les Agences réciendaires sont responsables de la mise en œuvre et atteinte des résultats programmatiques et financiers des piliers qui relèvent de leur mandat. Elles rendent compte à la Coordonnatrice Résidente.

Elles assument l’entière responsabilité programmatique et financière des fonds déboursés par l'agent administratif, participent à l’élaboration du document du programme en apportant des contributions techniques et des connaissances dans le domaine de leur mandat ; élaborent un plan de travail et un budget annuel pour les produits dont elles sont responsables, produisent des rapports narratifs et financiers et rendent compte des résultats réalisés.
MOZAMBIQUE Country Programme Profile

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF

Programme Partner(s): UNESCO, IOM, WHO, UNAIDS

Government: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (including INAS), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (including IPAJ and CFJJ), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economy and Finance (including INE), Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH), Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (including INEP and Universities), Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Communication and Transport (including ICS, TVM, RM).

NGOs, CSOs: Through the National CSO Reference Group, several NGOs will be programme partners. Moreover, there will be a process for identifying these clearly during the implementation phase.


Others: SLI Mozambique will also engage the private sector specifically Banks, Telecommunication Agencies and the Extractive sector.

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Gaza, Nampula and Manica as well as continued work with central government on key issues such as Legislation (Pillar 1), Prevention and Social Norms (Pillar 3), Services (pillar 4) and Data (Pillar 5).

Programme Description:

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 SGBV and harmful practices and can enjoy sexual and reproductive health and rights. The programme will operate in three provinces in Mozambique and at the central level, in accordance with the scope of the Spotlight Africa Programme and focus on: sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), early marriage (with linkages to the eradication of harmful practices) and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR).

Phase I:
Total EU contribution:
USD 20,000,000
Total UN Agency Contributions:
USD 901,238

Phase II:
Estimated EU contribution:
USD 8,571,429 (To be approved)

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>302,121</td>
<td>1,486,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>168,746</td>
<td>1,983,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>126,767</td>
<td>663,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>435,22</td>
<td>1,223,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>641,156</td>
<td>5,356,631</td>
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</table>
* Investment by Pillar: These are percentages of total Programme Outcome Costs. 18% of the total Direct Programme Costs are allocated to Programme Management Costs to serve the six pillars/outcomes.
PROGRAMME STRATEGIES AND THEORY OF CHANGE

OUTCOME 1 – LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Outcome 1 statement for SLI is “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 international human rights standards.

Theory of Change:

If (1) Government institutions at all levels are engaged in assessing, developing, domesticating and implementing policies and legislation to eliminate VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR; and

(2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is effectively monitored;

then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/SGBV/HP and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans and actions, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls (including SRHR);

because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection; and

(5) laws and programmes that integrate VAWG/SGBV/HPs into SRHR services are developed, implemented and monitored.

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, including SGBV/HP, and/or on 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

Activity 1.1.1: Finalize development of the Children’s Law Regulation and support its endorsement, publication and dissemination

Activity 1.1.2: Development of regulatory mechanism for prevention and reporting of violence against children in schools, including review of decree 39 (Ministerial decree that stipulates conditions for keeping pregnant girls in school) in line with international and regional standards

Activity 1.1.3: Review and harmonization of pertinent laws on gender norms, harmful practices and SGBV (Family law, penal code, Child Marriage law etc.) in line with international and regional standards and development of guidelines and protocols for forensics to promote child friendly and gender sensitive procedure for SGBV cases

Activity 1.1.4: Approval of the regulations for the CAIs with the objective to ensure an adequate response to the rights of women and girls, including their realization of sexual and reproductive rights, based on evidence and in line with ICPD PoA and international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations (linked to pillar 4)

Activity 1.1.5: Training and coaching to staff of relevant sectors of Government at central level on SGBV/HP/SRHR monitoring and oversight

Activity 1.1.6: Facilitate participation of women’s rights organisations (CSOs and CBOs), including of the most marginalized groups, in law and policy making on early marriage, sexual abuse in schools and other SGBV and SRHR/HP related legislation

77 Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates
| Activity 1.1.7: | Trainings to the Para-legals, Human Right Commission, Ombudsman, Order of Mozambican Lawyers (OAM) on SGBV/HP to oversee the implementation of the Human Rights based legislation and policy for the prevention of and response to SGBV, HP, early marriage, and protection of all including the most excluded and marginalized groups |
| Activity 1.1.8: | KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Perception and Behaviours) Appraisal of the Parliament, law enforcement agents, Law makers and justice system on de-stigmatize attitudes on SGBV, HP and HIV |
| Activity 1.1.9: | Trainings and support to the Parliament on SGBV/HP law formulation and its oversight and on HIV and Law; Law 19/2014; LEAS; UN Convention 60/2 -GBV and HIV; UN and Law 29/2009 "SGBV"; Decree 39/2009, include with adolescents and youth |
| Activity 1.1.10: | Facilitate participation and exchange experience of Justice system organisations (including CSOs), in high level meetings law and policy making on SGBV and HP and HIV and Law (Improve coordination and collaboration between the judiciary, para-legals, community and traditional leaders) |
| Activity 1.1.11: | Support police and justice administration agencies in 9 districts to conduct community outreach and awareness raising on laws and policies on GBV, child marriage and harmful practices to prevent, address and report cases |
| Activity 1.1.12: | Assess legislative framework on gender based violence and harmful practices to identify gaps develop recommendations for relevant legal reform actions, including with participation of women advocates |

**Output 1.2:** The Gender and Human Rights Institutions, and the CSOs are better able to develop and cost evidence based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP in line with international human right standards with M&E frameworks and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

| Activity 1.2.1: | Establish an M&E framework for the national child marriage strategy integrating data across sectors (linked to pillar 5) |
| Activity 1.2.2: | Train and build capacity of adolescents and youth organizations including with participation from vulnerable groups to ensure more effective advocacy in law and policy making processes on the integration of VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR into policies, programmes and budget allocations |
| Activity 1.2.3: | Incorporate standards on training concerning young women on seven key programs (HIV/Gender and Human Rights); CSW Resolution 60/2 Girls HIV and GBV |
| Activity 1.2.4: | Establishment / create a Multi-sectoral platform for monitoring and implementation of laws and policies including UN, CSOs, Govts, and bilateral |
| Activity 1.2.5: | Implementation of Community score card to monitor the implementation of laws and policies on SGBV, HIV and Human Rights |
| Activity 1.2.6: | Technical Support to produce Reports on the implementation of the internationals conventions and national laws on SGBV, HIV and Human Rights including Report on CSW Resolution 60/2 Girls HIV and GBV |

**OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

**Outcome 2** statement for SLI is “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”.

**Theory of Change:**

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR;
if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR;

if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR;

if (4) adequate budgets are allocated, and utilized;

then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG/SGBV/HP and other SDG targets into development planning processes;

because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR.

**Output 2.1:** Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.

| Activity 2.1.1: Operationalize the Gender health strategy with focus on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR i.e harmonization of indicators, ToT, training guidance (linked to pillar 4 on CAIs and the essential services package) |
| Activity 2.1.2: Integrate VAWG/SGBV/HP and the linkages to SRHR into pre and in service curriculum per international standards for health workers and service providers, as well as modules for integrated package for Social Action |
| Activity 2.1.3: Technical assistance to integrate SGBV and HRs modules in the training curriculum for the Police (ACIPOL, Escola de Formação de Matalane, Escola de Formação de Polícias em Nampula) and Justice staff (CFJJ, Escola Formação da Província de Maputo) |
| Activity 2.1.4: Training of the Parliament, Government and CSOs to formulate / monitor/oversight a regulatory framework in regards to media, advertising images, texts, games and other popular culture medium which portray women in discriminatory, degrading or stereotypical way or which glorify violent masculinities |

**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.

| Activity 2.2.1: Provide technical and financial assistance and institutional support to MGCAS for coordination of interventions related to SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.2.2: Support Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to coordinate decentralized implementation of the National Child Marriage Strategy, including the activation of coordination mechanisms in 6 districts. |
| Activity 2.2.3: Technical and institutional support for improved coordination on GBV intersection with HIV and AIDS at all levels |
| Activity 2.2.4: Technical and institutional support to mechanisms charged with coordinating relevant policies, programmes and budget allocations (Geracao Biz, CECAP and CIADAJ)to ensure actions plans adequately integrate VAWG/SGBV, HP and SRHR with special attention to the most vulnerable groups (linked to pillar 4) |

**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, including SGBV/HP and promote women and girls' SRHR.

| Activity 2.3.1: Training and coaching to staff of relevant sectors of Government at all levels on SGBV/HP/SRHR on planning, budgeting and monitoring |
| Activity 2.3.2: Conduct a participatory needs assessment in the three provinces to estimate the needs of service provision and the need for capacity-building on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promotion of women and girls’ SRHR |
OUTCOME 3 – PREVENTION. CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS

Outcome 3 statement for SLI is “Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviour change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR”.

Theory of Change:

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR;

If (2) if women and girls are empowered with information including on SRHR, and have access to livelihoods, education, and life-skills, in an integrated and coordinated manner;

then (3) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at institutional, community and individual level to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and to promote women and girls’ SRHR because (4) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other and attract stakeholders buy-in can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s SRHR

Output 3.1: Government institutions, organizations of women, young women, men and media have enhanced capacity to devise and implement a gender transformative approach to prevention of SGBV and early marriage in a coordinated manner including for in and out of school setting.

Activity 3.1.1: Develop and disseminate an evidence-based national agreed upon gender transformative strategy on SGBV/HP/SRHR to guide the work of all stakeholders on the matters in coordination with Ministries of Justice, Health, Education and Culture

Activity 3.1.2: Capacity building for organisations of women, young women, in line with the principle of leaving no-one behind, men and media to devise and implement a gender transformative approach to prevention of SGBV/HP and awareness raising on SRHR in a coordinated manner

Activity 3.1.3: Support MoH in development and dissemination of communication strategy on the links between HIV and SGBV

Activity 3.1.4: Engage informal and formal decision makers in dialogues (workshops, roundtables) about the impact of gender discriminatory social norms, attitudes and behaviours in the development and implementation of policies and legislation on SGBV/HP and SRHR

Activity 3.1.5: Provide technical assistance to key stakeholders on BCC, strategic advocacy and news reporting on women and girls’ SRHR and linkages to VAWG/SGBV/HP, including to advance the communication on the essential services packages in target provinces

Activity 3.1.6: Conduct face to face social mobilisation campaigns against SGBV such as UNiTE and Zero Tolerance to Sexual Harassment and Abuse in schools, including awareness raising on SGBV and SRHR

Activity 3.1.7: Organize social awareness and social mobilization and participation activities on SGBV in schools targeting 1300 children and adolescent girls (circulos de interesse/girl clubs)

Activity 3.1.8 Strengthen the capacity of district and sub - Districts level education (planners, budgeters and gender focal points to integrate SGBV issues and gender mainstreaming (including VAC in schools) in planning instruments

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-

78 Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 3.2.1: Scale up implementation of gender transformative campaigns to prevent SGBV and early marriage (HeforShe, Basta)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.2: Support the Roll out the daily production and broadcasting of radio drama serial stories on SGBV and early marriage in RM prime time slot (provided for free by RM) and community radios of ICS to influence social norms and promote behavior change:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.3: Conduct awareness raising and social mobilization against SGBV and Early-Marriage, targeting young women and girls, young men and boys at the community level including through mass sports, public transport and arts events and engagement of the private sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.4: Conduct community dialogues on Child Marriage, SRHR and SGBV through a designed and intensive C4D strategy to prevent and reduce child marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.5: Carry out awareness raising initiatives at decentralized level with FBOs, community and traditional leaders aiming at making them agents of change in relation to SGBV and HP of women and girls (implementing partner is COREM - Conselho Das Religoes de Mocambique) and Asociacao Nacional dos Paralegais</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.6: Implement ongoing campaigns, dedicated to men engagement at the community level including in UNFPA supported Rapariga Biz safe spaces – organize dialogues with male leaders and influencers using the barbershop concept / in the barracas/expand network of Bradas (HeforShe champions) and provide tools, technical and logistical support for mobilization of men and boys at community level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.7: Engage private sector in championing prevention of VAWG inside and outside the work environment in challenging toxic masculinities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.8: Strengthen capacities of Community Committees (Comités Comunitários) to identify, prevent SGBV/HP for women and girls that are at risk of or exposed to GBV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.9: Raise awareness and mobilize youth and adolescents through peer to peer counselling to engage in prevention of SGBV, HIV and child marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.10: Foster a number of Champions as change agents (female and male) among adolescent and youth organizations, non-traditional groups, community and religious leaders, parents, women and men providing initiation rights, to address associated cultural and behavioural barriers to SRHRs access including SGBV, gender roles, child marriage, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2.11: Roll out of the adolescent girls' safe space mentorship programme in the three target provinces complementing and drawing upon lessons learned of Rapariga Biz in Nampula and Zambezia including to benefit more in and out-of-school young women and girls, young men and boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions(^{79}) and key informal decision makers(^{80}) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors and women and girls’ rights (including SRHR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.3.1: Train community and national radio/TV producers to include SGBV issues on their programs (RM, TVM) or ICS and FORCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.3.2: Conduct awareness raising sessions for Community and Opinion Leaders (including artists, musicians, other influential non traditional groups, etc.) on the role of men and boys to end GBV and early marriage/Mobilize and support their active engagement on transformation of masculinity norms to prevent GBV</td>
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\(^{79}\) Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.
\(^{80}\) Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
Activity 3.3.3: Strengthening the implementation of the regulatory frameworks with private sector to prevent sexualized content in diverse media material, advertising, images (including Sociedade Moçambicana de Autores - SOMA)

Activity 3.3.4: Strengthening the implementation of the Code of Conduct for faith based organizations to prevent SGBV and HP at local level (implementing partner is COREM)

Activity 3.3.5: Raise awareness and mobilize religious leaders especially non-traditional ones to engage in prevention of SGBV and early marriage

Activity 3.3.6: Build capacity of members school councils and gender focal points to prevent, identify, report and refer cases of VAC (including child marriage) to relevant entities

OUTCOME 4 – QUALITY SERVICES WITH A FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

Outcome 4 statement for SLI is “Women and girls who experience VAWG, including SGBV/HP, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence”

Theory of Change:

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRHR services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines that are culturally and context sensitive; and

if (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls; and

if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice);

then women and girls who experience VAWG/SGBV/HP will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

Output 4.1: State service providers including all relevant Government sectors, the Judiciary, CSOs and CBOs have strengthened their capacities to provide an integrated rights-based SGBV response and SRH services resulting in increased access by adolescent girls and young women in target provinces and districts

Activity 4.1.1: Work with the Police and legal services on the VAWG including SGBV/HP on integrating these services aiming at strengthening provision of evidence to be used in legal cases to reduce impunity and non-closure of cases due to lack of evidence

Activity 4.1.2: Develop institutional and technical capacity of the Office of the Attorney General to provide effective prosecution services in target provinces and districts.

Activity 4.1.3: Establish and support the formalization of a network of women and girls survivors of VAWG

Activity 4.1.4: Strengthening of the capacities of provincial and district courts in target provinces and districts to provide effective response to SGBV/HP and SRH issues

Activity 4.1.5: Ensure well functioning Integrated Care Centres (CAIs) in the three provinces based on an assessment of strengths & weaknesses of the current CAIs in the country and evidence from other countries

Activity 4.1.6: Provide training to relevant government staff for the improved provision of psychosocial support services to female survivors of VAW/SGBV/HP (including victims of trafficking) to enable better attention to
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity 4.1.7</th>
<th>Support MINEDH in the implementation of the VAC mechanism in collaboration with other sectors (CAIS - Police, Justice, Health and MGCAS)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.8</td>
<td>Reinforce social workers presence and strengthening their capacity to facilitate access and response to GBV (case management) in 9 SDMSAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.9</td>
<td>Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Police department of Family and Children including expanding Victim support units in target provinces and 9 districts</td>
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<td>Activity 4.1.10</td>
<td>Ensure provision of the multi-sectoral essential package for GBV including SRHR services and psychological support and by ensuring availability of SRH commodities such as PEP kits at targeted health centres through a victim centered approach that respond to the needs of women and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.11</td>
<td>Build capacity of multisectoral team and cross learning on the implementation of the essential services package (led by the Ministry of Gender and involves police, justice/IPAJ and health as well as services providers from CSO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.12</td>
<td>Expansion and strengthening of capacities of provincial and district courts and prosecution in target provinces and districts to provide access to child-friendly justice services to protect and address cases of GBV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.13</td>
<td>Support the operationalization of GBV strategy for the health sector, specifically in forensic and legal medicine including training of staff for the preparation of forensic report, following international protocols</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.14</td>
<td>Expansion and strengthening of capacities of IPAJ and other legal aid providers in target provinces and 9 target districts to provide access to child-friendly legal aid services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.15</td>
<td>Provide SRH services to vulnerable groups of women and girls including survivors of fistula (with appropriate safe waiting spaces), people with disabilities, people with albinism, sex workers, populations in high migration borders as well as victims of human trafficking by strengthening community level referral mechanisms, including through training to prevent, identify, treat and refer cases of SGBV and GFM and child marriage and existing provincial and district level Reference groups on Child Protection and Counter-Trafficking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.16</td>
<td>Provision of SRH commodities through integrated health services including PEP for HIV, STIs, Hepatitis B, emergency contraception and post-rape kits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.17</td>
<td>Strengthen the functioning of SAAJ in the three target provinces to provide integrated services (GBV, HIV, ITS, SRH related services) including IEC materials, ensuring they reach the most vulnerable population groups such as sex workers and populations in high migration borders as well as victims of human trafficking, including through existing provincial and district level Reference groups on Child Protection and Counter-Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.2.</strong></td>
<td>Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.1</td>
<td>Provide training to health committees, child protection committees, community courts, traditional health caretakers, community and religious leaders to prevent and make referral of SGBV/HP cases to relevant formal authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.2</td>
<td>Conduct entertainment activities, targeting specific groups of young key populations, young with disabilities to increase their knowledge and brake the cycle of violence</td>
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<td>Activity 4.2.3</td>
<td>Promote legal literacy of young girls and women on available services on SGBV, HP and HIV through social media</td>
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Activity 4.2.4: Expand coverage of SMS Biz/U-report peer counselling to 9 more districts in Nampula, Manica and Gaza to improve adolescent and young people’s access to comprehensive and personalized SMS based information on HIV, SGBV and Child marriage

Activity 4.2.5: Establish and support services delivery points (static and mobile) for FP, SRH, cervical cancer, obstetric fistula and condoms (prevention of HIV) including community outreach interventions with one mobile clinic per province

Activity 4.2.6: Develop and update standard training packages on Human Rights, gender issues and GBV for the 5 sectors, ensuring harmonization across them and integration of SRHR

Activity 4.2.7: Conduct an information campaign in secondary schools and communities on available SGBV and SRHR responses including face to face and use of media

Activity 4.2.8: Conduct a campaign targeting youth and adolescents to increase knowledge and empower women and girls and communities to demand justice related to VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR, in particular juvenile and family courts

Activity 4.2.9: Provide life-skills opportunities for young women and girls’ survivors of SGBV/HP who benefit from essential package services including facilitate access to employment, provide start-up kits for self-employment, business mentorship and access to financial support

Activity 4.2.10: Develop and implement communication plan on GBV including context specific sessions (reframing FGM, alternative rites of passage etc) and social change communication at community level

OUTCOME 5 – MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO INFORM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Outcome 5 statement for SLI is “Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG, including SGBV/HP collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes”.

Theory of Change:

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG/SGBV/HP data collection are improved and strengthened; (2) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made user-friendly, accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society;

(3) then laws, policies and programmes in Mozambique will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized;

(4) because they will be based on quality, harmonized, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

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, including SGBV/HP in line with International and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Activity 5.1.1: Technical assistance to key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on collection of disaggregated data by gender, education, age, disability and geographic location related to SRHR and VAWG/SGBV/HP in line with international standards

81 Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector.
Activity 5.1.2: Conduct a needs assessment on the system of collection of SRHR and VAWG/SGBV/HP data in line with international standards in the three provinces

Activity 5.1.3: Advocate for and provide training and technical support to MCGAS and INE for systematic generation and dissemination of SGBV and early marriage data, including for integration for GBV and HP in main statistical operations

Activity 5.1.4: Provision of software, tools and instruments for timely data processing through the IMS

Activity 5.1.5: Review and harmonize the “ficha única” with the relevant institutions and the research team so that it is effectively used by all sectors that participate in response to VAWG/SGBV/HP

Activity 5.1.6: Support the collection and report of good practices and lessons learned in Justice system, including the Police in the assistance of victims and survivors

Output 5.2: Prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG of reliable quality is analysed made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.

Activity 5.2.1: Design of an integrated digital system (software) for data management of violence cases using Real Time Monitoring with focus on the three target provinces

Activity 5.2.2: Produce reports and disseminate information based on collected prevalence and incidence data on VAWG/SGBV/HP and links to SRHR highlighting the most vulnerable groups

Activity 5.2.3: Design and launch a multi-sectoral platform to share key research, data and information

Activity 5.2.4: Implement baseline of the justice sector to assess current state of justice services

OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Outcome 6 statement for the SLI is “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”.

Theory of Change:

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s and girls’ rights and civil society organizations is drawn upon and strengthened,

and (2) the space for women’s and girls’ rights and civil society organizations is free and conducive to their work,

and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, and regional level with women’s and girls’ rights groups and civil society organisations,

then (4) women’s and girls’ rights organizations and civil society organizations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination,

because (5) the activism of women’s and girls’ rights organizations and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to ending VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR.
Output 6.1: Women’s rights groups and CSOs,\(^{82}\) have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

| Activity 6.1.1: Produce of CSOs flagship reports on women’s rights with a focus on SGBV and Early marriage to inform policy dialogue |
| Activity 6.1.2: Organise platforms for knowledge exchange amongst CSOs and partners working with various target groups and approaches |
| Activity 6.1.3: Sponsor participation of women’s rights groups (CBOs, CSOs and networks) in Gender & SGBV/HP/SRHR/Early marriage forums at the community, district, provincial, national, sub-regional and regional including CEDAW and CSW processes and CSW resolutions 60/25 on HIV/AIDS |
| Activity 6.1.4: Develop/Organize regular CSOs/CBOs training on gender transformative leadership and advocacy and support creation of a annual national multistakeholder forum to review progress on SGBV and Early marriage and gender in general |
| Activity 6.1.5: Promote and support regular dialogue with the Government and Parliament to review progress on related to women’s rights particularly SGBV, Early Marriage and SRHR |
| Activity 6.1.6: Support south-south cross learning and networking of CSOs and CBOs of Mozambique with their peers in Africa and Latin America on SGBV, Early Marriages, SRHR forums |

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, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly

| Activity 6.2.1: Produce a booklet for CSOs and CBOs on existing accountability mechanisms on SGBV and Early marriage and procedures to engage with them |
| Activity 6.2.2: Raise awareness of CSOs and CBOs on existing accountability mechanisms on SGBV and Early Marriage |
| Activity 6.2.3: Facilitate engagement of CSOs and CBOs in discussions on SGBV and Early Marriage existing accountability mechanisms |

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 VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR

| Activity 6.3.1: Conduct and publish a countrywide map of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs and CBOs including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation and facilitate their integration in networks |
| Activity 6.3.2: Build capacity of women and girls, adolescent and youth organizations, CBOs, CSO platforms and networks at the community, district, provincial, national levels to enable more effective programme design and monitoring as well as advocacy across the integration of SRHR, VAWG/ SGBV/HPs issues |
| Activity 6.3.3: Support the production of annual qualitative and quantitative HRs and governance data in relation to GBV as well as the Annual HRs citizen’s perceptions report (survey) |
| Activity 6.3.4: Train CSOs and CBOs and provide technical support on project/programme design and management, resource mobilization, implementation and M&E |

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\(^{82}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization.
Activity 6.3.5: Support systematic identification, documentation and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned from CSOs and CBOs work on SGBV and Early Marriage from CSOs and CBOs

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

COHERENCE WITH SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS

This programme is aligned to the 4 “Ps” of the SDG Agenda. It simultaneously promotes more inclusive Prosperity, more equitable and sustainable management of natural resources (Planet), and is underpinned by governance systems that guarantee Peace, stability, social cohesion, the most effective strategy for reducing poverty, improving living conditions and creating greater opportunities for all Mozambican People. It also addresses critical linkages between gender-based violence and SDG achievement, such as SDG 3 on health and well-being, SDG 10 on inequalities and SDG 16 on governance, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building inclusive institutions. The SLI is also fully aligned with national development goals in the National 5-Year Programme or the Programa Quinquenal do Governo (PQG).

The eradication of VAWG, SGBV and HP, which is a target itself (5.2) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has an impact on other SDGs. The act of guaranteeing that women and girls exercise their right to live a life free of violence, is closely related to the goals and targets regarding the right to a healthy life (SDG 3), inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4, targets 4.7 and 4.a), the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10, targets 10.2 and 10.3), inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities (SDG 11, targets 11.2 and 11.7), and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16, target 16.1 and 16.2). The implementation of Spotlight in Mozambique constitutes a substantive opportunity to support national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, and to promote their development at a local scale.

GOVERNANCE

The key governance structure, ensuring strategic and fiduciary accountability for the SLI in Mozambique, is the Spotlight Steering Committee (SPSC), co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action. Reflecting the SLI principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation and ownership, the SPSC will include:

● Representative of the European Union Delegation in Mozambique (recognizing its special role as the founding funder of the Spotlight Initiative);
● One representative from an EU member state;
● Representatives of five key sectoral Ministries i.e. Health, Interior, Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, Education and Human Development and Youth & Sports;
● Senior Representatives of the four RUNOs;
● Three representatives from women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on EVAWG, members of and nominated by the National CSO Reference Group (ensuring 20% of total membership)

Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee, i.e. representatives from provinces, academic/research institutions or private sector. It is envisioned that the SPSC will meet at least once a year, annually, and no more than twice a year.

The SPSC accomplishes its mandate to guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

83 See UN Women (2018), Turning Promises Into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Women, p. 73
Ensure proper communication and coordination on the SLI at the country level and support a participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed United Nations strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and European Union priorities.

- Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.
- Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs.
- Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 per-cent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
- Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

This steering committee will establish institutional linkages with the Government coordination mechanisms on SGBV, HP and SRHR to ensure coherence, knowledge sharing and sustainability.

Once a year the SPSC will also convene an Adhoc Advisory Working Group (AAWG) consisting of a broader group of stakeholders (government from national and sub-national level, CSOs, academic institutions, private sectors, associate UN Agencies, EU Delegation and EU member state representative) to share results and workplans and seek advice on key issues and challenges encountered by the Programme.

Significant engagement of women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations is a fundamental principle of the SLI. Accordingly, SLI governance will also include a National Civil Society Reference Group (NCSRG) as an institutional mechanism to enhance the participation of civil society. The NCSRG will emerge from the Interim NRCSG which is currently in place and have the following responsibilities:

- Contribute to the elaboration of the Country Programme;
- Advise on SLI programming and on issues related to the EVAWG and HP;
- Partner in SLI advocacy and communication activities;
- Serve as an interactive space for dialogue/learning between the SLI and civil society;
- Participate in the SPSC through three nominated representatives.

Multi-disciplinary in nature, the proposed NCSRG will be composed of 15 members representing women’s organizations, the women’s movement and groups representing at-risk groups. Given the SLI’s role as an SDG model fund promoting national ownership, the NCSRG will prioritize the participation of national and sub-national CSOs. The NCSRG is expected to have dual role - a contributor to the design and implementation of SLI and a partner for the achievement of SLI Mozambique’s objectives. Membership will be determined based on an open, transparent and competitive process. Once the formal NCSRG has been established, a meeting will be organized between the RC’s Office, the EU Delegation, the RUNOs and the NCSRG to agree on working modalities.

Some of the national CSO which are part of NCSRG and working in specialized areas may end up serving as implementing partners. However, every effort will be made to ensure that conflicts of interests are reduced and mitigated as much as possible (i.e. CSO representatives participating in the SPSC will not have a direct relationship with CSOs acting as implementing partners). Members of the NCSRG, both interim and the fully operational group, serve in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their organization hence avoiding the potential implication of privileged access to SLI and its resources.

The Country will constitute a Spotlight Programme Coordination Team (SPCT), chaired by the UN Women Representative as the Lead Entity and co-chaired by the Programme Coordinator at RCO, with members drawn from the 4 RUNOs. The EU will participate in the SPCT as an observer thereby avoiding potential conflicts with its general oversight role. The function of this group will be to provide implementation oversight including on monitoring and evaluation and technical support to the Steering Committee.
I. ACCOUNTABILITY

In line with the UNDS reform, the accountability framework for SLI Mozambique will provide greater authority to the newly empowered RC, ensure dual accountability of RUNO expertise (to their agency and the RC) and promote the co-location of key SLI roles. The accountability framework is summarized below:

Implementation of the SLI activities will be the responsibility of the RUNOs through either direct execution or implementing partners including government, CSOs and UN Associated Agencies and under the aegis of the SPCT. Each RUNO has identified or will recruit staff\textsuperscript{84} to support the implementation of specific workplan activities.

\textsuperscript{84} Some funded by the SLI and other funded through other resources.
**NIGER Country Programme Profile (updated September 2020)**

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):**
1. PNUD
2. UNFPA
3. ONUFEMMES
4. UNICEF

**Programme Partner(s):**
- NGOs, CSOs
- Others

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):** Le programme sera mise en œuvre dans 4 régions (4 régions sur 8) qui ont les taux les plus élevés de VBG au Niger à savoir : Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua et Tillabéry

**Programme Description:**
L'initiative SPOTLIGHT est une démarche intégrée de réduction des Violences Sexuelles Basées sur le Genre et des pratiques néfastes, et leurs effets sur les droits de la santé sexuelle et reproductive des femmes et des jeunes filles, dans la perspective de la mise en œuvre de l'agenda 2030. En d'autres termes, la finalité ultime de l'initiative Spotlight est d'appuyer la réalisation des ODD pour transformer qualitativement la société nigérienne. La problématique globale des VSBG réside dans la dynamique de la perpétuation de la domination masculine et le maintien des femmes dans une position d'infériorité, dans le milieu social nigérien.
En référence à cette problématique, le Programme Spotlight se déploiera selon les 3 grandes catégories de stratégies suivantes : 1) Une stratégie scientifique d'intervention basée sur l'évidence ; 2) Renforcement des capacités ; et 3) Processus de changement continu.

**Phase I:**
- **Total EU contribution:** USD 17,000,000
- **Total UN Agency contributions:** USD 1,765,995

**Phase II:**
- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 7,285,714 (To be approved)

**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries**
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*Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.*
* Investment by Pillar: These are percentages of total Programme Outcome Costs. 18% of the total Direct Programme Costs are allocated to Programme Management Costs to serve the six pillars/outcomes.
Stratégie de mise en œuvre

PILIER 1


Théorie de Changement :
Si les cadres législatifs et politiques nationales sur la question de la lutte contre les discriminations, les VSBG, les pratiques néfastes et la SSR font l’objet d’une adaptation conséquente eu égard aux engagements internationaux et régionaux de l’Etat du Niger, elles créeraient un environnement qui favorise de manière durable la réduction des VSBG. Ceci nécessite préalablement que non seulement, les décideurs et les partenaires disposent d’une connaissance exhaustive et d’une compréhension harmonisée des contenus à promouvoir ; mais surtout, que ceux-ci soient intégrés dans les cadres législatifs existants, connus et acceptés par les communautés car le critère le plus déterminant dans la durabilité d’une initiative est son acceptation sociale. Dans cette perspective, l’action entend inverser la courbe des VFFF à travers un cadre juridique moderne qui, en garantissant les droits des femmes et sous-groupes vulnérables selon les standards internationaux, devient un facteur de motivation et un outil de travail des acteurs engagés contre les VFFF. Or dans leur formulation actuelle, lesdits cadres réduisent les marges de manœuvre de ces acteurs, tout comme ils offrent des opportunités aux personnes qui n’ont qu’une vision minimaliste des droits des femmes.

Ainsi : si (1) les pouvoirs impliquées dans le processus d’élaboration des lois comprennent les enjeux (pertinence, opportunité et finalité) de la réforme des cadres législatifs et politiques, et s’engagent à promouvoir un cadre juridique et politique plus intégrateur des VFFF ; si le cadre objet de la réforme bénéficie d’une réception positive par la communauté (à la suite d’une démarche d’élaboration participative Bottom Up) ; si les défenseurs des droits des femmes et des jeunes, y compris ceux représentant les groupes confrontés à des formes croisées de discrimination, et les organisations religieuses... comprennent... et sont outillés à la conduite d’une stratégie de plaidoyer gagnante qu’ils mettent effectivement en œuvre, alors, l’environnement législatif favorable à l’élimination des VFFF est établi, parce que les normes internationales sont appliquées et traduites en acte dans les politiques publiques pour favoriser la réalisation des ODD. En l’espèce, l’action contribuera à la réalisation des ODD 1,3,4,5

Pour atteindre les résultats du pilier 1, les actions suivantes seront entreprises :
- Evaluation (comparative et critique) du cadre législatif et coutumier dans une perspective genre, pour identifier les lacunes internes, les faiblesses de mise en œuvre et les obstacles à l’interdiction des VBG, à la promotion des droits des femmes et à la protection des victimes Il est à noter que cette évaluation se fera suivant la méthode participative, qui permettra sous la forme de consultations populaires à recueillir les avis des populations en général et des populations cibles de la réforme en particulier
- Plaidoyer pour un cadre législatif et politique plus sensible aux VBG. Il est à noter qu’une étape fondamentale (voir ci-dessous) de la campagne de plaidoyer est la fourniture de l’assistance technique aux détenteurs d’enjeux et autres décideurs, de sorte qu’ils puissent accompagner efficacement la campagne de plaidoyer notamment en appuyant la production des cadres juridiques adaptés.

PILIER 2

Effet 2. Les systèmes et institutions nationaux, régionaux et locaux sont habilités à planifier, financer et mettre en œuvre des programmes multisectoriels de prévention et de lutte contre la violence à l’égard des femmes et des filles, ainsi que des pratiques néfastes, en contribuant à l’atteinte des ODD.

Théorie de Changement :
L’État est un continuum de fonctions techniques et de services, au bénéfice des populations, son efficacité
est tributaire d’une dynamique continue de renforcement de ses capacités en matière de planification, de financement et de réalisation des Objectifs de Développement Durable, et d’adaptation aux exigences de la modernité. L’administration décentralisée quant à elle, en tant que réplication du modèle étatique au niveau local, épouse les contours de la dynamique globale d’intégration des besoins des communautés dans la planification du développement.

Ainsi, pour une meilleure efficacité de leurs interventions en matière de lutte contre les VFFF..., les systèmes et institutions nationaux et régionaux doivent disposer de toutes les capacités techniques et programmatiques pour les inscrire - suivant les protocoles admis - dans les plans et budgets sectoriels. De même, les défenseurs des droits des femmes et des filles, doivent disposer des capacités pour participer au dialogue national, et ainsi, peser efficacement sur l’orientation des politiques publiques aux niveaux national et local notamment sur les questions des VFFF. Cette démarche a le mérite de faciliter une mobilisation conséquente des ressources budgétaires, à l’effet d’addresser de manière plus vigoureuse la question des VFFF, de sorte à obtenir rapidement les résultats.

Ainsi, si (1) les Ministères « sociaux », ainsi que les collectivités territoriales disposent des capacités nécessaires pour élaborer et mettre en œuvre des plans et stratégies sectoriels et locaux budgétisés intégrant la lutte contre les VFFF, y compris les VSBG/PN, et si (2) les défenseurs des droits des femmes et des filles disposent des capacités renforcées pour engager un dialogue politique et contribuer à une programmation multisectorielle intégrant les VFFF, y compris les VSBG et les PN et à la mise en œuvre, alors (3) la prévention et la lutte contre la VFFF sont effectives et des budgets adéquats sont alloués, qui permettront le développement, la coordination et la mise en œuvre des programmes qui intègrent l’élimination des VFFF, notamment des ODD 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Ce pilier sera mis en œuvre à travers :
- Le renforcement des capacités des cadres techniques des institutions nationales, régionales et locales (en charge de la planification et de suivi évaluation) sur la méthodologie et les processus de prise en compte du genre et de la PBSG, afin d’assurer l’intégration du genre dans les plans sectoriels et les PDL ;
- Le renforcement des capacités des défenseurs des droits des femmes sur la PBSG et le suivi alternatif des politiques publiques nationale et locale sur les VFFF.
- Un Plaidoyer en vue d’un rehaussement des allocations budgétaires dédiées à l’élimination des VSBG/PN dans les ministères sectoriels avec une priorisation du volet WASH/GHM du programme sectoriel de l’éducation ; de l’autonomisation économique de la femme rurale et les emplois jeunes dans les PDL.
- Mise en place et animation d’un mécanisme national de coordination pour le suivi participatif (des liens financiers et politiques entre l’ODD 5 et les autres ODD ;

PILIER 3

Effet 3 : Les normes sociales, les attitudes et les comportements en matière de genre changent au niveau de la communauté et des individus pour prévenir les VFFF/VSBG/PN, et promouvoir les droits et la SSR des femmes et des filles

Théorie de Changement :

Plus schématiquement, Si (1) les comportements, attitudes et obstacles entravant l’engagement communautaire sont identifiés dans les sites d’intervention, si (2) les communautés sont impliquées dans le développement, la MEO et le suivi des stratégies communautaires de réduction des VFFF, l’exacerbation de la stigmatisation de certains groupes spécifiques, si (3) les canaux d’éducation informelle, et stratégies communautaires de prévention existantes sont adaptées, portées à l’échelle et mises en œuvre de manière synergique, notamment dans les zones les plus reculées et, si (4) les modules d’ESC adaptés sont développés et intégrés dans les curricula de formation formelle alors, (5) les normes sociales, attitudes et comportements favorables sont adoptés et promus car, (6) les initiatives holistiques et complémentaires pour un changement de comportement, sont de nature à changer positivement les normes individuelles et socioculturelles, surtout, celles qui affectent le droit à la santé, le droit à l’éducation, l’égalité des sexes, l’accès à des emplois décent, la réduction des inégalités, la justice et la paix, la réduction de la pauvreté, la lutte contre la faim. En cela, le changement social attendu agira positivement sur les ODD 1,2 ,3,4,5,8,10,16.
Les résultats de ce pilier seront atteints à travers la mise en œuvre des actions suivantes :

A/ Recherche-action : Il s’agit d’un série d’études conçues pour répondre à une triple préoccupation dans le sens de garantir l’efficacité de l’intervention : 1/ Fournir les données de référence qui facilitent la conception et l’exécution d’un plan de suivi-évaluation du pilier 3 ; 2/ Fournir les éléments et informations clés permettant de soutenir toute action de plaidoyer et de lobbying ; 3/ Fournir les éléments et informations clés qui serviront de leviers pour les campagnes de mobilisation communautaire. Une activité de diffusion des résultats sera engagée. Une recommandation générale issue de la démarche qualité, concerne la perspective de genre notamment les discriminations croisées (intersectionnalité), les racines des violences, des pratiques néfastes et des obstacles à l’accès à la santé sexuelle et à la réalisation des droits de la reproduction. Ces études devront constituer une base solide pour développer et coordonner toutes les activités de ce pilier et d’autres piliers.

B/ Mise en œuvre des stratégies intégrées pour changer les attitudes, les normes et les pratiques discriminatoires qui perpétuent les VFFF à travers une approche globale comprenant :

1. Mobilisation communautaire pour changer positivement les attitudes, comportements, pratiques néfastes ainsi que les normes sociales et de genre en impliquant les hommes, les femmes, les filles et les garçons :
   
   - Un pool d’avocats du genre (une sorte d’inter professions composés de fonctionnaires à la retraite et de personnes de la société civile) sera déployé en binômes (H/H et F/F) en milieux socio communautaires pour disséminer les contenus auprès des masses masculines et féminines, suivant une planification prédéterminée, à l’effet de vulgariser les normes positives/favorables aux droits des femmes, et des adolescents, de communiquer sur le programme, et de fournir les informations utiles aux groupes cibles. Ainsi, ils devront préalablement identifier des groupes masculins et féminins, et organiser sous la supervision de l’OSC relais, des sessions de causeries éducatives sur des contenus adaptés. Chaque binôme devra conduire environ 20 Causeries éducatives par mois (5 causeries par semaine) sur une période non cumulée de 6 mois. Soit un total de 120 causeries/6mois/1 binôme. Si on considère les 100 binômes constitués, on obtiendra 120 00 causeries éducatives sur l’étendue des sites du programme et sur la durée du programme.
   
   - Un réseau d’environ 80 élites intellectuelles et religieuses acquises à la vision progressiste de la société sera constitué et mobilisé, à l’effet de porter les valeurs républicaines et la promotion des droits de l’Homme, et plus spécifiquement, les droits des femmes. Ils seront mobilisés suivant un agenda qui sera validé lors de l’atelier de planification opérationnelle.
   
   - Un réseau de 80 leaders politiques (recrutés au sein de la nouvelle génération) sera constitué et outillé pour assumer politiquement leur position sur une société nigérienne protectrice des droits des femmes et de la jeune fille.
   
   - La construction d’actifs sociaux (compétences de vie) des jeunes filles et des femmes pour leur permettre de faire face aux contraintes, difficultés, et menaces que la vie sociale/ communautaire/familiale leur imposent, et de leur permettre d’agir de manière autonome
   
   - Une initiative visant la mobilisation et la structuration de l’électorat (féminin) jeune pour peser sur les choix démocratiques, et derechef sur les choix publics en faveur des femmes et des jeunes sera déployée (à l’occasion des campagnes de communication de masse)
   
   - La mobilisation et la structuration des femmes et des jeunes autour des projets de réduction de la pauvreté monétaire
   
   - La mise en place des initiatives d’appui aux femmes chefs de ménage (veuves, répudiées/divorcées) leur permettant d’éduquer leurs filles dans le cadre d’une démarche de «building social assets»
   
   - La mise en place d’un mécanisme qui favorise l’accès des adolescentes aux contraceptifs (en attendant le changement des règles et pour lutter contre le développement du marché noir) en approvisionnant les OBC et groupes de femmes identifiables.

2. Des communications novatrices pour le développement et l’utilisation des médias et des initiatives éducatives pour promouvoir les bonnes pratiques :
   
   - Production d’un sitcom/téléfilm/série à visée éducative diffusés pendant une certaine périodicité une
chaîne justifiant d’une bonne couverture, qui met en exergue, la parfaite cohérence entre l’Islam et les droits de la femme, l'égalité entre les êtres humains, le potentiel des femmes dans la transformation qualitative de la société, les effets néfastes des VSBG/HP/SSR... Un contrat sera passé avec une troupe de comédiens nigériens pour écrire les scénarii et les réaliser. Des stars du monde culturel, politique, économique, intellectuel... pourraient y faire des apparitions pour prendre subtilement position.

- Mise en place du concept "caravane mobile" un bus (qui sera loué ou acquis) qui fera le tour des communes du programme à raison d’un séjour de 2 semaines/commune, et qui au moyen d'une animation artistique (avec le concours des artistes locaux, nationaux, ou internationaux de bonne réputation) le programme diffusera les produits et contenus du programme aux jeunes et femmes suivant une planification et des formats pré déterminée (sketchs, jeux concours, animations et projections diverses en langue locale sur les droits des femmes, l'égalité des sexes, les VBG, les VSBG/PN/SSR...)

- La mise en place d’un dispositif favorisant l’accès des populations rurales (femmes, filles et jeunes) aux réseaux sociaux et par conséquent, aux informations disponibles. Ce dispositif emporte la distribution des téléphones androïde aux groupes de femmes et de jeunes pour la dissémination des contenus informationnels

- Le développement des contenus informationnels et communicationnels qui réconcilient les droits de la femme et les valeurs de l'Islam ; qui montrent que l'oppression de la femme est une violation des règles de l'Islam et par conséquent, un péché ; qui associent l'égalité des sexes et la prospérité économique du Niger ; qui relativisent les postures natalistes, ainsi que certaines pratiques sociales dépassées ; qui réconcilient droit des femmes et place centrale du mari; qui associent scolarisation de la jeune fille, fécondité, islam et prospérité… Ces contenus seront matérialisés sur des affiches géantes, pin's, bandeau, cahiers scolaires, autocollants, clés… qui devront être distribués à au moins 1000 000 personnes.

3. Engagement des leaders religieux et communautaires ;
- Initiative « les marabouts éduquent les marabouts » pour accompagner le processus de déconstruction des schémas mentaux négateurs des droits des femmes ou structurant des VFFF
- Soutien de la mise en place des programmes éducatifs formels et non formels qui renforcent les compétences de vie courante et favorisent le respect des droits des femmes et des filles l'égalité des sexes, les relations respectueuses et la résolution pacifique des conflits.

PILIER 4

Effet 4. Les femmes et les filles victimes de violence et de pratiques néfastes utilisent des services essentiels disponibles, accessibles, acceptables et de qualité, y compris pour se remettre à long terme de la violence.

Théorie de Changement :
Si (1) les prestataires de service ont les connaissances et les capacités à fournir des services essentiels conformément aux normes et directives internationales relatives aux droits humains, y compris des services de santé sexuelle et reproductive, et si les auteurs des actes sont poursuivis conformément aux lois en vigueur 2) si les services essentiels sont disponibles, acceptables et accessibles aux femmes et aux filles survivantes et (3) si les femmes et les filles sont informées et habilitées à exercer leurs droits alors (4) les femmes et les filles victimes des VSBG/PN vont utiliser des services de qualité et se remettre des violences, pendant que les auteurs sont poursuivis; parce que (5) les obstacles à l'accès des femmes et des filles aux services sont levés y compris les normes de genre affectant les droits sexuels et reproductifs des femmes.

Les résultats de ce pilier seront atteints à travers la mise en œuvre des actions suivantes :
Évaluations sur l’existence, l’offre, la demande, et la qualité des services essentiels dans les zones d’interventions. Il est à noter que ces évaluations seront réalisées de concert avec les acteurs sociaux pertinents (société civile, groupes de femmes, représentant des groupes qui font face aux discriminations croisées), qui pourraient par le biais de leur participation contribuer efficacement à la collecte des informations.

Élaboration/adaptation des directives et outils nationaux sur la fourniture de services de qualité, y compris des mécanismes de coordination et de responsabilisation, conformément aux normes et aux directives internationales ;

La réhabilitation et équipement des centres de santé existants pour en faire des « one stop center » en vue d’assurer une prise en charge holistique des survivantes. L’analyse du contexte ayant permis de dégager les limites des modèles existants, les « one stop centers » capitaliseront les acquis, en minimisant les faiblesses sur les dispositifs existants. Ces centres seront organisés en plusieurs services : santé, prise en charge psychosociale, juridique et judiciaire, de réinsertion socioéconomique et la sécurité/accueil d’urgence. Les services spécialisés seront mobilisés pour animer les centres : ANAJJ, brigades de protection des femmes et des mineurs, les travailleurs sociaux, les personnels de santé, un psychologue, gestionnaire, responsable du centre.

Soutien des actions de réinsertion et réhabilitation socio-économique des femmes et des filles survivantes et celles exposées aux VSBG/PN.

Les services sociaux (CEPPP) de proximité seront renforcés pour identifier, prendre en charge les cas moins graves et faire le référencement des cas nécessitant une prise en charge holistique vers les one stop centres.

PILIER 5

Effet 5. Des données de qualité, désagrégées et comparables à l’échelle mondiale sur les différentes formes de violence à l’égard des femmes et des filles et les pratiques néfastes sont recueillies, analysées et utilisées conformément aux normes internationales pour éclairer les lois, les politiques et les programmes.

Théorie de Changement :
Si (1) les mesures et les méthodologies de collecte de données VSBG/PN sont améliorées et renforcées (y compris les exigences de suivi et de rapportage pour les indicateurs cibles ODD 5); si (2) les structures gouvernementales en charge des statistiques ont des capacités et des outils pour collecter régulièrement des données désagrégées selon l’âge, le lieu, le statut socio-économique et le handicap, sur les VFFF, y compris les VSBG/PN conformément aux normes nationales et internationales ; alors (3) les lois, les politiques et les programmes seront basés sur des évidences et mieux adaptés au contexte et aux réalités spécifiques des femmes et des filles, y compris les plus marginalisées (4), parce qu’elles s’appuient sur des données de prévalence et / ou d’incidence de qualité sur la violence envers les femmes et les filles, y compris les VSBG / PN ; et sur des données quantitatives et qualitatives désagrégées et comparables sur la violence sexuelle/sexiste.

Ce pilier sera mis en œuvre à travers :
• Mise en place un système national unifié (critères et protocoles méthodologiques harmonisés) de collecte, d’analyse et d’utilisation de données comparables de qualité sur la VSBG et les PN pour éclairer la prise de décision basée sur des preuves ;
• Suivi de la contribution efficace des parties prenantes concernées (l’INS, les DS des Ministères techniques concernés, la société civile, les chercheurs, ...) à la collecte, l’analyse et la diffusion des données ;
• Renforcement des capacités de toutes les parties prenantes dans les efforts de collecte de données de VSBG / PN, pour s’assurer que les données désagrégées selon l’âge, le lieu, le statut socio-économique et le handicap sur les VFFF (y compris les VSBG/PN) sont collectées d’une manière éthique et méthodologiquement solide.

La question de l’éthique étant au cœur de toute recherche, notamment celle qui se rapporte à la vie intime ou qui met en évidence les rapports entre les membres d’une communauté, et, compte tenu des constats sur
les violations aux règles de confidentialité et de discrétion observés chez certains agents des services publics, une priorité sera accordée à la formation des acteurs de la collecte et la gestion des données, sur les considérations éthiques.

- Mise en place d’un cadre permanent de concertation, de dialogue et de partage entre les principales structures statistiques publiques, d’une part ; et entre les structures publiques et le secteur privé ou la société civile d’autre part ;
- Formation des producteurs de données sectoriels sur les normes internationales et régionales en matière de traitement des données statistiques ;
- Sensibilisation des responsables sectoriels sur l’utilité de la statistique au niveau de certains responsables de départements ministériels et de certaines autorités régionales
- Plaidoyer en faveur d’une allocation budgétaire réaliste pour garantir que les données soient non seulement collectées mais aussi analysées et diffusées afin d’être utilisées pour informer les lois, les politiques et les programmes.

PILIER 6

Effet 6 : Les organisations de défense des droits des femmes et des filles et de la société civile, y compris celles représentant les jeunes et les groupes confrontés à des formes croisées de discrimination / marginalisation, influencent et font progresser plus efficacement l’égalité genre, l’autonomisation de la femme et de la fille et contribuent à l’élimination de la violence à leur égard.

Théorie de Changement:
Plus concrètement, Si (1) les connaissances, l’expertise et les capacités des organisations de droits des femmes et de la société civile, y compris celles représentant les jeunes et les groupes confrontés à des formes de discrimination croisées et multiples, sont renforcées et si (2) l’espace d’expression et les activités de ces groupes sont libres et propices à leur travail, si (3) des partenariats multipartites et des réseaux sont établis aux niveaux local, régional et national avec ces groupes; alors (4) ils pourront influencer, soutenir et faire progresser les politiques et programmes genre, l’autonomisation des femmes et VSBG/PN qui répondent aux besoins de toutes les femmes et filles, y compris celles confrontées à des formes de discrimination croisées et multiples; parce que (5) l’activisme des organisations de défense des droits des femmes et de la société civile, y compris celles représentant les jeunes et les groupes confrontés à de multiples formes de discrimination, est un moteur essentiel de progrès pour éliminer les VSBG.

Ce pilier sera mis en œuvre à travers:
- la capacitation et la structuration des organisations des DDF, qui comporte 03 étapes liées :
  Etape 1 : Développement Organisationnel (DO)
  Etape 2 : Renforcement des Capacités (sécurité des DDF, la protection juridique et judiciaire des DDH, le management associatif incluant la capacité de planification stratégique, de plaidoyer et de Fundraising, capacité de réseautage)
  Etape 3 : Mécanisme pérenne d’auto protection des DDF incluant la création d’une plate-forme e-défenseur, la mise en place d’un fonds de soutien incluant un fonds d’appui spécial et un fonds d’urgence, une mutuelle santé, et les brigades nationaux de soutien et d’assistance aux défenseurs
- la création d’espace au sein du mouvement des femmes en encourageant le dialogue intergénérationnel au sein des OSC sur l’égalité des genres et l’élimination des VFFF, en vue de la participation et de l’engagement des jeunes et en particulier des jeunes femmes ;
- le Soutien à l’intégration d’organisations représentant les jeunes et d’autres groupes marginalisés confrontés à des formes de discrimination croisées dans des coalitions et des réseaux de groupes de défense des droits des femmes et de la société civile travaillant sur les VFFF ;

Cohérence avec les objectifs et cibles de l’Agenda 2030

Contribution à la mise en œuvre de l’agenda 2030
L’initiative SPOTLIGHT est une démarche intégrée de réduction des Violences Sexuelles Basées sur le
Genre et des pratiques néfastes, et leurs effets sur les droits de la santé sexuelle et reproductive des femmes et des jeunes filles, dans la perspective de la mise en œuvre de l’agenda 2030. En d’autres termes, la finalité ultime de l’initiative Spotlight est d’appuyer la réalisation des ODD pour transformer qualitativement la société nigérienne. La stratégie globale du programme est une démarche visant à impacter les ODD en articulant dans une dynamique unique et holistique, les actions de lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes, la protection et la promotion des droits de la santé sexuelle et reproductive et l’autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes filles.

Concrètement, sur les 169 cibles que contient l’Agenda 2030, les pays ne devront porter leurs choix des cibles à prioriser que sur les cibles dites « prioritaires ». Au Niger - sous la conduite du Ministère du Plan - sur les 169 cibles des 17 ODD, l’exercice de priorisation a porté sur 100 cibles.


L’initiative Spotlight contribue donc à la mise en œuvre des ODD priorisées par l’Etat du Niger. Ainsi :

A/ L’ODD 1 relatif à l’élimination de la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes notamment les cibles 1.2 (D’ici à 2030, réduire de moitié au moins la proportion des hommes, femmes et enfants de tous âges vivant dans la pauvreté dans toutes ses dimensions selon les définitions nationales) et 1.3 (Mettre en place des systèmes et mesures de protection sociale pour tous, adaptés au contexte national, y compris des socles de protection sociale, et faire en sorte que, d’ici à 2030, une part importante des pauvres et des personnes vulnérables en bénéficient) sera positivement impacté par l’initiative Spotlight, dans tous ses piliers. En effet, le programme SPOTLIGHT est, in fine, une initiative de lutte contre la pauvreté, car il ambitionne de s’attaquer aux causes humaines et sociales de la pauvreté au Niger, en insistant dans les zones périphériques du Niger, qui sont par ailleurs réputées être les plus pauvres. Par ailleurs, il couvre des cibles aux profils divers et variés allant des femmes, des filles, des hommes et des garçons. Pour ce faire, il offre des contenus éducatifs et informationnels, ainsi que des services de protection sociale, qui permettent d’améliorer qualitativement et quantitativement le service public de la santé, de l’éducation, de la justice… Soit, toute chose qui permet à moyen terme d’améliorer l’indice de développement humain et derechef la réduction de la pauvreté.

B/ l’ODD 3 notamment les Cibles 3.1 (D’ici à 2030, faire passer le taux mondial de mortalité maternelle au dessous de 70 pour 100 000 naissances vivantes), et 3.7 (D’ici à 2030, assurer l’accès de tous à des services de soins de santé sexuelle et procréative, y compris à des fins de planification familiale, d’information et d’éducation, et la prise en compte de la santé procréative dans les stratégies et programmes nationaux) seront impactés puissamment par l’initiative SPOTLIGHT. En effet, la thématique centrale du programme concerne les VBG/VSBG/PN et leur lien avec la SR, parmi lesquels la mortalité maternelle notamment des adolescentes et des femmes rurales. Le programme offre des services et contenus de nature à réduire les mariages précoces, les grossesses précoces, les maternités à risques ; mais aussi, à promouvoir le planning familial dans les familles.

C/ S’agissant de l’ODD 4 notamment la cible 4.1 (Cible 4.1 D’ici à 2030, faire en sorte que toutes les filles et tous les garçons suivent, sur un pied d’égalité, un cycle complet d’enseignement primaire et secondaire gratuit et de qualité, qui débouche sur un apprentissage véritablement utile), il sera positivement influencé par l’initiative Spotlight notamment dans ses piliers 3 et 4 car ils concentrent des activités et initiatives visant à évacuer ou à contourner les obstacles socio culturels (mariage précoce et grossesse précoce) à l’accès égal des garçons et des filles à l’éducation formelle.

D/ S’agissant de l’ODD 5 portant sur « réaliser l’égalité des sexes et autonomiser toutes les femmes et les filles », il y a une convergence entre cet ODD et la finalité de l’initiative Spotlight. Les résultats intermédiaires du programme sont premièrement de réaliser un égal accès des filles et des garçons ; deuxièmement, de favoriser la pleine jouissance des droits sexuels et reproductifs notamment des jeunes filles et des femmes ;
et troisièmement, de créer les conditions sociopolitiques et socioculturels favorables à l’émancipation économique et politique des femmes. En cela, l’initiative Spotlight contribue largement à la mise en œuvre de l’ODD 5 au Niger.

E/ S’agissant de l’ODD 6 notamment la Cible 6.2 (D’ici à 2030, assurer l’accès de tous, dans des conditions équitables, à des services d’assainissement et d’hygiène adéquats et mettre fin à la défécation en plein air, en accordant une attention particulière aux besoins des femmes et des filles et des personnes en situation vulnérable) il sera fortement impacté par le programme en ce que le pilier 4 prévoit des actions fortes notamment la réhabilitation des latrines dans les écoles et les marchés dotés chacune (pour ce qui est des marchés) d’un dispositif d’approvisionnement en eau ; ainsi qu’un cadre permanent de formation des femmes et des filles sur la GHM qui pourrait avoir un impact décisif sur la réalisation de cet ODD relatif à « Garantir l’accès de tous à l’eau, l’assainissement et assurer une gestion durable de l’eau »

Gouvernance

Dans le respect des principes d'inclusivité, de transparence, de responsabilisation, de décisions fondées sur le consensus, de participation et d'appropriation nationale, trois niveaux de gouvernance seront mis en place : Comité de pilotage, Comité technique et Comité scientifique consultatif.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Responsabilités /rôles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMITÉ DE PILOTAGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordonnateur Résident des Nations Unies</td>
<td>▶ Assurer une communication et une coordination adéquates sur l'initiative Spotlight et soutenir une mise en œuvre participative du programme ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme</td>
<td>▶ Approuver les plans de travail annuels du programme, examiner les résultats et procéder aux réajustements nécessaires ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre de la Santé Publique –MSP</td>
<td>▶ Examinier et approuver les rapports annuels de mise en œuvre des programmes conjoints soumis par les organismes des Nations Unies bénéficiaires ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre de la Justice –MJ</td>
<td>▶ Approuver toute révision programmatoire ou budgétaire (révisions de moins de 25% de la valeur du budget) du programme dans les limites du document de programme approuvé par le Comité de pilotage ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre des Finances</td>
<td>▶ Revoir les stratégies de gestion des risques et s'assurer que le programme gère et atténue les risques de façon proactive ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre du Plan</td>
<td>▶ Gérer les relations avec les parties prenantes au niveau national.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministre en charge du comité du secteur éducatif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Européenne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Représentants des quatre (04) organismes bénéficiaires des Nations Unies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Représentants des organisations/réseaux de la société civile assurant 20% de représentation dans ce comité</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMITÉ TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membre du GTG/DH</td>
<td>▶ Préparer les PAT ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points focaux des agences réciipients des Nations Unies</td>
<td>▶ Analyser les rapports de mise en œuvre et les consolider ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Délégation de l’Union Européenne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NIGERIA Country Programme Profile

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO and UNFPA

Programme Partners: Ministry of Budget and Planning; Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Finance; Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Sustainable Development Goals; Ministry of Education; National Bureau of Statistic; and National Human Rights Commission at Federal and State level. The Office of the Vice President for federal level.

CSO partners are to be selected through open and transparent competitive processes

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):

Federal Level

State Level: Focus states are Lagos, Sokoto, FCT, Ebonyi, Adamawa and Cross River

Programme Description:

Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria will aim to support a Nigeria where all women and girls, particularly the most vulnerable, live a life free from violence and harmful practices. The vision will be realized by addressing the linkages between sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices with related aspects of sexual and reproductive health and rights as a cross-cutting theme. Focus will be on prevention efforts, particularly addressing the root causes of gender-based violence and harmful practices (child marriage and FGM) against women and girls; and ensuring access to inclusive, timely, and quality services for victims and survivors. The geographical scope will be vertical, supporting interventions at federal, state and community levels and horizontally across 5+1 focus states, one per geo-political zone, based on a mixed set of criteria (including prevalence, political will, enabling environment, capacities and potential to facilitate further expansion and upscaling). The most vulnerable women and girls will be targeted.

Phase I:

Total EU contribution: USD 25,000,000

Total UN Agency Contributions: USD 2,189,793

Phase II:

Estimated EU contribution: USD 9,521,232 (To be approved)

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>745,850</td>
<td>17,066,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>671,630</td>
<td>7,228,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>3,523,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>39,120</td>
<td>1,767,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,506,60</td>
<td>29,585,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDICATIVE INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION
Programme Strategies and Theory of Change

OUTCOME 1

Theory of Change
If (1) women and SGBV/HP/SRHR experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to address SGBV/HP and barriers to SRHR,

If (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on SGBV/HP/SRHR and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection

(5) laws and programmes that integrate and SGBV/HP into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.1: Capacities of Parliamentarians, government officials, judges and prosecutors, women’s rights advocates, human rights institutions, media and civil society are strengthened to advocate for, and participate in the domestication, review, the development and implementation of laws and policies on VAWG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1:</strong> Develop and implement an advocacy campaign for the domestication and review of relevant existing laws and policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.2:</strong> Conduct mapping, assessment and validation of relevant stakeholders, Parliamentarians, government officials, judges and prosecutors, women’s rights advocates, human rights institutions, media and civil society working on the issue of VAWG/SGBV/HP to understand the existing capacities and gaps (including conflicting customary/religious laws and policies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.3</strong> Based on mapping conducted strengthen relevant stakeholders’ capacities including: Parliamentarians, government officials, judges and prosecutors, women’s rights advocates, human rights institutions, media and civil society that have been identified as key game changers to enable sustainable change on VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.4:</strong> Embed the Support and expertise of Legislative and Advocacy coalition (LACVAW) on violence against women to support the implementation of the national action plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.5</strong> Strengthen the capacities of federal and state ministries including Women's Affairs, Women Centres, Justice system and others to be able to better use and interpret laws and policies that promote EVAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.6</strong> Work with NHRC commission, justice sector, FMWASW to address conflicting customary/religious laws and policies for VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.7</strong> Work with NHRC commission, justice sector, FMWASW to address conflicting customary/religious laws and policies for VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR (conduct an advocacy brief to address conflicting customary/religious laws and policies that mitigate EVAWG and SGBV/HP and limit their access to SRHR (Child Rights Act and ASRH policies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.8</strong> Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies and institutions (including codes of ethics and disciplinary actions) of regulatory bodies to prevent and respond to VAWG/SGBV/HP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.9</strong> Hold legislative and relevant stakeholders summit/fair/high level consultation to share knowledge and products including the compendium of cases of precedence on VAWG/SGBV/HP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.10</strong> Provide technical support to legislators for increased investment in constituency projects towards the prioritization of the EVAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.11</strong> An assessment of stages and status of domestication at national and state level implementation of laws and policies on EVAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity 1.1.12
Conduct national and state level stakeholder analysis of allies and opponents on the domestication and implementation of laws and policies on EVAW/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR.

### Activity 1.1.13
Utilize the outcomes and findings of the stakeholder analysis to conduct advocacy and strengthening of networks and coalitions on EVAW/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR.

### Activity 1.1.14
Strengthen capacity of women's and girls’ rights advocates, media stakeholders, etc. working to address EVAW/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR to input into draft legislation, advocate for and input into the review, domestication and holding stakeholders accountable for the implementation of laws and policies.

### Output 1.2: National and sub-national partners are better able to update, cost, budget and monitor action plans addressing VAWG, HP and gender equality at national and sub-national levels


### Activity 1.2.1
Work with Parliamentary caucuses and other relevant stakeholders to develop multi-sectoral national action plans joint action for VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls with particular focus on those groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

### Activity 1.2.2
Establish an M&E system and accountability framework and focal point desk in relevant ministries to develop markers and trackers to ensure implementation and domestication of the national action plans and reaching those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

### Activity 1.2.3
Develop guidelines and reporting tools for monitoring review relevant policies including the National Gender Policy, National policy for Basic Education, Sexual Harassment policies, etc. and ensuring groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination are counted and reached.

### Activity 1.2.4
Support review and costing of the implementation and monitoring of the National Adolescent Health and Development Plan of Action.

### Activity 1.2.5
Conduct TOTs on implementation of national action plans on VAWG/HP/SGBV and promotion of women's and girls' access to SRHR.

### Activity 1.2.6
Map capacity gaps that exist with women's and girls’ rights advocates, media stakeholders, etc. working to address EVAW/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR to support and advocate for the drafting and costing of action plans.

### Activity 1.2.7
Strengthen capacity of women's and girls’ rights advocates, media stakeholders, etc. working to address EVAW/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR to support and advocate for the drafting and costing of action plans.

### Activity 1.2.8
Train and build capacities of women's rights advocates, NGOs, civil society organizations and the media to advocate and demand accountability for budget allocation, release and monitor utilization.

### Output 1.3: Public legal literacy knowledge and awareness about existing laws and policies on VAWG, HP and SRHR increased through the support of traditional, community and religious leaders, media, and education sector

### Activity 1.3.1
Conduct training and capacity building for national human rights institutions on reporting and following up on obligations in relation to human rights monitoring and reporting on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls' access to SRHR.

### Activity 1.3.2
Setting up state level desks/access points for human rights reporting at sub-national level to feed into national report.
### OUTCOME 2

**Theory of Change**

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR;

if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR;

if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR;

if (4) adequate budgets are allocated, released and utilized;

then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG/SGBV/HP and other SDG targets into development planning processes;

because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR.

### Output 2.1: Key government officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver multi-sectoral programming that prevent and respond to VAWG/SGBV/HPs

| Activity 2.1.1 | Train relevant institutions on how to better integrate and develop plans and programmes on VAWG/SGBV/HP and the inter-linkages with women's access to SRHR (UN Women & UNICEF- Ministry of Women's Affairs, UNICEF & UNDP- Justice Sector, UNFPA- Ministry of Health) |
| Activity 2.1.2 | Workshops for Rule of Law Institutions (formal and informal) on integrated approaches to Legal and Justice SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.3 | Periodic trainings for MDAs on Institutional SDGs Benchmarks on Assessing SGBV, HP and SRHR in Nigeria |
| Activity 2.1.4 | Train women's rights advocates, CSO, and media to advocate and demand accountability for implementation and integration of EVAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of women's and girls' |
access to SRHR into development plans of relevant sectors. Periodic trainings for MDAs on Institutional SDGs Benchmarks on Assessing SGBV, HP and SRHR in Nigeria

**Activity 2.1.5** Support the integration of gender equality, protection of girl child, and EVAWG in curricula for training institutions such as police, public prosecutors, etc.

**Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and sub-national coordination mechanisms that include representation from the most marginalized groups are established/strengthened**

**Activity 2.2.1** Establish coordination mechanisms with the VAWG/SGBV/SRHR and HP focal points from relevant departments to improve inter-sectoral coordination, response and reporting.

**Activity 2.2.2** Strengthen capacities of CSO’s including groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination to participate in coordination mechanisms in inter-ministerial working group to advocate and claim their rights in relation to the prevention and response to VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girl's access to SRHR.

**Activity 2.2.3** Hold annual meetings of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms

**Activity 2.2.4** Advocate and sensitize inter-ministerial working groups to enhance their understanding of the importance of inputs and meaningful participation from CSO representatives, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Activity 2.2.5** Support groups of representatives facing intersecting forms of discrimination to be able to be engaged in the inter-ministerial group.

**Output 2.3: Key government officials, parliamentarians, and women’s rights advocates at national and sub-national levels are better equipped to prioritize and ensure adequate public budget expenditure on evidence-based prevention and response services to eliminate VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR**

**Activity 2.3.1** Conduct/support pre-budget and analysis for relevant Ministries, departments and agencies that will inform key gaps on GRB.

**Activity 2.3.2** Based on mapping (from Outcome 1) on capacity gaps on government institutions (including parliamentarians, federal and state ministries, Budget and National Planning, University Commission, etc) and pre-budget and budget analysis, conduct training on Gender Responsive Budgeting, budget negotiations, budgeting trackers etc. on VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls.

**Activity 2.3.3** Based on mapping (from Outcome 1) on capacity gaps from women’s and girls’ rights advocates and CSOs, conduct training on Gender Responsive Budgeting, Budget Negotiations, Budgeting Tracker etc. for VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls.

**Activity 2.3.4** Strengthen capacity of Ministry of women's affairs to coordinate and support work of human rights institution.

**Activity 2.3.5** Conduct training and capacity building for civil society and women's and girl's advocates on shadow reporting and following up on obligations in relation to human rights monitoring and reporting mechanisms on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls’ access to SRHR.

**Activity 2.3.6** Map capacity gaps that exist in CSOs, media group, women group, key populations etc. working to programme with gender budgeting principles to advocate and demand accountability for budget allocation, release and monitor utilization.

**Activity 2.3.7** Build and strengthen capacity of CSOs, media group, women group, key populations etc. to be able to effective mainstream gender budgeting principles in the plans and programmes to advocate and demand accountability for budget allocation, release and monitor utilization.
OUTCOME 3

Theory of Change

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ (including survivors, men and boys) engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR;

then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at institutional, community and individual level to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and to promote women and girls’ SRHR

because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other and attract stakeholders buy-in can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's SRHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.1: National and sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote women’s empowerment and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.1 Based on gaps identified under existing programme on “Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future” mapping on integration of CSE in national curricula, support the review of basic and secondary education national curriculum to include CSE/EVAWG/HP/SRHR in accordance to international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.2: Capacity strengthening of pre-service and in-service educators on the delivery of new curricula covering EVAW/SGBV/HP/SRHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.3 Domesticate SGBV guidance note from UNESCO and UN Women to pilot/implement in selected schools to prevent and respond to SGBV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.4 Work with selected universities/tertiary institutions to institutionalize VAWG prevention and response protocols and programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.5 Safe Spaces created in educational institutions and non-formal spaces that provide life skills such as communication, negotiation, assertiveness, refusal, etc. that will empower women and girls to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and access SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.6 Provide non-formal education, life-skills and vocational skills training for women and girls furthest behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.7 Develop and implement second chance education programmes for girls and women at risk of or in CEFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.8 Develop and implement economic empowerment programme for those women and girls furthers left behind to enable them to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and access SRHR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms, strategies and programmes established and strengthened to promote positive gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and counter patriarchal conservative values and attitudes to end violence against women and girls

| Activity 3.2.1 Community Based Mapping Exercise of presence of core justice and security institutions, religious and community structures, including women's and youth groups, and availability of services. |
| Activity 3.2.2 Mobilize, set-up and strengthen community/religious structures that can be used as advocacy platforms for messaging and engagement in the promotion of gender equitable norms, and prevention of EVAW/SGBV/HP/SHRH. |
| Activity 3.2.3 Support community influencers and advocates to develop key and consistent advocacy messages on EVAW/SGBV/HP and access to SRHR for women and girls. |
| Activity 3.2.4 | Technical and financial support for traditional and social media organisations, women’s coalitions, religious/traditional organization to use existing community advocacy platforms to promote gender equitable norms and zero tolerance to VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s access to SRHR. |
| Activity 3.2.5 | Establish one single coordination platform for all the advocacy work to be done at the community level (as per previous activity). |
| Activity 3.2.6 | Establish/strengthen community surveillance/early warning systems for VAWG/SGBV/HP. |
| Activity 3.2.7 | Conduct advocacy campaigns in local languages to transform negative social norms and gender stereotyping that promote VAWG/HP/SGBV |
| Activity 3.2.8 | Advocacy and outreach to private sector to engage on EVAW/SGBV/HP prevention and girls’ access to SRHR through CSR and pre-employment training and workplace policies. |
| Activity 3.2.9 | Capacity building of women’s and girls’ rights defenders to better engage with religious leaders to EVAWG/HP |
| Activity 3.2.10 | Identify relevant traditional and religious leaders and media who can be used to amplify the voices and support legal literacy at the community level for the prevention and response to VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR. |
| Activity 3.2.11 | Strengthen capacities of identified traditional and religious leaders and media who can be used to amplify the voices and support legal literacy at the community level for the prevention and response to VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR. |
| Activity 3.2.12 | Public campaigns and advocacy on legal awareness on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR |

**Output 3.3**  
Key formal and informal decision makers and influencers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on VAWG/SGBV/HP and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights (including SRHR)

| Activity 3.3.1 | Identify and train advocates and champions at different levels (community, state and national) to continuously speak up against VAWG/SGBV/HP. |
| Activity 3.3.2 | Identify and train girls and women survivors as advocates, champions to speak up against VAWG/SGBV/HP (FGM and CM) at state and community levels |
| Activity 3.3.3 | Training of media partners (including community media), coalitions and networks to better report as per international standards, and educate the public on VAWG/SGBV/HP and access to SRHR for women and girls |
| Activity 3.3.4 | Work with media to develop and disseminate key and consistent messaging on EVAWG/SGBV/HP and access to SRHR. |
| Activity 3.3.5 | Periodically convene media partners to review media strategies and scale up, adapt, document best practices and lessons learned. |
| Activity 3.3.6 | Engage and conduct community dialogues with key opinion leaders (community, religious, traditional) to secure support for women and girls’ access to SRHR and prevention of VAWG/HP. |
| Activity 3.3.7 | Launch and utilize HeForShe in all target states with key influencers and leaders. |
| Activity 3.3.8 | Develop simplified CSE Materials (illustrative, music, jingles, and in local languages) and disseminate including during festivals. |
| Activity 3.3.9 | Disseminate Adolescent Advocacy for Change toolkit in target communities. |
OUTCOME 4

Theory of Change

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRHR services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines that are culturally and context sensitive; and

if (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls; and

if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice);

then women and girls who experience VAWG/SGBV/HP will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 4.1: Relevant service providers (health, education, police and justice, social services, child protection, specialized services structures and units as well as informal sectors including community-based institutions) utilize harmonized and mandatory standards of practice, and have better technical knowledge and capacities to develop and deliver quality, coordinated services, including SRHR services, in a gender responsive manner to women and girls who are subjected to or at risk of violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.1 Assess which response services in each target state and LGA are working best and which services are being provided (formal and informal), and what are the gaps (Sexual Assault Referral Center, GBV Response Team, PHC, Safe Spaces, Youth Friendly Centers, Safe Spaces for Young Adolescent Married Girls, Shelters, Young Mom Clinics, Legal Services, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.2 Based on assessment, identify scale up, replication and strengthening opportunities that would best service the population of each state to provide all required services for women and girls in VAWG/SGBV/HP and women's and girls' access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.3 Develop SOPs for service provision and strengthen referral pathways and guidelines based on the Essential Service Package and the Minimum Package of Standards for Youth Friendly Services for each model service provision center that will include VAWG/SGBV/HP and access to SRHR services in each target area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.4: Develop an essential services package specifically for SRHR needs of women and girl survivors of child marriage and FGM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.5: Support Fistula repairs (upgrade existing centres, equip and procure medical consumables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.6 Develop and integrate module on VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR into pre-service curricula of education, health, social services, judiciary, law enforcement, human rights and legal institutions (including SOGON, NAMN, NMA, Medical Women's Association, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.7 Strengthen existing legal aid service provision at state and community level including pro bono legal services and representation in court for SGBV victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.8 Strengthen capacity of women networks to engage communities on CSE and SRH including associations of women living with disabilities and rural women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.9 Support collaboration between schools and health facilities to link schools to relevant services on VAWG/SGBV, CSE and SRH (basic and secondary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.10 Engage healthcare associations (Midwifery Council, SOGON, NMA, MDCN etc.) to sensitize members on VAWG/SGBV/HP and their interlinkages with SRHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUTCOME 5

Theory of Change

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG/SGBV/HP data collection in Nigeria are improved and strengthened;

(2) the capacity of national and sub-national (state and LGA) institutions and data gathering organisations to collect disaggregated VAWG/SGBV/HP data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened;

and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made user-friendly, accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society;

(4) then laws, policies and programmes in Nigeria will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized;

(5) because they will be based on quality, harmonized, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Output 4.2: Women and girls’ survivors of violence, including specific groups of women exposed to intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with leaving no one behind, have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services for SGBV and HPs prevention, protection and care, including SRHR services

| Activity 4.2.1 Develop information package on VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR for dissemination through multiple service points (e.g. antenatal, FP, maternal health for SGBV/HP and vice versa for SRHR)-UNFPA will focus on health service centers |
| Activity 4.2.2 Strengthen capacity of youth networks to do peer to peer education and refer young people to access CSE and SRHR services. |
| Activity 4.2.3 Partner with relevant institutions to address gaps in different technologies that can provide women and girls with information on access to services. |
| Activity 4.2.4 Strengthen partnerships (including with private sector and media) to better promote the availability of essential services via innovative and different technologies. |
| Activity 4.2.5 Adapt reporting tools and mechanisms for vulnerable populations (i.e. women and girls with disabilities) to be able to access SGBV reporting Systems |
| Activity 4.2.6 Training and awareness for community level structures, in particular women’s and girls’ rights advocates, CSOs, etc. to better link up and report to human rights commission cases of VAWG/SGBV/HP. |
| Activity 4.2.7 Capacity building of adolescent girls and women as community based peer educators on VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR including increase access to SRH commodities |
| Activity 4.2.8 Utilize sports, arts (including drama) and other creative mechanisms to support the long-term recovery of women and girl survivors of VAWG/SGBV/HP. |
| Activity 4.2.9 Link women beneficiaries to vocational training and economic empowerment opportunities |
| Activity 4.2.10 Provide second chance education opportunities to women beneficiaries |

Output 4.1: Key partners at national and sub-national level, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government, civil society and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG/SGBV/HP in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

<p>| Activity 5.1.1: Strengthen the capacity of key national statistical officers and service providers (formal) in the use of the information management systems for routine reporting and responding appropriately within their established mandates |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 5.1.2: Strengthen the capacity of key national statistical officers and service providers (formal) in the use of the information management systems for routine reporting and responding appropriately within their established mandates. (National Statistical Officers - NPopC and NBS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.3: Build capacity of data focal points of service delivery points for strengthening capacity of data collection and analysis of VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of non-governmental service providers to collect data in line with international standards and feed into national databases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.5 Strengthen the capacity of governmental service providers to collect data in line with international standards and feed into national databases including support to states to develop and publish Statistical Year Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.6 Strengthen the capacity of national women development centers to collect qualitative data in line with international standards and be used for advocacy and policy making.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.7 Advocate to include CSE/SRHR indicators into national EMIS/HMIS and other population based surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.8 Capacity building for EMIS officers and FME (HIV/AIDS) branch to analyze FLHE indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.9 Review of Annual School Census (ASC) questionnaire to include items on FLHE in order to generate the indicators.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.10 High-level advocacy with Government to advocate for the need to collect and disseminate national data on VAWG/HPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.11 Develop and build on routine monitoring tools for VAWG/SGBV programs in Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.12 Contribute to the National Human Rights Assessment Report and ensure VAWG/SGBV/HP and access to women's and girls’ SRHR are prominently featured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.13 Perception surveys and Behavioral studies to better understand underlying norms and behaviors that condone VAWG/SGBV, promote HP and limit women's and girls’ access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.14 KAP and Behavioral studies to better understand underlying norms and behaviors that condone VAWG/SGBV, promote HP and limit women's and girls’ access to SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.15 Capacity building for EMIS officers and FME (HIV/AIDS) branch to analyze FLHE indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.16 Conduct an annual forum for review and cross learning meeting of CSOs engaged in data collection, collation and analysis in GBV/HP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.17 Support the government in revising and updating the National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) at the Federal Ministry of Health on SGBV/HP/SRHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG/SGBV/HP is analyzed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based national decision-making processes, advocacy and programming**

| Activity 5.2.1 Design appropriate data collection techniques and tools such as audio-computer assisted interviews, generate radio data etc. to continue to monitor different types of VAWG/SGBV among different types of populations. |
| Activity 5.2.2 Scale up or establish an online resource/database for monitoring, documenting, and tracking and providing early warning and response to GBV/HP in line with the best practices of the VAWG. |
| Activity 5.2.3 Conduct studies on linkages between CSE delivery and SRH uptake among adolescents and young people |
| Activity 5.2.4 Support the transmission of data from CSO partners to LGA to State and then to Federal level |
| Activity 5.2.5 Produce knowledge products on VAWG/SGBV/HPs including for example annual reports on VAWG/SGBV, present study findings in study briefs, fact sheets, infographs, etc. |
Activity 5.2.6 Support the ongoing rollout of management information systems to ensure interface of GBV IMS and CP IMS by piloting CP IMS Primiero

Activity 5.2.7 Support the ongoing rollout of management information systems to ensure interface of GBV IMS and CP IMS and support publishing of newsletter based on GBVIMS data

### OUTCOME 6

#### Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s and girls’ rights and civil society organizations is drawn upon and strengthened,

and (2) the space for women’s and girls’ rights and civil society organizations is free and conducive to their work,

and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, and regional level with women’s and girls’ rights groups and civil society organisations,

then (4) women’s and girls’ rights organizations and civil society organizations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination,

because (5) the activism of women’s and girls’ rights organizations and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to ending VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR

### Output 6.1: Women’s rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, have strengthened leadership and voice, increased opportunities and support to share knowledge (including inter-generational learning), network, partner, establish multi-stakeholder dialogues and jointly advocate for GEWE and VAWG/SGBV/HP/SRHR, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

| Activity 6.1.1: Conduct, mapping, assessment and validation of relevant networks, platforms and civil society actors working on the issue of VAWG/SGBV/HP to get a broader perspective of relevant civil society actors. |
| Activity 6.1.2: Hold multi-stakeholder dialogues that brings different constituencies working on VAWG/SGBV/HP including youth, people living with HIV and disabilities, etc. to identify challenges, opportunities, and joint planning to inform capacity strengthening strategies throughout the programme. (State and National 6+1 yearly) |
| Activity 6.1.3: Based on mapping conducted, build on and strengthen existing networks/coalitions that have been identified as key game changers to enable sustainable change on VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls. |
| Activity 6.1.4: Training to CSOs and women’s and girls’ rights advocates to have stronger capacities to advocate, convene, coalition building and plan joint action for VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls. |
| Activity 6.1.5: Provide grants to CSO and coalitions working on VAWG/SGBV/HP and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls to scale up existing successful interventions and advocacy for the domestication of relevant laws, policies, and action plans. |
| Activity 6.1.6: Support Spotlight partners to participate and share learnings at national, regional and international fora (for example: Family Planning Conference, CSW, FGM/CM global conference, West and Central Africa Ministerial Commitment on CSE and SRHR, etc.) |

### Output 6.2: Women’s rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have stronger partnerships and dialogues and are better supported to use formal and informal social accountability mechanisms and use more innovative tools and approaches to support their
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG/SGBV/HP and GEWE more broadly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 6.2.1</strong> Build new partnerships between identified groups and coalitions of women and girls’ rights advocates with other key stakeholders such as private sector, media, traditional leaders, security sector, medical sector, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 6.2.2</strong> Facilitate inter-generational and grassroots/national organizations to be able to learn, mentor, exchange, study tours, etc. for women’s and girls’ rights advocates to strengthen and amplify their voices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 6.2.3</strong> Train partners on innovation tools and developing their own innovative approaches and platforms to strengthen and expand their work on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ SRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 6.2.4</strong> Provide social media training for women’s and girls’ rights advocates to strengthen their work through online platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 6.2.5</strong> Organize summit on VAWG/SGBV/HP including women’s and girls’ SRHR conference that brings together practitioners, academia, women and girls rights advocates, champions, influencers, survivors, etc. to showcase good practices, results and lessons learned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 6.3:** Women’s rights groups and relevant civil society organizations organisations, including those representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation, have strengthened organizational and technical capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes (including on male engagement); on VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR

| Activity 6.3.1 | Conduct assessment on technical, financial and institutional needs of key women’s and girls’ rights advocates and civil society organizations to ensure sustainability of initiatives on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR. |
| Activity 6.3.2 | Develop and implement training, tools and capacity strengthening plans based on identified needs and gaps from the assessment conducted. |
| Activity 6.3.3 | Embedded expert support (for example Australian Business Volunteers, UK volunteers, Canada, etc.) to strengthen identified gaps. |
| Activity 6.3.4 | Develop and manage of an online directory/database of actors at national and state level working on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ access to SRHR. |
| Activity 6.3.5 | Support cross-learning among different groups that are working in VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRHR (including championing of women’s and girl’s access to services) that can benefit from strengthened capacities in other organizations. |
| Activity 6.3.6 | Support platforms, dialogue and capacity strengthening between women’s' and girls’ rights organizations to engage and build trust to better engage with men and boys on VAWG/SGBV/HP and women’s and girls’ SRHR. |

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

**Coherence with SDG Indicators and Targets**

The eradication of VAWG, SGBV and HP, which is a target itself (5.2) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has an impact on other SDGs. The act of guaranteeing that women and girls exercise their right to

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85 See UN Women (2018), *Turning Promises Into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN Women, p. 73
live a life free of violence, is closely related to the goals and targets regarding the right to a healthy life (SDG 3), inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4, targets 4.7 and 4.a), the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10, targets 10.2 and 10.3), inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities (SDG 11, targets 11.2 and 11.7), and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16, target 16.1 and 16.2). The implementation of Spotlight in Nigeria constitutes a substantive opportunity to support national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, and to promote their development at a local scale.

The Nigeria program will support accountability for results through a human rights-based approach, capacitating both rights holders and duty bearers to ensure meaningful participation, civic engagement, and supporting the role of communities and civil society organizations in shaping public discussion and government social accountability for rights and services. Through outcomes Two and Four programme interventions, Spotlight will support achievement of a corollary SDG Sixteen, which recognizes the centrality of access to justice, rule of law, and accountable institutions in EVAW and achieving sustainable development. This includes building the capacity of national and subnational governments for gender-responsive planning and budgeting and of institutions to ensure access to justice for survivors of VAWG.

The Nigeria Spotlight initiative is grounded on the core rallying principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first. During the first phase of the initiative, and in alignment with government’s own commitment to the SDGs, effort will be made to identify the groups furthest behind on key targets such as reproductive health, empowerment, education and economic activity.

**Governance**

The highest level of the governance structure of the Initiative in Nigeria shall be the National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Honourable Minister of Budget and National Planning (HMS) and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria will play a key role at the National Steering Committee. Guided by the global arrangement and principles, the following members shall be a part of the National Steering Committee:

- UN Resident Coordinator (RC) – Co-Chair
- Honorable Minister of Budget and National Planning (HMS) – Co-Chair
- EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria
- UN Women Representative plus one alternate Head of Agency (on a rotational basis);
- Two representatives of civil society (or more ensuring a minimum of 20% civil society representation of the total membership of the Committee) who are members of and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group.

In addition, other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes representatives from EU, RUNOs, Government, academia, civil society, media, research institutions, local communities and the private sector.

The main task of the **National Steering Committee** will be to provide overall strategic political direction and guidance to the Initiative. The Steering Committee will also guide and oversee the implementation of the Country Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

- Ensure proper communication and coordination on the Initiative at the country level, and support a participatory implementation, in alignment with national priorities, the UNDAF and EU priorities.
- Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.
- Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs.
- Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 per cent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.
- Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

This steering committee will establish institutional linkages with the Government coordination mechanisms on SGBV, HP and SRHR to ensure coherence, knowledge sharing and sustainability.

**A Technical Committee** of the Initiative, consisting of representatives from the core Ministries Departments and Agencies\(^6\), the five Representatives of the Recipient UN agencies, a representative from the EU, a (rotating) representative from the focus States and a minimum of 20% civil society membership of the Committee, from and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group (women's civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on EVAWG) and the Programme Management Unit shall technically support the NSC and ensure the achievement of its mandate.

To the extent possible, existing structures, such as the Gender Theme Group, the M&E Group and the Communication Group will be used rather than establishing new ones. These forums will be used as advisory and coordination platforms, for example in planning and carrying out activities. Connections and links will be forged with other pooled funds or joint programmes operating in Nigeria. This will be done through existing platforms such as the inter-agency coordination group, the Development Partners Group and others.

**A Civil Society Reference Group** will be established in line with the global guidance and with the guiding principle of leaving no one behind. Currently, an interim group is in place however, a new group will be created through an open competitive process, organized in coordination with the EU.

The detailed role the group will play has been further outlined in *Annex 12: Draft ToR for the Civil Society Reference Group*. In brief, the group will provide advice and contribute to the strategic direction of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria with the expertise, perspective and knowledge of civil society and to engage as advocates and partners. The group will consist of maximum 10 - 15 individuals where at least half of the members should be from CSOs who participated in previous consultations. The composition of the group must be mindful of geographic balance with strong adherence to leaving no one behind. At least 25% will be from women’s rights movements. National and local CSOs will be prioritized in the group’s membership in alignment with the principle of national ownership embedded in the SDGs.

**Accountability:**

The UNDS is more than ever before being asked to strengthen its cohesion to “expand the offer of a whole-of-system expertise to countries”. With the UN reform and joint delivery on the SDGs by UNCTs as key principles for the Spotlight Initiative, the accountability arrangement in Nigeria will follow the existing UNCT structure. This will be supported by a joint Programme Management Unit which holds oversight, coordination and support roles. The Recipient UN Organizations (UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNESCO and UNICEF) representatives, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, shall be jointly accountable for delivering on agreed outputs and outcomes. The five Representatives will be accountable to the RC for the planning, implementation and reporting as per the UNCT’s code of conduct element on delivering of results. The clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders will be further outlined in the Initiative’s *Implementation Arrangement Guide*. The specific accountability lines of the various stakeholders are:

**Resident Coordinator:** The RC holds the ultimate responsibility for the Spotlight Initiative. The RC leads and oversees the Initiative in partnership with the EU Head of Delegation and the Government of Nigeria. The RC

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\(^6\) Federal Ministry of Health; Federal, Education, Justice Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, the Bureau of Statistic; and National Human Rights Commission.
also plays a crucial role in leveraging technical expertise from the UN agencies in an impartial and inclusive way.

**Programme Management Arrangements**: the Programme Management model has been designed in line with the global programme management principles. It will follow two main streams; (i) coordination and technical coherence and; (ii) agency implementation. The management structure will contain:

**Programme Oversight and Coordination** that sits in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to bring all of the pieces of the programme together.

**Technical Coherence** provided by the two UN agencies (UNFPA and UN Women) ensures that all pieces of the Spotlight programme are of high-quality, aligned to the Theory of Change and country results framework, and adhere to known best practice, and support innovation

**Programme Implementation by Agencies** – in line with programme commitments – ensures that interventions are of high-quality, appropriately financed, and on track to meet targets.

Specific responsibilities of programme management staff will be to guarantee coherence between different pillars and ensure coordination between RUNOs; lead communication and visibility activities; coordinate innovation and knowledge management; establish mechanisms for reporting; ensure coordination and communication with Secretariat and EU Delegation; prepare meetings with different governing bodies and follow up on decisions; address management and implementation challenges; lead and coordinate evaluations; facilitate monitoring of activities; support the national steering committee and CS reference group; identify resource mobilization opportunities and maintain relationship with donor partners.
# UGANDA Country Programme Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Partner(s):</strong> EU, Government, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Local Government, District Local Governments, National Planning Authority, Equal Opportunities Commission, OHCHR, IOM, PULSE LAB (RCO), GOs, CSOs - others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):</strong> Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa, Tororo</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Programme Description:**

The Uganda Spotlight Initiatives seeks to capitalize on existing programmes and interventions addressing VAWG, HP, and SRHR in Uganda, and falls in line with the objectives of the 2016-2020 UNDAF. The Initiative pilots new innovations and scales-up evidence-based models.

Making tangible progress on combatting VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR requires a whole of society approach. Spotlight recognizes that disparate and uncoordinated interventions with select groups hampers programme effectiveness, overall progress for women and girls, and the sustainability of the interventions. This will include bringing in non-traditional actors such as from the Private Sector; integrating the disparate and unsustainable protection, case management, and referrals mechanisms and data collection systems (VAW and VAC); targeting the most at risk populations and mentoring them into the women’s movement and enhancing their voice and access to services; supporting the integration of VAWG/HP into SRHR and service delivery; and promoting the humanitarian-development nexus.

Spotlight will utilize two evidenced-based models that are proven in Uganda to reduce the prevalence of violence – one focusing on community mobilization and prevention (SASA!) and another on the justice system’s response (IJM’s Mentoring and Collaborative Casework), and both working to strengthen the capacity of subnational governments to fulfill their mandates to combat VAWG and HP. It is the first time that these two approaches (prevention and response) will be utilized together. It will use innovative Real-time Gender Perceptions Dashboard (PusleLab) to better understand and obtain rapid feedback on people’s perceptions of VAWG/HP/SRHR-related topics.

Spotlight will target in and out of school youth, including through scaling-up the Good Schools Model to prevent and respond to VAC in schools; supporting the roll-out of the recently authorized Sexuality Education Framework to in and out of school youth; and utilizing relevant technologies to reach isolated youth (GetIn, U-Report).

The program was designed through a highly collaborative process with government, civil society partners, and other key actors. The continued involvement of these partners will be critical throughout implementation. |
| **Phase I:**

  | Total EU contribution: |
  | USD 22,000,000 |

  | Total UN Agency Contributions: |
  | USD 1,108,418 |

| Phase II: |

  | Estimated EU contribution: |
  | USD 8,378,684 (To be approved) |
### Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,378,777</td>
<td>9,367,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,327,891</td>
<td>10,422,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,381,470</td>
<td>8,589,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,194,564</td>
<td>10,444,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,282,707</td>
<td>38,823,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicative Investment Distribution

- **UNHCR**: 8%
- **UNDP**: 24%
- **UNICEF**: 16%
- **UN Women**: 29%
- **UNFPA**: 23%

### Investment by Pillar

- **Outcome 1**: 8%
- **Outcome 2**: 12%
- **Outcome 3**: 34%
- **Outcome 4**: 29%
- **Outcome 5**: 10%

### Distribution of Programme Outcome Costs vs Programme Management Costs

- **Total Programme Outcome Costs**: 85%
- **Programme Management Costs**: 15%
Program strategies and theory of change

Outcome 1: Legislative and Policy Framework

Theory of Change

If (1) citizens, civil society organisations, religious and cultural leaders, refugees, and women’s rights defenders are aware and engaged in assessing, developing, and implementing policies and legislation to eliminate VAWG/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR,

if (2) implementation of legislation and policies is monitored,

then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/HP, and other forms of discrimination, is place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls (including SRHR),

because (4) effectively implemented gender responsive legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in areas of prevention, services, data collection, and knowledge management and

(5) laws and programmes that integrate ending VAW/HP, into SRH services are developed, implemented, and monitored.

OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG/HP are in place and translated into plans.

Outcome 1 Interventions by Output

Output 1.1: National and subnational partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most vulnerable groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.

National and Subnational Governments:

1.1.1 Support Government and Government Ministries – including human rights institutions, such as the Uganda Human Rights Commission and Uganda Law Reform Commission – to review and amend existing laws and regulations87 and pass pending bills88 (i) for compliance with international norms and standards, (ii) to respond to the rights of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (including youth and those with disabilities), (iii) to respond to treaty bodies’ recommendations, (iv) to promote women’s and girls’ human rights, gender equality, and the elimination of violence against women and girls,89 (v) integrate ending VAW/HP, into SRH.

This includes funding government to conduct review and validation meetings or to fast track legislative review, retaining consultants to review and provide recommendations on legislation, or supporting CSO groups to advocate for passage or amendments.

89 This will also include supporting South-to-south learning exchanges to countries with best practices in legislative review and implementation of SGBV/SRHR.
Interventions may also include advocacy for repealing discriminatory laws, polices, and practices that prevent women and girls from accessing essential VAWG/HP services or SRHR services.

1.1.2 Support district local governments (DLG), with financial support and technical assistance, in target districts, including refugee-hosting communities, to develop and implement by-laws and ordinances on alcohol, drug abuse, and VAWG/HP prevention and SRHR. Assess the effectiveness of existing by-laws and ordinances and compliance with international and human rights standards. 90

Non-Formal Institutions and Community:

1.1.3 Work with cultural and religious institutions to identify, review, and amend customary and religious laws, practices, and norms to ensure they comply with national laws and policies; are non-discriminatory, inclusive, and gender-equitable; and utilize survivor-centred and child-friendly approaches. Spotlight will support institutions to popularise new practices and norms, including by implementing their 2015 and 2016 commitments and actions of VAWG/SRHR/HIV.

1.1.4 Conduct legal literacy on VAWG/HP and SRHR laws and policies, targeting communities, duty bearers and religious and cultural leaders, with particular emphasis on reaching women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Spotlight will ensure that relevant laws are simplified and translated and will utilize multimedia and innovate approaches - including dramas, brochures, radio, social media, and curriculum supplements - to disseminate key laws. In coordination with Pillars 3 and 4 interventions, Spotlight will also conduct specialized trainings with duty bearers on application and enforcement of the laws. Through Pillars 3 and 6 Spotlight will integrate legal literacy and awareness in community policing programmes, human rights clubs in schools, service delivery points, and through religious, cultural and international events.

Women’s Rights Activists and CSOs:

1.1.5 Strengthen the capacity of women’s rights organisations and women’s rights defenders at national and subnational levels to (i) conduct operations research, (ii) review and identify gaps/weaknesses in existing laws and frameworks on women’s rights, access to justice and SRHR issues, and (iii) conduct analysis on the effectiveness of laws and policies, including obstacles faced by particular groups of women; and (iv) propose amendments to legislation.

This will include supporting coalitions and CSOs to develop advocacy strategies and action plans, review existing law and policies, develop policy briefs, and convene forums for engagement with parliamentary committees, duty bearers, and key stakeholders. Specific attention will be given to strengthening the engagement and capacity of networks representing most at-risk populations (MARPs).

90 Also including, support to DLGs to conduct consultation meetings on the effects and mitigation measures of alcohol and drug abuse, VAWG prevention, and SRHR.
91 Including the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010; Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009; National Policy on the Elimination of GBV and its Action Plan; the Sexuality framework, the Children’s (Amendment) Act 2016, the HIV Aids Policy, and SRHR guidelines.
92 Under their umbrella coalitions and networks, for example, the Domestic Violence Act Coalition, Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA), the Uganda Women’s Network, the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET).
Outcome 2: Strengthening Institutions

Theory of Change

All women and girls will live free of VAWG, HP and will be able to realize SRHR because of strengthened institutions and organizations that implement policies and legislation, and dedicate adequate resources, if (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of the government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR,
if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP and SRHR,
if (3) national and subnational planning and resource mobilization (bargaining) processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR, and if (4) adequate budgets are allocated, then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate, and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, HP, and other SDG targets, into development planning processes, because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity and adequate funding, as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR.

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.

Pillar 2 Interventions by Output

Output 2.1: Key officials at national and sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.

National Level:

2.1.1 Retain consultants to support the MGLSD and MoH to engage the National Planning Authority to integrate VAWG/HP and SRHR in the preparation of the 3rd National Development Plan and convene multi-sectoral and multi-actor validation meetings to strengthen the basis for mainstreaming of VAWG/HP and SRHR into sector, agency and district planning and budgeting.

2.1.2 Support initiatives to accelerate progress on SDGs through mainstreaming integrated VAWG/HP prevention and response with SRHR across all Sector (including education, health, institutions responsible for addressing and advancing human rights, JLOS sectors, security, and the productive sectors – agriculture, extractives, energy and environment, tourism, works and transport) and District planning and budgeting. This includes conducting a rapid assessment and training to identify capacity gaps, which will inform ongoing mentorship programs with target staff and agencies.

2.1.3 Support relevant MDAs and sectors to develop, disseminate, and/or operationalize internal accountability mechanisms and performance management systems/tools (including job descriptions) to ensure effective VAWG/HP prevention and response programming and VAWG/HP

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93 E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.
94 SDG 3, 5, 10, 16 and EAC legislation
95 Prioritizing those MDAs and sectors responsible for provision of VAWG/HP prevention, essential services, and SRHR, including MGLSD, MoLG, UPF, ODPP, Judiciary, and MoH.
and SRH service delivery, in line with law and international standards. To ensure effective roll-out, Spotlight will provide ongoing technical support, including hands-on mentoring and training, to operationalize the accountability and performance management systems.

Subnational Levels:

2.1.4 Strengthen high-level (Uganda Local Government Association, LC Vs District Councillors and LC III Councillors) district leadership, policy advocacy and participation in planning through tailormade sensitization, training, and mentoring programmes, based on a gap analysis and training needs assessments.  

2.1.5 Support the MoLG and NPA, financially and with technical assistance, to review and revise performance metrics and tools to include VAWG/HP and SRHR indicators in local government assessments. Support key DLG departments and officials to develop, disseminate, and/or operationalize internal accountability mechanisms and performance management systems/tools (including, but not limited to, implementing those developed by the MoLG) to ensure effective VAWG/HP prevention and response programming and service delivery, in line with law and international standards.  

2.1.6 [Intentionally left blank to match budget numbering]

2.1.7 Spotlight, in coordination with the MoLG and EOC, will run an extended hands-on training and ongoing mentorship programme with relevant district and sub-county level officials and staff to strengthen their capacity for: (i) participatory planning, (ii) gender responsive budgeting (see Output 3, below) (iii) implementation and coordination of cross-sectoral action on VAWG/HP and integrated SRHR (see also Output 2, below), and (iv) development and use of performance management and accountability systems for VAWG/HP and SRHR actions and service delivery.  

Private Sector:

2.1.8 Scale-up the Gender Equality Seal Programme for Private Enterprises operating in target districts and provide technical support to strengthen MSMEs compliance to VAWG/HP/SRHR policies and guidelines through: (i) creating workplace culture that fosters respectful relationships and gender equity, including correcting inequitable management patterns that weaken the business function and create fertile ground for VAWG/HP; (ii) developing workplace policies and procedures to address VAWG/HP, including reporting requirements, safety procedures, referral paths, and workplace entitlements for victims, and accountability measures for perpetrators.  

2.1.9 Work with the MGLSD to develop a mechanism for recognition of excellence, best practices and models that are proven effective in enterprises, CSOs, media, and public institutions that adhere to set guidelines for preventing or responding to VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR.

Training Institutions:

96 This intervention will prioritize Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA), Local Council Vs District Councillors (LCV), and Local Council III Councillors (LCIII).
97 Including responsible for the provision of VAWG/HP prevention, VAWG/HP essential services, and SRHR. For example, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), technical Heads of Department, Community Based Services Department, Social Services Committee, Police Officer in Charge of Station (OC Station) and Officer in Charge of Criminal Investigations Division (OCCID), Magistrate Grade 1, Resident State Attorney (RSA), and District Health Officers.
98 As well as technical assistance to target DLGs, mentoring, quality control visits, job aids, development of accountability systems, job descriptions and/or performance incentives.
99 The Gender Equality Seal Programme for Private Enterprises is an innovative tool for businesses to reduce gender gaps, promote both equality in the workplace and women’s economic empowerment. Under Spotlight, the Gender Equality Seal will be expanded to specifically address VAWG.
2.1.10 Support the development and review of VAWG/HP and integrated SRHR training curriculum and tools for relevant sector practitioners, government, and private training institutions, including through review and gap analysis of existing training materials and technical support to revise the curricula.100

2.1.11 Spotlight will also advocate for institutionalization of VAWG/VAC/HP and integrated SRHR curriculum into pre-service trainings, including for health workers, police, prosecutors, judicial officers, social welfare and probation officers, social workers and local government.

Output 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and 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.

2.2.2 Support the MGLSD, MoH, and JLOS to integrate and strengthen existing coordination and referral mechanisms for the prevention and response to VAWG/HP, to ensure an integrated, coordinated protection system and referral mechanism101 and promote a unified agenda for planning, budgeting, implementation and performance management.

2.2.3 Support strategic multi-sectoral coordination meetings to oversee financing, accountability and implementation of VAWG and SRHR legislations and hold institutions and MDAs accountable. This includes supporting and advocating for a high-level national joint coordination platform lead by the Office of the Prime Minister.

2.2.4 Strengthen mechanisms for joint cross-border policing and monitoring of FGM and Human Trafficking, including by providing the MoIA with technical assistance to conduct joint boarder assessments and develop SOPs and conduct trainings with police and immigration officials.

Output 2.3 Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR.

2.3.1 Train relevant Parliamentary committees, especially the Budget Committee, in gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) and operationalizing the Gender Equity Certificate (GEC),102 and related

100 Judicial Training Institute (JTI), Nsamizi Institute for Social Development, Police Training School, Law Development Centre (LDC), DPP, CSC, UPDF, UMI, MoES, CDC, MoLG.

101 Including VAWG/HP and integrated SRHR, to avoid duplicative and unsustainable parallel structures. The coordinated national protection system should ensure that a streamlined referral mechanism exists at the national level, is linked with district-level and JLOS coordination mechanisms, and is integrated with SHR. Interventions will be coordination with Pillar 4’s development of the integrated district-level VAWG referral and case management systems (UCHL and District Action Centres).

102 In 2015, Parliament enacted the Public Finance Management Act making it compulsory for all MDAs as well as DLGs to identify and address Gender and Equity issues in their activities to be funded through their annual budgets. The Act mandates the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) to assess Sector Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) and Ministerial Policy Statements (MPSs) for Gender and Equity (G&E) responsiveness. It is therefore now mandatory for Sectors, Ministries, Departments and Agencies to comply with gender and equity requirements during planning and budgeting so as to be issued a Certificate of Compliance with Gender and Equity.
implementation guides\textsuperscript{103} to enable Parliament to ensure sector adherence to GRB and to monitor misappropriation or reallocation of funds.\textsuperscript{104}

2.3.2 Working through the EOC and Ministry of Finance, \textbf{strengthen national-level technical capacities}\textsuperscript{105} for participatory planning and GRB and monitoring, including to specifically integrate and allocate resources for VAWG/HP and SRHR programmes. This will include the implementation and coordination of cross-sectoral and multi-agency action on VAWG/HP and SRHR.\textsuperscript{106}

2.3.3 Support the EOC to \textbf{strengthen district and sub-county level capacities} in target districts for GRB and run an extensive hands-on training and ongoing mentorship program – in coordination with the EOC and MoLG - with target subnational officials (integrated with the sub-national training set forth in Output 1, above).

2.3.4 Support the EOC to conduct post budget assessments to ensure compliance with the Gender Equality Seal during implementation/use of the funds.

2.3.5 Scale up and support the \textbf{Village Budget Clubs (VBCs)/GRB Committee Model} - a community empowerment model through which citizens build agency and are able to demand for gender responsive public services from their leaders and government duty bearers and strengthen accountability to address VAWG/HP and SRHR in budgets.\textsuperscript{107}

\textbf{Outcome 3: Prevention and Social Norm Change}

\textbf{Theory of Change:}

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization to promote social change, key stakeholder’s engagement (including traditional and non-traditional stakeholders), and education and livelihood strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner, based on a shared understanding and approach, in line with international and national standards and evidence on preventing VAWG/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR,

then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at institutional, community, and individual levels (across the ecological model) to prevent VAWG/HP and to promote women’s and girls’ SRHR,

because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other and include analysis of power and gender norms, can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's and girl’s risk of violence, sexuality and reproduction and socio-economic well-being.

\textbf{OUTCOME 3:} Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change across all levels of the socio-ecological model to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices, and promote women's and girls’ SRHR.

\textsuperscript{103} Specifically, the Gender and Equity Compliance Assessors Guide, the Gender and Equity Guide, and the Gender and Equity Compacts for MDAs.
\textsuperscript{104} It will also include supporting civil society organizations (CSO) to review sector plans and budgets, develop policy briefs and fact sheets, and engage government sectors and Parliamentary committees on gaps, priorities, and allocation of resources for ending VAWG/HP and SRHR. See Output 1.3.
\textsuperscript{105} Including, MGLSD, MoH, MoLG, OPM, MFPED, NPA, Sector Ministries, and other relevant non-state actors.
\textsuperscript{106} Spotlight will target existing coordination mechanisms. These include, \textit{inter alia}, the high-level MGLSD GBV platform, National GBV Reference Group, Social Sector Working Group, and OPM national coordination platforms.
\textsuperscript{107} Initiated by FOWODE in Kabale and Kibuku.
**Outcome 3, Interventions by Output**

**Output 3.1:** National and 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 settings.

**In-School Youth:**

3.1.1 Support Ministry of Education and Sports to adapt and strengthen the Child Friendly School model. In target districts, support the MoE to implement the Child Friendly School model and RTRR guidelines in primary and secondary schools. This includes strengthening the capacity of school stakeholders – including, teachers, head teachers, school management, club champions, and Parents Teachers Association – to create a safe and positive learning environment and gender transformative pedagogy. It also includes working with school management committees and boards to develop school improvement plans and monitoring that integrate protection, safety and inclusion.

3.1.2 Support the development of the national school-based sexuality education (SE) framework. This includes supporting the development of SE implementation guidelines and learning materials. In target districts, support the roll-out of SE framework in selected primary and secondary schools and vocational and tertiary learning institutions. This includes engagements with and orienting district education stakeholders on SE, disseminating SE to learners through school clubs, and mentorship with girls in upper primary and lower secondary school.\(^{108}\)

**Out-of-School Youth:**

3.1.3 Support para-social workers in target communities to identify out-of-school youth – with particular emphasis on identifying the most vulnerable youth – and encourage them to return to school or, where school is not possible, link them with existing livelihoods and empowerment programmes (including Empowerment and Livelihoods (ELA) intervention below). Spotlight will also support school-based clubs to actively engage their out-of-school peers with back-to-school, child protection, and SRHR information and messaging.

3.1.4 Rollout the sexuality education strategy/ life skills for out of school in selected sub counties of the selected districts and accelerated learning. Depending on the location, this may include youth corners, peer-to-peer mentoring with out-of-school youth and out-of-school clubs/forums.

3.1.5 Spotlight will scale up use of U-REPORT, a mobile application that can be utilized to engage children and young people, monitor perception of VAWG/HP and SRHR and service delivery, and engage children and young people in other issues that affect them.

**Parents:**

3.1.6 Support MGLSD and DLGs to roll-out Parenting Guidelines in target districts to promote non-violent parenting methods, including manuals on parenting and communication skills, developing IEC materials on parenting practices, and coordinating messaging and engagements with the broader SASA! community mobilization and norm change messaging and strategies (Output 2, below).

**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 and femininities.

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\(^{108}\) These engagements will be coordinated with the Child Friendly Schools, where practicable.
Community-Wide Mobilization and Social Norm Change:

3.2.1 Scale up the evidence-based SASA! community mobilization and social norm change model to mobilize entire communities, across the ecological-model – including men and boys, women and girls, in and out of school youth, refugee leaders, local government, religious and cultural leaders and institutions, public and private sector institutions, and media – with targeted, but coordinated and mutually-enforcing messages and engagements to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of their rights, including the right to be free from violence and to access SRHR.\(^{109}\)

Based on the SASA! model, programming will be divided into four stages (Start, Awareness, Support, Action) with unique messaging and interventions at each stage. The programme will regularly monitor community knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs - through Rapid Assessment Surveys and Assessment Dialogues - in order to determine when to advance to the next stage.

Based on SASA!’s model, Spotlight will utilize a range of community mobilization and social norm change activities, including:

- Utilizing creative and fun materials like posters, comics, games, and dramas to engage people spontaneously during their day-to-day activities, or to stimulate discussions and dialogues with organized groups.
- Engaging existing formal and informal groups (including local leaders, health workers, faith-based, cultural and religious organizations, police, prosecutors, para-social workers, private sector, or peer groups) with tailored materials, messages, and trainings to raise awareness, strengthen skills, and inspire action to prevent and respond to VAWG/HP and support SRHR.\(^{110}\)
- Engaging men and boys through targeted dialogues in locations that men and boys frequent, as well as modification of popular local games to address issues of power, violence and gender equity.
- Utilizing media - including radio, newspapers, and social media - to amplify the SASA! phase-specific messages.
- Organize phase-specific public events to learn more about preventing VAWG and SRHR (for example community fairs, dramas or films during the Awareness Phase), show support for survivors (example a survivor vigil during the Support Phase), or to take action (a march during the Action Phase).
- Providing training, mentorship, and technical support to local government personnel (including social welfare officers, LCs, para-social workers) and unpaid SASA! “community activists” to, among other things, enable them to understand and utilize the SASA! approach; analyse and explore connections between power, VAWG/HP, HIV/AIDS, and SRHR, both personally and within the community; and create policies and practices that encourage and sustain positive norm change.

Under Spotlight, SASA! programming will be implemented with DLG officials and structures to allow for this increased mentorship of relevant local government personnel and enhance government ownership and sustainability, as well as to support a model that can scale SASA! to other communities through the

\(^{109}\) The SASA! model and related innovations with the DLGs will be scaled-up in four districts, with related programming within refugee settlements and in refugee-hosting communities.

\(^{110}\) Elements of SASA! Faith, will be utilized to specifically engage with religious leaders.
government systems.\textsuperscript{111}

Community mobilization efforts will also support implementation of VAWC and HP legislation to end impunity and prevent recurrence of violence, including by encouraging reporting and referrals of VAWC/HP and integrate SBCC strategies to address attitudes, beliefs, and norms that discourage reporting, prosecution of perpetrators, and access to SRH and VAWC essential services with broader community mobilization activities with community members, stakeholders, and duty-bearers.

3.2.2 Track socio-cultural norms, values, beliefs and practices that impact gender equitable behaviours and practices and SRHR, to inform policy and programming. This includes the real-time Gender Perceptions Dashboard (Pulse Lab),\textsuperscript{112} U-Report (see Output 3.1), and the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, as well as SASA! methodology’s formative research and rapid assessments.

3.2.3 Spotlight will support the development and use of a displacement tracking matrix, to help monitor FGM-related movement across the border between Uganda and Kenya.

3.2.4 In districts with the highest prevalence of HP (Amudat), Spotlight will also include targeted interventions specifically addressing FGM and child/early marriage. These interventions will be coordinated with and complementary to the broader community mobilization interventions (SASA!) and engagements with in- and out-of-school youth and their families (Output 3.1). Spotlight will specifically work to build community consensus around public declarations against HP, including working with religious and cultural leaders and community dialogues.

3.2.5 Spotlight will amplify the community-based mobilization approaches by supporting or coordinating messaging with existing multi-media social behaviour change communication and/or advocacy campaigns,\textsuperscript{113} as well as targeted additional engagements with religious and cultural leaders.\textsuperscript{114}

3.2.6 Spotlight will support targeted engagements with men and boys through the MGLSD and MoH’s Male Engagement strategies.

3.2.7 Spotlight will support targeted engagements with religious and cultural institutions to implement agreed action plans and pronouncements (developed in Pillar 1) to promote positive and gender-equitable practices.

Integrated livelihood, empowerment and gender equality to reduce violence and promote SRHR:

3.2.8 Train women and girls in target areas – targeting marginalized and most at-risk women and girls\textsuperscript{115} – on gender, SRHR, communication and violence integrated into livelihood and economic empowerment programs to promote reduction in violence against women and girls. This includes expanding integration of GBV and SRHR into the proven at-scale empowerment and livelihood for

\textsuperscript{111} There will be close coordination between UN Women (supporting implementing CSOs) and UNICEF (supporting implementing DLGs) throughout implementation to ensure effective and coordinated programming.

\textsuperscript{112} Real-time Gender Perceptions Dashboard (Pulse Lab) provides analysis of radio conversations, which can be used to monitor public perceptions of VAWG, HP, and SRHR and inform programming in target districts.

\textsuperscript{113} For example, aligning interventions with key international and national advocacy days, including 16 Days of Activism Against GBV. Based on priorities in specific target districts, it may also include scaling up and supporting on-going campaigns on VAWG/HP and SRHR including, MGLSD’s national CAD strategy, Make Happiness Not Violence, Live Your Dream, HeForShe, and Prevention of Trafficking in Persons.

\textsuperscript{114} UN Women in Partnership with Makerere University School of Public Health – Resilient Africa Network (RAN) have been incubating 5 innovation projects on ending violence against women and girls. See https://www.ranlab.org/. Spotlight will support these innovative projects.

\textsuperscript{115} Including women and girls in the extractive sector, market women, survivors of VAWG and HP, female/ and child headed households, Child/Youth brides, children in or at risk of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, women living with HIV/AIDS, women & girls living in humanitarian and disaster-prone areas.
adolescents (ELA) approach through financial literacy, mentorship, adolescent health promoters and adolescent clubs.

3.2.9 Support formation and formalisation of small-scale women businesses including those in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) Associations, village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), markets, farming associations etc. and facilitate linkages to productive value chains, including financing opportunities.

Public and private institutions create safe spaces that reduce the risk of violence and sexual harassment:

3.2.10 Support targeted urban centers and refugee settlements in selected districts to conduct safety audits/assessments to identify weaknesses in plans and policies, hot spots, perpetrators and to develop mitigation measures.

3.2.11 Support urban and town council authorities in target districts to develop comprehensive interventions for prevention and response to VAWC in public spaces in coordination with other stakeholders through infrastructure planning and awareness raising.

3.2.12 Improve women and girls’ safety and security in refugee settlements and host communities by supporting and advocating for community policing; installation of solar lighting in public areas; single-sex toilets in public and private facilities; equipping and facilitating safe spaces/corners for women and girls; and the use of energy efficient cooking technologies to minimize SGBV risk during firewood collection.

3.2.13 Support innovations and innovative approaches that promote gender equitable norms, EVAWG, and SRHR, including the RandLab and supporting the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda to organize an innovation challenge.

**Output 3.3:** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions\(^ {116}\) and key informal decision makers\(^ {117}\) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights (including SRHR)

3.3.1 Support the Media Council to strengthen the capacity of media houses (including FM stations in targeted districts) through training, review/introduction of guidelines, and dissemination of material to enhance publicity on educational and developmental programmes on VAWG/HP and SRHR.

3.3.2 Strengthen engagements with the private sector to prevent and respond to gender discrimination and violence in the work place, including by scaling-up the Gender Equity Seal for Private Enterprise.

**Outcome 4: Quality Services**

**Theory of Change**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver quality essential services for women and girls subject to violence, including SRHR services, and to successfully prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines

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\(^{116}\) Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

\(^{117}\) Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
If (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls
and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHR
and access to justice)

then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including SGBV/HP, will increase their use of services
and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

**OUTCOME 4:** Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible,
acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery for violence.

**Outcome 4, Interventions by Output**

**Output 4.1:** Relevant government institutions and CSOs at national and sub-national levels have better
knowledge and capacity to deliver quality, coordinated multi-sector essential services, including SRH services
and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially those facing
multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Support an integrated protection system, including collaboration and referral pathways:

4.1.1 The Spotlight Initiative will strengthen sub-national multisector coordination and service delivery for
integrated response to VAWG/HP (for one district protection system), ensuring streamlined protection
coordination and referral mechanisms are functional, funded and effectively utilized, linked to district
justice sector’s coordination mechanisms (District Chain-link Committees), integrated with SRH, and
under the leadership of the district local government through the Probation and Social Welfare Officer
under the Department of Community Services. The CHL District Action Centres are found within this
structure and provide an essential reporting and referral platform.

Spotlight will **strengthen the social welfare workforce** and support district governments in target
districts to **strengthen and enhance district and sub-county level multi-sectoral service delivery**
for survivors of VAWG/HP. It will ensure that services and systems are in line with MGLSD guidelines,
the NGBV Policy and Action Plan, the (draft) Child Policy, the Ministry of Education and Sports’
Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response Guidelines (RTRR Guidelines), and other relevant
international normative frameworks and guidelines. Spotlight will support the **implementation of the**
**RTRR Guidelines in schools** to ensure reporting by children and school officials of violence against
children/girls, and integration with the broader district referral and response systems.

This includes supporting the mapping of VAWG/HP and SRHR service providers in target districts;
dissemination of referral pathways lists and contact information to formal and informal service providers; and
strengthening monitoring and support supervision by joint local government teams for delivery of quality
essential VAWG/HP and SRH services. It will also include developing supervision and management
guidelines for social workers and development of minimum service standards for GBV/VAC/HP.

To specifically support the provision of integrated SRHR services for survivors of violence, Spotlight
will also strengthen SRHR integrated coordination including meetings at the national and district
levels, including integrated clinical meetings.

Ensure service providers in target districts have the knowledge, tools, capacity, and accountability to provide
VAWC/HP essential services and integrated SRHR services.

4.1.5 Review, develop and/or strengthen multi-sectoral national guidelines, protocols, and job aids for the
provision of integrated VAWG/HP and SRH services in the context of the Essential Services Package
and support printing and dissemination in target districts, including in clinical management of
survivors of VAWG manuals and protocols within the provision of health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), case management, and SRHR service delivery.

4.1.6 Build the capacity of sub-national level health service providers – with knowledge, tools, equipment, and accountability – to effectively screen, identify, treat, and make referrals of cases of VAWG/HP during the provision of SRHR services in relation to, but not limited to, family planning, maternal and child health, HIV-related services, provision of emergency contraception supplies, assault/post-rape kits, and availability of dual protection methods such as male and female condoms.

This includes developing and/or reviewing and providing training for SRHR/VAWG service providers and health workers in target districts on (i) screening and early identification of cases of VAWG/HP; (ii) referring and supporting survivors to report violence and/or seek other support and protection; (iii) clinical management of cases of VAWG/HP; (iv) provision of survivor-friendly, child-friendly, and trauma-informed services; (v) documentation of the abuse and harm in both medical records and police forms (PF3); (vi) role in providing medical-legal evidence to support the prosecution of VAWG/HP-related cases; and (vii) critical skills training including provision of emergency contraceptives, use of colposcopes and visual inspection of the cervix and management of STIs/HIV.

It will also include supporting the MoH to provide quality control and mentorship visits; advocating and supporting institutionalization of the integration of VAWG/HP into SRHR pre-service training. Where government is unable to meet critical needs, support procurement and distribution of essential medical supplies for survivors of violence.

4.1.7 Strengthen the provision of SRHR services in target districts. This includes: (i) facilitating recruitment for midwives in refugee settlements and host communities as frontline cadres in SRHR/GBV service delivery; (ii) training health workers on SRH services; (iii) supporting provision of integrated SRHR services at health facilities; (iii) strengthening capacity for regional hospitals to provide critical SRHR services that are unavailable within target districts, including fistula repair camps; and (iv) advocacy to address obstacles in responding to VAWG/HP and SRHR.

Where government is unable to meet critical needs, Spotlight will also support procurement of SRH supplies in target districts.

4.1.8 Facilitate provision of case management services. Principally, Spotlight will support the scale-up of the SAUTI National Child Helpline (CHL) to target districts, expanding its scope to include incidents of VAW, as a key tool for reporting and referring cases of VAWG/HP. Support will include supporting the secondment of staff at sub-county level to improve case management; (i) existing UNICEF-supported staffing for the CHL (national level) and (ii) additional staffing for the CHL (national level) to integrate VAW with existing VAC/HP services and meet additional demand for support services, as well as contributing towards functioning of three district level Social Welfare

118 Including to ensure quality control of service delivery, including on the Medical Examination Form for GBV, Police Form 3, and VAWG/HP referrals.
119 Including, emergency contraceptive pills, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), HIV tests and treatment, Hepatitis B vaccine, contraceptives for child brides and others exposed to ongoing sexual abuse, materials required for screening and syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) using the Uganda Clinical Guidelines (UCG), and police form 3s (PF3).
120 Including integrated, fistula outreach, cancer-screening, and outreaches at community level including integrated STIs, STI and HIV screening, counselling and testing, family planning camp, and GBV information and awareness and referrals
121 Including, the inclusion of SRHR needs of adolescents and young people, free medical services for survivors of VAWG; adequate funding to provide compensation for medical workers who testify in Magistrates Court; and health workers’ provision of PEP services aligned to international standards.
122 For example, colposcopes for use in examining survivors of sexual violence; reproductive health and PEP kits, including rape kits, for management of sexual violence; fistula repair kits; supplies/consumables for ultrasound services, emergency contraceptives, STI drugs, Hepatitis B vaccine, consent forms, medical charts with pictograms, client information pamphlets.
123 Currently the CHL case management system is also being upgraded to enable registration of walk-in cases at the district level.
Office in the Department of Community Services (which include the District Action Centres – in Arua, Amudat, and Kasese124), to enhance mental health and psychosocial support counselling, case management and survivor re-integration into the community.125 Relevant probation and social welfare officers126 also require additional training in order to provide gender and child sensitive support, case management, supervision and management of case workers and referral services in line with MGLSD guidelines.127

4.1.9 Strengthen the provision of case management support, including develop and roll out in-service training modules and provide secondment of staff and coaching for probation/social welfare officers and CDOs

4.1.10 Facilitate provision of psychiatric and mental health services. This includes orienting and engaging district hospital psychiatric nurses for advanced case management such as PTSD and referral, facilitating referral and transport to regional hospitals for psychiatric support for more remote communities and most at risk women and girls; advocacy;128 and facilitating mental health investigation and services through the provision of needed commodities and supplies.

4.1.11 Support delivery of essential safety and protection services, including through advocating for passage of and funding for witness protection services within JLOS institutions; training existing emergency shelter staff on handling and preparation of survivors, and piloting intervention on provision of emergency care for child survivors of abuse and SGBV who need immediate and family-based care.

4.1.12 Build the capacity of sub-national level traditional and non-traditional legal-aid service providers (including community legal volunteers, local councillors and local council courts, cultural and religious leaders, probation officers and community development officers) to (i) identify, counsel, and refer cases of VAWG/HP; (ii) provide survivor-centred, child-friendly, and gender-sensitive case management and legal aid services, with international standards and global norms;129 (iii) promote SRHR; and (iv) referring and supporting survivors to report violence to police and seek other support and protection services. These formal and traditional leaders are often the first person to whom a survivor report and a critical link in the referral and response chain.

4.1.13 Spotlight will develop and disseminate alternative dispute resolution guidelines for appropriate cases of VAWG/HP that protect the human rights of women and children, emphasizes survivor safety, voice, and agency, and ensures perpetrator accountability. Guidelines will be tailored for specific regions, cultural and religious leaders, and institutions. Key officials at the sub-national levels130 will be provided specialized training and follow-up mentoring to effectively utilize the ADR guidelines in appropriate (within their mandate and expertise) cases of VAWG/HP, while being sensitized on the

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124 Spotlight will coordinate with Plan International, who currently support the DAC in Tororo.
125 In line with the Ministry’s Child Helpline Guidelines for Establishing District Action Centres and the Ministry’s Case Management tools for Child Protection.
126 Department of Community Development and relevant officers – Probations and Social Welfare Officers, CDOs etc., including District Action Centre/social welfare office staff.
127 Spotlight will develop an exit strategy for Government funding of CHL staffing and operational costs.
128 Advocate for strengthening of social welfare workforce at sub-national and national levels; inclusion of comprehensive psychosocial curriculum in the education system; increased professional psychosocial counselling spaces; training in VAWG psychosocial support for all multi-sectoral actors that handle survivors.
129 See also, Output 4.3
130 Including Local Council 1, Local Council Courts, training packages will be integrated with others targeting communities (e.g. CDOs, education officials/teachers and PSWOs).
4.1.14 Spotlight will directly support provision of legal aid and access to justice for survivors of VAWG/HP in target districts through training and staffing of CSOs and paralegals to provide legal advice and representation. And will develop and disseminate resource handbooks that simplify and translate VAWG/HP and SRHR-related laws, rights, and referral and reporting procedures.

Perpetrators of VAWG/HP are effectively and efficiently prosecuted in line with the law and international human rights standards and guidelines with the aim of increasing deterrence, ending impunity for VAWG, employing gender-responsive, child-friendly and trauma-informed approaches and case management, and increasing justice and security for women and girls.131

4.1.15 Review, develop and/or strengthen multi-sectoral national guidelines, protocols, accountability mechanisms, and job aids for the coordinated and effective prosecution of perpetrators of VAWG/HP. Support the printing and dissemination of the same. Including related to the fast-tracking of cases of VAWG/HP;132 review of judicial sentencing guidelines to ensure justice for women and girls, and accountability for perpetrators;133 prosecutor plea bargaining guidelines and handbooks;134 and police investigations.135

4.1.16 Conduct training with sub-national level police and prosecutors in target districts (4.1.17) in (i) the application of VAWG/HP laws, with emphasis on crimes outside of the Penal Code; (ii) gender-responsive, child-friendly, and survivor-centred and trauma-informed investigations, prosecutions, and case management;137 (iii) for police – hands-on investigation and evidence-collection techniques and skills, including guidelines for collection, preservation, and submission of evidence in court, (iv) for police – effective documentation of investigation and provision of evidence in court, (v) for prosecutors - hands-on techniques and skills for effective prosecution, and (vi) referring and supporting survivors of violence and harmful practices to other essential services, including SRH services.

131 Success of this intervention also relies upon officials within the local government and justice sector having the will and accountability to prosecute perpetrators of VAWG/HP in line with the law. This also corresponds with (1) Pillars 3 and 6 mobilizing women’s groups and CSOs to hold JLOS officials accountable for service delivery; (2) Pillar 3 sensitization and BCC with JLOS officials at the national and sub-national level; and (3) Pillar 2 establishment of performance metrics and accountability systems within the UPF, ODPP, and Judiciary to ensure effective prosecution.

132 Support Judiciary to develop and disseminate guidelines, SOPs, and mechanisms for the effective fast-tracking of cases of VAWC/HP, including: SOPs for specialized courts for the management of cases of SGBV and procedures for cases of VAWGHP not covered by the specialized SGBV court.

133 Advocacy for review of sentencing guidelines for VAWC/HP, and related enforcement mechanisms, in line with global norms and standards, including for emotional violence and including provisions plea bargained cases.

134 Support DPP to develop and disseminate Prosecutor Plea Bargaining Guidelines (including sentence-bargaining ranges and engagement with survivors of VAW/G) and institutionalized Prosecutor Handbook and Training manual, based on existing handbooks, such as the handbook on prosecuting child-related cases.

135 Support UPF to develop and/or disseminate SOPs on VAWG/HP, Gender Policy and Action Plan, Police Case Registers, police forms 3, 3A and 24A among others, Compendium of EVAWC/SRHR Laws, ADR guidelines handbook for local council courts, case referral pathway, case registered with harmonized crime classifications, guidelines for exhibit collection, preservation and submission.

136 Including uniformed and non-uniformed officers and officers within Criminal Investigations Division and Child and Family Protection Unit. These trainings will be coordinated with Pillar 1 and 2 interventions, including the national-level training-of and institutionalization of police and prosecutor training.

137 For prosecutors, using the Gender Book, Children’s Bench Book, and revised JTI-supported curriculum.
4.1.17 To address capacity gaps with the Judiciary, Spotlight will conduct training with judicial officers – with priority on Magistrates, who hear the majority of case of VAWG/HP and yet are often overlooked in judicial officer trainings – in target districts, in gender-responsive, child-friendly, trauma-informed, and victim-centred management of cases of VAWG/HP using the Gender Book, Children’s Bench Book and revised JTI-supported curriculum.

4.1.18 Drawing from the proven mentorship model, Spotlight will facilitate the provision of ongoing mentoring, accountability, and support for police officers in the investigation and detention of perpetrators of VAWG/HP, and prosecutors in the prosecution of VAWG/HP-related crimes, through external staffing to support and mentor the trained police during the investigation of individual cases and state attorneys in the prosecution of individual cases (on “watching brief”).

4.1.19 In order to help fast track children’s cases of violence and to mentor and support district-based justice officials, Spotlight will facilitate the presence of Justice for Children Coordinators at high courts in target districts.

4.1.20 After conducting a needs assessment in the target districts, Spotlight will support the provision of adequate resources – including equipment and supplies – in target districts to carry out the effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of VAWG/HP in target districts, while advocating for additional and sustainable government funding and resources.138

4.1.21 Support activities and meetings of the District Chain-link Committees (DCCs) to strengthen coordination, oversight, accountability, and identify obstacles in the successful investigation, detention, and prosecution of cases of VAWG/HP. In target districts, this will likely include strengthening and/or establishing and convening regular DCC sub-committees to more efficiently address individual cases of VAWG/HP, as well as support to fast track children’s cases in the courts.

Spotlight will also coordinate with other program interventions to enhance the reporting of cases of VAWG/HP to police and the recognition of the need for perpetrator accountability, survivor safety, and an end to impunity for VAWG/HP.139

Output 4.2: Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG/HP and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services (including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination), including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

Target communities are provided with information, education and awareness of their human and legal rights to quality VAWG/HP and SRHR services, the availability and how to access services, and how to report violence and abuse and seek help.140 This includes developing information, education and communication materials on survivor rights, legal implications and available services and how to access them.

4.2.1 Train community-based structures (formal and informal – local councils, community legal volunteers and paralegals, religious and cultural leaders, VHTs, para-social workers, and non-formal justice professionals).138 This will likely include motorcycles and fuel, airtime, cameras, stationary, sexual assault forensic kits, computers and printers for UPF; expert-transport refunds for court testimony and preparation with state attorney; airtime to enable state attorneys to contact complainants, survivors, and witnesses.

138 This includes coordination with (1) Pillar 3 interventions to sensitize and implement social norm and behavior change strategies to break community and individual silence, increase reporting, and increase confidence in the public justice system; (2) Output 4.1 interventions to streamline reporting and referral mechanisms; orient officials at the sub-national level in target communities and community-based structures on scope of mandate and referral mechanisms; and (3) Output 4.2 interventions to support police and community-level groups to provide support and protection to survivors of VAWG/HP who report to the police.

139 In coordination with interventions under Pillar 3 and relying, in part, on Pillar 3 outcomes of changed beliefs, attitudes, and social norms that prevent women, children, and communities from reporting violence and accessing VAWG/HP and SRH services.
actors) on the health, safety, and legal implications of VAW/VAC/HP and SRHR, the referral pathway, and supporting survivors to report to police.

4.2.2 Support creation of community structures (para social workers) to provide support and accompaniment (including police and court accompaniment) for women and girls reporting abuse and/or accessing VAWG/HP and SRHR services. This includes (i) creation of peer support groups and network activities; (ii) orienting a range of community-based structures on the health, safety, and legal implications of VAWG/HP and SRHR, the referral pathway, and supporting survivors to report to police; (iii) supporting community-based reintegration initiatives for long term psychosocial counselling and reintegration of survivors and children; and (iv) in humanitarian contexts, support the setup, training and mentoring of Neighbourhood Watch Groups as well as providing individual and general legal counselling and legal information session based on identified person of concern (PoC) needs.

4.2.3 In refugee settlements and host communities, support the setup, training and mentoring of Neighbourhood Watch Groups as well as providing individual and general legal counselling and legal information session based on identified person of concern (PoC) needs.

4.2.4 Support delivery of integrated VAWG/HP and SRHR mobile outreach to enhance survivor identification, referrals, access to VAWG/HP/SRH services, and increase reporting of violence. This includes (i) monthly integrated SRHR/VAWG outreaches, with inbuilt screening, identification, and referral of cases of VAWC/HP, as well as awareness raising, before and during integrated SRHR service delivery; (ii) quarterly integrated mobile legal aid clinics, with include inbuilt screening, identification, and referral of cases of VAWC/HP, promotion of SRHR, and awareness raising; (iii) and scaling-up of SafePal and GetIN.

4.2.10 Facilitate and support JLOS to conduct special VAWG court sessions in remote communities that are prohibitively far from established High Courts, to help clear backlog of cases of VAWG/HP, as well as mobile courts in refugee settlements.

4.2.11 In refugee settlements and hard-to-access locations, Spotlight will establish mobile women space centres to offer services, including psychosocial counselling services, screening and referrals, and violence-prevention skills trainings. Spotlight is also support mobile courts to refugee settlements to improve access to legal services and improved confidence in the host country legal system.

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141 Designed to provide longer term emotional support for survivors, sustain self-esteem and share information among group members and the community to encourage access to services and reporting of violence.
142 Local councils, community legal volunteers and paralegals, religious and cultural leaders, VHTs, para-social workers, and non-formal justice actors.
143 SafePal a mobile application that allows young people to anonymously report incidents of sexual violence and be linked to the closest service delivery point.
144 GetIN is a mobile application that supports midwives and Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) to identify, record and follow-up with most-at-risk pregnant women in rural areas.
Outcome 5: Data availability and capacities

Theory of Change
If (1) Measurement and methodologies for data collection, estimation, and reporting of VAWG/HP and SRHR are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for relevant SDG target indicators; linking and harmonization of administrative data and information systems; and expansion and use of CIS to collect district-level data)

If (2) the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to collect, analyse and use disaggregated VAWG, including SGBV/HP, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened (including for data mining of available data sets for evidence-based planning, policy development, and policy advocacy); and

If (3) disaggregated data (including, to the extent possible, by age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by planners, policy makers, and civil society

Then (4) laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better respond to the specific contexts and realities of women and girls in Uganda, including those most marginalized,

(5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

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

Outcome 5, Interventions by Output

Output 5.1: Key partners including relevant statistical officers, service providers in government (UBOS, JLOS, Security, health, education, psychosocial, Gender); CSOs have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies, and programmes.

5.1.1 Strengthen existing data management systems to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP and SRHR administrative data, including by integrating existing VAWG/HP-related data management systems from across government, health, education, and justice sectors.

In collaboration with ongoing government and donor initiatives, review, explore the feasibility of integrating, harmonize, and standardize existing data collection tools, systems (including IT based systems), and resources (skills and equipment). Based on the feasibility study, begin a phased linkage of NGBV database to other sector IMS platforms and support the roll-out of the linked NGBV database to target districts.

5.1.2 Undertake capacity development of data collectors in the priority sectors at national and target districts through hands-on mentorship on IT skills, data quality collection, analysis and reporting.

5.1.3 Scale up CIS to target districts and to collect and report on VAWG/VAC/HP and integrated SRHR data.

145 JLOS, HMIS, EMIS, OVC, the National Child Helpline, CVRS, National ID, and CRM-MIS.

146 In addition, Spotlight proposes to support the automation of DPP data collection processes, and explore the feasibility of automating the police data collection process, through training, procurement of computers and web-based applications, as needed.
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and incident data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, is analyzed and made publicly available for monitoring and reporting on SDG target 5.2 indicators and related SDGs to inform evidenced-based decision making.

5.2.1 Strengthen capacity of relevant institutions to analyze and synthesize data for evidence-based programming, policy analysis, and advocacy. Support skills development on data analysis linked to policy and strategic communication, levering the expertise of the academia institutions.

This includes working with academic institutions and sectors to undertake in-depth analyses of existing data sets to understand VAWG/HP and SRHR; developing policy briefs, issue papers, fact sheets on VAWG/VAC/HP and SRH; and developing a public online platform including the SDG dashboard and linked to the U-Report for monitoring and reporting on VAWG/VAC/HP and SRH.

Outcome 6: Strengthening the Women’s Movement

Theory of Change:
If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of an inclusive women’s movement (including women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination) is drawn upon and strengthened,

And (2) the space for an inclusive women’s movement’s expression and activity is free and conducive to their work,

And (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women’s rights groups and autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, and other stakeholders,

Then (4) the women’s movement will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE, VAWG/HP and SGBV/SRHR policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

because (5) the activism of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG/HP and promoting women and girls’ SRHR.

OUTCOME 6: An inclusive and strengthened women’s movement (constituted of women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements, advocates, civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, religious and cultural leaders, the private sector and other stakeholders) more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP.

Outcome 6, Interventions by Output

147 This may include social factors inhibiting reporting of violence or seeking essential services, increase of FP uptake among sexually active unmarried adolescents, SRHR related violence against women and girls, particularly those most marginalized by location, wealth status, and education including children facing forced marriages. Support will also be provided to undertake operations research studies for instance on the cost of VAWG/HP, limitations to the implementation of existing VAWG/HP laws, sexual exploitation and abuse prevalence and its manifestations in public spaces, in-depth analysis of the interrelationships between VAWG, teenage pregnancy, fistula and their impact on harnessing the demographic dividend among others.
**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, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

An inclusive women’s movement engage in an active and coordinated multi stakeholder platform to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equality, ending VAWG and HP, and promoting SRHR.

6.1.1. Support to convening platform for the women’s movement, including facilitating the participation of marginalized groups, who engage a broad range of stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, and agree on established mechanism of engagement. This includes funding to hold national and sub-national platform meetings.

6.1.2. Support to engaging youth, men, business women and working women, media and other key stakeholders in advancing women’s dignity.

6.1.3. Mentoring of young women and women from marginalized groups into the women’s movement.

6.1.4. Support to collective action and solidarity, including strengthened capability to respond to emerging issues, i.e. around key events/campaigns and a joint communication strategy.

6.1.5. Strengthen institutional capacity of the women's movement through research and knowledge generation and management, documentation and dissemination of work.

**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, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly

Implementation of international and national commitments on gender equality, VAWG, HP and SRHR:

6.2.1 Support Women’s Rights Organisations to monitor and hold government accountable for adoption, implementation and financing of selected national, regional and global commitments and standards on gender equality and women’s empowerment, in particular those related to GBV/HP and SRHR.

6.2.2 Support to the Women’s Network to engage on regional and global platforms – i.e. support to regional fora and securing strong representation of women at EAC, AU and CSW – in particular representatives of grassroots organisations and of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

6.2.3 Support Women’s Rights organisations to advocate, monitor, report and influence the implementation of the National Action Plan on 1325, and other relevant national, regional and international instruments on women, peace and security, and transitional justice

**Social Accountability Mechanisms**

6.2.4 Support to civic education on women’s rights, GBV/HP and SRHR, in particular initiatives engaging non-traditional members of the women’s movement.

**Output 6.3:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes on gender-equity, VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women’s and girls' SRHR.

6.3.1 Capacity strengthening of women’s movement actors, in particular grassroot organizations and groups representing intersecting forms of discrimination, on programme design, implementation, and monitoring; budgeting and financial accountability; leadership and advocacy; accountability and engaging in government/intergovernmental processes; financing and increasing capacity to access funds; and on documenting work and knowledge management.

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148 Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

149 Including young women, rural and grassroot organizations.

150 Including civic education, leadership, capacity to monitor, and capacity to effectively and safely engage.
6.3.2 Support to women human rights defenders to enable them to safely and effectively advance the rights of women and girls in Uganda.

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

ALIGNMENT WITH SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS

The Uganda Spotlight Initiative will support Uganda’s advancement towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals – in particular SDG 5, but also SDGs 3 (with respect to sexual and reproductive healthcare), 10, 16 (rule of law and accountable institutions), and 17 (strengthening strategic partnerships) – prioritizing the principle of “leave no one behind” and addressing various and intersecting forms of discrimination, vulnerability and exclusion.

Spotlight will seek to fulfil commitments under SDG Five – Gender Equality – measuring progress on key indicators through the programme results matrix and supporting the disaggregation of government data across the SDG indicators, In particular:

- 5.2: Elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;
- 5.3: Elimination of harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and FGM; and
- 5.6: Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

The Uganda program will support accountability for results through a human rights-based approach, capacitating both rights holders and duty bearers to ensure meaningful participation, civic engagement, and supporting the role of communities and civil society organizations in shaping public discussion and government social accountability for rights and services. Through outcomes Two and Four programme interventions, Spotlight will support achievement of a corollary SDG Sixteen, which recognizes the centrality of access to justice, rule of law, and accountable institutions in EVAW and achieving sustainable development. This includes building the capacity of national and subnational governments for gender-responsive planning and budgeting and of JLOS institutions to ensure access to justice for survivors of VAWG.

Spotlight will ensure local governments are well positioned to play a catalytic role in involving local actors and enhancing local action addressing VAW/VAC, HP and realisation of SRHRs in fulfilment of SDG three and five, as well as SDG ten and sixteen. In addition, Spotlight is expanding opportunities for local civil society, national human rights institutions and community networks to engage decision makers, including to build consensus on VAWG/HP and SRHR.

Governance

Overview of programme and coordination mechanisms between partners

The Spotlight Initiative will be governed in accordance with the existing coordination mechanism in Uganda while aligning to the global coordination arrangements. Uganda already has a comprehensive management structure under the UNDAF as well as structures for the UN Joint Programming and Joint Programmes on gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE), GBV and harmful practices. The structure includes a National Joint Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and the UN Resident Coordinator, the Core Management Team, and Outcome Results Groups. Efforts have been made to avoid duplication and overlap with existing structures, but rather work largely within the UNDAF framework.
United Nations Resident Coordinator – the Coordinating Agency

In line with UN Reforms, the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) will support the overall coordination of all participating UN agencies, and strengthen synergies with existing UN Joint Programmes: End Child Marriage (ECM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) will provide leadership and oversight to ensure that the Spotlight Initiatives is on track, results are being achieved, and RUNOs are meeting their obligations. Together with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the RC will provide the strategic guidance necessary to ensure that the Spotlight Initiative is aligned to the national development priorities and the UNDAF outcomes. The Resident Coordinator shall exercise his/her authority by co-chairing regular Joint Steering committee (JSC) meetings.

A substantive Program Coordinator supported by an M&E Specialist and a Communications Specialist based in the RCO shall coordinate the implementation of the EU Spotlight Initiative Programme in Uganda and ensure technical coherence. This team will be complemented by additional technical expertise in programme and operations within the RUNOs to substantively lead the implementation of specific outcomes.

Joint Steering Committee

The Joint Steering (JSC) for the Spotlight Initiative (and related UN joint programmes on Ending Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation) shall be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development on behalf of the Government of Uganda. Representatives from the EU will also play a key role in the Joint Steering Committee. Additional members shall include Heads of Recipient UN Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNICEF, and UNHCR) as well as respective Government Ministry Permanent Secretaries; three civil society representatives (or more comprising a minimum of 20% of the total membership of the Committee) from and nominated by the CSO Reference Group, all with a strong record of working on EVAWG; and development partners who will seek to contribute to the Spotlight.

Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector.

The JSC shall set the strategic direction of the JPs, provide oversight, approve individual financial allocations based on recommendations made by the Core Management Team (CMT), monitor strategic allocations and delivery by RUNOs, and track the Spotlight Initiative Program progress on achieving results. The JSC will fulfill the following roles and responsibilities:
• Ensure proper communication and coordination on the Spotlight initiative at the country level, and support a participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed United Nations strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and European Union priorities.

• Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, adjust implementation set-up.

• Review and approve periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by the Core Management Team and PRG.

• Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 per cent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.

• Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.

• Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

Management: Core Management Team

The Core Management Team (CMT) shall oversee program implementation and make recommendations on the technical/operational issues required to manage the JPs. The CMT shall provide expert advice and support on issues of Ending Violence Against Women and Girls and shall make recommendations to the JSC on technical matters, including fiduciary issues and when required support the Secretariat on issues of joint programming. It shall undertake due diligence screening of budgetary requests.

The role of the CMT is to:

- Ensure UN Systems coherence;
- Ensure harmonization of results in relation to the UNDAF outcomes;
- Ensure harmonization of procedures and guidelines for joint programming;
- Ensure the achievement of program outputs and outcomes; and
- Identifying joint monitoring activities and propose a consistent calendar for the joint monitoring missions to take place.

The CMT will work closely with the Program Reference Group (PRG), comprising Deputy Heads of Agency, which will provide quality assurance and UN systems coherence. Under the UNDAF, the PRG serves as an advisory group, “responsible for the horizontal programme oversight and management,” and supports joint programmes to ensure coherent programming initiatives.

Technical Support: Technical Support Teams

The Spotlight will benefit from existing technical support mechanisms under the UNDAF:

Communications: Spotlight Communications will be coordinated by an RCO-based Communications Specialist. She/he will work through and benefit from the UN Uganda Communications group established under the UNDAF. The UN Uganda Communication Group, with representatives from all UN agencies, meets monthly – the RCO communications specialist is the standing secretary – and is responsible for jointly developing common messaging and products, including for Joint Programmes. The Communication Specialist and the Communications Group will ensure high quality, coordinated and coherent messaging on the Spotlight.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Management: Spotlight Monitoring and Evaluation will be coordinated by an RCO-based M&E Specialist. He/she will work through the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group. The M&E Group includes M&E specialists from all UN agencies and under the UNDAF is jointly responsible for “overall results monitoring for output, outcome, and strategic intent level” and for reporting. The M&E Group will have the responsibility of monitoring Spotlight program results and reviewing all program implementation documents, including annual workplans before they are submitted to the PRG for review.

Spotlight will also leverage the existing Uganda Knowledge Management (KMS) platform operated by the RCO, to support the consolidation and synthesis of information to fulfill program reporting requirements, generation of lessons learnt.
Operations Management: The Operations Management Team (OMT) chaired by UNICEF and WFP Country Representatives will provide quality assurance on fiduciary and other operational matters, pertinent to the effective implementation of the Spotlight program.
# ZIMBABWE Country Programme Profile

### Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):
ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women

### Programme Partner(s):
- **Government** - Ministries of Women Affairs, Community, SME Development; Health and Child Care; Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare; Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage; Finance and Economic Development; Education (Primary and Secondary Education; Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development); Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Office of the President and Cabinet
- **Civil Society** - Women’s Rights Organizations, Women Community Groups, Disable Persons Organizations, Faith-Based Groups, Human Rights Organizations, Children’s Rights Groups, among others
- **Independent Commissions and Oversight Bodies** - Zimbabwe Gender Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Parliament of Zimbabwe, Anti-Domestic Violence Council, Public Service Commission
- **Private Sector** - Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Employers Federation of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, Trade Unions
- **Media, Social Marketing and PR** - Mainstream Print and Broadcast (inclusive of indigenous language services) Media; Community Media (where appropriate and in existence); Social Media Platforms (still to be identified); CSOs using participatory and Communications for Development methods; Marketing/Advertising and Public Relations Firms (still to be identified)

### Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):
**Five Provinces** – Mashonaland Central (six Districts), Mashonaland West (five Districts), Manicaland (five Districts), Matebeleland South (five Districts), Harare (two impoverished large urban settlements)\(^{151}\)

### Programme Description:
The overall vision of the Spotlight Initiative in Zimbabwe is that women and girls realize their full potential in a violence-free, gender-responsive and inclusive Zimbabwe.

The Spotlight Initiative will directly contribute to Zimbabwe’s achievement of two of the country’s prioritized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 3 and SDG 5. The programme will contribute to the elimination of SGBV and HPs through the creation of a broad partnership with Civil Society, Government, Private Sector, Media, among others; and, build a social movement of women, men, girls and boys as champions and agents of change at the national, subnational and community levels. A specific focus will be on reaching and including in the programme women and girls who are often isolated and most vulnerable to SGBV and HPs due to intersecting forms of discrimination. The programme also will seek to address the SRHR needs of all women and girls using a life-cycle approach.

### Phase I:
- **Total EU contribution:**
  - USD 21,000,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:**
  - USD 1,683,606

### Phase II:
- **Estimated EU contribution:**
  - USD 7,997,835 (To be approved)

\(^{151}\) The five (5) Provinces were ranked and selected based on a set of SGBV, HP, SRH and HIV indicators; and the Districts selected in each Province are the most impoverished districts in each Province based on 2015 Poverty Atlas data. A total of 21 Districts and two large urban settlements in Harare Province are selected for SI in Zimbabwe.
**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women (18 yrs and above)</td>
<td>983,799</td>
<td>2,666,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls (5-17)</td>
<td>483,932</td>
<td>1,654,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (18 yrs and above)</td>
<td>850,448</td>
<td>2,304,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys (5-17 yrs)</td>
<td>483,905</td>
<td>1,654,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,802,084</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,280,681</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDICATIVE INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION**

**INVESTMENT BY AGENCY**

- UNICEF: 33%
- UNFPA: 21%
- UNWOMEN: 26%
- UNESCO: 3%
- ILO: 3%
- UNDP: 14%

**INVESTMENT BY PILLAR**

- OUTCOME 1: Legislation: 10%
- OUTCOME 2: Institutions: 15%
- OUTCOME 3: Norms: 15%
- OUTCOME 4: Services: 35%
- OUTCOME 5: Data: 10%
- OUTCOME 6: Civil Society: 15%

**INVESTMENT BY AGENCY**

- UNICEF: 33%
- UNFPA: 21%
- UNWOMEN: 26%
- UNESCO: 3%
- ILO: 3%
- UNDP: 14%

*Investment by Pillar: These are percentages of total Programme Outcome Costs. 18% of the total Direct Programme Costs are allocated to Programme Management Costs to serve the six pillars/outcomes.*

**RATIO of PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS vs PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS**

- Programme Management Costs: 18%
- Total Programme Outcome Costs: 82%

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*152 The numbers of beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries has been calculated based on national 2012 Population Census Data. The direct beneficiaries are based on the population data for the chosen districts within each of the selected five (5) Provinces.*
Programme Strategies and Theory of Change

Outcome 1: Legislative and Policy Framework

(i) **Theory of Change**

If (1) women and VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to eliminate VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR, (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls (including SRHR) because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection (5) laws and programmes that integrate ending VAW, including SGBV/HP, into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored

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, including SGBV/HP, and/or on 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1.1.1</th>
<th>Conduct a programmatic assessment of the SGBV, HP and SRHR legislative and policy framework to identify gaps in implementation barriers to protection and monitoring mechanisms for the enforcement of the laws and policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.2</td>
<td>Conduct 2 day workshop for Disable Persons Organisation to assess specific SGBV,SRHR, and HP issues, implementation, barriers to protection for the implementation of laws and policies and produce a report to feed into programmatic assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.3</td>
<td>Development and implementation of knowledge and Information Portal to enable Parliament to effectively execute law making on SGBV, HP and SRHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.4</td>
<td>Utilize the U report platform to solicit ideas and engage children and adolescents on laws covering SGBV, HP and SRHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.5</td>
<td>Induction of 7 parliamentary portfolio and thematic committees on SGBV, SRHR and HP issues including relevant legislation (gender, disability, SDG, health, education, justice, home affairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.6</td>
<td>Provision of technical expertise for the review of key legislations and domestication of protocols (Children's Bill, Child Justice Bill, Forensic Bill, Harmonised marriages Bill, Criminal law Code, Labour act, Disabled Persons Act), CEDAW protocol sale of children protocol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.7</td>
<td>Strengthen alternative platforms of participation in legislative formulation including use of online platforms to improve public interaction in the law making process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.8</td>
<td>Technical support to three Ministries (Justice, labour and social welfare, and Home Affairs) to develop content covering legislative process including use of interactive online platforms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.9</td>
<td>Capacity strengthening of DPOs and legal drafters on meaningful engagement in legislative formulation process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.10</td>
<td>Targeted and well-coordinated capacity strengthening of women and girls with disabilities to engage parliament in law and policy making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.11</td>
<td>Targeted and well-coordinated capacity strengthening of disabled persons organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.12</td>
<td>Create multiple interactive platforms for Women's Rights advocates to meaningfully participate in law and policy making processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.13</td>
<td>Strengthen the effectiveness of the traditional justice system to handle SGBV and HP cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.14</td>
<td>Conduct an assessment on the effectiveness of the formal justice system in response to SGBV/HP/SRHR to inform improved implementation of laws and policies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2:</strong> National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, in line with international HR standards with M&amp;E frameworks, and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.1</td>
<td>Conduct policy gap analysis to assess implementation gaps for the SGBV, SRHR and HP and relevant sectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.2</td>
<td>Develop the frameworks and relevant legal standards for the justice workforce to improve investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SGBV crimes, including online SGBV crimes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.3</td>
<td>Development of a gender benchbook for the judiciary (with a focus on the use of international and regional gender equality and women's rights instruments, SGBV, SRHR and HPs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.4</td>
<td>Develop implementation strategy for post legislative monitoring and scrutiny.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.5</td>
<td>Provide technical support for compliance with regional and international human rights instruments including engagement with treaty bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.6</td>
<td>Provide technical support for compliance and reporting for CEDAW, Beijing POA, SADC protocol on Gender and AU Women's protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.7</td>
<td>Strengthen state party compliance with regional and international instruments on children's rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.8</td>
<td>Support to the Zimbabwe Gender Commission to monitor compliance with the gender equality and women's rights provision in the Constitution and with international and regional gender equality instruments and standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.9</td>
<td>Strengthening the capacity of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission to monitor and bring accountability for compliance on SGBV/SRHR/HP issues in the UPR processes and recommendations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome 2: Strengthening Institutions

**(i) Theory of Change**

If, (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR, if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR, if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR, if (4) adequate budgets are allocated then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls' SRHR

| **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, including SGBV/HP, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors |
| Activity 2.1.1 | Support meta-analysis and synthesis of key Government ministries’ and institutions’ SGBV, SRHR and HP priorities/programmes/plans/strategies to identify gaps and to inform harmonized implementation of current policies. |
| Activity 2.1.2 | Support the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Health and Education to plan and implement programmes on SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.3 | Support the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs to plan and implement programmes on ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Health and Education to plan and implement programmes on SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.4: | Enhancing the internal accountability of Public Service Commission to facilitate SGBV/HP/SRHR prevention and response by mandated civil service institutions |
| Activity 2.1.5: | Support relevant Government Institutions mandated to work on Disabilities to plan and implement programmes on SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.6: | Support the Disabilities board to plan and implement programmes on SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.7: | Strengthening the GRB process within the ministries of Justice and Home Affairs with a specific focus on SGBV/HP/SRHR |
| Activity 2.1.8: | Sensitization of relevant parliamentary portfolio committees on SGBV/HP/SRHR elements within GRB |
| Activity 2.1.9: | Strengthen capacity of the Office of Auditor General for inclusion of SGBV/HP/SRHR in performance audit processes |
| Activity 2.1.10: | Technical support to Legal Aid Directorate (LAD) to sensitize lawyers on SGBV/HP/SRHR issues |
| Activity 2.1.11: | Support review of existing SGBV investigation frameworks for the police to strengthen institutional response |
| Activity 2.1.12: | Prosecution: Support review of existing national prosecution policies in cases of SGBV and HP response |
| Activity 2.1.13: | Review and strengthen sentencing guidelines for SGBV and HP cases involving women, children, persons with disabilities and persons facing intersecting forms discrimination |
| Activity 2.1.14: | Strengthen the capacity of the Public Protector mandate of the ZHRC, to address mal-practices arising from institutions working on SGBV/SRHR/HP and disabilities. |
| Activity 2.1.15: | Enhanced oversight of relevant parliamentary Portfolio Committee on SGBV/SRHR/HP |
| Activity 2.1.16: | Enhance the capacity of civil society, women and children’s rights organisations to engage the Parliament for accountability |
| Activity 2.1.17: | Support the collective design (by the Ministry of Local Government and local authorities, women’s groups, CSO’s and private sector partners) of locally relevant interventions for making public spaces safe in 3 locations to model a safe city/town/centre |
| Activity 2.1.18: | Piloting of safe city/town/centre models in three locations |
| Activity 2.1.19: | Support strengthening of JLOS, for implementation of the NAP for ending child marriages |
| **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 |
| Activity 2.2.1: | Strengthen coordination of oversight institutions for effective institutional accountability on SGBV, HP, SRHR |
| Activity 2.2.2: | Strengthen coordination of oversight institutions for effective institutional accountability on SGBV, HP, SRHR |
| Activity 2.2.3: | Strengthen capacity and coordination of oversight institutions for understanding and analysis of SGBV/HP/SRHR/disability and intersecting discrimination issues, including through partnerships with academic institutions and think tanks |
| Activity 2.2.4: | Support the development of a revised inter institution coordination mechanism among key institutions (JSC, Health, Police, Prosecution) to promote a coherent and harmonised response to SGBV/HP and SRHR rights (ToP). |
| Activity 2.2.5: | Support review of LAD 5 year strategy and Legal Aid Coordination Framework to incorporate SGBV, HP, SRHR for effective targeting and provision of Legal Aid to women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination |
| Activity 2.2.6: | Support the operationalization of high level political compact for effective response to SRHR SGBV and HP issues in the country |
| Activity 2.2.7: | Support multi-sectoral technical coordination for coherent and harmonised response to SGBV, SRHR and HP response among key actors. |
| Activity 2.2.8: | Strengthen implementation and coordination of the National Plan of Action to End Child Marriages and the Girl Empowerment Framework. |
Activity 2.2.9: Support strengthening of VFS, for strategic cooperation and coordination of SGBV, HP and SRHR issues including issues related to child marriages

**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, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR

Activity 2.3.1: Support institutionalisation of gender and economics in public sector administration institutions

Activity 2.3.2: Strengthen the GRB process within the Ministry of Finance with a specific focus on SGBV,SRHR/HP by relevant ministries and national institutions

Activity 2.3.3: Strengthen the GRB process within the ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, JSC, Youth with a specific focus on SGBV/HP/SRHR

**Outcome 3: Prevention and Social Norms**

**Prevention Strategy**

Building on lessons learned during the implementation of previous and existing GBV programmes in Zimbabwe, the proposed interventions, approaches and activities in this Outcome Area are premised on an understanding of the gender inequalities, social, cultural and religious norms and practices that are among the root causes of SGBV and HPs in Zimbabwe. A coordinated and continuous analysis of these drivers of SGBV and HPs will be essential to ensure that bottlenecks that have contributed to the limited effectiveness of prevention efforts are identified, and approaches to address these, are developed within the various forms of analyses and operational research proposed within Outcomes 3 and Outcome 5 (with a focus on qualitative research and analysis of the issues). The prevention measures proposed also incorporate a strong focus on the promotion of gender equality, women’s empowerment and women and girls’ enjoyment of their rights. Building a strong consciousness and understanding of these issues among women, girls, men and boys at all levels is essential for preventing violence against women and girls.

(i) **Theory of Change**

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting women and girls’ SRHR then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls’ SRHR because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

**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 settings

Activity 3.1.1: Develop evidence-based advocacy tools and partnership models addressing vulnerabilities of women and children to online sexual abuse

Activity 3.1.2: Review and update the CSE training package and orientation package for in and out of school to ensure strong SGBV/SRHR/HP content including translation into sign language and braille

Activity 3.1.3: Translation of CSE curricula specific for learners with disabilities

Activity 3.1.4: In-service training to primary and secondary school teachers on effective roll-out of comprehensive sexuality education

Activity 3.1.5: Capacity strengthening of District Schools’ Inspectors on SGBV/SRHR/HP to monitor implementation of CSE at school level

Activity 3.1.6: Orientation of non-teaching staff in primary and secondary schools in SGBV/SRHR/HP identification, reporting and response

Activity 3.1.7: Support extracurricular clubs for learners to strengthen SGBV/SRHR/HP response and reinforce positive gender norms in line with the CSE curricula
| Activity 3.1.8: Support development of a harmonized Sexuality, Gender, HIV and human rights curriculum for roll out in tertiary education institutions |
| Activity 3.1.9: Support implementation of SRHR/SGBV prevention programmes in tertiary institutions |
| Activity 3.1.10: Support the strengthening of Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) mechanisms at higher and tertiary institutions level |
| **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** |
| Activity 3.2.1: Develop multi media and interpersonal social and behaviour change communication strategy including district customised tools and pre-testing, and including a specific focus on sbc towards women and girls with disabilities, Women and girls living with HIV, women and girls in rural areas, adolescent and young girls in urban impoverished communities |
| Activity 3.2.2: Co-creation of district specific social and behaviour change communication package in limited number of districts, including a specific focus on sbc towards women and girls with disabilities, Women and girls living with HIV, women and girls in rural areas, adolescent and young girls in urban impoverished communities |
| Activity 3.2.3: Implement multi-layered multi media social and behaviour change communication and community mobilisation interventions (derived from social and behaviour change strategy) focusing on early marriages and SGBV against children and adolescents, and improving menstrual hygiene management for girls |
| Activity 3.2.4 Implement multi-layered multi media social and behaviour change communication and community mobilisation interventions focusing on prevention of violence against youth and women and promotion of SRHR |
| Activity 3.2.5: Implement multi-layered multi media social and behaviour change communication and community mobilisation interventions focusing on prevention of violence against women predominantly in public spaces, including a specific focus on sbc towards women and girls with disabilities, Women and girls living with HIV, women and girls in rural areas, adolescent and young girls in urban impoverished communities |
| Activity 3.2.6: Promote a culture of inclusivity of women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination into existing community-based models |
| Activity 3.2.7: Establish and strengthen community-based programmes specific for sex workers and young women selling sex (YWSS) on SRHR/SGBV/HPs Split by Age Group |
| **Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights (including SRHR)** |
| Activity 3.3.1: Develop and roll out toolkit for addressing SGBV/SRHR/HP in indigenous and faith-based socialisation structures |
| Activity 3.3.2: Develop/adapt SGBV Gender responsive editorial guidelines in partnership with the media for responsible, ethical and consistent reporting on SGBV, SRHR, and gender equality for women, girls and children's rights issues |
| Activity 3.3.3: Support implementation of guidelines through engagement of media regulatory boards and journalists on gender sensitive reporting and media coverage |
| Activity 3.3.4: Harness the potential of corporate social responsibility and facilitate design and implementation of audience-targeted SGBV/SRHR and HPs prevention programs |
| Activity 3.3.5: Support the development of a national Sexual Harassment strategy for the world of work, aligned to global standards |
| Activity 3.3.6: Support the development of a national Sexual Harassment strategy for the world of work, aligned to global standards |
| Activity 3.3.7: Support Public Service Commission and selected parastatals in Spotlight districts in development of a Model Prevention of Sexual Harassment and exploitation in the workplace program, including policy review and implementation |
| Activity 3.3.8: Advocate with selected employers/workers and their associations for the development of Model Prevention of Sexual Harassment and exploitation in the workplace program, including policy review, implementation and strengthened labour inspections |
### Activity 3.3.9: Support development of partnership with private sectors entities and local authorities to design and implement women economic empowerment strategies for women facing intersecting forms of discriminations (women and girls with disabilities, Women and girls living with HIV, women and girls living in extreme poverty in rural areas, adolescent and young girls in urban impoverished communities)

### Outcome 4: Delivery of quality essential services

#### (i) Theory of Change

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines, (2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice) then (4) women and girls who experience VAWG, including SGBV/HP, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted, because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

### 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 VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

#### Activity 4.1.1: Review, update and harmonize GBV service provision protocols, guidelines, SOPs and tools in line with international standards and taking into account needs of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.

Review includes service integration between SGBV, HIV, and RH services including Family Planning for Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women Affairs.

Review will include multi-sectoral consultation at beginning and end of process for all five sectors concerned - health, women affairs, social work, judiciary and police.

#### Activity 4.1.2: Review, update and harmonize GBV service provision protocols, guidelines SOPs and tools in line with international standards and taking into account needs of women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Sectors cover Justice, Police, Education and Social Welfare.

#### Activity 4.1.3: Assessment of system capacity to collect, analyse and store Physical and Digital forensic evidence and determine bottlenecks and barriers to effective prosecution of rape perpetrators.

#### Activity 4.1.4: Institutionalize the capacity building of services delivery (through Development and implementation of pre-service curricula); Health sector personnel on Clinical management of rape to include issues faced by women and girls affected by multiple forms of discrimination and service integration with RH, MNCH, and HIV services. Two step process of national ToT for college tutors, and rollout to all nursing college tutors.

#### Activity 4.1.6: Build capacity of Health sector personnel on clinical management of SGBV. Upgrade National trainer pool to include issues relating to women and girls living with disabilities and / or facing multiple forms of discrimination into national roll-out of SGBV clinical management training funded under GBV 365.

#### Activity 4.1.7: In-service sector specific training: Police on specialised investigation, including department of Forensics science on collection, analysis and storage of forensic evidence, including physical and digital; Judicial sector on victim-friendly court procedures; and Social work sector on Psychosocial support services, pre-, during and after court support and family-based place of safety support (foster care).

#### Activity 4.1.8: Training of forensic age estimation and giving evidence in court for dentists to facilitate prosecution of SGBV cases affecting minors

#### Activity 4.1.9: Build capacity of community workers on GBV response approaches (e.g. survivor-centered approach);

- Agriculture extension workers, NGO personnel working in the field on various projects. Training will be conducted by MWAGCD District and Ward coordinators at no additional cost.
- Technical training for specialized GBV service providers on BASIC sign language skills - 20 pax per district, multiple sectors.

### Output 4.2: Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 4.2.1</th>
<th>Establish, operationalize and run OSCs, integrating multi-sectoral SGBV services into MNCH, RH, HIV &amp; FP services at district hospital level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.2</td>
<td>Support operations of 4 existing OSC from Q3 2020: Integrating multi-sectoral SGBV services into MNCH, RH, HIV &amp; FP services at district hospital level; Harare, Mash Central, Mash West and Mat South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.3</td>
<td>Strengthen SGBV service provision in health sector at district level through an RBF approach (with mixed quantitative and qualitative indicators) for subsidizing inputs cost, and through CSOs and community based verification of service uptake (social accountability). Integration in existing MOHCC RBF programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.4</td>
<td>Equip district level police and social welfare sectors with specialised equipment and tools to create and maintain a survivor-friendly investigation, counselling and place of safety environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.5</td>
<td>Scale up community-based Shelter model including gradual engagement of local government/PPP/DPOs towards complete ownership (Multi-stakeholder ‘chip-in’ contribution model) - setup and support to operation of three new shelters to achieve provincial coverage for 5 Spotlight provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.6</td>
<td>Support three existing community-based shelters from Q3/2020 onwards - running cost &amp; supplies only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.7</td>
<td>Establish and implement an integrated Mobile GBV/SRH/HIV OSCs MODEL - multi-sectoral service providers conducting campaigns and providing GBV/SRH/HIV services in hard-to-reach areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.8</td>
<td>Equip 4 newly gazetted and refurbish 8 existing (according to need) Victim-Friendly courts relevant to Spotlight districts with specialised equipment, knowledge and tools to facilitate survivor-friendly and effective court preparation, witness protection and prosecution of SGBV cases. Support court-related services for survivors &amp; witnesses in 12 VF courts (e.g. escort fees, court preparation etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.9</td>
<td>Develop and implement quality assurance mechanisms (by trained supervisors), including Technical Documentation of best and worst practices and feedback loop to provincial and national levels to facilitate a build and learn approach to service delivery. System will be implemented building on existing QA system in both sectors, cost represent a contribution to other funding streams. Ministry of Health &amp; Ministry of Women Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.10</td>
<td>Develop and implement quality assurance mechanisms (by trained supervisors), including Technical Documentation of best and worst practices and Feedback loop to provincial and national levels to facilitate a build and learn approach to service delivery. Ministries of Justice and Social Welfare and Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.11</td>
<td>Home visitation services for support and referral services for girls and boys with disabilities and their caregivers, to address increased vulnerability to SGBV and provide appropriate services and referrals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.12</td>
<td>Safe reporting mechanisms and provision of psycho-social support for girls and young women survivors of SGBV/HP (including online abuse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.13</td>
<td>Support the Zimbabwe Women's Micro-Finance Bank to design and implement an integrated model for SGBV/HPs Survivor women and Girls (18 +) to improve access to productive resources, financial service products, social protection and economic empowerment in selected districts towards enhanced entrepreneurship and employability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.14</td>
<td>Develop and implement BDS, Financial literacy and technical market-led short term training for at least 2,000 women survivors of SGBV/HP and link them to financial services (including Women’s Bank) and markets in 5 districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.15</td>
<td>Implement community mobilisation interventions (derived from the social and behaviour change strategy) focusing on demand generation for services related to SGBV and intimate partner violence against youth and women and promotion of SRHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.16</td>
<td>Develop and build a survivor-assisted support systems for women including women facing multiple forms of discrimination under leadership of MWAGCD, including modeling community-based temporary safe spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.17</td>
<td>Develop and build a survivor-assisted support systems for women including women facing multiple forms of discrimination under leadership of MWAGCD, including modeling community-based temporary safe spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2.18</td>
<td>Roll out of a case management system for girl and boy survivors and witnesses of SGBV/HP. Under leadership of Ministry and Social Welfare. District selection guided by complementarity to CPF funding, gradual coverage of 12 districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outcome 5: Data availability and capacities

(i) **Theory of Change**

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including SGBV/HP, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators), (2) if the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including SGBV/HP, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and if (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society, then (4) laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized, because (5) they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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, including SGBV/HP, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.1: Conduct an assessment and Development of SGBV IM Framework and existing data collection tools, including those used by key government institutions and prioritised CSOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.2: Develop a national GBV IM framework and implementation plan including business process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.3: Develop/modify/ harmonise SGBV data collection tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.4: Design programme on national SGBV IM framework and SGBV data collection tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.5: Design e-learning tools for SGBV IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.6: Conduct District Level SGBV IM tools training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.7: Provide SGBV IM support to 5 district (system trouble shooting and onsite technical support for system users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.8: Conduct an operational research on addressing cultural/social factors to increase Family Planning uptake for sexually active unmarried adolescents, SRH related violence against women and girls, particularly those most marginalized, including regarding forced/coerced contraception, sterilization and abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.9: Conduct trainings on sectoral GBV MIS (Prioritised Government Institutions.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.11: Supply of IT equipment to Community based cadres, Government ministries and CSOs at district level for GBV MIS Support and Helpline/Hotline for Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.12: Technical Support for strengthening Sector specific IM systems (in line with national framework)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.1: Strengthen population-based surveys/ census to include SRHR, SGBV, VAWG and HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.2: Provide financial, human and material support to population-based surveys/censuses (Data collection; Data analysis; Preparation and publication of survey/census reports; dissemination of survey/census results)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.3: Conduct SGBV and HP data analysis and report writing workshops (MICS (20); ZDHS (20); ZimVAC (15)); and Women and Men (25) in-depth SGBV/ HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.4: Publication of reports - SGBV/ HP including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.5: Conduct secondary data analysis on crime statistics SGBV/ HP including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.6: Prepare and disseminate fact sheets on SGBV/HP and SRHR targeting various audiences and translate them into local languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.7: Provide technical and coordination support to the Gender Sector Statistics Committees and user-producer dialogues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.2.8: Conduct Quarterly Meetings of the Committee at national and sub-national level (province and district) to share and discuss findings and statistical reports on SGBV/HP and multiple and intersecting discrimination, among others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 5.2.9 : Organize consultations to review the availability of data on SDG 3 & 5 indicators and identify the gaps and agree on methodology/proxies/definitions/processes of bridging the gaps

Activity 5.2.11 : Report and disseminate progress of SDG 3 & 5

Outcome 6: Supporting the Women’s Movement and Civil Society

(i) Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and if (2) the space for women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination’s expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and if (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women’s rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP/SRHR, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls’ SRHR

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, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

Activity 6.1.1: Conduct annual review and networking dialogues between CSOs and Government

Activity 6.1.2: Support development of knowledge hub on SGBV, VAW and SRHR for women’s movement

Activity 6.1.4: Support advocacy by women Trade Unionists to mitigate SGBV in the world of work

Activity 6.1.5: Support women’s community activism on SGBV and HPs including themed events & commemoration of key dates

Activity 6.1.6: Support community activism on masculinities and by key populations on SGBV and HPs, including themed events & commemoration of key dates

Activity 6.1.7: Support journalists to develop content for local newspapers and publications (e.g. features and profiling of CSO activities and women’s movement)

Activity 6.1.8: Organize a national symposium on activism, movement building and best practices

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, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly

Activity 6.2.1: Support the development of provincial level social accountability strategies by identified NGOs, CSOs, including CBOs, DPOs and FBOs

Activity 6.2.2: Support the development of a national level social accountability strategy on legislation and financing for SGBV, HPs and SRHR

Activity 6.2.3: Provide social accountability grants for women’s rights groups at local (community and district level interventions) and national level (upstream legislative and national budget work)

Activity 6.2.4: Social Accountability grant for male engagement and key populations organisations

Activity 6.2.5: Conduct review and networking meeting with social accountability grantees

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 VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women and girls’ SRHR
Activity 6.3.1: Capacity assessment of identified formal groups such as CSOs, CBOs, DPOs and FBOs including youth organizations (30 organizations)

Activity 6.3.2: Provide customised technical support informed by gaps identified in the capacity assessment (selection criteria includes orgs working on disability, HIV, VAWG, SRHR, Legal, Male Involvement, Young Women and Girls)

Activity 6.3.3: Graduate intern deployment programme: in-house district-level support to selected women's groups and CSOs that are receiving grants under Activity 6.1.2

Activity 6.3.4: Identify and sensitise volunteers within identified groups (linked to CSOs) to advance the cause of access to women's rights, civic rights and SGBV/SRHR/HPs

The Spotlight Team will work very closely with all partners, including Government, Civil Society and the EU Delegation during the development of the programme workplans and finalization of results frameworks, which will allow taking correcting measures if required.

Coherence with SDG targets and indicators

The Spotlight Initiative in Zimbabwe will be a positive contribution to the achievement of gender equality, peace, social inclusion and protection of human rights which are catalytic for sustainable development and inclusive growth in accordance with Agenda 2030.

The eradication and prevention of SGBV and HP through addressing the root causes will impact on women’s and girls’ ability to have a “voice”, “choice” and “control” over their lives which are essential for the empowerment of women and girls, especially those who face multiple forms of discrimination. The Zimbabwe Country Programme therefore has been designed to contribute to the country’s achievement of SDGs 5 with a focus on the following SDG 5 targets:

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

The SI Country Programme in Zimbabwe also presents a strategic opportunity for strengthening institutions, building on the government’s thrust towards effective and efficient programmes delivery; greater transparency and accountability; and the prosecution of corruption cases, all of which contribute to the SDG 16 agenda of building inclusive, accountable and sustainable institutions. In addition, the strengthening of institutions under Outcome and across other Spotlight Outcome Areas will complement existing Government efforts towards the implementation of SDGs (3, 4,10 and 11, among others).

Governance

The Country Programme Steering Committee is the highest body of the Spotlight Initiative governance structure in-country, for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. The Country Programme Steering Committee is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Minister of Women Affairs, Community Development and SME. The membership of the Country Programme Steering Committee
will include: The Office of the President and Cabinet; Head of EU Delegation; representative from EU Member State of Sweden; UN Women Representative; UNDP Country Director; UNFPA Representative; UNICEF Representative; and, three civil society representatives who are members of and are nominated by the National Civil Society Reference Group (ensuring a minimum civil society representation of 20% of the total membership of the Committee), which is expected to be established at the start of the Country Programme’s implementation. The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office will provide secretariat support to the Country Programme Steering Committee. Depending on the agenda items to be discussed, the representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities, private sector and/or other development partners engaged in EVAWG efforts may be invited to the Country Programme Steering Committee meetings.

The roles and responsibilities of the Country Programme Steering Committee are as follows:

- To ensure participatory implementation, coordination and communication of the Country Programme, in alignment with the national development plan, Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) and European Union priorities;
- To approve the Country Programme’s annual work plans; to review output-level results; and to adjust the implementation set-up;
- To review and approve the Country Programme’s annual reports;
- To approve programmatic or budgetary revisions of less than 25 per cent of the overall budget, within the limits of the Country Programme document;
- To review risk management strategies and ensure that the Country Programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks; and,
- To manage constructive stakeholder engagement and relations.

This steering committee will establish institutional linkages with the Government coordination mechanisms on SGBV, HP and SRHR to ensure coherence, knowledge sharing and sustainability.

The full Terms of Reference will be drafted for review and endorsement by the Country Programme Steering Committee during its first meeting. All meetings will be minuted, and the decisions and agreed action points of the Country Programme Steering Committee will be communicated to the Inter-Agency Technical Team, Civil Society National Reference Group and other stakeholders as appropriate through the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.

**Technical Coordination Unit**

The Technical Coordination Unit is tasked with ensuring programmatic coordination and coherence in the design and implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, with emphasis on securing overarching coordination across the 6 outcome areas. The Unit will guide the inter-agency technical team towards effective and harmonized programme management for results. Through the various members of the Unit, effective collaboration will be maintained with the Spotlight Initiative inter-agency M&E, finance, and communications task teams. In so doing, a coherent support system will be established and will provide solid foundations for collaborative technical decision-making by the inter-agency technical team, and for strategic decision-making by the Steering Committee- to whom the Unit is accountable.

The roles and responsibilities of the Technical Coordination Unit include:

- Assume technical leadership and provide guidance to the inter-agency technical team in the effective planning, design, implementation and reporting of the SI in Zimbabwe, and serve as a reference point for a comprehensive overview on the achievement of the SI goals and outcomes;
- Coordinate and monitor the SI roll-out for delivery of meaningful, concrete and cost-effective results;
- Establish linkages and effective integration across the 6 outcomes areas, inclusive of cross-cutting issues and in line with the UN programmatic principles and approaches- in particular the principle of ‘leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first’;
- Identify and outline opportunities to reach optimal levels of collaborative action with other relevant programs and initiatives to enhance synergies and harmonise actions towards the elimination of VAWG;
• Work in close collaboration with other inter-agency Spotlight task teams to form a holistic support system for effective decision making by the inter-agency technical team and the Steering Committee.
• in collaboration with the M&E task team, generate knowledge, good practices and lessons learned in relation to the SI, and for effective application to the program.
• Maintain strong linkages with other UN inter-agency fora (such as the PMT, OMT and UNCG) in order to ensure greater cohesion, and with particular emphasis on the Gender Results Group, under which SI results will be captured.

Civil Society
Given the crucial role of civil society to the success of the Initiative, a Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG) will additionally serve as an institutional mechanism to provide advice and advocate to realise the results envisioned in the Zimbabwe Spotlight Country Programme. The CS-NRG will be constituted in adherence to the leaving no one behind principle and ensuring representation of groups of women and girls left furthest behind, such as women and girls living with disabilities, women and girls living in rural communities, women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, adolescent and older women and girls, LBTOI persons, and all others relevant in the national context. The CS-GRG will have the following functions and responsibilities:

• Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative’s Country Programme in Zimbabwe and on cutting-edge national policy issues on eliminating VAWG and HP
• Provide advice and perspectives on current eliminating VAWG and HP-related issues where the Spotlight Initiative’s advocacy, leadership and support to civil society advocacy is important
• Partner on high-level advocacy and communications as well as political dialogue, including by supporting visibility and promotion of the Initiative’s goals at the national level
• Support efforts at dissemination of the messages of the Spotlight Initiative on eliminating VAWG and HP to the public, from the national to the community level, especially to youth and the media
• Provide advice on ongoing interventions, possibilities for scaling up the Spotlight Country Programme
• Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue between the Spotlight Initiative and women’s rights organisations, groups and networks working on eliminating VAWG and HP, including on global, regional, national and local developments, trends and risks related to such work
• Engage in broader consultations with groups and networks, especially at the local and grassroots levels, at regular intervals to update them and solicit input on the performance of the Spotlight Country Programme in Zimbabwe and for advocacy, research, learning and action
• Provide feedback to the Governing Body (including via an annual monitoring report) on the Spotlight Country Programme’s implementation as well as advice on addressing challenges

In line with the SDG principle of national ownership, national and local CSOs will be prioritised in the membership of the CS-NRG. Members of the Group serve on it in their individual capacities. The CS-NRG will institute measures to manage any conflicts of interest as when, for example, a civil society representative is associated with a CSO that serves as an Implementing Partner of the Spotlight Zimbabwe Country Programme.

Following the principle of a minimum 20% representation on the Country Programme Steering Committee, two members of the CS-NRG will be nominated by the Group to represent it on the multi-stakeholder Committee.

Accountability
The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) has the final decision-making authority within the UN, and is responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the SI Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as facilitation of collaboration amongst all stakeholders. The RC will draw on the technical expertise of the UN Recipient Organisations.

The RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including ensuring national ownership at the highest level,
The Heads of UN Recipient Organisations are accountable to the RC – and are mutually accountable to each other - for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The RC will regularly convene a meeting of the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations to periodically review the progress of Country Programme implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings are aimed at continuous improvement of the Country Programme implementation.

The RC entrusts the programmatic and technical coordination of the Country Programme planning, implementation, monitoring and review to the UN Women Representative, as the UN Co-Chair of the ZUNDAF Gender Equality Results Group (GRG). The UN Women Representative provides day-to-day oversight to the Technical Coordination Unit, which is accountable to the RC and the Heads of Recipient Organisations.

The Technical Coordination Unit consists of a full-time Technical Coordinator (UN Women) who heads the Unit, Programme Associate (UN Women) and M&E/Knowledge Management Officer (UNICEF). The Unit also has a part-time Programme Finance Officer (UNDP) and Communications Specialist (RCO). The Technical Coordinator (UN Women) convenes the Inter-Agency Technical Team, consisting of all UN Recipient Organisations, EU and National Civil Society Reference Group representatives. The M&E/Knowledge Management Officer (UNICEF) leads the Inter-Agency M&E Task Team; the Programme Finance Officer (UNDP) leads the Inter-Agency Programme Finance Task Team; and, the Communications Specialist (RCO) leads the Inter-Agency Communications Task Team.

The RCO supports the oversight function of the RC and provides secretariat support to the Country Programme Steering Committee and the CS-NRG. Interactions and communications with the EOSG, Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, Government, EU Delegation, development partners and the CS-NRG are – in principle – streamlined through the RCO.

The RC and the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations are jointly accountable to the Government and the people of Zimbabwe for the delivery of strategic results of the Country Programme. In addition to platforms such as the Country Programme Steering Committee, communications and regular field monitoring visits, the Country Programme also will introduce beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure beneficiary accountability.
Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme – Regional Profile

Implementing/Recipient UN Agencies: UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP
Overall Coordination: UNOAU
Technical Coordination: UNFPA

Programme Partners in both streams 1 and 2: African Union, OHCHR, UNECA, Academia, Regional Intergovernmental Entities, Regional NGOs, CSOs, Others (Media)

Programme Location: Africa-Continental

Programme Description:
The proposed regional programme for Africa – which has a continental scope – will work on three Spotlight Pillars: (1) Legislations and policies, (5) Quality and reliable data and (6) Strengthening the women’s movement in its relations with the African Union and other regional players.

Two separate “streams” of work are proposed which will both cover pillars 1, 5 and 6:

**Stream 1:** Regional response to addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Harmful Practices (HP) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR) in Africa

**Stream 2:** Regional response to addressing Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage, this stream will be building on the work carried out by the two ongoing Joint Programmes on Child Marriage (13 countries) and FGM (18 countries).

The African regional programme will complement the 8 country programmes with a substantive allocation of EUR 30 Million. An allocation of 10% of the overall Africa investment budget has been put aside to support the women’s movement (pillar 6) under the existing UN Trust Funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,853,976</td>
<td>4,515,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>7,358,338</td>
<td>54,322,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,621,844</td>
<td>4,119,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,266,144</td>
<td>5,000,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>16,100,302</td>
<td>67,957,938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phase I:
Total EU contribution: USD 25,620,000
Total UN Agency Contributions: USD 1,362,281

Phase II:
Estimated EU contribution: USD 9,757,358
(To be approved)
Regional Programme Strategy

The proposed Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme, aligned with the global theory of change and six pillars, supports the overall response to addressing sexual and gender-based violence, harmful practices including Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. The Africa Regional programme will be comprised of two streams. **Stream 1** supports the overall regional response to addressing SGBV, HPs and SRH and RR, while **Stream 2** supports response to prevention of FGM and Child Marriage, through the existing Joint/Global Programmes on FGM and Ending Child Marriage.

Given that the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme will support and enhance a regional approach to eliminating SGBV and HPs aimed at adding value, maximizing investment, and contributing to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of programming throughout the region, the regional programme will focus on the following **three pillars of the Spotlight Initiative:**
The Spotlight Africa Regional Programme coverage is continental, prioritises strengthening existing strategies and initiatives, such as the AU Gender Strategy, the Gender Observatory and the AU campaigns to end Child Marriage and AU Initiative on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation. This will ensure increased effectiveness of the programme as the focus will be on accelerating implementation.

The programme has a commitment to evidence-based practice, and the data arising from the work under outcome 5 Stream I and the ‘what works’ research under Stream II that will ensure the most effective approaches to ending VAWG. The programme also adopts a strategy of harnessing the respective strengths of multi-sectoral, multi-level partnerships which will support the acceleration of transformative change. The programme will work with the African Union, individual member states and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The programme will engage with non-governmental partners, notably CSOs, women’s groups, youth-led organisations, media and the private sector. This will ensure not only that programme activities and AU initiatives are informed by experiences and priorities of communities, but also that governments will be held accountable to deliver on continental commitments through increased capacity for advocacy and accountability.

The relevance of the Spotlight Regional Programme is ensured by being fully aligned to the Africa Spotlight Investment Plan with common objectives, pillars, theories of change and results framework. It is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda, contributing to goals 1, 3, 5, 10 and 16, and continental priorities enshrined in Agenda 2063 the “Africa we want”. It will support the AU to accelerate the domestication of existing continental commitments related to the Spotlight objective of ending all forms of Violence against Women and Girls, with a specific focus on the AU Gender Strategy (Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2) and the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa. The programme also considers other relevant commitments, such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, the AU Roadmap on Harnessing Demographic Dividend, the African Youth Charter (2006), and the Common Position on Ending Child Marriage in Africa (2015).

Suggested Programme Goal and Outcomes:

**Pillar 1 - OUTCOME 1**

| Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international Human Rights standards, on all forms of VAWG, including SGBV and Harmful Practices are in place and translated into plans of action with effective accountability mechanisms. |

**Stream 1**

The proposed objective of this outcome under Stream I will be to support the efforts of the African Union and other relevant regional partners, including the Regional Human Rights Institutions, RECs, Parliamentarians and CSOs to influence member states on the ratification, domestication and enforcement of regional instruments, such as the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa. Under this outcome, the focus of the work with CSOs, in particular regional civil society organisations, entails building their capacity to advocate for and promote national action plans and increase financing on EVAWG, as well as to advocate for an enabling legal and policy environment that guarantee the rights of women’s
rights groups and women human rights defenders by engaging key inter-governmental and African Union policy making processes.

**Stream 2**
The Child Marriage component will support the African Union and other regional bodies to build their capacity and advocate for ensuring that putting an end to child marriage remains a political priority in the region; that legal and policy frameworks are enabling, evidence-based and in line with human rights standards that support an inclusive approach with a leave no one lens - ensuring that the interest of marginalised women and girls are addressed.

The programme will ensure that regional commitments are enforced at sub-regional and national level, including in countries that do not have proper legislative and policy frameworks in place. It proposes to link this support to strengthening national institutions through partnerships with regional women’s rights groups and CSO coalitions or networks. The programme will strengthen accountability of member states, through systematically monitoring national-level actions and progress on the implementation of SDG 5.3.1 in the African context. The total number of countries covered under this component is 13 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia).

Under the FGM component, it is suggested that the programme will support the African Union, and other regional political bodies in getting FGM on the political agenda of regional and sub-regional political institutions, strengthening the accountability of Member States to regional frameworks and global human rights treaties, setting up model laws to support member states that are yet to adopt specific laws on FGM, and establishing a functional peer review mechanism to systematically monitor national-level actions and progress in the elimination of FGM. Furthermore, high-level political champions will be engaged to galvanise and amplify regional and national-level commitments and movements towards the elimination of the practice. The total number of countries covered under this component is 18 (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda).

**Key activities proposed** across both streams for this outcome/pillar include the following;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stream 1 - Regional response to addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support regional evidenced based assessment on the status of enforcement of laws and policies and advocacy and capacity development of AUC, Pan African Parliament, Network of African Parliamentarians including RECs to accelerate the ratification, domestication and enforcement of regional instruments on EVAWG and SRH&amp;RR (e.g. Maputo protocol and ACRWC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support regional human rights institutions including the ACHPR, the ACERWC and the African Union Special Rapporteur on Child Marriage and other Harmful Practices, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women, to influence Member States on drafting and submission of situational report on the rights of women and girls in Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the AUC and regional CSOs to implement the AU Africa-Wide Campaign on EVAWG in Africa, and support rollout an evidence based Regional Action Plan and M&amp;E framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the capacity of AUC, ACERWC, Regional CSOs, Network of African Parliamentarians in partnership with the RECs to advocate and influence MS on the development and implementation of national action plans and on increased financing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support the AU in establishing Systems/Protocols on the protection of women’s rights defenders and to prevent VAW related extra-judicial executions and prosecutions.

Support the AU in establishing Systems/Protocols on the protection of women’s rights defenders and to prevent VAW related extra-judicial executions and prosecutions.

Support regional dialogues of the AU, CSOs and Member States on enabling legal and policy environment for CSOs and support regional CSOs on periodic reports on the situation of the rights of women and girls in Africa.

**Stream 2 - Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation**

Conduct post-evaluation of the second phase of the AU Child Marriage Campaign and provide technical assistance to AUC to coordinate and follow up on the implementation and monitoring of the campaign.

Support AU to advocate for national action to end child marriage by facilitating country launches of the AU campaign.

Support the AUC to finalise, disseminate and popularise a multi-sectoral road map towards the elimination of FGM as part of the African Union Initiative on the Elimination of FGM including implementation of AU Initiative on FGM Plan of Action.

Support AU in organizing peer reviews to end child marriage and FGM and hold member states accountable on progress towards child marriage and FGM commitments.

Support the AU to institutionalize an accountability mechanism with governments that monitor commitments delivered to end child marriage and FGM.

Provide technical assistance to AUC to assess the current status of child marriage in Africa using member states data and other existing sources of data including the Accountability Scorecard.

Support advocacy and dialogue of AUC, RECs and governments to influence the drafting of new and/or strengthening of existing legislation on ending child marriage in line with international HR standards.

Support the development and implementation of a communication campaign for the African Union Initiative on the Elimination of FGM

Establish and implement an innovation hub to promote exemplary and effective practices by countries in policy and legal enactment and implementation on FGM.

Support the AU Goodwill Ambassador, ACERWC and Special Rapporteur on strategic policy meetings and in-country missions to influence national action to ending child marriage and FGM.

Support the work of the African Union Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Children to support and monitor national level initiatives towards the elimination of FGM.

Assess the impact of National Action and/or other sectoral plans towards ending CM and strengthen capacities on programming, implementing and monitoring of CM programmes.

Support the African Committee of Experts on the Rights Welfare of the Child to develop and disseminate a guidance in support of member states initiative to put in place and effectively implement legislation addressing FGM.

Develop inter-governmental and institutionalized cross-border initiatives to address the dynamics of FGM in selected neighbouring countries and implement the initiatives.

Build the capacity and support regional and national human rights institutions in advocating for full implementation of resolutions and recommendations of human rights instruments on FGM and child marriage.
• Pillar 5 - OUTCOME 5

**Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data** on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are collected, analysed and used in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

**Stream 1**

This proposed outcome under Stream I will focus on support to the AU and other relevant regional partners including civil societies to strengthen the availability and use of quality and reliable data, the harmonization of data collection on VAWG and SGBV/HP/SRH&RR, in line with the AU Gender strategy. The programme will thus focus on supporting the **AUC Regional Data and Research Unit, Africa Women’s Rights Observatory, and the Gender Scorecard**, among others to ensure that existing instruments, data and initiatives are made available to policy makers in order to inform policy advocacy and implementation.

**Stream 2**

Within the **Child Marriage** component, the programme will support the generation of regular, reliable data on child marriage prevalence and related analytical data, with a focus on women and girls with increased risks, to inform laws, policies and programmes, as well as to monitor the SDGs, and support advocacy efforts by the AUC and CSOs. The programme will strengthen the capacity of national statistical institutions to collect, track and analyse macro level data (SDG 5.3) on child marriage through partnerships with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). It also includes strengthening capacity to integrate child marriage related data into national surveys, such as MICS and DHS. The programme will support the engagement of regional bodies in global advocacy efforts with relevant partners, including regional CSOs, to advocate for the establishment of a **global reporting, accountability and visibility mechanism** for tracking and analysing a comprehensive but prioritized set of progress measures on child marriage.

Under the **Stream II Female Genital Mutilation** component, it is proposed that this outcome will put emphasis on generating a strong body of knowledge and evidence on broader and cross-cutting issues informing overall programming on FGM across different countries. It will support the rolling of a framework to help **rigorous measurement of social norms change**, undertaking evaluation of interventions and identifying best practices to address FGM under different socio-cultural contexts and dynamics, and generating in-depth analysis of data on FGM.

**Key activities** proposed under OUTCOME 5 include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stream 1 - Regional response to addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support the AUC, UNECA, RECs and women’s rights organisations to develop harmonized and standardized data collection tools and data coordination on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRH&amp;RR to measure continental progress, and to identify key priorities and gaps, and improve accessibility of quality, reliable and disaggregated data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the AUC Regional Data and Research Unit, Africa Women’s Rights observatory and Gender Scorecard to ensure periodic, inclusive and quality reporting of member states and CSOs on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRH &amp; RR to generate evidence to inform policy and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct a gender data review on adolescent girls, young people, people with disabilities, vulnerable and marginalized groups on VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRH &amp; RR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support regional data and research institutions, structures and mechanisms to collect and analyse disaggregated data to generate evidence in order to inform policy and programme development on gender norms change, positive masculinities and male engagement to prevent SGBV/HP and to empower women and girls.

Convene an annual continental coordination platform for AUC and Member States implementing National Spotlight Programmes

### Stream 2 Child Marriage and FGM

Strengthen capacities of key stakeholders (National Statistics, CSOs and other actors) in collection and use of child marriage and FGM data by developing and rolling out a standard set of effective and manageable tools and measures.

Strengthen engagements with governments, AUC, RECs and build capacity of CSOs by providing them with relevant evidence-based advocacy tools produced through in-depth statistical analysis of child marriage data.

Organize south-to-south exchange, communities of practice and annual forums to promote exchange of knowledge, evidence and best practices in order to accelerate action to ending CM and FGM and inform programming on CM and FGM.

Support provision of technical assistance to strengthen knowledge management capacity of partners by conducting focused and action-oriented analysis of evidence to produce evidence briefs, case studies, and country-specific profiles on thematic CM issues.

Support operationalizing the global framework on measurement of social norms change on FGM including establish reliable baseline estimates through modelling and measure impact of FGM interventions.

Develop, publish and disseminate a paper on global costing of FGM interventions to inform policy and programme.

### Pillar 6 - OUTCOME 6

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

Under this outcome, it is foreseen that both streams will focus on regional, continent-wide women’s movement building of regional women’s rights organisations, pan-African networks and CSOs, to collectively advocate and work towards ending sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices (specifically female genital mutilation and child marriage) on the continent. A key objective of the work envisioned under this programme will be to enlarge space in key regional processes with the African Union, which has a major influence on agenda-setting and policymaking across Africa.

This work will leverage the comparative advantage of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes in their convening role, bringing together AUC, governments and civil society to hear from each other and engage in joint decision-making. Efforts will build on and strengthen ongoing work around existing AU campaigns (AU campaign to end CM and AU Initiative on the Elimination of FGM) and strategies (AU Gender Strategy), with existing mechanisms (Gender is My Agenda Campaign) and relevant Directorates of the AU (Social Affairs and Gender).
Additionally, the regional programme will support the effective functioning of the Civil Society Regional Reference Group, an important governance mechanism of the Spotlight Initiative that plays an advisory, advocacy and accountability role in the Africa regional programme’s efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices.

**Key activities proposed under OUTCOME 6** include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stream 1 - Regional response to addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support the establishment of a regional civil society reference group to effectively coordinate and provide oversight on the implementation of international and regional commitments on gender equality and women’s rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support knowledge sharing digital platforms to make them interoperable and accessible by regional CSOs to enable knowledge sharing on best practices and lessons learned on VAWG/HP and SRH &amp; RR, including on engaging key AU processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convene regional CSO and women’s movement forum to influence the African Union and global policy agenda on SGBV and HPs including high-level multi-stakeholder continental summit at the side-lines of the African Union Summit to showcase, network and cross-learning of CSOs on SGBV and HPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support innovative regional youth led initiatives and amplify youth, particularly young women and girls’ engagement in policy dialogue on SGBV/HP and SRH &amp; RR through relevant AUC Directorates and high-level meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support partnerships between the African Union Commission and regional faith-based organisations, network of traditional leaders, including regional men and boys’ network to strengthen their engagement in prevention and response to VAW/G, SGBV, harmful practices and promotion of SRH &amp; RR in Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the capacity of networks of regional CSOs to fast track, monitor and report on the implementation of regional African Union instruments including the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, Agenda 2063 and AU Gender Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs in advocacy, lobbying and networking in engaging key AU policy processes and relevant directorates on GEWE, VAWG and HP.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Stream 2 Child Marriage and FGM</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Develop policy and analytical briefs on child marriage for CSO’s advocacy and lobbying based on analysis of evidence from recent social and economic impact and policy studies and support development of practitioner’s guide on implementing CM programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convene multi-stakeholder dialogues on ending child marriage with participation of women's rights groups, CSOs, youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination and develop regional policy recommendations based on inputs from the national dialogues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage CSOs and associations to support ‘building bridge’ initiative linking the diaspora in European Union countries with communities in Africa to encourage open interaction between communities and families to facilitate a social norm change in favour of abandonment of FGM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake a regional level coordinated CSO movement for lobbying and advocating for the elimination of FGM and protecting the rights of girls and women including capacity development of civil societies on social accountability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage regional and national level men alliance networks to promote a strong movement in supporting initiatives to end FGM and implementing advocacy initiatives for strong involvement of men and boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake a regional level media campaign on the progress, achievements and challenges in addressing FGM in Africa, including a focus on the AU Initiative on the Elimination of FGM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Programme partners

The Africa Spotlight Regional Programme will be implemented in partnership with regional and sub-regional organisations, multilateral UN sister agencies, bilateral donors and CSOs. The African Union Commission (AUC) Department of Social Affairs is the focal department for the Africa Regional Programme within AUC, and a key partner for providing leadership and supporting implementation of the programme within the AUC and across the various streams. The Women, Gender and Development Directorate of AUC, has an important role in the implementation of the programme. The AUC will also be a key member of the governance mechanism explained under chapter IV. Directorates of Strategic Planning, Civil Society & Diaspora Organisation, Peace and Security, Political Affairs and Communications division have also been engaged in the design of the regional programme.

Other AU organs, such as the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, African Union Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa, African Union Special Rapporteur on Violence against Children, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child among others will also be engaged.

The AU and its member states are at the forefront of partnerships as the legitimate authorities that have the mandate and responsibility to dismantle structural discriminatory systems in line with international HR obligations. Partnership with AUC, RECs, key regional women’s groups and CSOs, such as FEMNET and SOAWR and others, are at the centre of the Africa Spotlight programme. A civil society regional reference group will be created.

The programme proposal also includes close linkages to a number of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the East African Community (EAC), the South African Development Community (SADC), the...
Common Market for eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community for the West African States (ECOWAS) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).

**European Union:** the Africa Spotlight Regional Programme (Stream I and Stream II) will work closely with the European Union Delegation to the African Union in Addis Ababa and its Headquarters’ office as key partner of this initiative in strengthening the programme and implementation. The EU, through its Delegation to the AU (stream 1) and Headquarters’ services (stream 2) will also be part of the governance mechanisms.

**Governance Structure and Implementing UN Agencies and management structure**

The Africa Regional programme has two working streams and therefore different governance bodies. The **Regional Steering Committee will oversee both streams**. Each stream of the Regional Component will have its own decision-making governing body. Accordingly, the United Nations Office to the Africa Union (UNOAU), based in Addis Ababa, will provide overall political leadership, oversee the stakeholder relationships at the regional level, and ensure programme coordination and coherence among Stream I, Stream II FGM and Stream II Child Marriage of the Africa Regional Programme.

**UNOAU and AUC Social Affairs Commissioner** will co-chair the Regional Steering Committee that oversees both streams. UNOAU will be the main communication entry point with the African Union. **UNFPA will provide the overall technical coordination of the Africa Regional Programme** and oversee the Africa Regional Programme Coordination Unit that will be located in Addis Ababa. Each stream of the Regional Component will have its own governance mechanism – namely Regional Stream 1 Steering Committee, FGM
The Africa Regional Programme Recipient/Implementing UN Agencies are UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP. UN Women is the lead of Stream I component of the Africa regional programme. Stream II Child marriage will be led by UNICEF and stream II FGM by UNFPA. The programme is designed with a multiple partnership approach to pull different strengths in synergy and complementarity between the four UN agencies. The Spotlight programme will also work with UNECA in the revitalisation of the African Women’s Rights Observatory, and with OHCHR on member states reporting.

The Steering Committee of the Africa Regional Programme will oversee the stakeholder relationships at the regional level regarding the Regional Component as a whole and ensure programme coordination and coherence among Stream I, Stream II FGM and Stream II Child Marriage. The Steering Committee will be aligned with the priorities and dynamics of the region and of the Spotlight Africa Investment Plan. It will reflect the Initiative’s principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, regional participation and ownership. A critical function of the Steering Committee will be to ensure the political oversight and stakeholder relationships, build linkages and synergies and avoid duplications amongst Stream I, Stream II FGM and Stream II Child Marriage. Co-Chaired by UNOAU and AUC Social Affairs Commissioner, the proposed composition of the Steering Committee is the following:

(a) one representative of UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF at regional level (rotation between representatives of different sub-regions, East and South Africa, and West and Central Africa sub-regions will be established by each agency), (b) two EU representatives, (c) two representative from the African Union Commission, (d) three civil society representatives and (e) one observer per Joint/Global Programmes.

The Regional Stream I Steering Committee is a decision-making body for Stream I. Chaired by UN Women, it will include: (a) one African Union representative, (b) one representative per agency at the level of Regional Director from UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF, representing East and South Africa, and West and Central Africa sub-regions on a rotational basis, (c) one EU representative, and (d) 20% of the members will be civil society representatives from and nominated by the civil society regional reference group. Stream II will draw on existing governance structures under the global programmes on FGM and CM.

Civil Society Regional Reference Group:

An interim Civil Society Regional Reference Group in Africa was established in 2018 to provide timely support to the design of the Spotlight Africa Regional Programme. Initially a 15-member group was constituted by partners under Stream 1. This group has been expanded to 18 members to include civil society representation for the Child Marriage and FGM Streams of the Programme. This allowed to have one interim Civil Society Regional Reference Group that represented the entire Spotlight Africa Regional Programme and is able to advise programme design across the various streams. Once the Africa Regional Programme Document has been approved by the Operational Steering Committee, the interim Reference Group will transition into a new full-fledged formal Civil Society Regional Reference Group, comprising individual civil society representatives. This formal Reference Group will be established through an open call for applications in a transparent and participatory manner, led by civil society. It will also draw upon the existing Partnership Advisory Group of the global programme on Child Marriage. The constituted Civil Society Regional Reference Group will serve for entire the duration of the Africa Regional Programme.
**Africa Coordination Unit (ACU):**

The Spotlight Africa Regional Programme will have a single **Africa Coordination Unit (ACU)** based in Addis Ababa. The purpose of the ACU is to support joint planning and implementation of activities across the two streams, ensuring coordination, technical coherence, synergies and complementarity. It will ensure both streams contribute to specific joint results in the region. This Unit is tasked with the goal of bringing the three components of the work together into a coherent programme. The Africa Coordination Unit (ACU) will be overseen by **UNFPA as the Technical Focal Agency** and will be located at the UNDP Regional Service Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where the office of UN Women is also located.

1) **A Programme Coordinator** (P5 level) will be recruited to provide overall leadership, management and general technical direction of the entire Spotlight Africa Regional Programme (Stream 1 and Stream 2). He/She is expected to ensure accountability, identify issues and risks related to overall programme implementation in a timely manner, and suggest appropriate programme adjustments. This individual shall act as the key liaison between the Spotlight Secretariat, the European Union, Recipient UN Organisations (RUNOs) of both Streams and the African Union Commission under the leadership and guidance of the UNOAU. He/She will ensure there is an integrated vision amongst Recipient UN Organisations (UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF) and focus on achieving the results.

2) The Programme Coordinator will work alongside a **Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NOC),** responsible for designing and implementing the M&E activities of the Africa Spotlight Regional Programme; assisting the Programme Coordinator in preparing Quarterly/Annual reports and will monitor the programme activities on a regular basis. The M& E Officer will develop and maintain the M&E system of the Programme and will be responsible for the collection and analysis of different data in relation to the programme activities.

3) A full time **Communication and Knowledge Management Officer** will be responsible for the implementation of the Communications plan and for developing and rolling out the Knowledge Management strategy for the entire Regional Programme.

**Staff allocation to the African Union Commission**

Since the focus of the programme is to support the **African Union Commission’s Social Affairs Department as the focal department for the Africa regional programme,** including the Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD), it is suggested that programme staff will be recruited through the Spotlight Initiative regional programme. These staff will then be **assigned to the Social Affairs Department and AUC-WGDD respectively** to enhance technical support, smooth coordination and implementation of the Spotlight Initiative regional programme.

Accordingly, under Stream I Component, the programme will facilitate technical support to the WGDD, through a dedicated staff embedded into the Directorate. Under both the FGM and Child Marriage component, the programme will strengthen capacity of the African Union Commission through overall programmatic support on Child Marriage and FGM by recruiting dedicated and full time two officers who will be embedded within the Department of Social Affairs of the African Union Commission.
13. Africa CSO Envelope

As part of its comprehensive programming approach in Africa, the Spotlight Initiative will partner with the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF) and the Women, Peace, and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) to deliver results on women’s movement building. The UNTF is the only global grant-making mechanism specialized in ending violence against women with over 20 years of expertise and experience in grant giving to civil society organizations (CSOs). Since 1996, the UNTF has supported almost 500 initiatives in 139 countries and territories, with grants totalling over US$139 million. A newer initiative, the WPHF aims to re-energize action and stimulate a significant increase in financing for women’s participation, protection, leadership and empowerment in crisis and post-conflict settings.

Evidence about what makes programmes effective in ending violence against women has shown that the specialized expertise of women’s rights and women-led organizations is one of the leading factors in securing a positive change. At the same time, one of the consequences of the historically low level of funding allocated to initiatives to end and address violence against women has been the relative underdevelopment of the administrative and governance capacities of organizations, particularly smaller organizations, working on these issues. In recognition of this, in 2017 the UNTF prioritized its grant giving as well as financial and operational capacity building for small organizations, with a particular focus on women-led organizations. This was also the rationale for the addition of Pillar VI on building women’s movements to the Spotlight Initiative’s Theory of Change.

The UNTF and WPHF will, therefore, focus their funding outreach on women’s organizations and movements, including those working with women and girls from marginalized and underserved communities or those who face particular challenges due to discrimination, poverty and isolation in rural or remote settings. Among those directly served by current grants, for example, are women and girls with disabilities, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, indigenous women, rural, migrant, refugee and internally displaced women.

Through its demand-driven, competitive approach deploying targeted investments amounting to approximately USD 27.8 million (EUR 23.5 million) under Pillar VI of the Spotlight Initiative’s Theory of Change, the UNTF and WPHF will uniquely support civil society’s contribution to the fight to end violence against women, while recognizing the specific expertise embedded in decades of activism by the women’s movement, aimed at ending violence against women across all the other Pillars. In tandem with the civil society investments through the Spotlight Country Programmes, the UNTF/WPHF-funded programmes in the region will achieve transformative change for women and girls who are vulnerable to and have suffered violence in this region.