



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

West Africa/Nigeria

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2022 – 31 December 2022

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Spotlight Initiative

ANNUAL NARRATIVE
PROGRAMME REPORT

PROGRAMME TITLE:
SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE IN
NIGERIA

PROGRAMME START DATE:
1 JANUARY 2019

REPORTING PERIOD:
01 JANUARY 2022 –
31 DECEMBER 2022

Programme Title & Programme Number

- Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00112286

Recipient Organization(s)



Programme Cost (US\$)

- Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: USD 38,362,512
- Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:² 35,714,286 USD
- Agency Contribution: 2,648,226 USD
- Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight phase I (+ II Where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agencies contribution (USD)
UNDP	6,159,156	360,122
UNWOMEN	7,202,026	605,532
UNFPA	6,314,321	342,580
UNICEF	3,498,828	787,715
UNESCO	1,825,668	552,277
TOTAL	25,000,000	2,648,226

TOTAL: 27,648,226 USD

Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme

- **Nigeria, Africa**
State Level: Focus states are Lagos, Sokoto, FCT, Ebonyi, Adamawa, and Cross River

Key Partners

- Ministry of Budget and National 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 Orientation Agency, National Bureau of Statistics; and National Human Rights Commission at Federal and State levels. The Office of the Vice President at the Federal level.

Programme Start and End Dates

- Start Date: 1 January 2019
- End Date: 31 December 2023

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1. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the MPTF Office Gateway <https://mptf.undp.org/>

2. The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the MPTF Office Gateway <https://mptf.undp.org/>

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Acronym List

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEFM	Child Early and Forced Marriage
COTLA	Council of Traditional and Religious Leaders in Africa
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRM	Case Response Management
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRG	Civil Society Reference Group
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAW	Ending Violence Against Women
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FRED	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMS	Honorable Minister of State
HP	Harmful Practices
IAWJ	International Association of Women Judges
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IP	Implementing Partner
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
MWH	Maternity Waiting Homes
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NAWJN	National Association of Women Judges in Nigeria
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSC	One-Stop Centre

PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMU	Program Management Unit
PWD	Persons living with disability
RoLAC	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption
ROM	Result Oriented Monitoring
RUNOs	Recipient United Nations Organizations
SCE	Second Chance Education
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SKMTWG	Strategic Knowledge Management Technical Working Group on GBV
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
STEAM	SRHR information Technology skills for sales and marketing Ending VAWG and HP information Accounting and business management skills Manufacturing and start-up support
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WPHF	Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund

Executive Summary

The joint EU-UN programme, aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls and harmful practices and promoting the uptake of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services in Nigeria, generated significant impacts in 2022. The programme saw an expansion of its reach to include more persons with disabilities (PWD), the socio-economically disadvantaged, as well as adolescent girls and women. The programme secured a strong basis for sustainability through the buy-in of the government and critical stakeholders at all levels. This is evident with the improved collaboration with the Federal & State Ministry of Women of Affairs on the one-stop centres (OSCs), the DNA forensic lab, the young mum's clinic, and the maternity waiting homes (MWH). The programme has been able to secure government support towards sustainability, as well as instituting a budget process and fund release for the OSCs. Laudably, there is a significant improvement in the government's financial commitments to the Spotlight Initiative as seen in the budget allocations made by the state governments of Lagos, Adamawa, Sokoto, and the FCT.

At the policy level, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria provided sustained advocacy and legislative and technical support to the legislature which contributed to major advances in the reform of the legislative landscape.



A primary focus has been safeguarding the rights of women and girls by preventing and addressing all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Spotlight states. Riding on the momentum of the passage of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act and the Child Rights Act, five new gender bills were scaled through to the stage of reading at the National Assembly. This was achieved with the support of a strengthened women's movement. Despite the bills being thrown out after the first reading, the pressure and increased mobilization of women's groups led to the rescinding of the decision on three of the gender bills. Similarly, the programme supported the development of a new legal framework for the regulation of the social service workforce. This was passed by the National Assembly and signed into law by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as the Nigerian Council for Social Work (Establishment) Act 2022 on December 6th, 2022.

At the institutional level, the Spotlight Initiative continued to reinforce coordination at the state and federal levels, resulting in joint integrated responses to women and girl survivors of sexual violence. This resulted from strengthened interagency coordination among women and girls' protection and social welfare duty bearers from health, education, law enforcement, justice, security, economic planning, and budget, community-based organizations including community-based surveillance systems, CSOs, and FBOs. The Spotlight programme continued to strengthen the protection and accountability systems by supporting the commissioning of an unprecedented gaps assessment of the social welfare workforce at the sub-national level. Proffering recommendations on strengthening the social service workforce in Nigeria, the Social Service Workforce Coordination Group was established, while the Social Workforce Bill was enacted into law in December 2022 and the curriculum for auxiliary social workers was developed. This is leading to the setup of a social workforce accreditation system, including for community-based women & girls protection actors, rollout of the curriculum package for auxiliary social workers, and training of core trainers. Similarly, the capacity of women's groups and civil society, particularly groups of persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV/AIDS, was strengthened to advocate for gender-responsive budgeting on rights-related policies.

Prevention efforts at the community level were scaled up through advocacy and sustained community engagements. A total of 1,535 faith-based and religious leaders were sensitized and engaged on the issue of violence against girls. In addition, 217 new community surveillance team members and 15 new teams were established in Adamawa state. The programme engaged with 52 previously established community surveillance teams to identify and address negative gender norms and violence against children with concrete sustainability plans at the community level. In Sokoto state, the strengthened linkage between multi-sectorial state coordination teams and the community surveillance team led to over 800 cases of violence against women and girls (VAWG) being identified, reported, and referred for case management services. The engagements have increased access of community members – female and male to wider-reaching platforms to express their commitment to policing and preventing VAWG in their communities. Moreover, the knowledge of school-age girls and boys in Spotlight Initiative states in gender-equitable norms has been strengthened and now boys are better able to disrupt norms that perpetuate school-related SGBV in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

One of the most laudable achievements of the Spotlight Initiative in 2022 has been the expansion of the National Gender Based Violence Data Situation Room and Dashboard in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMOWA). The project supported the establishment and expansion of the Situation Room from the initial six Spotlight states in 2020 to 36 states of the Federation and the FCT. Gender-based violence (GBV) data reportage has been scaled-up and now ensures that GBV data is well coordinated for the national response and policy making. To ensure the success and sustainability of the Situation Room, the Spotlight programme, in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, inaugurated the Strategic Knowledge Management Technical Working Group on GBV which meets quarterly on GBV data harmonization – and brings together key players in the GBV programme monitoring and implementation across Nigeria. This activity directly contributed to ensuring expanding coverage of the national GBV collection and analysis in all 36 states.

The European Union Delegation (EUD) remains an integral partner in the programme, beyond the traditional donor-recipient relationship. The UN team and EUD counterparts continued to provide leadership and coordinated engagement with government actors through the conduct of joint advocacies to curb the incidence of VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative leveraged the vast experience of the EUD in Nigeria to strengthen the existing partnerships and advocacy efforts to ensure a coherent programme. The EUD participated in the annual joint field monitoring of the Spotlight implementation at the sub-national level and provided significant technical guidance and direction towards the improvement and sustainability of the programme along with the Government of Nigeria, the UN, and the National Civil Society Reference Group. Improved interagency coordination in the spirit of the UN reforms continues to underscore the need to “deliver as one” for effective programme implementation. The recipient UN organizations (RUNOs) identified good practices and utilized lessons learned to accelerate delivery. The Resident Coordinator and the Nigerian government continued to provide the required leadership and coordination role which has fostered greater agility and flexibility of the programme.

Nigeria continues to witness several daunting challenges which constrain implementation, i.e., political, tribal/ethnic crises, and kidnappings/abductions in different parts of the country. The 15 year long humanitarian crisis in Nigeria’s North-East is yet to abate. Police brutality and human rights violations have been on the increase across the country. Despite these challenges, the Spotlight programme has thrived by deploying appropriate mitigation strategies, i.e., continued dialogues with stakeholders, rescheduling events, and use of virtual meeting platforms amongst others. Below is a summary of the major achievements in 2022.

Outcome 1- (Laws & Policies)	1 new policy was developed, 3 laws were strengthened and 5 received inputs from women's groups and CSOs.	Outcome 4 (Services)	10,786 women & girls have access to essential services
	682 Govt officials/ parliamentarians' capacity strengthened on effective responses to sexual violence and gender-based crimes against women and girls.		1,390 service providers had their capacities strengthened to deliver quality essential services including SRHR
Outcome 2- (Institution)	71 women groups/ 410 Govt officials had strengthened capacity to develop plans to end VAWGs	Outcome 5 (Data)	367 Government 234 women's group with the strengthened capacity to collect data on VAWG
	50 women groups have the capacity for gender-responsive budgeting		12,765 GBV cases reported, 3,982 brought to court, and 35 convictions secured.
Outcome 3- (Prevention)	19,427 girls/10,625 boys were reached through in-school interventions & 3,469 were reached through "out-of-school" interventions	Outcome 6 (Women's Movement)	12 jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced by stakeholders. 738 women's rights groups and relevant CSOs with a strengthened capacity to
	as part of efforts to advance social norms change amongst the youth. 7,271,558 voices were amplified against GBV/HP in communities.		demand accountability from the government and other key stakeholders and advocate for the passage /adoption of gender-sensitive legislation.

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative focused on establishing programmes and strengthening the human and institutional capacities of its partners, both government and civil society organizations (CSOs), towards eliminating VAWG and harmful practices and the improvement of the uptake of SRHR, especially amongst young people and persons with disabilities. Implementation was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which regressed some of the gains made, but offered other opportunities to innovatively programme for GBV. These opportunities include the adoption of online communities to reach young people, as well as monitoring these programmes remotely. Phase II of the Spotlight Initiative implementation focused on a programmatic shift towards sustainability. This programmatic shift intensified institutional strengthening by increasing the capacity and responsibilities of national officers, particularly in service delivery and data. This has become imperative to ensure that programme gains are sustained.

Nigeria faced national changes that affected the delivery of the programme, the foremost of which was inflation. Inflation led to the high prices of fuel food and transport, especially the cost of air tickets, as well as the cost of meeting venues. The programme was able to mitigate inflation partly using prequalified long-term agreements with selected vendors. Secondly, the increased spate of insecurity, particularly kidnappings, has limited the programme's ability to penetrate remote areas to reach the population with services. However, the programme deployed the use of online platforms to facilitate training and conduct meetings.

Vulnerability to extreme climatic change in Nigeria has become more intense as accelerated urbanization continues to push more people into the cities across different regions of the country. In many states, urbanization pressure is gradually expanding towns and cities to flood plains and coastal strips where they are exposed to more coastal flood risks. It is, therefore, important to curb further occurrences and build resilience to climate change by promoting planned human settlements and intensive urban infrastructural development. The 2022 flooding in Nigeria displaced more than half a million people, according to the National Emergency Agency (NEMA). In August, two of the Spotlight states, Sokoto and Lagos, recorded over 300mm of rainfall, a figure which represents over 25% of the long-term normal of the states in one month, led to a major flooding during the rainy season. In addition, the consistent waves, flooding, and climate change-induced sea level rise have led millions of people to 'count their loss'. In the middle belt region of Nigeria, gully erosion and flooding are forcing people to leave their ancestral homes and settle in IDP camps across the region. Spotlight-targeted states such as Adamawa have worked closely with NEMA to ensure essential services and dignity kits are provided to displaced women and girls.

The costed model action plans were fully rolled out in the Spotlight-targeted states as part of the long-term strategy for achieving sustainability. This strategy ensured that the capacity of key government officials, CSOs, women and youth groups was built on gender-responsive budgeting and budget allocation efficiency. CSOs and women's groups now have the capacity to make meaningful contributions to the budgeting process. Women and youth groups now engage and are able to advocate for policy change and demand an increase in budget allocation in favour of ending all forms of VAWG. The grassroots and the high-level advocacies are getting results as the government recently agreed to the inclusion of a gender dimension in the budget call circular. In 2022, 15% of the national budget was allocated for the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG and harmful practices which is a step in the right direction. This is designed to ensure government/national ownership beyond the lifespan of the project while also opening new opportunities for deeper engagements toward ensuring the successful elimination of all forms of VAWG in Nigeria.

Similarly, the adoption of the 'implementing partner model' under Outcome 5 (Data) is already yielding the desired sustainability outcome as expected. The term 'implementing partner model' refers to donor partners located at the sub-national level with an operational base and with projects being implemented in any of the six Spotlight target states. These are USAID implementing partners. The call is for such partners to leverage on their existing programme resources to support the Spotlight Initiative in a cross-cutting area like data. USAID partners like ECWES, CARITAS, FHI360, and JHPIEGO are now sponsoring government partners (60 staff quarterly for 4-day meetings) to attend the quarterly National GBV Data review meetings. Additionally, the USAID partners have supported the upgrading of the GBV Data Situation Room in Ebonyi, Cross River, and Lagos states. Indeed, the implementing partner model is strengthening the routine GBV data reporting at all levels and will continue beyond the Spotlight project in 2023. Overall, the existing contracted CSOs have been the major and dependable partners, driving implementation at all levels and ensuring those left behind are reached first. Based on the cumulative success recorded from inception until 2022, it is very much evident that the project is on track.

Implementation progress by outcome area:

Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas	Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2022,
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	73%
Outcome 2: Institutions	70%
Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	71%
Outcome 4: Quality Services	67%
Outcome 5: Data	90%
Outcome 6: Women's Movement	74%
TOTAL	77%

Programme Governance and Coordination

National Steering Committee

Mandate and Purpose

A National Steering Committee is set up to improve coordination and accountability in the three-way partnership framework (EU/UN/Government of Nigeria). The National Steering Committee is responsible for providing overall strategic policy guidance and political direction on the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative.

Membership: In line with Spotlight Initiative global arrangement and principles, the National Steering Committee is comprised of the following core members:

- i. The Honourable Minister of Budget and National Planning – Co-Chair
- ii. The UN Resident Coordinator – Co-Chair
- iii. EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria – Co-Chair
- iv. Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development – Member
- v. Two representatives of the Civil Society Reference Group – Members

In addition to the members, other stakeholders may also be invited to participate in the deliberations of the National Steering Committee. This includes representatives from the EU, UN, Government, academia, civil society (including youth-led civil society), media, research institutions, local communities, and the private sector. Heads of Spotlight agencies and any of the key Ministers (Justice, Health, Police Affairs or FCT) may also be invited to participate in the Steering Group meetings.

Working Arrangements

The Honorable Minister for Budget and National Planning serves as the chair of the National Steering Committee. The Committee is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator with the EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria as an important observer.

The National Steering Committee meets twice a year to review progress on implementation. The bi-annual meetings are called by the Honourable Minister of Budget and National Planning or by the UN Resident Coordinator. The Committee can also convene extraordinary meetings on specific issues. The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning serves as the Secretary of the National Steering Committee with the Programme Management Unit (PMU) providing secretarial support to the Permanent Secretary and assisting with organizing and following up on meetings.

Roles and Responsibilities

The National Steering Committee oversees the implementation of the Country Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

- Ensuring proper communication and coordination at the country level
- Supporting the alignment of Spotlight implementation with national, UN and EU priorities
- Approving reviewed annual work plans and results
- Reviewing and approving the joint annual narrative reports
- Approving implementation arrangements guide and revisions
- Approving programme or budgetary revisions less than 25% of the total value of the country's budget
- Managing stakeholder relationships at the country level
- Reviewing risk management strategies and ensuring the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks.

The National Steering Committee, while providing oversight to the Spotlight Initiative, also provides support to other related programmes such as the Women Peace and Humanitarian Funds (WPHF) for workplan approval and monitoring. In terms of sustainability, it is expected that the structure of the committee will outgrow the Spotlight Initiative as well as current public holders in the committees' leadership such as the Minister for Women Affairs and the Minister for State, Budget, and National Planning. It is expected that the committee will continue to provide oversight functions for GBV- related programmes in Nigeria. Overall, the National Steering committee structure and role has been impactful in ensuring that the project moves in the right direction. Critical recommendations are usually provided by the committee to better position the project.

National Civil Society National Reference Group

Diversity

The National Civil Society Reference Group consists of 17 persons (13 women and 4 men) across the six Spotlight states. The members who are cognizant of the Nigerian context and dynamics are part of the CSO community in Nigeria and have extensive years of experience, leading, advocating, designing and implementing various programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Mandate and Purpose

Civil society reference groups (CSRGs) support the realization of the objectives of the initiative in Nigeria as advocates and partners. The groups provide strategic advice on the development of the Spotlight national programme as it is being implemented.

Members

CSRGs are set up in line with global guidance and with the guiding principle of leaving no one behind. The group consists of eminently qualified persons with diverse experiences, expertise, and perspectives across the six thematic areas.

A total of 20 members serve as the CSRG for the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria. Each of the five states is represented by three CSO reference group members, while five members represent the FCT and are domiciled at the national level. For the state reference groups, all members are domiciled in the target states for maximum and effective participation in state-led activities. Members of the reference groups serve in a personal capacity with no paid remuneration. The CSRG has an approved 2022 work plan of \$70,000 dollars and the implementation is ongoing across the six Spotlight states.

Conflict of Interest

Utmost efforts and measures will be taken to avoid and/or manage any potential conflict of interest from the CSRG representatives if, for example, the organization they are affiliated with is being considered, or if they are an implementing partner or grantee of the Country Programme. Any CSO representative with a conflict of interest on the issue discussed shall excuse him/herself from that particular part of the meeting (and this is to be on record).

Selection Criteria

Members are selected through an open and competitive process which is in response to a public call for expression of interest to serve as a member. To preserve a balance among members, candidates needed to have met the following criteria before being given special consideration (each member having met a minimum of four of these criteria):

1. Representing the following population groups: youth representatives (30 years of age or under), indigenous people, migrants, persons with disabilities, rural women, women living with HIV.
2. Have an attitude and disposition for active participation in groups and have adequate time to participate and follow up on activities, promote initiatives, and respond to consultations.
3. Thematic expertise in GBV and/or harmful practices (child marriage and female genital mutilation) against women and girls; SRHR services.
4. Experience in policy, legislation and/or human rights treaties will be an asset, particularly at the regional/international level.
5. Academic and research experience, especially in the priority theme.
6. Active and proven participation within the women's and feminist movement.
7. Strong connection with women's or feminist networks and organizations at national or regional levels focusing on ending VAWG.

Working Arrangements

The CSRG is an integral part of the steering committee both at state and federal level, the technical working group, as well as the civil society partners receiving implementation grants from RUNOs. For this reason, work plans for national and state reference groups are developed in line with the global reference group guidelines to streamline activities of members. Though the reference group needs to meet on a minimum of twice a year (either virtually or physically), the exact frequency of meetings is determined by members as contained within the CSRG work plan. PMU staff may be part of the reference group meetings if invited. Reports of CSO reference group meetings are to be shared with the PMU for documentation in the Knowledge Management Repository.

Roles and Responsibilities

The CSRG has the following core functions and responsibilities:

- Provide advice on ongoing interventions and possibilities for scaling up the Spotlight Country Programme.
- 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 and local levels.
- 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 Nigeria and for advocacy, research, learning and action.
- Support efforts of disseminating messages of the Spotlight Initiative on eliminating VAWG and HP to the public, from the national to the community level, especially to marginalized groups, youth, and the media.

- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights organizations, groups, and networks working on eliminating VAWG and HP
- Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative's Country Programme in Nigeria and on cutting-edge national and local policy issues on eliminating VAWG and HP.

Inter-agency coordination, technical committees, and other governance mechanisms: Programme coordination sits in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to bring all the pieces of the programme together. Technical coherence is provided by two UN agencies (UNFPA and UN Women) to ensure actions under each of the six pillars are aligned with and complement all the pillars. A community of practice provides communication, monitoring, evaluation, visibility, and knowledge management support to the country programme. The PMU ensures consolidated reporting according to timelines and oversees implementation schedules, deliverables, and budgets as articulated in the country programme document among other things. The PMU assumes this inter-agency coordination role both at the national and the state levels with its focus on a sustainable and transformative delivery of agreed results.

The PMU is designed in line with the global programme management principles. It follows two main streams: (i) programme oversight and coordination including technical coherence and (ii) policy and technical advisory for the programme implementation. Two Technical Coherence Leads are provided by UNFPA and UN Women. As part of the PMU, they report directly to the Programme Coordinator under the general supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator. Coherence Leads are hosted in the two implementing agencies and have a second reporting line directly to the Deputy Representative of their respective agencies under general supervision of the Country Representative. Their primary role involves forging synergies across specific pillar elements, as well as ensuring all pieces of the Spotlight Initiative align with the Theory of Change and country results framework and adheres to known best practice. Technical Coherence is a part of the PMU but housed within the two UN agencies.

Programme Partnerships

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria is anchored on the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) 2018-2022 and likewise incorporated into the new partnership framework (2023-2028) and is implemented by five UN agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF & UNESCO), the Government, and civil society, with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office coordinating. Information on key programme partnerships is stated below.

Government

The Government at the highest level is engaged in the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria. At the zonal level, the president of Nigeria and his office participate in key advocacy events of the Spotlight Initiative. The Honorable Minister for Budget and National Planning serves as the chair of the National Steering Committee. The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning have the responsibility of coordination across all the outcome areas involving line government ministries, civil society, and the

UN agencies. The Federal Ministry is involved in coordination oversight, stakeholder engagement, joint monitoring visits, and technical meetings. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, in line with its mandate of oversight responsibility for gender and GBV in Nigeria, is a key government ministry for Spotlight. The Minister of Women Affairs is a member of the National Steering Committee and co-chairs the Inter-Ministerial Committee on GBV set up by the President, a platform of action that the Spotlight Initiative leverages on. The Ministry is involved across all pillars of Spotlight. Partnership with the Ministry of Health helps to advance the services pillar SRHR and the health sector response for SGBV. Ministry of Justice is a key partner for coordinating Pillar 1 of Spotlight. The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Child Development and the National Bureau of Statistics have the responsibility of advancing and coordinating Pillar 5.

At the state level, the governors and their spouses are targeted and are involved in key advocacy events. The Spotlight Initiative has developed a strategic partnership with the Nigerian Governors' Forum. It is important to mention that the State Ministry of Budget and Planning and the State Ministry of Women Affairs are saddled with the responsibility of leading and coordinating the state-level interventions and stakeholders. Ministries involved at the national level have their equivalent state ministries involved and in line with their respective mandates described above.

CSOs

As detailed in Annex C, CSOs form a significant proportion of the implementing partners that receive funding. The partnership has been formed and fostered with international, national, local/grassroots, disability led and focused, youth, women's rights, feminist CSOs, and CSOs representing specific groups. The UN engaged rural grassroots women (including persons with disabilities) as partners and project participants. For each state, at least one grassroots CSO was engaged under Spotlight in line with the Leave No One Behind principle. CSOs also formed a key element of implementing the COVID-19 response. At the beginning of the programme in 2019, a joint call for proposals was launched. In 2020, the partner selection process was adjusted to reach more organizations based on feedback from women's rights organizations and key stakeholders. Grassroot CSOs have been involved in outreach and in ensuring the furthest is reached first. CSOs have been instrumental in delivering interventions around the COVID-19 response amongst others. In 2022, the same partners are still continuing implementation except for a few new CSOs selected through an agency-level call for proposals.

EU

Coordination between the EU and the UN is essential for the delivery of sustainable outcomes. In fulfilling this mandate, the programme organizes high-level joint monitoring visits and advocacy events at the national and sub-national levels. These platforms offer the EU and the UN the opportunity to advocate for change and the advancement of the rights of women and girls during international commemoration days, i.e., International Women's Day on the 8th of March 2022.

The Technical Team within each of the RUNOs, led by the National Spotlight Coordinator, meets the EU

desk officer for the Spotlight Initiative monthly. The aim of the meeting is to discuss the programme's strategic approach and the activities defined in the work plan. It also serves as a platform to monitor progress towards agreed objectives. To foster strategic coordination, the UN Resident Coordinator and the EU Head of Delegation also meet on a biannual basis at the National Steering Committee meetings. The EU is structurally involved in and updated about Spotlight activities as of when due. This includes participation in key Spotlight activities at the state level, but also leveraging on the weight of the EU in strategic communication and political engagement.

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria directly contributes to the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) II "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020" which is reflected in the Spotlight Initiative's result framework, with each outcome aligned to specific EU GAP priorities and linked to high-level impact indicators.

In addition to coordination with the EU, the Spotlight Initiative will be closely coordinated with existing and new relevant EU-funded programmes. An example is the EU-funded Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption programme (ROLAC) working on the set-up of Sexual Assault Referral Centres and the implementation of the VAPP Act and the Child Rights Act. The Spotlight Initiative will also coordinate activities with other international donors and partners, including the Call to Action on protection from SGBV in Emergencies which is a global initiative launched in 2013.



The EU delegation is involved in all key elements of the Spotlight Initiative as follows:

- **Governance Role:** The EU Head of Cooperation in Nigeria will play a key role at the National Steering Committee. A representative from the EU, such as the EU Spotlight desk officer, may also participate in any state steering committee meeting.
- **Advisory Role:** The EU will take part in the Technical Committee. The PMU shall technically support the National Steering Committee and ensure the achievement of its mandate.
- **Supporting Advocacy, Communication & Visibility:** The EU will support advocacy, communication and visibility activities in line with the Spotlight Initiative Communications Strategy, based on the global Communication & Visibility Guide.
- **Managing Risks and Ensuring Sustainability:** From the outset, the EU and UN have worked closely with the Government to develop a sustainability plan that includes a feasible financing strategy with conditions to ensure that funding and services can continue. The EU will also support the UN in managing risks in line with the agreed Risk Management Framework.
- **Monitoring & Reporting:** The EU plays a review and monitoring role in the Country Programme's implementation along with other key stakeholders.

The EU partnership was strengthened over the course of the year with more encouraging feedback as the year went by. During the first steering committee in 2020 held on June 5th, 2020, the EU recommended that the programme identify and implement transformative flagship initiatives; strengthen access to justice for GBV survivors; increase visibility; extrapolate from project micro level to high policy level, enhance complementarity with on-going initiatives to strengthen synergy. Deliberate steps were taken to respond to key recommendations from the EU and the steering meeting, particularly regarding visibility, access to justice, flagships, and complimenting ongoing initiatives. By the following steering committee meeting held on the 25th of January 2022, it was quite reassuring to note that the EU had become comfortable with the Spotlight Initiative progress and with our strategic direction. The EU informed that it was pleased with key ongoing initiatives, advocacy efforts, and the visibility for Spotlight, and noted with satisfaction the engagements with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Ending GBV, the Governor's Forum, the GBV state of emergency declaration, and the town hall meeting with the President. The EU acknowledged government support and thanked the leadership of the government counterparts for the results achieved expressing that it took a collective effort. "Through the Spotlight Initiative we collectively demonstrated a multinational response for GBV in Nigeria", the EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria said.

Most importantly, the mechanisms that have helped ensure the sustainability of Spotlight's contributions as it comes to a close are the "high-level joint monitoring visits". In November 2022, during the Spotlight High-Level Visit to Sokoto, high-level engagements were held between members of the Sokoto State Multi-Sectoral Response Team in an open forum with the executive members of the Spotlight Steering Committee. Committee members included the EU Ambassador, Ministers of Budget and Planning, Women's Affairs, and the UN Resident Coordinator. The aim was to create increased commitment toward the protection and well-being of women and girls in Sokoto. The major achievements are highlighted below:

- Religious leaders openly speaking out on issues about ending child marriage.
- The Sultan of Sokoto reinforced his commitment to girls' education as a strategy for delaying child marriage.
- The endorsement of a two-year gender transformative multi-sectoral plan for "Almajiri" and out-of-school adolescent girls in Sokoto.
- Addressing issues of VAWGs and calling on the government and other duty bearers to commit resources and establish structures for the full implementation of the Sokoto Child Protection Law and VAPP Act 2015.
- Women and girls' protection-related strategies that ensure the sustainability of Spotlight interventions to ensure the well-being of women and girls long term.

Cooperation with other UN agencies

Technical staff within the RUNOs collectively form the technical team that meets on a bi-monthly basis to ensure joint programme execution and successful programme implementation.

The Spotlight Initiative's PMU leads two review meetings to assess mid-year and end-year achievements. The two review meetings serve as a coordination platform for facilitating the exchange of information

and for making joint decisions on the next steps and way forward.

The technical team, together with state focal persons, meet on a quarterly basis to evaluate short-term goals and to compare strategic directions. The community of practice meets at least once a quarter, or as set by the core task teams of subject area experts. The Chair convenes extraordinary meetings when required. Technical coherence meetings are held bi-monthly and are chaired by the two Coherence Leads. Coherence meetings centre on fostering synergy around programme pillars. The Resident Coordinator's Office is the secretariat for the PMU. Heads of agencies meet with the Residence Coordinator every quarter for preprogrammed operational updates, as well as to discuss any challenges and opportunities.

The Spotlight programme in Nigeria has continued to improve its inter-agency collaboration in the delivery of interventions and in the governance mechanisms. The technical team strived to ensure the complementarity of interventions among recipient agencies. A good example is in the delivery of the GBV response OSC intervention. In line with its GBV area of responsibility, the Spotlight Initiative has developed a standard operating procedure for the GBV one-stop centers and has been shared with other partners in an effort to standardize services across the supported GBV response centres. The lead UN agency in the services pillar rallied other agencies to bring their comparative advantage to bear in GBV response service provision in the OSCs to ensure survivors get individualized holistic packages. A non-formal education centre in the OSC has been set up, including the child protection systems across the OSCs and its service delivery and entry point through building the capacity of service providers on training on child protection case management and information management system. The UN agency working with women's rights groups has also linked survivors to long-term recovery initiatives and pro bono legal services.

The agreed division of labour among UN agencies implementing the Spotlight Initiative is highlighted in the table below and is based on agency complementarity:

S/N	Outcome/ Pillar	Lead/ sub-lead Agency	Contributing agencies	Implementation focus	% Share of budget allocated
1.	LAWS & POLICIES	UNDP/UN Women	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA	Advocacy and capacity building around human-rights-centered legislation, policies, and plans.	8%
2.	INSTITUTIONS	UNDP/UN Women	UNESCO, UNICEF	Building the capacity of a multi-sectorial institution to deliver on the agreed laws and policies that eliminated VAWGs using a bottom-to-top approach.	8%
3.	PREVENTION	UNFPA/UNICEF	UN Women, UNESCO, UNDP	Engagement of frontline providers, media and community leadership (including religious and traditional) to prevent /create awareness on VAWG and the SRHR linkages including linkage to services.	32%
4.	SERVICES	UNFPA/UN Women	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP	Strengthen and harmonize SGBV service provision protocols, guidelines, and referral pathways and support the establishment of standards for the SRHR needs of GBV and HP survivors.	32%
5.	DATA	UNDP/UNFPA	UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Women	Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collect, analyze, and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies, and programmes.	10%
6.	UN Women	UN Women	UNDP	Women's rights groups, and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, are able to effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.	10%

Indeed, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria has benefited from the use of interagency tools. The Business Operations Strategy has helped to streamline the Spotlight operation amongst the five implementing agencies, helping to eliminate duplication in procurements and contracting, and has aided the maximizing economies of scale during joint procurement and contracting. We have been able to leverage the common bargaining power of the UN. Also, the Spotlight Initiative has benefited from the MoU concerning the provision and use of the Common Services. The Spotlight secretariat was allocated space for the day-to-day running of the programme within UN House in Abuja. The space provision has made it possible for physical meetings in the conference room at UN House and has ensured better collaboration, communication and coordination.

Other Partners

The Spotlight Initiative has partnered with the media, academic institutions, and traditional and religious leaders. Sustained media engagement has been a core strategy and a key aspect of the communications and visibility plan. Engaging traditional and religious leaders was sustained throughout 2020. A key advocacy virtual event held on 6th August 2020, organized jointly by the Spotlight Initiative recipient agencies: Round Table with Traditional and Religious Leaders on Eliminating GBV and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Nigeria. The virtual event had good participation and brought key issues to the fore on addressing social norms that drive GBV and harmful practices (HP). More specifically, the Spotlight Initiative leveraged the platform of the National Association of Women Judges in Nigeria (NAWJN), the

Nigerian wing of the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), and a powerful coalition of feminist judges during its 2022 Annual National Conference in Abuja. This allowed female judges to address the institutional bottlenecks within the judiciary that constrained access to justice for children. Over 150 female judges and allied justice actors acquired knowledge on the practical application of protective provisions of the new legislation on ending GBV and their expected role.

This resulted in commitments to support engagements within the judiciary on two critical issues: (i) developing a case management system to track existing court cases of gender and sexual violence against children in the six focus states and (ii) working with the Heads of Courts in the focus states and advocating for measures to expedite the hearing of identified cases.



Photo Caption



**Spotlight results
can not be over
emphasised
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1. Increased access to GBV services through the continued support for the GBV Virtual Referral and Response Service, which was established in 2020 as an innovative flagship to support survivor access to services. The programme has supported 1,892 survivors during this reporting period of January to December 2022, in addition to 1,578 cases reported in the previous year with psychosocial and referral services.
2. 6,024 girl survivors of violence were assisted with access to health, social work and justice, and law enforcement services. This is an important indicator outlined in the project document on targeting adolescent girls specifically.

3. The Spotlight Initiative has continued to support the Young Mum's Clinic in Lagos to provide access to SRH services to adolescents and young unmarried mothers, a service that has reached 589 young girls requiring obstetric services. In addition to the Young Mum's Clinic, 13,175 adolescents benefitted from comprehensive health information and 1,821 adolescents on quality SRH services from the Youth Friendly Centres, while improved access to obstetric services has been strengthened through the Maternity Waiting Homes in Sokoto State, serving 995 women in 2022 where all women delivered their babies safely with no maternal deaths recorded.
4. The dignity of 99 women has been restored through fistula repairs conducted in Ebonyi and Adamawa states.
5. Protection of women and girls has continued through service delivery where 137 women and their families facing intersecting violence have been provided with shelter services in the OSCs in Adamawa State and the FCT.
6. Strengthened access to justice for GBV survivors through continued support to the DNA Forensic Lab in Nigeria, established in Adamawa state in 2020 to support the prosecution of Gender Based Violence cases towards enhancing legal services for survivors seeking justice. The lab provided services for 60 survivors in 2022, in addition to the 35 people served in 2021.
7. Expanded access to information for young people and other populations through the peer-to-peer program of information dissemination on ending GBV/harmful practices and promotion of SRHR services. This programme reached 256,792 young people in 2022 through "one-on-one", group, and online outreaches, a great feat over the 37,058 people reached in 2021.



8. The Spotlight Initiative has also improved case referrals, case management, and its mental health and psychosocial support programme to ensure more efficient delivery by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officers. Spotlight also restructured the physical space of the government agency to ensure wheelchair access for survivors and actors.
9. Women and girls' survivors were empowered. The programme has engaged an additional 30 vulnerable women and girls under the STEAM flagship programme. Another 50 women came through the livelihood pathway/skill acquisition initiative in 2022, graduating at the end of 2022, and they have since been incorporated into the labour force.
10. 30 National Human Rights Commission staff trained on monitoring and managing the case response management (CRM) system: increased visibility of National Human Rights Commission GBV toll-free number in six Spotlight states leading to an increase in reportage of violation cases.

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

The UN reform has provided the framework upon which the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative was implemented. The governance structure and modalities of the programme have imbibed the working together principle which has concatenated beyond the UN into the working modalities of partners. For example, government agencies now find ways to work hand in hand with CSOs, as well as utilize services provided by them. Our partner, the Neem Foundation today provides counselling for secondary trauma for the government agency NAPTIP. NAPTIP, on the other hand, now works with the University of Technology in Yola to send samples through a third-party courier to the forensic laboratory.

The programme has also enabled the shifts in attitudes toward government work, where for the first time, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs has not only financially supported a centre they once only ran by proxy, but now actively participates as managers of the OSC. A common finding amongst both CSOs and government partners was sharing sensitive GBV identifiable data to donors without understanding the Information Sharing Protocol and the protection policy guiding GBV data. It is, however, now commonplace for such identifiable details to be restricted without the input or insistence of the UN.

Religious differences are known to be a major social determinant of events. The programme has enabled community-based religious bodies to independently create platforms to work together by identifying their challenges and together proffering solutions. This started through the joint inter-faith programme for GBV.

The increase in demand for the shelter has recently gone up with testimonies from survivors linking this with information received from the Ripple Project, which is the peer-to-peer information dissemination platform for young people.

To support the increased emphasis on the engagement with and participation of persons with disabilities, the programme trained personnel on GBV Protection Systems Strengthening, Case Management, and GBV Service Delivery Master Trainers. Efforts to end all forms of VAWG included intentionally targeting, identifying, and engaging with adolescent girls living with disabilities (including survivors of violence and other in- and out-of-school adolescent girls). The programme worked to improve step-down learning and enhanced girls' capacity to speak up, look out for peers, and identify, report, and refer cases of VAWG to appropriate authorities in their communities.

Specifically, their contributions during the engagements revealed that girls living with disability faced even worse forms of sexual, physical, and emotional violence and intersectional discrimination due to their conditions, especially when they are uninformed and relegated to the background. In Onicha LGA of Ebonyi state, one adolescent peer educator trainee living with a disability committed to joining the efforts to end all forms of VAWG, specifically female genital mutilation (FGM) which is practiced in her community. Her commitment was on two levels, first to herself (building high self- esteem and values against any form of abuse because of her physically challenging state) and to her community (by identifying and reporting all forms of abuse and educating her peers to end all forms of VAWG).

In the same vein, persons with disabilities were targeted and engaged as participants in the community dialogues toward ending VAWG. They were also drafted as co-members of community surveillance teams to represent their community's interests. This also ensures their increased involvement and participation and an ongoing emphasis on increased recognition of persons with disabilities as able and contributing members of their societies.

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

- **Which tools, methodology, and/or concrete strategies have you adopted to integrate PME?**

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria continued to implement the Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) model adopted in 2020. Participation, accountability, co-learning, and transparency remain the principles of the annual joint stakeholders monitoring exercise. The monitoring exercise comprises the UN, the EU, the Government of Nigeria, and the CSRG. The in-house tool adopted unanimously by the stakeholders for the joint monitoring exercise is called “the Joint Monitoring Visit Reporting Tool_2.0”. The revised tool is more practical and comprehensive in nature, focusing on five key areas of the programme: (i) leadership & partnership; (ii) level of documentation; (iii) quality of services delivered; (iv) Spotlight branding and visibility; (v) the impact of the intervention; and (vi) the corrective action plan.

The stakeholders’ participation in the debriefing meeting is well attended as we have some deputy heads of agencies in attendance. At the debriefing session, critical issues seen in the field are discussed and solutions are proffered to resolve the issues identified. This is followed up with the development of a detailed timeline by persons responsible for accountability and tracking. The joint monitoring reports are also shared with the heads of agencies for further action. This has helped to keep RUNOs more accountable for delivering the expected results.

- **What are the main results achieved in the implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation in your programme?**

The early result is the availability of credible and timely evidence for decision-making. We jointly produced reports on the status of implementation of activities at the national and sub-national levels. Unlike before, the tool we currently use assists in providing personalized corrective actions or follow-up actions for the implementing CSOs visited. The active engagement of the Government of Nigeria, the CSRG, and the EUD in our joint monitoring visits attest to the transparency and objectivity of the process which is fostering greater ownership by the Government. Increasingly, we see the Government’s readiness and commitment to solving issues which are beyond what the Spotlight Initiative can do.

- **What lessons have you learned in implementing PME?**

(i) We have learned that PME is a process that is very beneficial to the implementing CSOs at the sub-national level as it helps to further improve their understanding and technical capacity to deliver on what is expected. We’ve also learned to be more appreciative of the great work being carried out by CSOs operating in hard-to-reach terrain.

(ii) Carrying out the joint monitoring visit is not the goal in itself, what is most important is the use of the information gathered in the field to make the necessary adjustments and corrections to ensure the project is on track.

- **Have you rolled out any innovative, promising, or good practices related to participatory?**

Yes, a good practice we have unanimously adopted is the conduct of state-level debriefing meetings after the joint monitoring exercise. The state-level debriefing is important as it provides an opportunity to further the issues identified in the field and can serve as a platform for capacity building and ensuring everyone is on the same page.

(i) “The joint monitoring exercise is a practice government of Nigeria intends to adopt for other projects. You can’t effectively manage a project without the PME component”

- **Spotlight Initiative Desk Officer, Ministry of Women Affairs.**

(ii) “The annual PME exercise is useful and beneficial to the implementing CSOs as they can take the necessary correction on time to ensure the project doesn’t go bad”

- **Adamawa CSO Reference Group Team Lead.**

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Four multi-sectoral costed action plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks on implementation of the VAPP Act now exist, serving as key policy guidelines. The development of the sectoral costed action plans received significant development inputs from 71 women rights organizations in Adamawa, Ebonyi, Cross River and Sokoto states. An inclusive and participatory method of crafting the plans was adopted and strengthened capacity of 168 key government officials (82 females, 86 males) in constructing laws and policies to eliminate SGBV/HP and promote SRHR. The multi-sectoral costed action plans provide clear guidelines for funding and full implementation of the VAPP law in states where it has been passed. Completed validation of the costed action plans for Lagos state and at the national level is near completion and pipelined for Q1 of 2023.

410 (198 females and 212 males) parliamentarians and key staff of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) now have increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations, as well as heightened capacity to develop laws and policies facilitated by trainings and interactive dialogue sessions. 738 women-led organizations and 30 human rights defenders now have enhanced capacities to develop laws and policies that support ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and promote the fundamental rights of women and girls. This reporting period in particular saw increased engagement and demand for accountability of WROs with the National Assembly, the seat of legislative power through strategic advocacy visits. WROs demonstrated clear strengthened ability to outline requests on passage of pending laws and policies such as Anti-Sexual Harassment Bill, Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill, as well as Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) framework to ensure gender lensing in the 2023 national and sub-national budgeting to ensure gender-sensitive fiscal and monetary policies in the annual budget. Similarly, in November 2022, the Executive Governor of Adamawa State finally assented to the Adamawa State Child Protection Law for implementation after several advocacies.

This reporting period further coincided with the end of a two-year review process of the 1999 Constitution led at the national level and cascaded to the state level. In phase I, WROs were actively engaged in presenting a Charter of Demands towards a gender-sensitive constitution in Nigeria, resulting in the emergence of five gender related bills in the ongoing constitution review by the National Assembly in March 2022. In this reporting period, WROs' capacity to organize and advocate for GEWE legislation was heightened. 2000 members of women's groups representing persons with disabilities, women rights' defenders, youth-based organizations, market women, women in media, and women in politics mobilized themselves in strong but peaceful, strategic resistance in response to the National Assembly's rejection of the hard-won progress of the five gender-related bills. A further 2000 women and youth were mobilized digitally to endorse an online petition. The protest and subsequent pressure mounted

on the National Assembly by the WROs culminated in the House of Representatives rescinding three out of five of the gender-related bills which related to: ending discrimination and economic violence against women; 35% affirmative action in leadership; and the right to bestow indigeneship on a non-Nigerian spouse as afforded to Nigerian men.

One landmark policy guidance addressing tensions and areas of synergy between customary and or religious and formal laws and policies on VAWG was developed by the programme. In consultation with WROs and CSOs, the findings of the assessment were developed into advocacy knowledge products used in engaging and facilitating workshops with the justice sector actors through the Presidential Inter-Ministerial Committee on SGBV Sensitization, human rights defenders, Ministry of Women Affairs and the legislature at national and sub-national levels for transforming conflicting customary/religious and formal laws that perpetuate VAWG. The assessment was conducted in Spotlight-focused states with key participants including critical government stakeholders, civil rights CSOs such as FIDA, women's groups and associations, and traditional/customary/religious leaders.

Outcome 2: Institutions

The National Human Rights Commission GBV toll-free number (shot code-6472) was successfully launched in six Spotlight states leading to an increase in reportage of violation cases. In commemoration of 16 Days of Activism, the National Human Right Commission, in collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative, conducted a massive awareness campaign for the CRM's newly approved short code (toll-free number) across six Spotlight states: Adamawa, Cross River, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Lagos, and FCT. In Lagos, Sokoto, and Adamawa states, 99 WROs and CSOs, including those advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities and persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, such as albinos and persons living with HIV/AIDs, have greater awareness and understanding of gender-responsive budgeting issues. These include protecting women's interests at the grassroots, allowing for inclusive public financing policies towards EAWG, and ensuring the equal participation of women and girls in public resource allocation. The women's movement is now better positioned to make more strategic asks for resources to implement EAWG-related policies and legislation through this sensitization undertaken by the programme.

738 women's rights advocates demonstrated a stronger capacity to integrate EAWG into development plans of other sectors including in the health sector. These same WROs and CSOs are committed to mobilizing other women groups, networks, associations and persons with disabilities in advocacy to holding national and sub-national governments accountable to the commitments on GRB as contained in the policy direction on GRB signed by the President in 2020.

In line with strengthening institutions for better EAWG responses, especially quality services for survivors, a network of 30 criminal justice actors from the six Spotlight states has been established to improve access to justice for survivors of SGBV. These actors are now empowered with increased knowledge of international, regional, and domestic frameworks on SGBV, the role of the judiciary in ensuring access to

victim-centred justice, free of implicit biases. This will strengthen their practice. Collaboration between UN agencies and the Federal Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Chief Justice has mainstreamed capacity strengthening for criminal justice officers and High Court Judges. This is demonstrated by spin-off training for judges on SGBV spearheaded by the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Response Unit and Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Management Committee on Eradication of SGBV, following an initial capacity strengthening led by the Spotlight Initiative.

Alongside the capacity to draft EAWG-related laws, policies, and plans as reported in Outcome 1, 410 parliamentarians (198 females and 212 males) and key staff of MDAs now have increased capacity to transform laws and policies into actionable programmes on EAWG. A major win of the interventions in this reporting period was the mandatory call for all MDAs to adopt the use of gender disaggregated data to show beneficiary distribution and to adopt strategies which target different social groups, especially women and children. GRB for 2022 and 2023 is stipulated in the 2023 budget circular, a complement to the developed Sectoral Costed Action Plans reported under Outcome 1. Knowledge on developing and financing EAWG-related programmes is further institutionalized in the National Assembly through the increased capacity of 25 key legislative aides (9 females, 16 males) on GRB. This will increase public financing toward EAWG. Legislative aides at the National Assembly with core functions on providing technical support to Federal legislators on budget cycle management received training on implementing GRB assessments through a propriety tool from the UN. In addition, there is increased motivation at the regional and national institutions to mainstream gender-responsiveness in national plans and parliamentarians across West Africa demonstrate improved knowledge on applicable issues relating to GRB. To this end, the interventions have further consolidated regional partnerships at the highest-level toward EAWG.

The Spotlight Initiative has contributed to strengthening the legal framework and an enabling environment to advance a strengthened and regulated social service workforce for child protection and response to all forms of violence against girls and women in Nigeria. It has done this by: supporting development and enactment of the Nigerian Council for Social Work (Establishment) Act, 2022 on the 6th of December 2022; the commissioning of an unprecedented gaps assessment of the social welfare workforce in eight states and the FCT; proffering recommendations on strengthening the social service workforce in Nigeria; establishment of the Social Service Workforce Coordination Group; and development of an accreditation system and a curriculum/training package for auxiliary social workers who will be community-based child protection actors.

In this reporting period, the intervention has increased the capacity of Ministry of Women Affairs in Sokoto in key accountability frameworks including the sex offenders register. Six state ministries of Women Affairs in Spotlight states regularly convene key stakeholders around issues of VAWG in their respective states. Also, a coordination mechanism at the national level has been revitalized and strengthened through the SGBV Response Unit and Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Management Committee on Eradication of SGBV. There is an increased engagement with 19 existing second-chance education centres and 36

second chance education facilitators in Ebonyi and Cross River states. They can now better deliver a comprehensive second chance education (SCE) curriculum with improved facilitation skills and refined knowledge of concepts of VAWG/HP in line with global standards.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

Community networks are more empowered to identify and report instances of violence and are better equipped to propagate messages on available services and human rights on SGBV. This has been made possible by the existence of progressive legislation. Leveraging on the passage of key laws has increased awareness and provided a strong base for advocacy for shifting harmful gender norms. There is an observed improvement among 30 traditional and religious leaders on the knowledge of gender equality and the formal and informal law affecting SGBV, HP, and SRHR and increased cohesion of influential community leaders. Traditional and religious leaders through the Council of Traditional Leaders of Africa (COTLA) have established a workplan towards addressing VAWG, and a stronger platform and greater confidence to challenge stringent norms and root causes of violence. Their efforts are supported by the launch of the landmark assessment on customary and formal law as reported under Outcome 1 and facilitated by the programme's capacity strengthening on concepts around GBV, legislation and harmful social norms targeting traditional and religious leaders.

Community safety nets to prevent and support the transformation of negative social norms identified among the root causes of VAWG are stronger. In this reporting period, 38 community advocacy platforms comprising of traditional and religious leaders, women groups, youth groups, male networks, and artisans/trade groups leaders (Females 2 and 21 Males) in Cross River State (14 in Obanliku and 9 in Calabar Municipal) were established and revitalized using a social and behaviour change communication approach. This has allowed networks to conduct a social norm mapping of their communities in relation to the VAWG and to identify existing community practices that can reinforce prevention of such violence. The outcome of this mapping is a better understanding of practices that should be strengthened including increased participation of women in non-traditional roles including community leadership and promotion of education for girls instead of disenfranchising practices such as money-wife. These are supported by community-level advocacies to engender positive behaviours and changes in norms perpetuating VAWG. The engagement offered the community groups a better platform to express their commitment to policing and preventing VAWG in their communities. The outcomes of the social norm exploration have also served as a rich source for the development of key messages transmitted in Spotlight states through in-person community fora, short films, social media content including Facebook posts yielding 258,430 views and radio jingles with 7,258,430 listeners (45% female, 55% male).

532 women and 797 men regularly attended community programmes which promoted gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction. As a result, positive behaviours that curtail GBV are more likely to be perpetuated. Furthermore, 2,049 males (1,018 men, 1,031 boys) regularly attended gender transformative programmes addressing violent

masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in this reporting period across Sokoto, Cross River, the FCT, and Ebonyi.

Favorable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours have been demonstrated by students in learning institutions by their establishment of seven school related GBV clubs in secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the FCT, as well as among male-dominated groups in Lagos and Cross River State. Students and community leaders are more effective in promoting gender-equitable social norms, challenging harmful practices, and supporting survivors of GBV in their communities. Institutional advocacy platforms for messaging and engagements in the promotion of gender- equitable norms, prevention of EAWG/SGBV/HP and promotion of SRHR have been strengthened through improved knowledge of 2,151 school-age children (759 girls, 1,392 boys), as well as 2,432 out-of-school boys in Spotlight states on norms transformation towards preventing SGBV/HP. The knowledge-sharing sessions focused on building the capacity of the boys to speak out and challenge norms and beliefs that promote SGBV such as victim blaming, stigma and unequal distribution of household roles and responsibilities in the communities through peer-to-peer sensitization. The in- school and out-of-school boys have been linked to the Young Men's Network on SGBV in their communities as part of the plans to sustain the knowledge-sharing sessions and further engagements in promoting gender-equitable norms. The programme further observed increased awareness and skills of 1,329 leaders/influencers (532 women, 797 men) to advocate for gender- equitable social norms, challenge harmful practices, and collect and keep records of data related to GBV. This change was facilitated by townhall meetings and training of trainers' sessions.

- The Ripple Project: increased reach through an effective peer-to-peer information dissemination platform. The Ripple is an awareness-raising peer education programme by youths for youths on ending GBV/HP and promoting SRH. This project involves identifying, engaging, and building the capacity of young people to serve as peer educators on topics around VWAG and SRH promotion. This utilizes both one-on-one and group conversation sessions which leverage existing platforms. These peer educators also leverage several existing social media platforms to disseminate information. Data on this programme is uploaded live as the conversation takes place. This service has improved knowledge sharing on GBV/HP and uptake of SRH as seen in the already reported increase in service demand.
- Participatory Community Action Plan: sustainable community-based action against GBV/HP and an increase in the uptake of SRH services increased. The PCAP is a multi- stage activity that gives room for the processing of the different forms of sensitivities. It involves contextualization, issue generation and prioritizing, action plan/solution strategy, and implementing the plan within a specified and feasible time. This is the designed system for the community-based joint religious approach to identify local issues surrounding women and girls and to proffer solutions through religious texts. Having identified the issues distinctly, both groups come together to harmonize the issues and develop a solution plan together and implement it jointly. The process involves several levels of rapport building and situational autonomy that enhance confidence and strengthen community acceptance. The programme converts religious leaders from the perceived standpoint of being the

source of patriarchy to actors for change. The joint religious programme has demonstrated improved knowledge in problem identification and community-based solutions through the development of community action plans.

- The Safe Space Programme: the increased reportage from young girls and adolescents in schools has indicated the knowledge transfer and the space for the trust that the safe space has provided over the years. This service has been set up both in and out of school to ensure that young girls are taught about prevention against violence, especially VAWG, and to encourage the uptake of SRH services.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

In keeping with the Spotlight Initiative's survivor-centered approach, a total of 2,558 women and 579 girls have increased knowledge and access to recovery services through interventions in this reporting period. This comprised women and girls reached via SCE, livelihood interventions, community savings groups, survivors' forum and sensitizations conducted during key advocacy moments including the 16 Days of Activism against GBV in 2022 and through innovative partnerships and learning exchanges with other programmes supported by the EU including RoLAC.

1,463 survivors (comprising 218 women, 1,110 girls, and 135 boys) of SGBV received professional and timely medical and psychosocial support from OSCs in Lagos and Sokoto in this reporting period. Follow-up activities to ensure long-term recovery were also conducted in the OSCs in Sokoto and Lagos states. The survivors' meetings at both centres were transformed into 50 self-supporting platforms such as the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) to strengthen gender rights awareness, provide in-group psychosocial supports among the survivors, and promote their economic empowerment. Two child early and forced marriage survivors (CEFM) from Obanlikwu, as well as one 17-year-old sexual violence/neglect survivor from Ebonyi, were rescued, rehabilitated, and reintegrated into their communities. The two CEFM survivors were provided educational support in junior secondary schools and senior secondary. There was an interagency collaboration that led to the integration of child-friendly services, as well as SRHR services, at the centre. Coherence across Spotlight Outcomes has been strengthened and is strongly demonstrated through the achievements under Pillar 4. The Federation of Women Lawyers of Nigeria (FIDA) provides legal advice to service seekers twice a week, as well as the use of medical experts from the centre as expert witnesses in Court which has further linked service seekers with the Second Chance Education programme in Sokoto.

This reporting period has received increased government commitment from the Ebonyi State Government (ESG) and relevant CSOs towards the establishment of a OSC in Abakaliki. In anticipation of the full operation of the OSC in the first quarter of 2023, medical personnel and social work personnel have been trained to facilitate the provision of services at the OSC, while a centre manager to oversee the management has also been recruited. Four community-based structures have been established in collaboration with Ebonyi State Ministry of Women Affairs and local community leaders in the communities with high prevalence of SGBV (Onichas and Ohaozara LGAs) to report and follow up on SGBV cases, while

also supporting the creation of awareness among women and girls for the uptake of services at the OSC. One centralized referral directory has been developed to provide information about available services in Ebonyi State to respond to cases of SGBV and HP. This was achieved through the mapping of available services in partnership with CSOs, key MDAs and Ebonyi State SGBV Response Team. Although, the OSC is yet to become fully operational, the delay in operational take-off was in furtherance of realizing ESG's commitment regarding the ownership and management of the OSC in terms of funding and deployment of relevant personnel to engender phase-over to ESG from the onset. This is in line with ensuring the sustainability of the centre while the programme is providing technical support for its establishment.

This reporting period has further strengthened interventions on the principle of Leaving No One Behind. It has observed improved awareness of, and strengthened access to, essential services for women and girls with disabilities towards minimizing the impact of SGBV. 67 women and girls, of which 57 living with disabilities, are better equipped in the collection and management of data of female service seekers who live with disabilities, as well as having increased awareness of access to services for survivors of SGBV. In the reporting period, evidence for supporting national response for reporting, preventing, and responding to SGBV in women and girls with disabilities towards improving inclusive quality services was disseminated to relevant government stakeholders at national and sub-national levels and CSOs. One assessment on SGBV information and service gaps of women and girls with disabilities in terms of their experience and access to GBV services was conducted on how to fill identified gaps. The assessment has identified existing national and sub-national GBV and HP data collection mechanisms and data collection gaps as it affects women and girls with disabilities. There is now a better understanding of best practices that can be amplified for bridging empirical evidence to improve SGBV service and linkage to SRHR for women and girls with disabilities.

The role of community surveillance teams cannot be understated as they are instrumental in prevention and in increasing access to services. A refresher training for 30 women and 30 men from five LGAs in Lagos & Sokoto was conducted to further increase their knowledge and skills to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls in their communities. 20 male and female groups are more likely to respond to the issues of SGBV in their various communities. This has supported the review and updating of existing referral directories and bridging the gaps to ensure institutional memory among community members and that more members of the community are empowered with knowledge on issues of domestic and sexual violence.

In Lagos, Sokoto, Adamawa and Ebonyi, 410 government service providers (198 women) demonstrated increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence. The targets reached include justice sector actors, legislative aides, legislators, and officials of MDAs from education, health, justice, women affairs, youth and social development. Their capacities were built on multi-sectoral service provision as reported in Outcomes 1 and 2. Furthermore, a total of 22 WROs, one network of persons with disabilities, and 30 community savings groups have increased capacity to facilitate access to essential services. A further 205 WROs, 55 representing

marginalized communities including persons living with disabilities and 100 grassroots organizations, demonstrated an increased capacity to better integrate VAWG response into SRHR education.

Interventions in this reporting period have incorporated second-chance education as part of holistic recovery for survivors of SGBV. 2,811 (2,290 women, 521 girls) now have basic numeracy and literacy skills, ensuring better long-term recovery and reducing risk of further violence whilst also opening opportunities for personal and career development. SCE sessions have been conducted in safe, confidential, and non-judgmental spaces which have increased access to support networks and strengthened awareness and knowledge of SRHR. Participants have improved reading and writing skills, ability to spell and write their names, identify days of the week, body parts, months of the year, different Nigerian currencies, the English alphabet and perform basic arithmetic. Furthermore, 143 basic literacy learners are committed to entering formal education and registering for the first school leaving certificate examination. The learners have been properly documented to enable mainstreaming, as well as support the registration for first school leaving certificate.

Second chance education programmes have strengthened referral pathways and enhanced holistic service provision in Ebonyi, Cross River and Sokoto. Two guidelines for SCE for Ebonyi and Cross River states have been further developed. In Ebonyi and Cross River, learners are now able to identify and report cases of VAWG to the appropriate authorities such as the State Ministry of Women Affairs, the Project Support and advocacy Committees within their communities, as well as civil society. In Sokoto, strategic partnership with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Nana Khadija Sexual

Referral Centre (SARC), and other Spotlight implementing partners have further been strengthened and leveraged to identify and enroll women and girls at risk of, and survivors of, SGBV into the second chance education programme. In Ebonyi and Cross River, 17 Project Support and Advocacy Committees (PSAC) were formed in all the 17 benefiting communities to support project implementation and sustainability efforts. They have hugely supported project implementation during community mobilization, reporting, and referral of VAWG cases, ensuring adequate security and availability of venue, chairs/desks during SCE sessions, etc. The PSAC members are actively involved in monitoring the SCE classes as they visited the classes and attended to various challenges both facilitators and students encountered in the process.

Through the programme's SCE interventions, 428 women and girls are now generating income to support their families from the sale of products manufactured with skills acquired from the second chance programme. A total of 1,428 women and girls have benefited from vocational skills training across the two states. The skills are shoe making, computer appreciation, tailoring, soap making, hairdressing, bag making, barbing, fixing of eyelashes/nails, confectionery, decoration, tying of head ties (gele), making of hair fascinators, polythene bags production, and beading. Participants have shown improved knowledge and skills in the various skills taught as well as customer relations, negotiation, and communication. Further, a total of 10 business development, financial literacy and mentoring sessions were conducted

for 526 participants in Cross River State.

Mentorship and coaching have sustained the successful running of 37 cooperatives established in 2020 in Ebonyi and Cross River states with an additional 50 cooperatives established in Sokoto in 2022. The cooperatives are now more functional as they hold their meetings regularly with supervision from cooperative officers from the government ministries. They have expanded their membership, opened bank accounts, and are contributing and making savings. Some cooperatives have started investing and utilizing their funds for businesses, providing small loans for members to begin their businesses, and getting interest in return. Some have conducted fundraising events towards the building of the proposed fashion centre in their community.

1,000 survivors of GBV have had increased access to group and individual psychosocial support and counselling. In the period of reporting, 700 participants from Sokoto North LGA and 300 from Binji LGA were assessed and provided services using structured clinical psychological assessment tools - Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) - which facilitated the development of 871 care plans for participants. There has been a 90% reduction in survivors presenting with PTSD and an 80% reduction in those presenting with depression, anxiety, and stress after post-assessment. During the period of reporting, the two LGAs provided individual counselling to 1,000 clients and conducted 288 group counseling sessions reaching a total of 1,000 participants across project sites. This has helped the participants through their healing process. Sporting and recreational activities have created safe spaces for survivors to reintegrate socially into their communities and to burn negative energy and feelings. Survivors have greater access to community support networks and experience increased confidence and team spirit. All 1,000 participants have been engaged in 219 expressive therapy sessions which have promoted social cohesion and community bonding. It has further promoted self-confidence and self-worth among participants, supporting healing processes.

- GBV-VRRS: The service has provided access to referrals and counselling for thousands of women and girls who otherwise would not have access. It targets all socioeconomic strata of society, linking security and health services to individuals. This has become a mainstream reporting channel, now managed by the government to ensure sustainability. It is a 24-hour digital service provision which utilizes a toll-free line to enable the vulnerable access service from any location within the state.
- Forensic Setup: In a society of impunity rigged against women and girls, DNA technology has revolutionized legal evidence beyond testimonies. This has been efficient in aiding women to seek justice with greater confidence than deniable word of mouth. The lab has run about 60 samples this year alone enabling the opening of 11 investigation cases with three in court. This will soon become mainstream and can only increase the confidence of the vulnerable toward seeking justice.

Outcome 5: Data

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs now has the capacity to coordinate GBV data collection and analysis from the 36 states in the GBV data hub at the Ministry through State Ministries of Women Affairs nationwide. This intervention has brought various GBV programming stakeholders and donor organizations in Nigeria together. Through advocacy the team gets the buy-in of governments, NGOs/CSOs like FHI and Jhpiego, donor organizations like USAID, and other key stakeholders for enabling responses/actions to end GBV in Nigeria. This promotes a multi-sectoral approach to GBV prevention and response. At present, the FMOWA is now championing, sustaining, and galvanizing other donor agencies to support this great initiative and, currently, we have Jhpiego, USAID, and other stakeholders funding the Situation Room. As of today, a total number of 13,933 cases have been reported so far: 532 fatal cases; 731 closed cases; 4,410 open cases; and 33 convicted perpetrators. Similarly, in all six geo-political zones, the Spotlight programme supported the development of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and data-sharing protocols of the Child Protection Information Management System V2. The programme provided technical support and capacity building to enhance the integrated case management system. This system has strengthened and improved the quality of the digitalized information management system that tracks incidents, referrals, service provision, and programme monitoring for cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence against children. The system is operational in the six Spotlight states with fully functional units domiciled in the federal and respective state Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development.

Outcome 6: The Women's Movement

Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG/SGBV/HP. Through the interventions in this reporting period, the voices of the women's movement are respected, high-level influential networks including WOMANIFESTO, African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Nigerian Chapter are formally recognized, and the women's movement is seen as a critical driver of political and social change in Nigeria. This is demonstrated through eight jointly agreed-on recommendations on ending VAWG that have emerged from multi-stakeholder dialogues held in Lagos, FCT, and Sokoto. Furthermore, 18 official dialogues were held with government officials facilitated by the programme and WROs. There is now a better environment for partnership and co-working between government and CSOs, including those representing marginalized groups, to partner on EAWG. The women's movement is inclusive of influential male allies including COTLA.

132 CSOs and WROs are better positioned to make strategic political asks through strengthened knowledge of GRB. This has improved their advocacy skills for demanding accountability from state actors on favorable budgetary appropriations on eliminating all forms of VAWG. Women's movements sustain the advocacy gains made in Phase I of Spotlight around the State of Emergency on Rape and GBV, driven by the women's movement and have leveraged this platform to respond and issue strong position

statements such as that of AWLN on the extrajudicial killing of Barr Bolanle Raheem and decrying all instances of extrajudicial killings of women in Nigeria by a member of the Nigeria Police Force.

A total 738 WROs and women-led, youth-led and persons with disabilities-led CSOs had their capacities strengthened to design, plan, implement and monitor EVAWG programmes and monitor social accountability mechanisms relating to EVAWG at national and sub-national levels. There has been a 70% use of social accountability tools by WROs. This was done through mentorship, workshops and strengthening coordination mechanism in collaboration with Ministries of Women Affairs at the sub-national level to mobilize CSOs to conduct joint advocacies and EVAWG programs. In the same manner, the Network of Women with Disabilities was supported to improve awareness of and strengthen access to essential services for women and girls with disabilities towards minimizing the impact of SGBV through facilitating capacity building sessions for Situation Room data officers and focal persons of Network of Women with Disabilities in the six Spotlight states. The collaboration also resulted in reviewing SGBV data collection tools to incorporate sub-sections for capturing data from survivors among women and girls with disabilities. The capacity building reached a total of 46 persons (37 females, 9 males), 27 of whom were women with disabilities who in turn facilitated awareness sessions for 30 women and girls with disabilities. These activities were conducted to address some of the significant findings of the assessment conducted in 2022 to identify the factors affecting access to essential services and data reporting by women and girls with disabilities in Nigeria.

In the reporting period, the capacity of the CSRG to provide overall strategic direction and monitor Phase II implementation of Spotlight Initiative's Country Programme in Nigeria was enhanced. An inception meeting to clarify the role and responsibilities of the CSRG, review and align CSRG workplan to the result-based larger workplan for the Spotlight Initiative and strengthen capacity of CSRG members on relevant policies and guidelines was facilitated. The inception meeting improved synergies between UN agencies and members of the CSRG to partner on high-level scale towards addressing VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR at national and local levels.

Knowledge and visibility of the importance of Nigeria women's movement in cross-cutting themes of sustainable development including democracy and climate action and the intersection between violence against women and girls has been strengthened among 1,700 women and men. Knowledge sharing, institutional strength and capacity of government and civil society was enhanced in a cross regional exchange in Mexico on achievements of the Spotlight Initiative programme resulting in a special recognition of the achievements of the Nigeria Spotlight Programme. The Ministry of Women Affairs and the CSRG have better capacity to document and report on advancements on addressing SGBV in Nigeria. In line with Outcome 4, a total of 38 local networks have been established to prevent and respond to VAWG, comprising 22 community surveillance groups, seven school related GBV clubs, eight male networks, and COTLA.

Reporting on SRHR:

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria has utilized its funds towards expanding access to SRHR information and services to mitigate certain challenges. Common among these challenges include maternal mortality and obstetric fistula.

- Maternal mortality includes all pregnancy-related deaths, for which Nigeria has some of the highest figures globally. These high rates informed the establishment of maternity waiting homes to improve access to emergency obstetric care by bringing pregnant women close to facilities. This approach reduces or eliminates all delays due to transporting a pregnant woman to a facility.
- Similarly, pregnant young girls often face stigma when they attempt to access services. To ensure that young girls access services in a safe and convenient way, the programme supported the establishment of a Young Mum's Clinic to ensure safe and hassle-free access to service delivery.
- Furthermore, the programme has continued to support the repairs of obstetric fistulas across its programme.

The programme also integrated SRHR into other services including the shelter programme through the OSC model, and incorporated SRHR information into the entrepreneurship programme, STEAM.

Finally, Spotlight has also incorporated SRHR information into the religious teachings through its social and behavioural change programme on religious leaders and teachings.

Indicative Numbers	Direct for 2022	Indirect for 2022	Comments/ Explanations
Women (18yrs. and above)	750,916	9.3M	Second Chance Education Beneficiaries One-Stop Centre GBV Survivors. GBV Services Awareness Campaigns. COTLA Traditional Leader convenings. Women reached with messages on harmful practices including FGM. Persons reached through anti-GBV documentary video. Women reached through 16 Days of Activism campaign.
Girls (5-17)	578,592	7.3M	One-Stop Centre GBV Survivors. GBV Services Awareness Campaigns. Girls who received support to access services and messages on SRHR. Girls reached through social media campaigns. Girls reached through radio campaigns. Girl survivors who benefited from livelihood programme. Girls reached through 16 Days of Activism campaign. Second Chance Education Beneficiaries
Men (18yrs. and above)	74,735	1.3M	COTLA Traditional Leader convenings. GBV Services Awareness Campaigns Men who attended the community. Awareness programmes on violence against girls. Men reached through anti-GBV documentary video
Boys (5-17)	217,788	4.5M	Boys who attended the community awareness programmes on violence against girls. Boys reached through social media campaigns. Boys reached through radio campaigns. Men reached through anti-GBV documentary videos.
TOTAL	1,622,031M	22.3M	

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

- i. Some changes in the internal financial system affected programme delivery timelines. This was particularly in the transition of the ATLAS financial system to Quantum. To mitigate the challenges with the new system, the programme identified key activities and advanced funding beyond the usual quarter system to ensure continuity in service delivery.
- ii. Insufficient funding for Legislative Pillar, Access to Justice and Law Enforcement (Case Response and Investigation): It has become evident that the VAWG/SGBV response within policy, access to justice and law enforcement has not been allocated enough funds to allow policy focused interventions and conduct thorough response and investigations of cases. The lack of funds leads to victims, CSOs involved in the case, or law enforcement officers themselves making out-of-pocket payments for transportation, medical examinations, legal fees, and other associated costs. Members of the Nigeria Police Force have also been indicted by several reports on violence for perpetuating violence, including sexual violence. This further discourages survivors to report cases. These challenges are being addressed through interventions on GRB to secure sustainable funding for cases of VAWG/SGBV, training of law enforcement officers on prevention on response to VAWG/SGBV, and high-level advocacy to ensure that the leadership of relevant institutions are onboard.
- iii. Government staff turnovers challenged the institutionalization of the sustainability plans: Deploying staff who work under different civil service rules made continuity quite difficult. This was managed using the geographical locations of staff with proximity to service centres. Secondly, all staff of the Ministry of Women Affairs were trained so that there will always be a replacement staff should there be a gap in human resources.
- iv. Challenges with comparable data and reporting of GBV at the sub-national level: The programme encountered issues with coordination and reporting of GBV data at the state level. To address this, we have initiated discussions with the federal and state Ministry of Women's Affairs as they own the new data dashboard for national GBV data. We have also conducted state-level advocacy, capacity building and monitoring visits that have facilitated a better understanding of the need to work together on the harmonized system of GBV data reporting approved by the Minister of Women Affairs.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

a) Lessons Learned

- There lies within government adequate resources quite untapped, which comprise both commodity and human resources. Understanding this has enabled the utilization of governance structures that guided changing programme design procedures to produce high- quality programmes

toward ending VAWG which are in keeping with the fundamental tenets of both the Spotlight Initiative and the UN reform.

- Early and persistent engagements with key stakeholders, like government officials and traditional and religious leaders, are key to achieving effective implementation and avoiding delays. Another central part of this is to identify key champions within the government agencies and other actors we are collaborating with to facilitate communication and commitment from our partners. It is imperative for local ownership and sustainability of the project to create opportunities for national and local stakeholders to actively engage from the onset of the project.
- The importance of disaggregating data, especially by responders of SGBV to include persons disabilities, provides a holistic and inclusive approach to addressing the epidemic of abuse.

b) **New Opportunities:**

- Engaging the Government from the early budget commitment stage improves Government ownership and guarantees sustainability for the long-term program. This will broaden our opportunities for bigger advocacies toward the elimination of VAWG.
- During the reporting period, the Spotlight Initiative broadened its scope to engage the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with the opportunity arising to sensitize ECOWAS parliamentarians on the scope of SGBV, its causes, ECOWAS regional frameworks for addressing VAWG, and potential avenues for collaboration across member states. This engagement was the first of its kind to be undertaken with the economic bloc.

Innovative, Promising, or Good Practices

(i) Adopting a state-driven multisectoral response to SGBV: In partnership with the Sokoto State Government, the Sokoto State Ministry of Women Affairs and Children Affairs (MOWCA) set up a multi-sectorial response team under the Spotlight Initiative, i.e., the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence/Child Protection Response Team (SGBVCPRT- Sokoto). This is a promising approach to actively use existing grassroots and mainstream religious leaders to become actors through community action and sermons against VAWG/HP and to encourage the uptake of SRHR following the influence of religion on societies in Nigeria.

(ii) The Spotlight National Barometer Tracking Tool tracks the status of GBV policy implementation in the country. The Spotlight Initiative has supported the integration of the National Barometer with the Nigeria Governors' Wives Forum (NGWF) Tracker, now known as "GBV Accountability Tracker". The new GBV Accountability Tracker was launched on December 5, 2022, at Shehu Musa Yar'adua Centre. The SGBV Accountability Tracker will support reportage on GBV across pillars, feeding from the Situation Room and informing Presidential Bi-Monthly Press Briefing GBV in Nigeria. The Barometer Tracker is positioned to provide the status of GBV policy implementation at the sub-national level to aid decision making.

Communications and Visibility

A. Overview

In 2022, significant progress was made in promoting the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative. A good number of media hits were achieved through media articles and reports on Spotlight interventions. Visibility also increased significantly across our social media platforms on Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. During high-level events such as the launch of the National GBV Accountability Framework and the inauguration of the Strategic Knowledge Management Technical Working Group on SGBV in Nigeria, over 25 media articles were written by both national and international media. Social media posts on both events reached over 4,000 impressions via social media platforms.

An estimated 7 million people have been reached through radio jingles and social media. The visibility resulted in increased awareness among the public about the Spotlight Initiative and prevention of VAWG, as well as referral pathways and response mechanisms for cases of VAWG.

B. Messages

EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria condemns the increased trafficking in Ebonyi State: The message was effective as it was a high-level event and was shared across several traditional & new agency:

- <https://nationalglint.com.ng/spotlight-eu-un-condemns-increase-rate-of-trafficking-in-ebonyi/>

EU-UN Spotlight initiative in Nigeria trained 48 female adolescents/54 girls with life skills in Ebonyi State: This major event is generating more interest from other adolescents. A critical mass is building:

- <https://apnewsng.com/eu-un-trains-48-female-adolescents-in-ebonyi/>
- <https://www.blueprint.ng/eu-un-empowers-54-girls-with-life-skills/>
- <https://nationalglint.com.ng/spotlight-eu-un-trains-346-peer-educators-in-ebonyi/>

EU-UN Spotlight initiative in Nigerian and the National orientation Agency renews action to fight SGBV at all levels:

- <https://peoplereporters.com/unicef-eu-program-clarifies-traditional-leaders-and-other-stakeholders-on-gender-base-violence/>
- <https://theeagleonline.com.ng/sgbv-noa-other-agencies-renew-commitment-to-stem-violence-against-women-girls/>



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls



C. Media and Visibility Events

The 16 Days of Activism in 2022 was formally launched with a high-level event/press briefing conducted by the UN Resident Coordinator, the EU Ambassador to Nigeria, the Honourable Minister of Women Affairs and the UN Women representative to Nigeria, and ECOWAS. The main theme of the day was to orange the world, to change the world, and stop all forms of VAWG



At the high-level event of the Nigerian Governors' Forum in Abuja, on December 5th, 2022, The GBV Tracker, now known as the SGBV Accountability Tracker, was formally launched and presented to stakeholders. The tracker will support the monitoring and implementation of the laws & policies at national and sub-national levels.

The First Ladies, the Hon. Minister of Women Affairs Dame Paulin Tallen, the EU Ambassador Isopi and with high-level stakeholders at the launch of the SGBV Accountability Tracker held 5 December 2022 at Yar'adua Centre, Abuja.



The Strategic Knowledge Management Technical Working Group (SKMTWG) brings together technical experts in GBV Data to review and improve the GBV reporting system in Nigeria. Group Photograph with participants from Quarterly National SKMTWG with the Permanent Secretary – Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shinkafi, fcna Federal Ministry of Women Affairs.



The UN Resident Coordinator lead the National Steering committee members to Sokoto for a two-day high-level monitoring visit to community.

Photos from Sokoto High-level visit in November 2022.

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Active Video Links:

- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DeAHV0KnlwqD57C3opyrgwHVS5AX-GO0?usp=sharing>
- Livelihood Programme: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O7sXtp5S8dsjecQkaknjQxBOO7zuT5nl/view>
- Animated Video: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ceNMNnqXdk1-afRtgpKyVFdzzFcjNKKL/view>
- No Means No: <https://youtu.be/FU5ego2ITyY>
- Domestic Violence and Abusive Relationships: <https://youtu.be/s5B6Q13CIF0>
- Documentary: <https://youtu.be/D4PfsZwRCyc>

D. Campaigns

- **The Speak Up Campaign** aims to change norms and behaviours around gender and violence, encourages the reporting of VAG, and engages adolescent girls through motorized campaigns on EVAWG. It took place in Mainland LGA on 6 September 2002 and resulted in engagement with 5,000 women and girls.
- **Novelty Football Match:** As part of activities to commemorate the 16 days of activism against SGBV, the Spotlight Initiative organized a novelty match to raise awareness on GBV issues, prevention, and response in the country. The match brought together key stakeholders including government partners and members of the wider development community programming around GBV in the country. Through this activity, awareness was raised, and people educated on the dangers of GBV, prevention and referral services available for survivors.

E. Human interest stories:

Resilience of RAHAMON ABIOLA LATIFAT: A disabled young woman who is one of the beneficiaries of the Spotlight Initiative is certainly one of many stories that will inspire you. After suffering poliomyelitis also known as polio, a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by the poliovirus, life certainly took a new turn for Abiola. Unlike a typical disabled person, Abigail is quite zealous and determined to do anything she wants to do notwithstanding her condition, from playing polio sports at the national level to wanting to become an entrepreneur. Abiola boards public transport and makes it in time for her classes, a resilient student I must say. She has also proved that disability is not inability. Although it hasn't been an easy journey as moving in a rowdy place like Lagos can be a task in itself. As the saying goes, when life throws lemons at you, you have to make lemonade from it and that's exactly what Abiola has done with the support she received from Spotlight Initiative. Livelihood Programme - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O7sXtp5S8dsjecQkaknjQxBOO7zuT5nl/view>



A story of two GBV survivors' friends

Both are survivors of GBV at an early age, who were abandoned by their husbands and left to fend for their children alone. This left them more vulnerable to more abuse and violence from men. However, thanks to the Spotlight Initiative that came along with livelihood empowerment and supported them with a legitimate means of livelihood. They opted to learn tailoring & fashion and since then they have been assisted to open their own business and are contributing their quota in improving the economy as good citizens.

Livelihood Programme –

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O7sXtp5S8dsjecQkaknjQxBOO7zuT5nl/view>



A GBV Survivor of Serial Rape back to School

Aisha Bungudu (not real name) is a 20-year-old woman from Sokoto North LGA in Nigeria. Her journey for being a serial rape survivor started when she dropped out of school as a result of financial burdens and family challenges when her parents got divorced and she was left in the hands of her relations to survive.



She could not continue her studies. Aisha suffered different forms of abuse including domestic abuse and serial rape from those that were meant to protect her. She lived with her perpetrators to the extent that she resolved that the abuse was normal for her. She was further introduced to the use of drugs as a means to cope with her misfortune. Her situation remained difficult following her inability to provide for herself and her basic needs.

She had no skills nor employment but went about to seek financial assistance to support herself. Aisha was referred to the Second Chance Education Programme under the Spotlight Initiative, and got access to services in the rehabilitation centre, undertook forensic examination, psychosocial support/counselling and other services. Aisha was finally referred to the Second Chance Education Programme where Zainab is now enrolled for literacy education and livelihood skills acquisition.

F. Testimonial:

"I have known about health education, but on paper. This programme has helped me to hear things firsthand and debunked a lot of theories about sex and some abortion practices. I am better informed on protection beyond condoms and how to use my relationship as a leveraging tool to educate others"

-Tolulope Akanbi @ the peer-to-peer education outreach.

"Honestly, my life has greatly improved [since the incident]. Before now, I didn't know how to go about life. But now I know how I can pick up the pieces and regain my life."

- Survivor of sexual violence.

"We hold weekly meetings for people with special needs and create awareness on GBV and how to report cases."

- Khadija Bello, Community Surveillance Team member and representative of Persons Living With Disability, Sokoto.

"Let us focus on prevention efforts as this is much cheaper."

- Honourable Minister of Budget and National Planning, Clem Agba.

"Through the Spotlight Initiative, we have been able to break the culture of silence."

- Dame Pauline Tallen, Minister of Women Affairs.

Sustainability

The Spotlight Initiative considers sustainability as a vital component of its exit strategy. A draft of the "Nigeria Spotlight Exit Strategy" has been developed and is currently undergoing review. The draft exit strategy identified the following critical stakeholders and their role in sustaining the gains of the project: (i) The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs will continue to lead the Spotlight Initiative ensuring the protection and welfare of women and girls; (ii) The Federal Ministry of Budget & National Planning will continue to provide leadership and coordination ensuring there is adequate budgetary provision for the continuity of the project; (iii) The Federal Ministries of Health, Education, Justice, Police will continue to provide critical services including access to essential services at the health centres, access to GBV information in tertiary, secondary and primary schools, access to justice and to implement GBV laws and bring offenders to court.

At the sub-national level, the programme met with partners to determine programme structure, investments required, human resources and commodities required, and where sustainability needs to be focused on. Certain key strategies were developed in line with **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals**. These include:

- Developing an ecosystem for programming strategy. This strategy engages different partners, finding areas, where either finance or human resources are lacking and might end the project, and linking it to other partners who have access to resources to ensure partnership and continuity. This goes both ways for implementing partners including CSOs and government partners. Examples: (i) linking NAPTIP with the GBV DNA forensic laboratory to aid access to justice considering NAPTIP is a law enforcement agency. At the same time, the laboratory from the University in Yola provides the technical components. All these are under government functions with budgeted funds; (ii) linking Neem Foundation with NAPTIP for psychosocial counselling. Here the counselling service is the everyday delivery of the Neem Foundation whilst the service is strongly required for the continuous functioning of the NAPTIP staff.
- Mainstreaming activities into existing structures. This was demonstrated in Spotlight investments in the existing government structure for the OSC model for service delivery. Here, the Spotlight Initiative has gone further to mobilize additional resources from the government in terms of both money and staffing and upgrading the existing rapid response unit at NAPTIP.
- Community ownership is another strategic angle where Spotlight invested in existing platforms and structures among communities. An example is training religious leaders to include messaging in sermons to congregations.

Next Steps

- Over the next 6 months, the programme will focus on ensuring capacity and solidifying the practice of government counterparts, especially on GBV case management, data collection, analysis, and use. The Spotlight Initiative will prioritize the development of a long-term, sustainability plan, particularly through government and CSOs towards all populations, including key populations and marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities.
- The project has identified Pillar 4 (Service) for acceleration. Effort will be intensified to ensure that the targets under this pillar are achieved. More women and girls needing essential services will be assisted through a new acceleration plan.
- Building on the restatement of commitment by the Presidency during the National Policy Dialogue in 2021, the programme will initiate the development of a costed National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children by 2030. The plan will articulate a road map, strategies, and required resources to end VAC including SGBV and serve as a basis for sustained advocacy to key stakeholders.
- The programme will support the commissioning of 'social norms study on the drivers of VAC and its linkages with gender inequality approaches' in six states. The findings will be widely disseminated to

support other streams of work of the Spotlight Initiative, including informing the 'Speak Up' campaign. The Initiative will continue to support the TWG on ending child marriage to review and draft the new national strategy and costed action plan to end child marriage including a situational analysis of the recent trends and a business case to end child marriage.

- At the community level, the programme will continue to partner and scale up work with influencers and leaders, religious and traditional leaders, and men and boys on positive masculinities, and women, to develop community-owned action plans through reflective dialogues to promote positive and equitable gender social norms that protect young girls from violence and transform harmful practices.

Annexes

Annex A: Results Framework

Reporting against the Results Framework will be captured through SMART (the Spotlight Monitoring and Reporting Tool). Your programme will be responsible for formatting and attaching the data as an annexed table (Annex A) to your report.

[Annex B: Risk Matrix](#)

Please fill in Annex B and include a link to the annex here or attach the annex to the report.

[Annex C: CSO Engagement Report](#)

This year, Annex C will be submitted online (through Jotform), instead of in Excel as in previous years. The form follows the same structure as the Excel sheet previously used, and programmes are still asked to report on the cumulative data on CSO funding from the start of the programme. Please visit the accompanying guidance for more information. Please make sure to attach Annex C to your report, as well (the Secretariat will share a PDF with you of Annex C).

[Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template](#)

Please fill in Annex D and include a link to the annex here or attach the annex to the report.

[Annex E: Annual Work Plan](#)

As Annex E, please share your latest 2022 Annual Work Plan and your 2023 Annual Work Plan that reflects the full extended period approved for your programme (if relevant) with the Secretariat. Please also indicate the status of the approval of these AWP's by the programme Steering Committee (approved/to be approved). If already approved by your Steering Committee, please include the relevant signed minutes. No other details are required. For further guidance on AWP's, kindly refer to Chapter 7 of our Operations Manual.

ANNEX A

Annex A 2022

Outcome 1 Summary table							
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage						
	1	0.25	0.5	0.5	0	This indicators has experienced a good shift or progress from 0.5 to 0.25. Indeed, the Spotlight project in Nigeria over the past three years has put in place over 6 laws and another 5 is awaiting pass by the National assembly. This speaks of the adequacy of the laws. Therefore we can say the law is now adequate except for the issues in implementation (0.25)	
	Parental Authority in Marriage						
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Parental Authority in Divorce						
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Inheritance rights of Widows						
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Inheritance rights of Daughters						
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Laws on Domestic Violence							
0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25			
Laws on Rape							
0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25			
Laws on Sexual Harassment							
0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25			
National level							
Indicator 1.2 National and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls, and are developed in a participatory manner.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Funded, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Funded, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	In 2022, the National Plan on ending VAWGs was finalized and adopted for implementation by the ministry of women affairs.	
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	In 2022, we concluded the development of the Sub national Action Plans. in the 5 Spotlight focus states.	
Indicator 1.3 Laws and policies are in place that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Developed or Strengthened							
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	3	5	19	7		
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	2	2	1	12	2		
Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year.	0	200	71	651	1,000		
Parliamentarians							
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	0	40	84	562	120		
	Women Parliamentarians						
	0	10	4	27	30		
Human Rights Staff							
National							
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Programs & activities costed, M&E Plan, Needs of ALL women & girls	1	1	Programs & activities costed, M&E Plan, Needs of ALL women & girls	In 2022, the National Plan was finalized and adopted for use.	
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Programs & activities costed, M&E Plan, Needs of ALL women & girls	1	1	Evidence-based, Programs & activities costed, M&E Plan, Needs of ALL women & girls		
Government Officials							
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and/or	0	100	168	201	300		
	Women Government Officials						

Indicator 1.2.1 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, within the last year.	0	10	82	101	50	
Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks.	0	200	71	326	1,000	
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, within the last year.	0	5	6	17	6	We still have 3 more bills in the National assembly under review
Number of Laws & Policies which received inputs from Women's Rights Advocates						
Indicator 1.3.2 Number 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.	0	10	12	22	12	The following Bill have received significant inputs from the Women right advocates and have been further strengthened by the Women right advocates for implementation. The above listed bills have received significant inputs from Women Right Organizations.
Government Officials demonstrate awareness						
Indicator 1.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance	0	100	410	769	300	
those Officials who participate in developing laws & policies						
	0	50	410	517	200	
Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness						
	0	100	198	334	300	
Women Officials who participate in developing laws & policies						
	0	50	198	211	200	
Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness						
Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	0	10	30	851	120	
Contribute to developing laws and policies						
	0	10	30	55	120	

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Coordination Mechanism?						
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWGHP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The National Steering Committee is the Highest decision making body for the initiative.
Is there a national budget allocation?						
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWGHP.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The presidency has requested the inclusion of gender sensitivity into every budget call circulars
What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?						
	0	3	5	5	3	
Health						
	No Integration	Medium	High	High	High	
Education						
	No Integration	Medium	High	High	High	
Justice						
	Low	Medium	High	High	High	
Security						
	Low	Medium	High	High	High	
Social Services						
	Low	Medium	High	High	High	
Culture						
	Low	Medium	High	High	High	
Output Indicator						
	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	5	7	12	7	The National action plan for addressing GBV and HIV intersection is now operational. and the National Gender Policy as well. The five key Sectors participated in the development of the (Model) Multi-sectoral Plan
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAWGHP.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The GBV response teams* has been established and they are in-charge of the coordination and response in the National and Sub-national level. The response team are active in six Spotlight states.
Health						
	0	1	1	2	1	VAWG/HP was integrated into the Health sector response
Education						
	0	1	1	2	1	In 2022, VAWG/HP has been integrated into the Health Sector response.
Justice						
	0	1	1	2	1	in 2022, VAWG/HP has been integrated into the Justice Sector response
Security						
	0	1	1	2	1	In 2022, VAWG/HP was integrated into the Police Sector response.
Social Services						
	0	1	1	2	1	in 2022, VAWG/HP was integrated into the Social Sector Response.
Culture						
	0	0	0	1	0	We do not report under this Sector.
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	6	3	1	7	6	In 2022, we successfully included VAWG/HP into the curriculum of the Social workers.
Government Officials						

Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, within the last year.	0	300	678	1513	500	
Women Government Officials	0	0	322	777	0	
Indicator 2.1.8 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to support the integration of ending VAWG into the development plans of other sectors.	0	100	738	3637	1,000	
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	There is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With annual work plans	The National steering committee is the highest coordination mechanism in the country. They are active and providing direction for the project.
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	0	0	1	21	6	There are 6 functional state-level coordination mechanisms lead by the state ministry of women affairs. (6 spotlight target states)
National Level Meetings	0	2	2	8	8	
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	0	12	12	51	54	
Sub-National Level Meetings	0	12	12	51	54	
Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	2	1	1	6	We have not reported on this indicator since inception.
Parliamentarians	0	100	29	48	400	
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	0	5	4	14	10	A total of 29 Parliamentarians had their capacity strengthened
Women Parliamentarians	0	5	4	14	10	
Government Officials	0	100	35	266	400	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	0	21	21	100	A total of 35 Government staff were trained on Gender-responsive Budgeting.
Women Government Officials	0	0	21	21	100	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.	0	50	132	3676	950	50 in milestone vs 132 achieved in 2022. This target was over achieved because there was a roll-out of training for more women's rights advocates specifically on gender-responsive budgeting. Additionally, the initiative on the request of the Parliamentarians in Africa group, the initiative built the capacity of additional 80 persons on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	33.7	30.3	33.70	33.70	23.3	
Female Genital Mutilation						
Indicator 3.2 a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	21.6	16.5	21.60	21.60	10.5	We used NDHS to report on this outcome indicator during baseline. Not much has change as the indicator cannot be measured annually.
Child Marriage						
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	18.4	16.5	21.60	21.60	8.9	
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	0	1	5	9	5	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
In-School Programmes	0	50,000	6,272	99,985	150,000	
In-School Programmes Girls	0	25,000	5,370	59,460	75,000	
In-School Programmes Boys	0	25,000	902	40,525	75,000	
Out-of-School Programmes	0	10,000	3,964	8,285	50,000	
Out-of-School Programmes Girls	0	5,000	300	5,447	25,000	

Out-of-School Programmes Boys					
	0	5000	3664	28373	25000
National or Sub-National					
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	No	Yes	1	9	Yes
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's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	50,000	26,706	510960	2,000,000
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	1,000,000	7,271,558	16725684	5,000,000
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, within the last year.	0	5,000	2,323	6960	20,000
	Men				
	0	~	1252	3181	10000
	Boys				
	0	6000	1071	3788	10000
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	0	6	287	743	24
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	0	2	7	7	8
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year.	0	25	2	131	100
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year.	0	5	0	34	20
	EVAWG Policies				
Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG 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, within the last year.	0	1	6	17	6
	EVAWG Policies including LNOB				
	0	1	6	17	6
Indicator 3.3.3 Number of news and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly, in the last year.	0	50	20	1132	200
	Journalists				
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	0	50	0	1154	200
	Women Journalists				
	0	50	0	612	100
	Decision Makers				
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	0	25	694	2631	100
	Women Decision Makers				
	0	10	66	816	50

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Women						
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report	3493	1000	218	3115	5000	
Girls						

experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	0	1000	3002	5638	5000	
Reported	230	100	1,066	11404	1,000	We exceeded the 100 milestone because the community sensitization is growing, people are more aware where and how to report GBV cases at all levels.
Brought to Court	118	100	308	3232	800	We also exceed the milestone of 100 because this is greater awareness of where and how to report GBV cases in the community. The justice system is now yielding the required result and therefore people are encouraged to seek access to justice.
Convictions	11	200	5	54	600	Now reported. We are below the 200 yearly milestone because the justice system of prosecution is quite slow. The cases brought to court from the police take a long time before a judgement is secured. We have a pile of cases awaiting judgement. This also has to do with the credibility of the evidence provided.
MIS	No	0	Yes	Yes	0	We have four functional Management Information System (I) GBV Situation room, (II) CPIMS (III) GBVIMS (IV) Barometer
Indicator 4.3 A dedicated VAWG management information system (MIS) is in place at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.						
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Women	0	10000	1311	13116	30000	
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.						
Girls	0	3000	3285	9747	10000	
Government Service Providers	0	1,250	1,390	3397	2,500	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.						
Women Government Service Providers	0	150	577	1522	500	
Women's Rights Organizations	0	1	53	59	5	
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls survivors of violence, within the last year.						
LNOB	0	1	1	3	5	1 in milestone vs 53 achieved. There was a deliberate drive to bring in more WRO to boost the number of women receiving GBV related services in the established One-stop-centers. This strategy has paid off and we hope it will have the desired ripple effect in boosting indicator 4.2.1 and 4.2.2
Grassroots	0	1	52	192	5	
Government Service Providers	0	1,000	861	2886	2,500	
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.						
Women Government Service Providers	0	200	344	2886	500	
Women's Rights Organizations	0	5	132	183	205	
Indicator 4.1.7 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.						
LNOB	0	0	87	128	100	
Grassroots	0	0	132	160	105	
Number of Networks identified at Baseline	0	5	25	44	15	
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.						
Developed	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.						
Strengthened	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
a) Girls with Knowledge of ES	0	25000	1592	46512	100000	
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months						
a) Women with Knowledge of ES	0	25000	5352	98382	100000	500,000 milestone vs over 6,000 reached. We need a new strategy to achieve this indicator. We earlier complained that the target was set too high and were seeking to revise it downwards a bit. Not many women with GBV cases have good health seeking behaviour, if they do not come to the designated health facilities to receive treatment for GBV related cases, they will not be counted. In Northern Nigeria, many women don't use health facilities for delivery not to talk of using it for GBV related services.
b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services	0	40000	1019	6976	200000	
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services	0	40000	2679	16949	200000	
a) Girls with ACCESS to ES	0	67000	1966	25931	200000	
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/widms and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to						
a) Women with ACCESS to ES	0	67000	3498	37506	200000	In 2022, We performed less than the Milestone of 134,000. There needs to increase community awareness about the available services. The need to improve Women and girls' health seeking behaviour so that can access the support services. Need to ensure that resources are
b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services						

quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	0	50000	604	1943	200500	they can measure the impact and reach, and to carry out research on the factors preventing women and girls from accessing services as they should.	
	b) Women with Access to Recovery Services						
	0	200000	2820	7429	400500		
Strategies Designed							
Indicator 4.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	No	Yes	1	7	Yes		
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB						
	No	Yes	1	7	Yes		

Outcome 5 Summary table						
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWGHP, collected over time	Prevalence					
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The GBV Data Situation Room is now rolled out beyond the 6 Spotlight states to cover the 36 States in Nigeria.
	Incidence					
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 National Statistical Offices has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWGHP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	No	Yes	Health, Education, Justice, Security, Social Services	Health, Education, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services	Health, Education, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services	Yes
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWGHP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	National Statistics Officers					
	0	100	10	178	700	This is a refresher training.
	Women National Statistics Officers					
0	50	3	98	200		
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional	Government Personnel					
	0	0	367	1319	60	
	Women Government Personnel					
0	0	252	729	40		
Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, and qualitative data, on VAWG	0	50	234	675	200	
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	Knowledge products					
	0	6	0	8	14	12 new knowledge were developed
	Government Personnel					
0	40	367	1022	120		
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	Women Government Personnel					
	0	10	252	549	50	
	Government Personnel					
0	40	367	1022	120		
Indicator 5.2.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	0	50	0	378	200	In 2022, No Women Right Advocates capacity were strengthened.

Outcome 6 Summary table						
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	500	738	1706	2000	
Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG	0	100	2	14	500	

Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG.	0	100	738	1505	500	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	1	8	40	7	
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	7	15	6905	48	
	Youth					
Indicator 6.1.3 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	450	36	216	1000	
	LNOB					
	0	450	96	205	1000	
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year.	0	0	15	560	15	
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	450	738	873	2000	
	CSOs with strengthened capacities					
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	900	738	2292	2000	
Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	450	738	1115	2000	

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Please fill in Annex B and include a link to the annex here or attach the annex to the report.

Reporting Period: 01 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

Instructions: Kindly refer to the Risk Management Matrix in your approved Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document to capture how your programme has managed all identified risks during the reporting period in the table below. Should new risks have arisen, please include them clearly in the Risk Management Matrix below, denoting [NEW RISK] and use this matrix moving forward. Please also update the section on "Assumptions" at the bottom of the matrix, as necessary. Please list the risks identified for the entirety of the programme in column A; however, column F should capture how your programme has worked to mitigate/address the risk during the reporting period (in this case, for 2022).

Risk Assessment	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk:		Responsible Person/Unit	
(All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures taken during the reporting period.			
Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Frequency	Source for		
Contextual risks						
Inadequate policy/legal framework. While the VAPPA 2015 and CRA 2003 have both been successfully domesticated in all 6 states, the extent of protection of the laws can only be fully realized once the laws become implementable through the provision of adequate funds and enabling structures such as the establishment of family courts and strengthening of social welfare systems to be able to afford the necessary protection and response services.	Unlikely	Moderate	Quarterly	News dailies, UNDSS reports etc.	Continuous strengthening of national mechanisms to enhance implementation of normative frameworks. The programme has also ensured that national plans are replicated at the local level by working closely with state and local governments where necessary for the implementation of plans.	RCO, UNICEF
Limited national/state ownership	Possible	Major	Quarterly	AWP, feedback from partners and stakeholders through regular meetings	Deliberate efforts have been made to ensure that government partners are at the forefront of project implementation and management. Leadership and technical staff of the Ministries of Women Affairs, Youth and Social Development and the National Orientation Agency have been involved in implementing activities, particularly at the state level.	RCO, UNICEF
The security situation in some parts of the country has remained fragile due to the increasing insecurity and operations of various agitation groups in the North West, South East and South West. This is reflected in the weekly sit-at-home order by unknown gunmen, which has been obeyed by most people in the South East including Imo state, thereby reducing the working day to four instead of five days.	Likely	Extreme	Quarterly	Security Threat Information	The lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the first quarter of 2020 could have stalled the implementation of activities and the provision of services to beneficiaries. The programme devised innovative ways to address barriers such as the use of digital technology to implement programme. To facilitate the reporting of cases, the CPIMS Mobile App was also launched. The set up of the community surveillance groups also facilitated the provision of services to survivors. In addition it is important to adjust programme approach according to threat information	RCO, UNICEF, UNDSS and UNFPA
Inflation	Likely	Moderate	Throughout	Finance expenditure	Programme delivery model adjustment	UNFPA Programme
The possible change in political leadership in 2023 affected the level of commitment of governments at national and subnational to facilitate the implementation of the sectoral action plans and M&E frameworks designed to provide multi-sectoral pathway for the implementation of the VAPP Law 2015 domesticated in all the states	Likely	Moderate	Quarterly	News dailies, bilateral meetings with CSOs, coordination meetings, etc.	Continuous strengthening of national mechanisms to enhance implementation of normative frameworks. The programme has also ensured that national plans are replicated at the local level by working closely with state and local governments where necessary for the implementation of plans.	UN Women
Limited national/state ownership and sustainability of interventions	Possible	Major	Quarterly	AWP, feedback from partners and stakeholders through regular meetings	Deliberate efforts have been made to ensure that government partners are at the forefront of project implementation and management. For instance, UN Women strengthened coordination between Ministries of Women Affairs and implementing partners to guarantee supervision and joint implementation of interventions at the state level. UN Women has further integrated the need to support structures developed through SI in its contribution to the incoming Government's Development brief developed by the UN System	UN Women
Fluid security situation across the country. This is occasioned by communal clashes in the North Central region, violent conflict in the North-East, banditry and armed conflict in the North-West, secession agitation in the South-East with weekly sit-at-home order by unknown gunmen thereby reducing the working day to four instead of five days	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	Monitoring visits and direct participation in coordination meetings	Strict adherence to security advisories by UNDSS and direct involvement of state ministries of women affairs in the implementation of project activities with regular virtual check-in to follow up on the progress of implementation and address challenges	UN Women
Programmatic risks						
Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders. Concern about the sustainability of community groups/male networks established to champion prevention and response to violence against women and girls	Possible	Moderate, declined accent to policy document	Quarterly	Community dialogues and advocacy platforms. Report of National Council on Education 2023	Emphasis has been placed on community dialogue. The programme has also created platforms for community participation through community advocacy platforms and surveillance groups. These platforms have ensured constant communication with communities, thereby creating trust and acceptance of the program. These male platforms have been strengthened to engender their buy-in and mentored through social and behaviour change approach for a sustainable drive. Strong engagement with policy makers, traditional and religious leaders. Sensitization of Government and empowerment, civil society organizations, traditional and political leaders to understand, mobilize against against all forms of GBV and inclusion of GBV/SRGBV/SRI-#P in the national curriculum.	UN Women, UNICEF, CSOs, UNESCO
Weak infrastructure and limited access to villages and grass-root level participants	likelihood	Low participation of potential learners	periodic	Report of field visit	Programme Coordinators and Facilitators from the Local communities were selected and trained to	Local Government Adult Education Units, SAMES, CBMCs
Service discontinuity	Likely	Major	Throughout	Routine monitoring	Knowledge transfer, advocacy, alternate resource	UNFPA, UN Women
Not completing activities before the programme closes	Possible	Moderate	Throughout	Programme monitoring and	Acceleration plans to ensure the programme finishes implementation by the end of the cycle.	UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP
Funding structure	Almost certain	Moderate	Throughout	Finance reports	Partnerships and alternate support funding	UNFPA
Institutional risks						
Low capacity within government for sustainability	Likely	Major	Throughout	support visits and	Capacity building, Routine joint monitoring, knowl	UNFPA, UN Women
Limitations in data updates	Possible	Major	Quarterly	Monitoring and pro	Conducting point analysis and cross analysis aior	UNFPA, UN Women
The high turnover of official in Government may delay implementation of the	moderate	continuity is hindered		Advocacy Report	Worked with various levels of government to mitigate risks. Signed MOU with sub-national	CSOs, UNESCO, UN Women
Fiduciary risks						
Contracting Implementing partners with weak /compromised account	Possible	Major	Throughout	Programme monito	Conduct regular spot checks and monitoring visits	UNFPA
Assumptions:						
No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative						
The SI has significant political and administrative support which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Government despite turnover of officials						
There is significant national commitment and dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts						
Funding structure is a continuous stream without breaks						
Community unrest and the security challenges in the Northern Nigeria will be minimal to allow for smooth implementation of planned activities						

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

2022 Annual Reporting - Annex C

Reporting Period: Start of the programme - 31 December 2022

Programme		Nigeria		CSRG Budget (2022)												Vulnerable/ Marginalized Populations Supported by Award																						
Region	Spotlight Programme	Outcome	Output	Name of Recipient UN Organization (UNO)	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	Total award amount (USD)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSOs?	If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?	What is the estimated number of sub-grantees or sub-contractors CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WROU/ feminist CSO)?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?	Adolescent girls	Elderly women	Indigenous women and girls	LGBTQI persons	Sex workers	Migrant women and girls	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Women and girls with disabilities	Rural women	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context												
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.1	UNESCO	White Ribbon	National	Grantee	\$129,980	\$118,233	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.1	UNESCO	International Society for Media in Public Health (ISMHPH)	National	Grantee	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.1	UNESCO	Sexual Offences Awareness and Response Initiative (SOARI)	National	Grantee	\$81,974	\$81,974	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.2	UNESCO	Education in a Vaccine	National	Grantee	\$31,140	\$31,140	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.3	UNESCO	Techah	National	Grantee	\$63,297	\$63,297	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.3	UNESCO	DESCAL	National	Grantee	\$64,834	\$64,834	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.1	UNESCO	Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH)	National	Grantee	\$89,108	\$89,108	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.1	UNESCO	Women Africa	National	Grantee	\$54,308	\$54,308	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.1	UNESCO	WIN Production	National	Grantee	\$34,122	\$34,122	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	Education Today for Sustainable Development Initiative	National	Grantee	\$119,835	\$113,846	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	Grassroots Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition Initiatives (GESAI)	National	Grantee	\$200,327	\$186,994	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	Non Governmental Association for Literacy Support Services (NOGALSS)	National	Grantee	\$215,430	\$186,541	Yes				Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	Society for Family Health (SFH)	National	Grantee	\$45,857	\$45,857	No	50%	82	0%	Yes	Existing	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	African centre for sport and youth development	National	Grantee	\$55,412	\$55,412	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNESCO	Bluewale	National	Grantee	\$22,433	\$22,433	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		5 Output5.1	UNESCO	Women Africa	National	Grantee	\$55,188	\$55,188	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X		X																				
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.2	UNICEF	LIFE HELPERS INITIATIVE	National	Grantee	\$72,195	\$51,644	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.2	UNICEF	Save the Child initiative	National	Grantee	\$72,455	\$48,824	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.2	UNICEF	Centre for People's Health Peace and Progress	National	Grantee	\$72,079	\$29,708	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.3	UNICEF	LIFE HELPERS INITIATIVE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,195	\$51,644	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.3	UNICEF	Save the Child initiative	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,455	\$48,824	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		3 Output3.3	UNICEF	Centre for People's Health Peace and Progress	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,079	\$29,708	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNICEF	LIFE HELPERS INITIATIVE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,195	\$51,644	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNICEF	Save the Child initiative	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,455	\$48,824	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UNICEF	Centre for People's Health Peace and Progress	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$72,079	\$29,708	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		4 Output4.2	UN WOMEN	Women Advocates Research and Document Centre (WARDC)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$21,401	\$21,401	No				Yes	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.1	UN WOMEN	FIDA Nigeria	International	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$97,209	\$97,209	No	0%	0	5%	Yes	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.1	UN WOMEN	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$2,640	\$2,640	No	0%	0	7%	Yes	New																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.1	UN WOMEN	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$19,866	\$19,866	No	0%	0	4%	Yes	New																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.2	UN WOMEN	CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	Local and grassroots organizations	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$39,288	\$39,288	No	0%	0	7%	Yes	New																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.2	UN WOMEN	FIDA Nigeria	International	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$54,406	\$54,406	No	0%	0	5%	Yes	Existing																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.3	UN WOMEN	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$76,677	\$48,796	No	0%	0	4%	Yes	New																							
Africa	Nigeria		1 Output1.3	UN WOMEN	CONNECTED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$29,799	\$29,799	No	0%	0	7%	No	New																							



Spotlight Initiative

SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

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

COUNTRY/REGION: NIGERIA

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i></p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative supported Ebonyi State Government to establish One-Stop-Centre (OSC) with direct ownership and management of the OSC to be led by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development from the onset while UN Women and Partnership for Justice provide the technical support for takeoff. The OSC will provide essential services to survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) to address the immediate impact of violence and initiate long-term recovery from the physical and mental health effects of SGBV. The OSC will also become the entry point into and strengthen multi-sectoral response to the SGBV in the state with linkages to the police, judiciary, mental health, and psychosocial support. The OSC in Ebonyi falls under the Spotlight pillar on services. It builds on the promising practice from the already established Nana Khadija OSC in Sokoto. In partnership with the Sokoto State Government, the Sokoto State Ministry of Women Affairs set up a multi-sectoral response team under the Spotlight Initiative 2019 called the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence/Child Protection Response Team (SGBVCPRT-Sokoto). The response team is a crucial strategy for strengthening systems to ensure women and</p>



Spotlight Initiative

girls can access quality multisectoral prevention and response services.

It is an innovative approach, to actively use existing grass-root and mainstream religious leaders to become practicing actors through community action and sermons against VAWG/HP and to encourage the uptake of SRH following the influence of religion on societies in Nigeria. Religious programming over the years has shown that once a community action is backed by a credible voice of the religion, there is usually unreserved obedience. Therefore, when most individuals claim that religion is their source of information on social action, it becomes an opportunity to utilize religious actors, not just as gatekeepers, but as participating actors in eliminating VAWG. This activity was started in 2020 and built towards this innovation and will be completed in the coming year of 2023. The activity targets social change and focuses on pillar 3 of Spotlight Initiative.

One of the most laudable achievements of the spotlight initiative in Nigeria has been the establishment of the first-ever National GBV Data Situation Room and Dashboard in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs Nigeria (FMOWA). UNDP SI team supported the establishment and expansion of the GBV data situation room from the initial **5+1 Spotlight**



States in 2020 to 36 states of the federation and FCT as of 2022 to scale up GBV data reportage to ensure that GBV data is well coordinated for the National response and policy making.

The Barometer now known as the SGBV Accountability Tracker is domiciled on www.gbvinfo.ng. The Barometer is a digital tool that has a dashboard and it is an online tool where information on GBV can be easily accessed. The barometer can only be populated by field information because it keeps regular update on current information on GBV Response. Between 2020 till date, 35 states have passed the VAPP Act and in order not to search from different sources and platforms to generate these information, the Barometer serves as a one stop database for such information. Similarly, while more states have increased in the passage of the Child Rights Law, and the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Law that was passed in 2018, it serves as a source of information on what was available before the intervention of the Nigeria Governors Forum and now. It provides information in a single platform, tracks changes and performance of each state government in terms of implementation, ensuring that appropriate provisions needed to access these services are in place as well as budgetary



	<p>allocation where they exist can be easily accessed on the barometer.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>This practice will ensure that the OSC takes-off as a government owned facility with necessary fund allocation and supervision mandate. This will engender the sustainability of the OSC beyond Spotlight Initiative and form a critical strategy in institutional capacity development.</p> <p>The SGBVCPRT-Sokoto was established to coordinate SGBV prevention and response in the state. It brings together all Spotlight implementing partners from the government, CSOs, communities and UN (RUNOs) to identify SGBV and child abuse issues and promote collaborative actions to address them as timely steps are taken to respond to survivors of violence.</p> <p>The objective of engaging communities includes: To target the source of belief of the communities to become actors for information dissemination. To create a standard format of information for the public to avoid ambiguity. To mainstream VAWG into religious messaging and sermons as a routine process.</p> <p>With FMOWA leading this novel intervention currently, GBV data now flows from the 36 states to the GBV data hub at the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, through State Ministries of</p>



	<p>Women Affairs nationwide for policy making and strategic GBV interventions. This activity directly contributed to ensuring expanding coverage of the National GBV dashboard to all 36 states now. This intervention has brought various GBV programming stakeholders and donor organizations in Nigeria together.</p> <p>The accountability tracking barometer now known as the SGBV Accountability Tracker provides updates and enables states/sectors to track and visualize progress on issues around GBV allowing citizens and decision makers to: quickly gauge progress and trends over time better advocate for evidence-based policy transparently report on the results of policy interventions</p> <p>The key objective of the SGBV Accountability Tracker is to evaluate progress on multi sectoral efforts, emphasize their relative urgency and share insights into the priorities within their own organizations and sectors. It also highlights which specific protection output is being addressed and focused on, within the assessed period.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Ebonyi State through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development led the entire process of conducting mapping of suitable facilities, securing necessary approval for the use of the facilities and deploying social welfare officers to provide professional services at the</p>



Spotlight Initiative

OSC. The Ministry also led liaison with the Ministry of Health for the deployment of health personnel to the facility.

In collaboration with partners the Spotlight Initiative provided technical and capacity building leading to the takeoff of the OSC.

some of the partners and stakeholders include:

- Sexual and Gender-Based Response Team: This is a team of professional service providers comprising of the law enforcement agencies, lawyers, CSOs, Ministries of Health, Education, Justice and Women Affairs, etc that systematically respond to cases of violence against women and girls in a timely and professional manner.
- CSOs: Project Alert, Partnership for Justice, WILPF, WACOL, FIDA, GPI, Youth hub Africa, etc
- Community surveillance teams
- Survivors of SGBV and harmful practices
- UN agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) chairs the SGBVCPRT-Sokoto with the support of UN agencies in the state. The



response team as a coordination body comprises of:

Government and security agencies: MOWCA as the coordinating ministry, Ministries of Justice and Health, State Universal Basic Education Board, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp, Nigerian Police Force, Community surveillance teams and Hisbah Commanders

NGOs: FIDA Nigeria, Center for Girl-Child Education, Project Alert, Center for Social Justice, Partnership for Justice, Women's Rights Advancement & Protection Alternative (WRAPA), Sultan Foundation, Grassroot Entrepreneurship Skill Development Initiative (GESA-I), Fistula Foundation, NEEM Foundation, Save the Child Initiative, Nana Khadija Sexual Assault Referral Center (SARC)

UN agencies, Child Protection Network (CPN)

CSOs, Media
SGBVCPRT-Sokoto is a team of professional service providers that should respond systematically and timely to various cases of violence against women and children at home and in public environments in the state. MOWCA, as the coordinating ministry, engages stakeholders based on their services.

The response team has several committees: legal services, advocacy and mediation, media,



Spotlight Initiative

investigation and prosecution, resource mobilization, medical interventions, emergency assistance, counselling, psycho-social support, welfare and case data management, which are evidence-based.

Once an incident of abuse is reported, it is channelled to the leadership or any team member flagged through the group communication channel (i.e., WhatsApp). The case is assigned to the respective units (e.g., medical, investigation, welfare, legal) for comprehensive case management services. The case is concluded and reported to the team during monthly review meetings.

All caseloads are uploaded via the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), and hard copies are sent to the MOWCA for documentation, analysis and access to services linked to the Nana Khadija Sexual Assault and Referral Center (SARC).

The beneficiaries of community behaviour change interventions include men, women, boys, and girls who regularly attend religious houses for spiritual upliftment. Almost 100% of Nigerians identify with one religion or the other, Stakeholder engagement: The major religious doctrines in Nigeria reference women as chattels of their men; a nod and a wink to the misogynistic impulse in men. It feeds the man's propensity to violence against women. While parliament or the



	<p>constitution can be amended, or even abrogated, violence under the imprimatur of God is irrevocable.</p> <p>The stakeholders were first presented with the social problem of GBV and Harmful Practices, and the effect of poor utilization of SRH services by the people and were requested to support the programme with a solution.</p> <p>This led to using the religious holy books to identify areas that condemned GBV/HP and were elaborated into scripturally annotated messages. In order to make this mainstream, the religious scholars were asked to work together, alongside academics to develop a curriculum to train other religious leaders on community problem identification and how to create a platform for communal dialogue. This they will use in identifying where abuse takes place and know how to religiously address them.</p> <p>Utilizing the training and the texts, the religious leaders were then sent back to their communities to teach in sermons these goodwill messages to renounce GBV/HP religiously and unequivocally, encourage the elimination of the same, and the uptake of SRH services.</p> <p>Partners for the accountability tacker include Development Partners(EU), Government MDAs, CSOs, OPDs. Government,(federal, state and LGAs) civil society organizations, Educational Institutions, Nigerian Governors Forum, Nigerian</p>
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	<p>Governors' Wives Forum, Inter ministerial committee on GBV, individuals, Organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), the Media. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Justice, the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), the Nigeria Police, Child Protection Network, FCT SGBV Response Team, Education Today for Sustainable Development, Youth-Hub Africa, Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities and Women Advocates for Research and Documentation Center, amongst others.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The lessons from the establishment of Nana Khadija Centre in Sokoto indicates that engendering government ownership and management from the onset of a similar intervention is critical to guaranteeing the sustainability and long-term essential service to survivors of SGBV, and EVAWG programming in general. This approach would further justify the need to always ensure that development interventions are driven by the people for whom such interventions are being developed from conception.</p> <p>Rather than continuing with the siloed and tokenistic approach, SGBVCPRT-Sokoto has the capacity to provide systematic and timely</p>



responses to violence against women and children at home and in public environments. The multisectoral nature of the response team holistically ensures easier coordination at all levels.

The SGBVCPRT-Sokoto is further devolved into committees with different responsibilities to support prevention and response services. Committees include investigation and prosecution, advocacy, survivors' access to health, shelter, education, psychosocial support and social welfare services.

It is easier to disseminate information and exchange knowledge among the collective of professional service providers on available services and how to access them. A WhatsApp platform provides a simplified communication channel for all these, including community surveillance and instantly reporting cases.

The innovation is utilizing the power of religion to guide the population positively, beyond advocacy. This programme converts religious leaders, once thought to be the source of the problem, into the source of positive messaging towards eliminating VAWG.



	<p>This intervention has brought various GBV programming stakeholders and donor organizations in Nigeria together. The team through advocacy gets the buy-in of governments, NGO's/CSOs like FHI, Jhpigo, and donor organizations like USAID and other key stakeholders in enabling responses/actions on ending GBV in Nigeria, thereby promoting a multi-sectoral approach to GBV prevention and response. At present, the FMOWA is now championing, sustaining, and galvanizing other donor agencies to support this great initiative and currently, we have Jhpigo, USAID Nigeria other stakeholders funding the Situation Room.</p> <p>The SGBV tracker cuts across the 6 pillars of spotlight; presents status of GBV, Laws and policies that have been passed/domesticated in every state in Nigeria. The customized dashboard shares key GBV indicators as charts, maps and graphs and has the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state partners. Incidences and cases Interventions Gender Based Violence Publications
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	<p>Frequently asked Questions Enquires Reports Events Accounts setting Logout Hotlines</p> <p>Tracking-Progress can scale up or down to measure progress at country, regional or sub-national level. The Tracking site identifies thematic groupings of indicators and clicking on any button will reveal relevant data points chosen as community indicators. However, the exact thematic areas and community indicators differ to reflect local conditions and progress of the specific community.</p> <p>In addition to accountability and transparency on National response to GBV, the dashboard has a purpose-built site dedicated to enhancing public awareness on key issues. The accountability tracking tool will be increasingly used as a framework to describe the development status and plans of National GBV actors. The tracker enhances State of GBV Response in Nigeria. The report is usually divided into 5 sessions – Laws and Policies,</p>
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	<p>Support Systems and Structures, Reporting Channels, Law Enforcement and Access to Justice and Coordination Platforms at the State level.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>A major challenge encountered was the delay in securing the approval of Ebonyi State Governor to facilitate the release of the befitting facility identified for the OSC. The challenge was addressed through regular advocacy engagements led by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to the Governor's Office.</p> <p>Another significant challenge is the delay in the administration of justice within the court systems. Although the Child Protection Act was signed into law in Sokoto state in November 2021, judges will require capacity building to understand and administer the law based on its provisions.</p> <p>Behaviour changes strategies to shift norms need strengthening to reduce the incidents of victims' parents or guardians withdrawing suits due to cultural, religious or financial threats.</p> <p>SGBVCPRT-Sokoto requires resource mobilization skills to raise funds, for example,</p>



	<p>to equip its office and run its services beyond government funding.</p> <p>Because of the initial anti-western perception of the grassroots population, using religious leaders was not acceptable to both religious bodies and the people who had the suspicion of cultural corruption in Western countries.</p> <p>This was overcome through long-term engagement with the community, first without the use of the Spotlight Initiative branding, and having the people identify with their religious leaders at first. The religious leaders were then taken through the training, and with their understanding, the SI branding was slowly introduced over a period of two years</p> <p>The challenges include delay in reporting in some states, and duplication of data by different donor agencies and CSO. To address the challenges above, the SKTWG was set up in 2021 that bring together donors, NGOs and CSOs groups and meet quarterly to harmonize GBV data.</p>
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	<p>So far, the challenges encountered in the implementation of the accountability tracker stems from the delay in getting feedback/update from states GBV Desks. Secondly, timeline between the current information and a new development in GBV response in the states is considerably short. This affects the regular updating of information on the Barometer and submission of reports as data or information generated today may become obsolete within a matter of hours or days.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The output of this intervention is the availability of one-stop-centre to provide essential services to survivors of SGBV which hitherto was not the case.</p> <p>In the long-term, the OSC will strengthen the provision of multi-sectoral and holistic essential services to the survivors of SGBV in Ebonyi State. The OSC can also strengthen holding perpetrators of violence against women and girls accountable through supporting the designated GBV court with evidence for prosecution of cases.</p>



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SGBVCPRT-Sokoto supported the Spotlight Initiative in strengthening the Sexual Assault and Referral Center (SARC) - Nana Kadijah Center for survivors of sexual violence in Sokoto. In total, 95 percent of reported cases are sexual violence. Of the 1,112 cases officially documented, 947 were children (582 girls and 364 boys), while 166 were adults (148 women and 18 men). The center counselling services to survivors and their caregivers, free medical services to survivors, forensic examination services and laboratory investigation to ascertain the status of survivors.

Through a collaborative process, the Spotlight Initiative increased the capacity of government ministries (e.g., Women's Affairs, Justice), services, security and law enforcement agencies (i.e., the Civil Defence, Nigerian Police Force, Hisbah, correctional officers and NAPTIP) and social workers on child protection and gender (including gender-responsive budgeting and planning).

Leveraging the Initiatives community engagement, Community Surveillance Committees were established in all six focal



	<p>LGAs of the state for early warning and referral to relevant services. Identified male champions and religious leaders were also identified to advocate against violence against women and girls.</p> <p>the output for the behaviour change interventions include; Improved knowledge of problem identification and community-based solutions; Documented gender-based surveys before and after SBC implementation through a religious approach; Community action plan document; Social behavioural change towards eliminating violence against women and girls</p> <p>The SGBVAT has been updated. The states that have passed the VAPP and CRA have been uploaded on the on the SGBVAT.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The approach is adaptable in the establishment of similar interventions by ensuring that ownership and management are handed to the critical stakeholders from the onset to engender sustainability and transfer of critical knowledge.</p> <p>In the instance of coordination and for future adaptation, there needs to be a ToR</p>



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	<p>establishing and operationalizing the team and a clear understanding of the coordination government agency with delineated responsibilities. There should also be a mapping of service providers to bring everyone on board and for effective case management.</p> <p>Today from the initial 5+1 Spotlight States in 2020 to 36 states of the federation and FCT as of 2022 to scale up GBV data reportage to ensure that GBV data is well coordinated for the National response and policy making.</p> <p>The SGBV tracker tool can be replicated in other countries.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The establishment of the OSC in Ebonyi State is a replicable practice for other states. UN Women and Partnership for Justice are willing to share its learnings and good practices through peer learning or webinar. To further support success of the OSC, learning exchanges between OSC staff in Sokoto and Lagos are planned. This is alongside a community of Case Conferencing to ensure successful management of challenging cases.</p>



	<p>The multisectoral response team is a replicable practice for other states. Within Sokoto, it is being cascaded to the local government level by establishing the community-based surveillance committee. SGBVCPRT-Sokoto is willing to share its learnings and good practices through peer assistance or field visits.</p> <p>This is the first of its kind in Nigeria and other Spotlight states, this is very much replicable in other countries and have been coming to learn from Nigerian model situation room.</p> <p>Replication of the GBV tracker is possible and other countries can learn through knowledge exchange.</p>
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The buy-in and commitment of the government are crucial to its sustainability, and it is expected that this commitment will translate to resourcing in terms of funding and personnel to the OSC. Similarly, Ebonyi State sectoral costed action plan and M&E framework would provide the pathway for capacity building on resource mobilization to support financial independence of the OSC.</p>



	<p>The buy-in and commitment of the government are crucial to its sustainability, and the team needs capacity building on resource mobilization to support their financial independence. In addition, there must be a functional Sexual Assaults' Referral Center (SARC) in place since effectiveness of the response team is service driven. Therefore, sustaining the Nana Khadija center is critical to the team's effectiveness.</p> <p>To ensure the success and sustainability of the National GBV situation room, UNDP Nigeria in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and with technical support of the Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED) inaugurated the Strategic Knowledge Management Technical Working Group on GBV. This has been followed by the quarterly Coordination Workshops on GBV data harmonization – which brings together States and key players in the GBV programme monitoring and implementation across Nigeria. The FMOWA are solely in charge because of managing the situation room and expressed strong will to sustain it after Spotlight.</p>
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	<p>The SGBV accountability tracker has been integrated with the NGWF, which is a national forum with capacity to influence policies and decisions of government at all levels.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Yes, the situation room was launched in 2022 and have been expanded to 30 none Spotlight State and been managed by the government. Quarterly factsheets are been published across different state.</p> <p>Yes, the SGBV accountability tracker was validated on 20 July 2022 in Abuja. Six research experts were involved. They conducted research and presented report at the validation meeting and beneficiaries attested to the fact that the practice properly addressed their needs.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Ibina Marcillina Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ebonyi Tel: +234 (0) 8037911833 Email: ibinamarcillina@yahoo.com</p>



	<p>Aisha Mohammed Dantsoho Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Women Children Affairs, Sokoto Tel: +234 (0) 806596 4608 Email: aimamman1997@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr. Hamira Welye Spotlight Programme Analyst UNFPA Nigeria welye@unfpa.org</p>
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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
TRAINING MANUAL ON THE LAWS AFFECTING SGBV, HR AND SRHR IN NIGERIA (for Traditional & Religious Leaders).	Capacity Development Module	Training Manual is designed to support facilitators in building the capacity of traditional and religious leaders on the Customary Laws and Formal laws that affect SGBV, HP and SRHR in communities in Nigeria in order to promote gender equality.	December 2022	Training Manual for Traditional and Religious Leaders on SGBV/HP and Promotion of SRHR
Mainstreaming Guidelines for Survivors of SGBV from Second Chance Education	Guidance Note	The mainstreaming guideline was developed to provide critical	November 2022	Mainstreaming Guidelines for Survivors



into Formal and Continuing Education		stakeholders in supporting survivors of SGBV who have participated in the second chance education program who wish to return to formal education to do so with ease and in the most dignifying manner		of SGBV into Formal Education
Assessing the conflict between formal and customary laws in relation to preventing and responding to SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR	Assessment	The assessment was commissioned to assess customary laws and possible facilitators for gender equality and women’s empowerment, understand continuing conflicts between customary and formal laws; analyze root causes of GBV through behavioral factors and how to address existing gaps.	September 2022	Assessment Report on the Conflict between Formal and Customary Laws
Second Chance Education for Women and Girls Programme, Sokoto – Providing a second chance for survivors of gender-based violence	Brochure	This brochure was developed to highlight the achievements of second chance education in Sokoto outlining content of the programme and featuring impact stories	October 2022	Second Chance Education for Women and Girls in Sokoto - Brochure



		from participants		
Nana Khadija Sokoto, a One Stop Centre for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence	Brochure	This brochure was developed to highlight practices of the Nana Khadija Centre in Sokoto outlining features of the Centre and staff of the Centre	October 2022	Nana Khadija Centre for GBV Survivors - Brochure
Christianity and the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls – Participant’s Handbook	Capacity Development Modules	The book provides guidance and resources for individuals being trained within in the PVAWG within a Christian context. The handbook is used in a group setting, such as a study group or workshop, to facilitate meaningful conversations and actions towards ending violence against women and girls.	2020	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4zlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
Christianity and the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls – Facilitator’s Guide	Capacity Development Modules	This provide guidance for trained personnel to engage in discussions and activities related to this topic within a Christian context. This handbook is	2020	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4zlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV



		used in a group setting, such as a study group or workshop, to facilitate meaningful conversations and actions towards ending violence against women and girls.		
Christianity and the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls – Teaching Notes	Capacity Development Modules	This provide guidance for trained personnel to engage in discussions and activities related to this topic within a Christian context. This handbook is used in a group setting, such as a study group or workshop, to facilitate meaningful conversations and actions towards ending violence against women and girls.	2020	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
Strategic Christian Messages towards the Prevention Violence Against Women and Girls in Nigeria	Reference guide	The book explores the scriptures and provides for the role of Christians in addressing gender-based violence in Nigeria, and provide practical strategies	2021	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV



		to promote gender equality.		
Scripturally Annotated Messages Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls for the Muslim Faith	Reference guide	The book provides a collection of scripturally messages that promote gender equality, challenge harmful cultural practices, and educate communities on the dangers and impact of violence against women and girls.	2021	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4Izlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxev
Protecting Women and Girls: Islamic Perspective	Reference guide	The book provides a comprehensive understanding of the Islamic view on protecting women and girls, and to offer guidance on how this perspective can be applied in contemporary contexts. It also dispels misconceptions and stereotypes about Islam's stance on gender issues, and highlight the ways in which Islamic teachings and values can be	2002	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4Izlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxev



		harnessed to promote the protection and empowerment of women and girls.		
Protecting Women and Girls: Christian Perspective	Reference guide	The book provides a comprehensive understanding of the Christian view on protecting women and girls, and to offer guidance on how this perspective can be applied in contemporary contexts.	2002	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
Innovation Brief - STEAM	Brief	The STEAM initiative is an integrated approach to life skills and 21st century entrepreneurship training for vulnerable women and girls and survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices (HP) and Obstetric Fistula (OF).	2022	https://nigeria.unfpa.org/en/node/137059



Innovation Brief - Maternity Waiting Homes	Brief	This innovation bridges the geographical gap in obstetric care for pregnant women in rural and remote areas	2022	https://nigeria.unfpa.org/en/node/137058
Innovation Brief -The Ripple Project	Brief	A flagship awareness raising peer education program by the youth and for the youth on ending GBV/HP and promoting SRHR	2022	https://nigeria.unfpa.org/en/node/137061
Innovation Brief - Strategies for Eradicating FGM	Brief	Innovation Brief	2022	https://nigeria.unfpa.org/en/node/137062
GBV Situation Room		Links	2022	https://www.undp.org/nigeria/news/harnessing-power-data-gender-based-violence-prevention-and-



			<p>response-nigeria</p> <p>https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=798918674167316&_rdr</p> <p>https://spotlightinitiative.org/fr/node/44676</p> <p>https://guardian.ng/news/eu-un-ministry-launch-situation-room-on-gender-based-violence/</p> <p>https://punchng.com/nigeria-recorded-3600-rape-cases-during-lockdown-un-2/</p> <p>https://nnn.ng/gbv-eu-un-fg-launch-data-situation-room-to-record-incidences/</p>
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Innovation Brief - Gender-Based Violence Virtual Referral and Response Service	Brief	The GBV-VRRS is the UNFPA's flagship innovative service delivery model which provides 24/7 remote support to Gender-Based Violence survivors for uninterrupted access to GBV services.	2022	https://nigeria.unfpa.org/en/node/137063
End all forms of Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Adamawa State	Advocacy Brief	Advocacy Brief	2022	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
End all forms of Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Abuja	Advocacy Brief	Advocacy Brief	2022	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
End all forms of Gender-Based Violence and	Advocacy Brief	Advocacy Brief	2022	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4lzlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV



Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Cross River State				pQnoBcC5b4Izlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
End all forms of Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Ebonyi State	Advocacy Brief	Advocacy Brief	2022	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4Izlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV
End all forms of Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls in Lagos State	Advocacy Brief	Advocacy Brief	2022	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1XpQnoBcC5b4Izlh3vg7DxpcSOJQDsxeV



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To eliminate violence against women and girls

