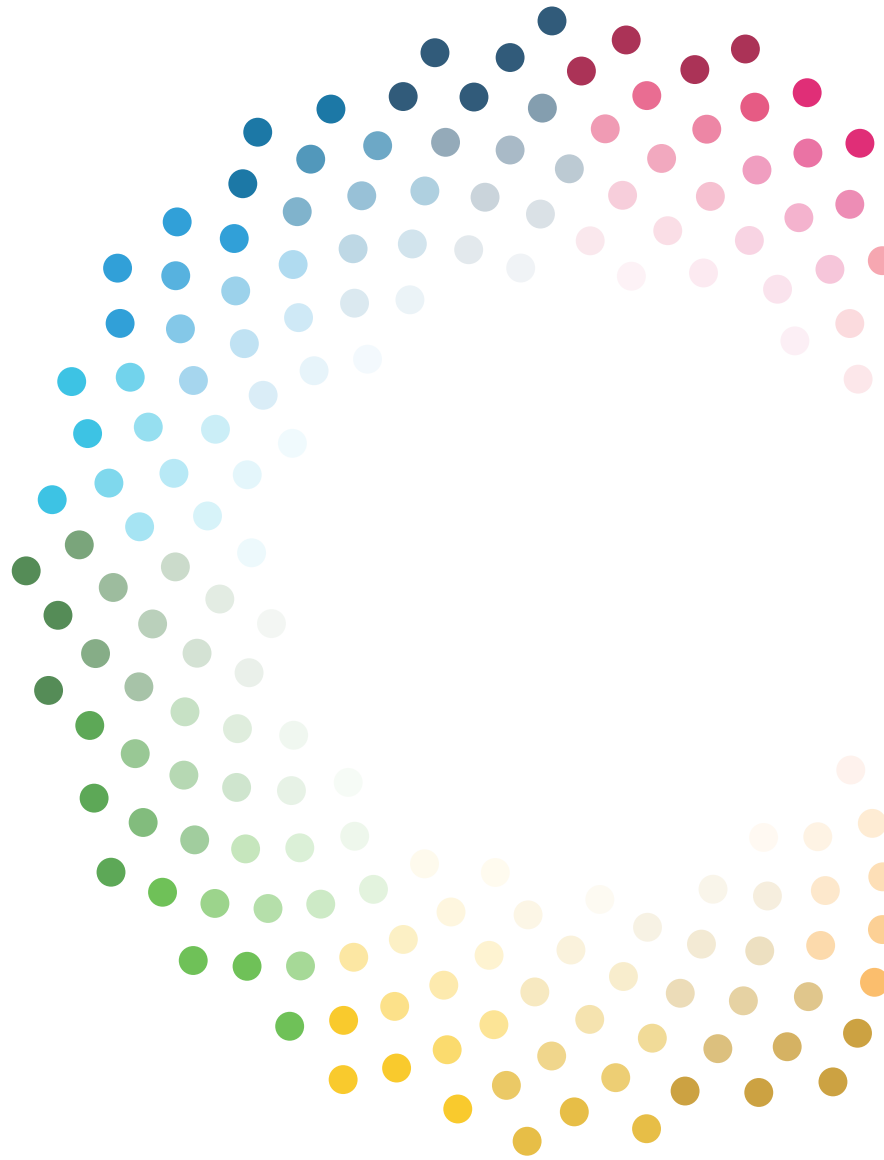


**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



Nigeria

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



<p>Programme Title & Programme Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00112286</p>	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UN Women 2. UNFPA 3. UNDP 4. UNICEF 5. UNESCO 	<p>Strategic Results² (if applicable) Country/Region: Nigeria, Africa</p> <p>Priority area(s)/Strategic results:</p> <p>The overall vision of the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria is: A Nigeria where all women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free from violence and harmful practices.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans</p> <p>Outcome 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors</p> <p>Outcome 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and promote women and girls' SRHR</p> <p>Outcome 4: Women and girls who experience VAWG/SGBV/HP use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</p> <p>Outcome 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</p> <p>Outcome 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG/SGBV/HP.</p>

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

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: 43,335,266

Spotlight funding³: 25,000,000

Agency Contribution : 2,189,793

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	6,159,156	160,122
UN WOMEN	7,202,026	312,686
UNFPA	6,314,321	408,314
UNICEF	3,498,828	754,215
UNESCO	1,825,668	554,456
TOTAL	25,000,000	2,189,793

TOTAL : USD 27,189,793

Programme Assessment/Review/ Mid-Term Evaluation

Assessment/Review

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Mid-Term Evaluation Report

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Partners

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

CSO partners were selected through open and transparent competitive processes

Start Date

26.07.2018

End Date

31.12.2022

Report submitted by: Coordination Officer and Technical Coherence Officer

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

Acronyms

ACCD	After School Centre for Career Development
ACJA	Administration of Criminal Justice Act
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AFDB	African Development Bank
AUN	American University Nigeria
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
CEDAW	Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPMIS	Child Protection Management Information System
CPNs	Child Protection Networks
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRS	Cross River State
CRSPHCDA	Cross River State Primary Health Care Development Agency
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPG	Development Partners Group
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DSVRT	Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team
EMAP	Engaging Men through Accountable Practice
EU	European Union
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FLHE	Family Life HIV Education
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMOWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FSW	Female Sex Worker
GADA	Gender and Development Action
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBViE	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
GBVIMS	GBV Information Management System
GEEP	Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme
GEP	Girls' Education Project

GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GPI	Girls Power Initiative
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HP	Harmful Practices
HRC	Human Rights Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs
MDA	Ministries Departments Agencies
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RoLAC	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Project
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
STOP	Standing Order and Rules Procedures
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act



Photo: Spotlight Initiative



Executive Summary

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria began implementation in January 2019, with the overall aim of achieving a country “**where all women and girls, particularly the most vulnerable, live a life free from violence and harmful practices**”. This vision is being realized by addressing the linkages of sexual and gender-based violence, harmful social practices and related aspects of sexual and reproductive health and rights as a cross-cutting theme.

During the reporting period, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria focused on prevention efforts, particularly addressing the root causes of gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls including child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

A key contribution of the Spotlight Initiative within the 2019 programme year is improving visibility on the context of violence against women and girls and harmful practices. The programme not only challenged the culture of silence, but also amplified the voice of more than 3,000 women and girls who stood up against rape, battery and physical abuse.

The Spotlight programme strategically created and engaged a network of media practitioners with the objective of increasing their ability to effectively communicate key messages related to violence against women and harmful practices. 191 media practitioners (103 females, 88 males) were trained on reportage techniques on violence against women and girls. These selected media practitioners stepped down trainings to 704 community members (324 females, 380 males) with culturally and age appropriate information. An additional 1.2 million young people were reached using the U-Report innovation tool on social media.

Through active involvement of 142 religious and traditional leaders, 60 school principals, school teachers and counsellors, Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria enhanced knowledge and understanding of how to effectively prevent and respond to Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).

The Initiative thus contributed to enhanced understanding of the root-causes of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) particularly among religious and traditional leaders, school principals, teachers, in school and out of school children.

370 out of school girls directly benefitted from vocational skills, life skills, and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) information forums

while 232 women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula had a successful surgical repair.

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria contributed to strengthening the capacity of 1,119 service providers within the health, law enforcement and justice sectors, focused on providing essential services for victims of violence. This has resulted in a more strengthened multi-sectoral coordination of service providers ensuring access to inclusive, timely, and quality services for victims and survivors. Particularly, the programme established two comprehensive one-stop-centers, one in Adamawa (the North Eastern region) and second one in the Federal Capital Territory (the North-Central region). These centers provide a comprehensive set of services to survivors of violence. The one-stop-centers provided coordinated quality services to 260 women and girls. As part of the start-up of the Spotlight one-stop-centers, 142 government service providers were trained to be part of the one-stop center GBV response alternate personnel.

Such institutional strengthening support was provided across thematic sectors during the programme reporting period. Capacity building specifically covered the health, education, justice and law enforcement sector in relation to addressing violence against women and girls' issues. A total of 214 (102 males and 112 females) police officers had their capacities enhanced in handling violence against women and girls' issues while 370 girls were empowered with vocational and life skills. Resulting from these trainings, Integrated, multi-sectoral GBV response work plans were developed in all the Spotlight states: (Adamawa, Sokoto, Lagos, Ebonyi, Cross-river and the FCT).

Series of engagements and advocacy efforts were initiated at both National and Sub National levels. This was mostly done in collaboration with women groups, young people and/or marginalized groups like sex-workers, low-income women and the network of people living with disability. These efforts resulted in immediate gains such as

- i. the principle of fair hearing for domestic violence cases being emphasized in Lagos State and the FCT as a result of the Spotlight programme's strategic support to the National Human Rights Commission.
- ii. 12 community level coordination platforms focusing on Ending Violence Against Women, being established in 6 states
- iii. A partnership with the American University of Nigeria was established in Adamawa state. As a result of this partnership, a curriculum was developed and used to train social workers in the State.

- iv. Targeted support from the Spotlight Initiative also led to the launch and dissemination of a minimum package of standards and services for young people by the Federal Ministry of Health.

To commemorate the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, a high-level dialogue called the “**Survivors Summit**” was organized. Although generally on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, the focus was on addressing sexual exploitation of students within tertiary institutions in Nigeria. In addition to this, a mentorship platform that pairs girls with established women in business and development sectors was launched. The was themed the “Intergenerational Dialogue”. These Intergenerational dialogues events boosted the narrative and the momentum for ending violence against women and girls in the media and empowered young girls, women groups and women’s rights champions to stand up against rape and all forms of violence against women and girls.

Progress was also made around strengthening legislative and policy frameworks for eliminating violence against women and girls in Nigeria. The Spotlight Initiative supported a multi-stakeholder meeting to develop a new bill titled “The Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions Bill”. This bill will address in a holistic manner all forms of sexual harassment and sex for marks practices prevalent in Tertiary institutions.

Similarly, the National Human Rights Commission with support from the Spotlight Initiative, set up a Sexual and Gender Based-Violence Panel for speedy prosecution of offences. In executing this assignment, the Human Rights Commission has improved in following of due process when dealing with Gender based violence compliant and is now more in line with International best practices.

A critical achievement for the Spotlight Initiative in 2019 was the establishment of 3 databases to support timely, correct and consistent reporting of gender-based violence. These are specifically,

- i. The Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS),
- ii. The Spot Proof database and the
- iii. The Child protection Management Information System (CPIMS)

The databases, which were piloted in Adamawa, FCT and Cross-river state are promising to provide timely and quality data and evidence base that can inform polities and programmes on EVAWG within the country. Early data from

Cross-river state for example, showed that only 66 per cent per cent. of the SGBV cases reported to the police involving girls were eventually brought to court for litigation. The other 44 per cent absconded. Increasingly therefore, quality data is now more available to support decision making at the National and sub-national levels.

Because Civil society organizations and women's movements contribute to greater community involvement and coordination of efforts on Ending VAWG, the Spotlight Initiative engaged 27 CSOs as its implementing partners. These CSOs developed innovative and integrated work plans aimed at addressing some of the critical issues that were identified within the Spotlight Initiative baseline assessment. Some of the context gaps identified in the baseline assessment include poor implementation of laws and policies by the responsible line ministries, weak institutional structures to address and respond to GBV cases, some deeply rooted gender stereotypes within local communities, unavailability of disaggregated and good data quality, uncoordinated women's movement among others.

Asides the robust involvement of civil society and women's movements, the Spotlight Initiative brought to the table some non-traditional partners (private sector and the academia) to synergize efforts with the civil society coalitions. These 3 sectors, (civil society, private sector and academia), traditionally work in silos but the Spotlight Initiative set up multi-stakeholder's engagements, where the 6 programme pillars were presented to all its key partners across the six targeted states. These critical stakeholders agreed to adopt the required level of synergy and coherence. Roles and responsibilities of different sectors were equally clarified and a survivor centered referral pathway for referral of SGBV cases was adopted across all programme states.

The Nigeria Spotlight UN Team work in close collaboration with the European Union (EU), and the Government of Nigeria to accelerate the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative's country strategy. This is done under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator, the EU Head of Delegation and the Minister of Budgets and National Planning. Regular coordination meetings were held and major events have been co-attended by the EU and the UN. Additionally, the EU and the UN have jointly advocated with the Government at the highest level to secure political buy-in and support as well as sensitized development partners through their Heads of Missions and technical-level colleagues. This close collaboration is expected to continue into the next year of implementation and governance of the programme.

Key results

Highlights

Law reform: The Spotlight Programme in Nigeria has supported the implementation of 3 major policy instruments at the National level (1- The Child Rights Act, 2- The Disability Right Law and 3- the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act). The Programme also supported the passage of a new bill at the National level (ie the Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions). Legal and paralegal Institutions have been supported to better follow due process in handling Gender Based Violence offences in line with International best practices.

Capacity building: The capacity of 1,552 front-line service providers within the public and private sector was enhanced by the programme. Beneficiaries include the police and other security and law enforcement agents, women's rights organizations, women movements and networks, Civil Society groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and Government departments on women migrant workers' rights. Central to all capacity building activities within the reporting period was improving the coordination of SGBV services when addressing Violence Against Women and girls. A strategic training partnership was developed with the American University of Nigeria which resulted in the piloting of a GBV course for 20 students.

Service and information provision: Direct Services (comprising of psychosocial, health, and legal services were provided by the Spotlight Initiative to 1,362 women and girls during the reporting period.

Changing knowledge and attitudes: A total of 1,201,056 members of the public were reached as a result of Spotlight Initiative public outreach initiatives. Campaigns were launched to influence knowledge, attitudes and practice in three critical areas a) towards women migrant workers, b) on ending violence against children, including harmful social norms and c) against gender stereotyping.

CSO engagement: 27 Civil Society Organizations were engaged in the implementation of planned spotlight activities in six targeted states (Sokoto, Adamawa, Ebonyi, Lagos, Cross-river and the Federal Capital Territory). Another layer of CSO participation is at programme policy level as part of a National Reference Group comprising of 15 CSO members.

GBV Reporting: In four of its programme states, Adamawa, FCT, Ebonyi and Sokoto, the Spotlight Initiative recorded 2,258 cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence from Police networks in these States. 742 cases were additionally reported in Lagos and Cross-river state. An analysis of these cases show that Sixty-six per cent of the reported cases involved violence against girls.

Summary and Context of the Action

A key regional player in West Africa, Nigeria accounts for about half of West Africa's population with approximately 202 million people and one of the largest populations of youth in the world. Nigeria is a multi-ethnic and culturally diverse federation which consists of 36 autonomous states and the Federal Capital Territory. With an abundance of natural resources, it is Africa's biggest oil exporter, and has the largest natural gas reserves on the continent.

Oil price continues to influence Nigeria's growth performance. Oil price collapse combined with negative production shocks, results in significant drop in GDP. Growth averaged has remained stable at 2% in 2019. On the production side, growth in 2019 was primarily driven by services, particularly telecoms. Agricultural growth remains below potential due to continued insurgency in the Northeast and ongoing farmer-herdsmen conflicts. Industrial performance is mixed with manufacturing production slowing down due to a weaker power sector performance.

Nigeria has recently undergone economic reforms, and although outside actors, such as donors, regional organizations like AU, NEPAD and ECOWAS have been important influencers, domestic forces have been the main drivers of these reforms.

The Nigerian National Assembly remains an influential and accessible actor, although it has challenges and institutional weaknesses due to its large size, allegations of corruption and informal structures. Its successes however include the creation of various committees of oversight and control. CSOs have been particularly active in monitoring the national budgeting process; campaigning for legal reforms in the National Assembly and; resisting unpopular laws and policies.

Although Nigeria's health care network has been rated among the worst in the world, recent gains have been recorded in the fight to end polio and other deadly diseases such as measles. Polio eradication structures have improved the logistic and material system, both from the national to the state to the local government levels.

Development aid to Nigeria has reduced considerably since its peak in 2006. About half of current overseas development aid is for health and population programmes and debt relief. Both multilateral and bilateral donors are active within Nigeria. Among multilateral organizations, the UN system stands out with the EU generally recognized as one of the largest donors in Nigeria. There

are a number of smaller bilateral agencies that are mainly co-financing basket-funded projects and selected international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).

The country held its national elections in 2019, during the current reporting period. This was the sixth consecutive election since its return to democracy in 1999. The incumbent president, Muhammadu Buhari won the elections and was sworn in for a second term on May 29, 2019. Despite Nigeria's good track record of many peaceful transitions of power through elections, the 2019 elections were characterized with political uncertainties like ethnic animosity, religious dichotomy and social discontent. Several planned spotlight activities had to be postponed due to the heightened security concerns at the sub-national level. Similarly, the post-election period witnessed a delay in the assumption of office of the new government appointees. As a result, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria had to wait for the new appointees to fully resume office and bring them up to speed with the project objectives. The handover transition period, which lasted for over three months contributed to the slow pace of the spotlight project implementation at all levels.v

Programme Partnerships

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria continue to work closely with the EU Delegation, government partners, civil society partners, private sector partners, and media partners with the aim of realizing its vision in Nigeria. Further details on key strategic and programmatic partnerships are listed below:

- **Government:** Government partners from all relevant Ministries Departments & Agencies (MDA) have been meaningfully involved and engaged at three levels: highest-level- through the President's Office-; strategic Level- through Ministers/Ministers of State-; and technical level- through agency technical counterparts. In addition to bilateral meetings, Government partners have actively participated in the programme development and implementation phases. With the objective of enhancing their meaningful contribution to Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria, the Government have established two Committees and nominated its members: one National Steering Committee which is saddled with the responsibility of providing oversight and policy direction to the project

and one Technical Committee which oversees the implementation of the all activities in a coordinated and timely manner and ensures that funds are used in an effective and efficient manner. All relevant MDAs that constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee are represented at these committees.

- **European Union:** During the first year of implementation, the Country Team continued to work closely with the EU Delegation under the guidance of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the EU Head of Delegation. Regular coordination meetings have been held and major events have been co-attended by the EU and the UN. Additionally, the EU and the UN have jointly advocated with the Government at the highest level to ensure strong ownership of Spotlight Initiative's mission and objectives at the national level. To improve the visibility and acceptability of the Spotlight Initiative, Development Partners in the area of gender equality and human rights were consulted (including Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, UK and Australia) on the vision and objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. Furthermore, the EU Delegation sensitized development partners through their Heads of Missions, ensuring that advocacy was carried out at the highest level, as well as through technical-level meetings.
- **Civil Society:** A wide and diverse range of civil society networks and organizations across Nigeria have been meaningfully engaged through bilateral and multilateral consultations, including through Spotlight governance mechanisms such as the Civil Society National Reference Group. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, organizations representing the most vulnerable categories of population such as sex workers, women and girls living with HIV, key population (MSM) and women and girls with disabilities were specifically targeted and involved in the programme design and implementation phases, some of them are receiving direct funding to implement key activities under the spotlight initiative. With the objective of including their specific needs and priorities, these groups were invited to participate at the inception meetings and provided inputs to the planned activities and strategies.
- **Civil Society Reference Group:** The Civil Society Reference Group was established in October 2019 and commissions to function as a technical and an advisory capacity. The Civil Society Reference Group was involved in the CSO selection process and provided meaningful inputs in the selection criteria and were part of the committee that finally approved the CSO selection document. The Civil Society Reference

Group since its establishment has offered advisory recommendations contributing to define Spotlight national strategy. For instance, the Civil Society Reference Group called for the development of a geographic specific situational analysis in six selected states noting the importance of adopting differentiated strategies suited for different socio-cultural context ensuring that no one is left behind.

- **Media partners:** A network of media partners was created and have been engaged with the Spotlight programme in activities like co-designing of public messages and participating in conversations with a number of religious groups and also with marginalized groups such as youth with disabilities. The consultations were aimed at capturing and amplifying the specific challenges faced by youth and religious leaders.

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria, has created unprecedented synergies across sectors. The Programme is strategically contributing to the delivery of Agenda 2030 and its SDGs in a more comprehensive manner, leveraging on the various partners' expertise and convening power.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

During the 2019 reporting period, Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria worked across all the programmatic areas with the overall goal of:

- i. fostering legislative and policy frameworks favorable to protect and empower women and girls where impact is assessed and monitored;
- ii. strengthening national and sub-national systems with trained and capacitated staff who coordinate and deliver a multi-sectoral response;
- iii. ensuring an active engagement of communities, including community gatekeepers such as traditional and religious leaders, men and boys, community structures and champions, are mobilized and engaged as agents of change to help transform social norms and attitudes towards prevention of violence and harmful practices against women and girls;
- iv. enhancing women and girls' capacity with regards their rights to wellbeing is strengthened by addressing barriers to facilitate timely access to acceptable and quality essential services;
- v. fostering capacity of national and sub-level institutions to collectively, analyze and use quality age and gender disaggregated data for decision-making;
- vi. empowering women's rights groups and civil society organizations are better able to advocate, influence and advance programming on EVAWG and HP.

To achieve these ambitious objectives, Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria engaged a wide and diverse range of CSOs to work across 6 targeted states and secured the buy in of state governments to provide the enabling environment for implementation of planned Spotlight Initiative activities that can be said to be on track.

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria focuses on addressing the linkages between sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices with related aspects of sexual and reproductive health and rights as a cross-cutting theme. During the first year of implementation, the programme has catalyzed partners' synergies on prevention efforts, particularly addressing root causes of violence and

harmful practices against women and girls; and ensuring access to inclusive, timely, and quality services for victims and survivors. The six outcomes listed above have been implemented simultaneously and in an inclusive manner. A comprehensive approach, which involves a continuum of interdependent and mutually reinforcing interventions, has been adopted in order to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and ensures provision of sexual and reproductive health services.

The Nigeria Spotlight team built on the global prevention strategic direction of the Initiative and developed an integrated prevention strategy for use across the national and sub-national level. The prevention strategy utilized a four-prong approach

- i. Prevention campaign to political leaders through women groups and activist.
- ii. Prevention campaigns for behavior change to traditional and religious leaders.
- iii. Engagement of men and boys at the communities to serve as advocates for preventing VAWGs.
- iv. Capacity building and empowerment of media to sensitize the public on VAWGs.

At the heart of the prevention strategy was the use of culturally appropriate, age specific and religiously acceptable messaging. This approach is yielding the desired results, as evidence from an internal survey suggests a slight reduction in the perception of (i) people who feel justified to subject women or girls to FGM (ii) people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to child marriage (iii) people who feel it is justifiable for a man to subject/ beat his wife etc. This is attributable to the intensified Spotlight Initiative effort on prevention campaigns at the National, Sub-national and at the community level.

A strategic partnership developed between the American University Nigeria and the Spotlight Initiative resulted in the piloting of a new course titled “Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE)”⁴. The course is unique in the sense that it links theory to practice. Additional to the classroom experience, participants are given the opportunity to learn in the field by being placed on a three-month internship where they get mentored in the

⁴ Source: <https://www.aun.edu.ng/index.php/news-events/news/with-unfpa-aun-offers-pilot-program-on-gender-based-violence>

host institution. The (GBViE) course contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on Health, education and gender equality. A total of 20 students were part of the first cohort to pass through the course.

During the reporting period, the Initiative equally focused on transformative interventions targeted on populations who are facing multiple and intersecting forms of discriminations. The target groups were consistently selected among the most marginalized women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, the poorest and those living in most difficult to access communities. Opportunity was consciously created for marginalized groups to attend the Spotlight quarterly review meetings at the sub-national level and give feedback on how their members have accessed Spotlight services during the reporting period. Civil society networks and women's organizations were consulted in identifying the marginalized groups which the Spotlight programme is working with.

Furthermore, the Spotlight Initiative conducted several advocacy efforts to local authorities, who are recognized as moral authorities and custodians of culture. The Spotlight programme engaged with traditional and religious leaders, Council of Elders, Influencers and the Private Sector on the need to address social stigma and gender stereotypes that prevent the people under their sphere of influence to access services at the one stop centers. This approach has reduced the negative influence of stigma and gender stereotypes, as more survivors now have access to services.

Planned engagement with Religious and Traditional leaders has yielded the desired honest conversation around GBV issues, for example traditional leaders from the eastern part of Nigeria have voiced out their opinion at a high-level advocacy visit to them on need to curb rape and harmful traditional practices festering in their communities. A significant number among the elders expressed the view that the root cause of violence against women is simply because women are not able to bridle their tongues and reframe from been verbally abusive to their husband. According to them this is what triggers the quarrel that eventually results in wife battery by men. Similarly, some traditional and religious leaders in northern Nigeria have also expressed the view that women who experience rape in their communities should be blamed because of their indecent dressing and undue exposure of their bodies. This stance negates the right of women to self-expression and actualization. However, several dialogues and town hall meetings are being planned to address these misconceptions and myths going forward.

An unexpected positive development experienced during this period is that,

States like Adamawa, Sokoto and Ebonyi during the high-level inception meeting with the government, expressed their gratitude to have been selected to be part of the Spotlight targeted states and have expressed their willingness to pay counterpart cash contributions to support the project. This is a good sign that the project is well received at the sub-national level.

The overarching progress and key achievements of the Spotlight Initiative during the reporting period is that the media prevention and sensitization efforts coupled with the male engagement efforts and the community peer education sensitization is contributing towards the eradication of deep-rooted gender stereotypes and the shifting of unequal social norms. The programme has led to over 3,000 women reporting cases of violation, as compared to 1,200 violation cases reported in the previous year. Women now openly seek redress in the police station and the law courts across the targeted states. This is an unprecedented change in the redress seeking behaviour and attitude of women and girls who have been subjugated to patriarchy, a system of social organization characterized by male dominance.

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria has catalyzed substantive efforts in the field of service provision. The Initiative has within the reporting period, trained 1,552 service providers working in the Health, Education, Social Services, Justice and Security sectors and ultimately enhanced the ability of these sectors to provide coordinated quality services to survivors of violence. After the official launch of Essential Services Package, a total of 24 health facilities now routinely use the Essential Service Package for women and girls subject to violence.

Lastly, in the spirit of UN reform, the UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator in Nigeria, facilitated an interagency cooperation and a joint way of working for both UN agencies and the EU Delegation. Several strategic meetings were organized to sensitize the UN agencies and the EU delegation on the new way of working. In a strategic meeting a new vision statement was adopted for Nigeria: **“a revamped UN in Nigeria that is strategic, effective, relevant, accountable and results-oriented, bringing added value to Nigeria and its people and delivering better results”**. To actualize this vision, the Resident coordinator’s Office established seven service lines to embody a set of strategic standardized tasks/assignments to be undertaken by the RCO in providing services across the UN system in Nigeria. The service lines now facilitate a more effective and results-driven work of the RCO. The seven service lines (1 programmatic coordination, 2 technical support/advisory, 3 strategic planning, 4 front office, 5 partnership, 6 Communication/reporting and 7 data analysis/ information generation) have emerged as a direct result

of the UN reform, leveraging on the RCO set-up and capacities.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Activation of the Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions Bill.

The Spotlight Initiative provided technical support to the Office of the Deputy Senate president with regards the drafting of a bill on “Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions”. This bill is a critical policy instrument aimed at ensuring that sexual offenders are prosecuted and SGBV survivors receive necessary protection and access to justice. In pursuance of the above, the Spotlight initiative organized the “Survivor Summit” held during the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women on December 5, 2019. This event attracted a wide range of stakeholders including 100 persons from academia, government institutions, civil society, student unions and other stakeholders. A technical panel discussed the bill at the summit. Some of the discussion recommendations was the need for students to participate in the public hearing and the need to rally Women’s support for the public hearing in 2020. The bill has passed 2nd reading and tertiary institutions are being prepared to attend as well as participate in the public hearing of the bill in 2020.

Similarly, Sokoto State’s draft Child Rights Bill has been reviewed and the National End Female Genital Mutilation Policy and Plan of Action were also reviewed and validated.

National Human Rights Commission Sexual and Gender-Based Panel strengthened and Gender-Based Violence Confidentiality Measures, Improved and Strengthened.

Spotlight Initiative supported the National Human Rights Commission to set-up a Sexual and Gender-Based Panel. The panel aims to provide speedy and summary trials for SGBV cases through bypassing cumbersome and bureaucratic litigation processes. The panel for example comprises of dedicated judges who move around constituencies to hear out summary proceedings.

With support from the Spotlight Initiative, the National Human Rights

Commission set up a Sexual and Gender Based-Violence Panel⁵ to fast track women's access to justice through an accelerated case hearing. In executing this assignment, the Commission exercises its powers under Sections 5 and 6 of the NHRC Act 1995 (as amended), keeping with the Rules of Confidentiality and Complaints Treatment under 62, 74, 75, and 76, of the Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure (STORP) of the Commission. These sections are essential because they guarantee the protection of the complainants and a speedy access to justice for victims of GBV which is the trust of Spotlight pillar 2 (building strong institutions). The Spotlight programme supported the National Human Rights Commission to formally constitute and inaugurated the SGBV panels including the selection of panel members and secretariat staff from the Commission. Spotlight Initiative provided support in ensuring that relevant guidelines take into close consideration the needs of survivors.

Outcome 2: Governance

Integrated, Multi-sectoral and Costed work plans developed at the Sub-national Level.

13 women-led grassroots, and male engagement CSO's as well as six government partners were engaged in the last quarter of 2019 to commence activities and strengthen collaborative efforts to ensure the development of 3 evidence-based and costed action plans at the subnational level (Lagos, Sokoto, and Cross River States). In attendance at this forum were Permanent Secretaries and Commissioners of State Ministry Women Affairs (SMWA) from each Spotlight targeted state. There was a consensus from the leadership of SMWA to ensure that the sub-national work plans were developed through a multisectoral approach that integrates strategies for ending violence against women and girls. The work plans developed significantly focused on interventions of the Ministry of Women Affairs in the targeted state towards Ending Violence Against Women.

The principle of fair hearing established in (Abuja FCT and Lagos State).

With funding support from the Spotlight Initiative, all persons alleged to have violated any persons human rights are now brought before a panel of investigation for the presentation of their cases for a more in-depth review. Appropriate notices are given through summons, and persons or institutions appearing will be allowed to appear with counsels of their choice. However,

⁵ Source: <https://www.aun.edu.ng/index.php/news-events/news/with-unfpa-aun-offers-pilot-program-on-gender-based-violence>

strict rules of evidence and procedure was applied by the panel so as not to bug the proceedings with technicalities and thereby derail the panel and prolong the sittings unduly. Where necessary or requested, victims and complainants were given the necessary confidentiality measures. The STORP, NHRC Act 1995 (As Amended), and the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria was applied with other international standards applicable to Nigeria. Local standards necessary include the VAPP Act, the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (ACJA), and other relevant national legislations. The current practice now protects complainants as they present their cases. The panel is now mandated to hear all the cases received and adhere to the principle of fair hearing. The panel is also mandated to sit in private if the situation demands, to protect the victims from stigmatization and other challenges associated with SGBV cases.

Community coordination platforms established for Ending Violence against Women.

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria established and strengthened the Community Coordination Platforms (CCP) established to advocate and promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours in 8 LGAs in Sokoto, Cross River, Ebonyi, and Lagos. Early warning and surveillance Committees were also established in Binji LGA and Sokoto North to identify trends that potentially leads to violence against women and girls and serve as a referral pathway for survivors of VAW/G in 2 LGAs. These platforms now champion the course of women, acting as an alternative dispute resolution platform in the communities for handling domestic violence issues. For example, in eastern communities, men that beat their wives are required to pay a compensation of 5,000 Naira, bring a goat, 20 tubers of yam, along with a lot of apologies as a form of deterrence.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

Religious and Traditional Leaders Mobilized to End Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG)

Spotlight Initiative mobilized the existing platform of Northern Traditional Leaders Council. 6 communities across Sokoto and Adamawa now serve as advocacy platforms for messaging and engagement in the promotion of gender-equitable norms and prevention of VAWG/SGBV/HP. Thanks to the awareness campaign, 142 in leaders in Sokoto state have increased capacities to advocate for gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviors. A good number of the traditional leaders signed up to become a “He-for-She” advocate with the understanding that gender inequality is an issue that affects

all people—socially, economically and politically. **Interesting quotes** from men advocating for women course:

- i. **“...I provide best for my daughter and I want her future husband to do the same”...traditional leader from Lagos State...”.**
- ii. **“...Women are not different from us...we men can stop the segregation, we should”** religious leader in Sokoto State...”.

Schools, principals and teachers mobilized to End Violence Against women and Girls (EVAWG)

To discourage all forms of violence against women and girls within in-school children, the Spotlight Initiative employed the strategy of re-constructing masculinity by stressing the need to re-present masculinity in a more positive way. This was done through interpersonal sessions and boys were taken through masculine hegemony and how it exacerbates violence against women and how they can hold strongly to gender equitable perceptions. Discussions focused on being positive role-models for their peers and speaking up against violence against women by identifying harmful stereotypes and not only distancing themselves from it but speaking against it.

As part of this approach, sixty school principals, school teachers and school counsellors were trained on GBV and how to prevent it and became champions for ending GBV within their schools and communities. Furthermore, 55 facilitators and volunteers were trained on how to handle GBV cases in schools from Abakaliki and Ezza LGAs in Ebonyi State. 60 School clubs on gender-based violence has been established and have continued to sensitize and change the mind set of young boys by adopting slogans **“real men don’t hit women”** and **“real boy don’t beat girls”**. 134 females and 251 males were mobilized to support the in-school campaign for ending violence against women and girls.

Improved sensitization and awareness creation on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

Capacity building sessions were organized for the young women and men to increase their awareness on gender stereotypes that promote VAW/G while the group discussions enabled them to come up with prevention strategies for ending VAW/G in Nigeria. The state tours/roadshows were held in Spotlight Initiatives’ 5 states and in the Federal Capital Territory. The project reached 704 young women and men (324 females, 380 males) offline across the focus

States and over 1.2 million young women and men online with prevention and awareness campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotypes related to VAW/G through the U-Report social media platform.

Improved Media Reportage on End Violence Against women and Girls (EVAWG)

191(103 females, 88 males) media practitioners across the Spotlight targeted states were sensitized on women's and girls' rights and changing negative masculine attitudes and trained on gender-sensitive reportage. Gender-sensitive communication had positive impacts on VAWG/SGBV/HP reduction and increased access of women and girls' access to SRHR through accurate and cultural sensitive information. This has led to the increased mileage for the end VAWG campaign i.e., 168 traditional and non-traditional gender-sensitive media reportages of VAW/G resulted after the engagement with media practitioners.

Out-of-school girls empowered with Vocational skills, Life Skills, and SRHR information

An income generating skills acquisition programme to empower girls and young women was launched. The aim was to boost income generation among grassroot girls with a minimal startup entrepreneurial initiative. During these skills acquisition programs, beneficiaries had access to SRHR information to promote their sexual and reproductive health and for preventing teenage pregnancy including HIV/AIDS.

In line with the empowerment strategy of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative, a total of 370 out of school girls and young women were empowered with income-generating vocational skills and life skills, sexual and reproductive health and right (SRHR) information in Ikorodu and Yaba LGAs in Lagos. Over the weeks of the training, the 370 girls and young women were taught income generating skills including bead making, head gear tying, make-up, reception activities, event decoration and event management.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

Comprehensive One-stop-center established.

The UN Agencies implementing the Spotlight Initiative provided funding and technical support to the State ministry of Health and Women Affairs in the establishment of a one-stop-centers in the Federal Capital territory and in Adamawa state. The one stop center provides access to quality, timely

and holistic services for all survivors of violence and harmful practices. The services package, developed through the technical support of the Spotlight Initiative, includes health, legal, security, social welfare, and referral support. During the reporting period, 260 women and girls have benefited from the one-stop center's services. A total of 500 adolescent girls have been enrolled in safe spaces. 370 girls were empowered through vocational and life skills trainings. 232 women and girls living with obstetric fistula have been repaired. 142 government service providers have been trained as part of the one-stop center GBV response.

Improved Girl Child protection Capacity.

The Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with Ministry of Education, Health, Justice and Police, built the capacities of government service providers in handling child protection issues, adopting a more holistic approach in responding to VAWG. Specifically, 230 government service providers (116 females and 117 males) across the education, health and justice officials have been trained to better integrate VAW/G and harmful practices into their services. 214 police officers (102 males and 112 females) had their capacities enhanced in handling violence against women and girls' issues.

Standard operating procedure developed and operationalized.

The Spotlight Initiative created new synergies with the Ministry of Health and Women Affairs in the development of a standard operating procedures for GBV response in Adamawa State. Similarly, the Minimum package of standards and services was launched and disseminated by the Federal Ministry of Health, with technical support from the Spotlight Initiative. This has improved the quality of service uptake by women and girls who attend the health facilities for gender-based violence- related issues. Women and girls now receive better services and counselling provided by trained health care workers.

Outcome 5: Data

Gender-based Violence Reporting Database established.

The major challenge in GBV data reporting has been the limited capacity and difficulty in ensuring a harmonized approach for a successful implementation of a reporting system. Limited numbers of skilled social workers and paucity of budgetary allocation to social welfare units creating a poor working conditions and low morale amongst case workers at state and LGA levels.

In response to the identified gaps, the Spotlight Initiative in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria established and rolled-out the Child Protection Management Information System (CPIMS)⁶ in three Spotlight intervention States (Adamawa, Lagos and Cross-river). CSOs, government partners, and other stakeholders were trained on how to use the CPIMS. Their Management Information System departments were equipped with the relevant computer hardware for managing information.

Likewise, a Case Information Management System (CIMS) platform has been developed. However, its finalization is dependent on government and partner consultations on contextual definitions and terms to ensure the nationalization of the tool. The government has agreed to leverage the technical support from the Spotlight Initiative project to ensure that a unified reporting database is in use in the country.

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria also initiated a National stakeholder meeting in collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the development of a central GBV database. One of the critical meeting resolutions was the need for the adoption of a unified numbering system for all GBV cases regardless of the database in use. It was agreed that the GBV database will harmonize various data sets across SGBV, HP and SRHR, in line with Nigeria's efforts to align data systems to improve GBV joint analysis and targeting.

Improved Gender Based Violence Case Reportage at the Sub-national level.

Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria supported the routine reporting of GBV cases through the Child Protection Management System (CPIMS). 742 gender-based violence cases were reported in 2019. 462 females and 280 males - cases reported to the Police out of which 66 per cent of cases involving girls were brought to court in Lagos and Cross River State. This figure was analyzed from the Child Protection Information Management System database. The growing sensitization in the community is breaking the culture of silence and stigmatization, as more women and girls are now able to report cases of violence against them without any fear of reprisal attacks or intimidation.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

Mentorship and Advocacy Platform Established for Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.

The Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with civil society networks,

⁶ Source: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/infographic/nigeria-northeast-children-case-management-dashboard-23rd-november>

established, a mentorship platform for women's rights advocates and younger women's rights defenders to integrate coalitions and foster more robust networks of women's rights groups. The Spotlight Initiative held an intergenerational dialogue at Norway Ambassador's residence in Abuja, on 25 July 2019, to discuss mentoring, intergenerational learning, and support. 150 women were in attendance. The Spotlight Initiative sponsored five young women to attend the Women in Successful Careers (WISCAR) 'I do not walk alone' conference, hosted in Lagos at the Muson Center, November 23, 2019. The five young women connected and networked with older women who had successful careers. This support fostered a sense of community and more robust networking to ensure the critical impact for Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG).

High-level official dialogue instituted for Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.

An official dialogue with UN Women Deputy Executive Director (Åsa Regnér) was organized, to raise awareness on the importance of effectively prevent and respond to gender-based violence. The discussions focused on ending VAWG, SGBV, and the importance of ensuring a meaningful involvement of persons with disability, boys, and men. Disability groups, women-led organizations, traditional leaders, and women advocates fruitfully attended this event and discussed how EVAW activities could reach groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discriminations. In attendance was the UN Resident Coordinators Office, the Minister for Women's Affairs-Dame Pauline Tallen, other UN Spotlight agencies. Similarly, the Spotlight Initiative, in collaboration with the government of Nigeria, organized the "**Survivors Summit**"⁷ as part of activities to commemorate 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence. This led to the development of a **communiqué** from the summit discussions aimed at achieving a united stance against GBV that includes a common roadmap for ending rape in schools and a bill for ending Sexual Violence in Tertiary Institutions.

⁷ Source:<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/10/news-coverage-ded-regner-visits-nigeria>

Beneficiaries

Indicative numbers	Direct (Targeted)	Indirect (Targeted)	Direct (Actual)	Indirect (Actual)
Women (18 yrs. and above)	745,850	17,066,282	682	2,046
Girls (5-17 yrs.)	671,630	7,228,791	601,398	1,804,194
Men (18 yrs. and above)	50,000	3,523,103	1,362	2,724
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	39,120	1,767,038	600,528	1,801,584
TOTAL	1 506 600	29 585 214	1 203 970	3 610 548

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

Inadequate policy/legal framework

Among the 6 Spotlight target states, the policy / legal framework in Adamawa and Sokoto States are the weakest. As a result, the prevalence of child marriage continues to occur frequently among girls who are the least educated, poorest and living in rural areas⁸. In mitigating this situation, activities were focused on extensive engagement of the political, traditional, and religious institutions for the domestication of the draft Child Rights Act. A significant measure taken to address this gap was the successful high-level advocacy to the Sultanate Council under the leadership of the Sultan of Sokoto, the government, and religious institutions to obtain their buy-in and support for the domestication of the Child Right Act.

Political Uncertainties due to the 2019 Elections

The political changes in the 2019 election jeopardized the political commitment and policy focus on VAWG. The country experienced about four to five months

⁸ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/24547>

of delay in the appointment of new administrators in the MDAs. This situation of uncertainty related to the relevant government counterparts negatively impacted the planning and implementation of planned activities, as the Spotlight program implementation cannot continue without the governments consent. However, constant contact was maintained with other critical partners (like CSOs, women groups etc.) in target states in preparation for implementation. A few skeletal activity implementations were achieved that did not require the state governments involvement i.e. community sensitization and advocacies on ending violence against women and girls.

Cultural and Structural Disparities

Women and girls, especially in the North (Sokoto and Adamawa State), have limited their participation in program activities due to cultural and religious restrictions that does not permit women to speak in the same meeting with men. This situation is more prevalent in local communities. Measures taken to address this includes a strong partnership with women groups such as High-level Women Advocates (HILWA) and the international federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), to speak up for women and broadened the participation and inclusiveness of women.

Negative Perception of Women and Girls of their Rights

The pervasive negative perception of women and young girls 'on their rights hinders the effective implementation of relevant laws that promote women's and girls' well-being. The predominant negative perception of women about their rights is fueled by the male suppression of women through cultural and religious norms. Most of the women in these localities have accepted the limitations placed on them as a result child marriage fester. The strategic alliance between the UN and key traditional leaders, especially the Sultanate Council, provided programming opportunities to refocus advocacy on the domestication of the Child Rights' Act and the need to increase the girl child education in Sokoto State.

Weak capacity in addressing violence against young girls adopting a survivor-centered approach

A significant proportion of survivors of violence are young girls – mainly from local communities. There is however, a dearth of capacity and services to deliver tailored services focused on specific needs of adolescent survivors of violence. Spotlight key stakeholders are working closely with government and non-government partners to strengthen their capacity in this regard in addressing the gaps through a system strengthening approach.

New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

Spotlight Initiative and RoLAC project join forces

A partnership opportunity has been identified with the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Project (RoLAC project), implemented by the British Council and funded by the European Union. Discussions are ongoing to ensure partnership and program synergy ensuring complementarity particularly in the area of service delivery and access to justice. Both projects agreed on the need to establish a referral mechanism to improve service uptake of complementary services in the focus states. As the RoLAC project ends in 2020, the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria is positioned to continue providing similar services for the population needing them. The collaborative partnership guarantees the Nigerian population, especially women and girls, unhindered access to essential services, going forward.

Spotlight Baseline Joint Review/Recommendations.

The Nigerian Spotlight baseline exercise established the status of the key performance indicators as contained in its Global Theory of Change. The baseline assessment generated the status of the impact, outcome, and output indicators for the overall monitoring of the project. The joint baseline review meeting afforded the RUNOs, implementing CSOs and NGOs to understand the underlying factors that drivers of violence against women and girls. The joint baseline analysis revealed significant disparities in the prevalence, incidence and drivers of VAWGs in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria, which are (i) Harmful gender norms, (ii) harmful traditional practices, (iii) patriarchal values, (iv) harmful gender perception, (v) gender unequal social norms, (vi) power imbalance and masculine hegemony, to mention a few. The joint review afforded partners to adopt a tailored made solution and not a one-size-fits all approach, given of the different prevailing socio-cultural differences that exist in the six targeted states.

Lessons learned from the joint call for CSO Expression of Interest.

In the spirit of the UN reform, a joint call for proposal criteria was agreed upon and advertised. The following are lessons learnt in the joint call for proposal:

- It is critical for each UN Agency to agree on the selection criterion, before the call for proposal is advertised to avoid any form of bias during the assessment.

- Brainstorming sessions are very important. This allows each UN Agency to be on the same page in terms of the process and provide meaningful contribution from an early stage.
- The initial consultation with CSOs during the proposal design phase and the CSO's engagement during the state-level inception meetings helped to sensitize and better acquaint the local / grassroots CSOs on the core principles of the Spotlight initiative. This enabled them to draft more targeted proposals during the call for expression of interest.
- Enough time (three weeks or more) must be given to the NGOs to be able to submit quality proposals. This time needs to be factored in the call for proposal as well. It is also critical that a variety of means is used to publish the call for proposal (Newspaper, online site, word of mouth) are most effective in reaching local and grass-root NGOs.

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

Special session for Key population and people with disability in program Planning

The Spotlight initiative team in Nigeria ensured the engagement of critical population groups and the network of people with disabilities, during the planning phase of project. These groups were assigned a safe space in which they clustered to make their inputs into the proposed activities for implementation. They were also allowed to make their presentation along with other CSOs and stakeholders at the meetings. This inclusive approach ensured that the unique issues of these groups were identified, programmed for with appropriate funding allocated. The key population and network of people with disability were incorporated into the state-level implementation group to ensure that the recommendations they made were properly implemented and adhered to.

Working as One, Delivering as One.

The UN in Nigeria has leveraged on existing inter-agency mechanisms to coordinate and kick-start the Spotlight Initiative as a demonstration fund for the UN reforms. These forums include the UN Gender Theme Group, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group, and the Communications Group, which

were depended upon during the inception phase rather than establishing new groups. These forums were used and continue to be used as advisory and coordination platforms for planning and carrying out activities. Connections and links are easily forged with other pooled funds or joint programs operating in Nigeria. This is done through existing platforms such as the inter-agency coordination group, the Development Partners Group (DPG) Gender group, and others. In line with the UN reform, the Resident Coordinators Office (RCO) established service lines to embody a set of strategic standardized tasks/assignments that the RCO will undertake to provide services across UN system in Nigeria. The service lines facilitate a more effective and results-driven work of the UN. The eight service lines have emerged as a direct result of the UN reform, leveraging on the RCO set-up and capacities. For example, in (i) programmatic coordination, (ii) strategic planning (iii) joint data analysis and shared information (iv) joint communication and reporting to mention a few. This approach has reduced duplication and improved collaboration. Joint planning and joint resource mobilization amongst agencies are on the increase. The concept of teamwork and working together is been embraced and put into practice more than ever.

Joint call for CSO Expression of Interest.

The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, agreed to adopt a joint methodology for selecting competent and qualified CSOs to implement the Spotlight initiative in Nigeria. Consensus was reached on the fact that different categories of CSOs are required to deliver on the different components of the project.

The following category of CSOs were identified prior to the call for proposals:

- **International/National CSOs,**
- **Grassroot CSOs**
- **Community based CSOs**
- **Faith-based CSOs**
- **Women groups**
- **Special population networks**
- **Women groups**
- **Groups with Disability.**

After a brain storming session, the group agreed on five selection criteria and a total weighted score of 100%, which are:

- i. Evidence of previous interventions in SGBV, capacity building, human rights, access to justice, SRHR, FGM, Child marriage, legal reform, strong understanding of gender equality and women empowerment principles, Family Life HIV Education (FLHE) (50%)
- ii. Evidence of established management structure (i.e. Management Board responsible for making decisions for the organization) (10%)
- iii. Strong skills in written communications in English, particularly in preparing issue-based papers or reports (10%)
- iv. Previous and/or current interventions in the target states of the project (10%)
- v. Experience in innovative methodologies (20%).

The selected criteria were generic enough to give local and grassroots NGOs a fair chance to compete against National and international NGOs. In the spirit of transparency and objectivity, each UN agency independently carried out their assessment as assigned from the short-listing.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) under the RCO consolidated and aggregated the different scores collected from the agencies and identified the CSOs who crossed the (70%) mark from the aggregated scores, as the most qualified set of CSOs to implement the approved activities in year-1 work plan. The final list of the successful CSOs was passed on to the steering committee for approval and concurrence.

Next Steps

Capacity Building:

1. The Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria will focus on the timely roll-out of planned activities in 2020 to strengthen and sustain high-level engagement with key traditional/community institutions, men's and boys' networks as well as women's groups through increased community engagement and the establishment of effective community surveillance systems in focus states to monitor and report on violence against women and girls that occur to ensure effective prevention as well as timely response.
2. Traditional media and social media engagement and trainings will be intensified in 2020. This will be sustained through interventions such as video stories of girls affected by violence to increase sensitization and awareness on the harmful effects of VAWG. This is to shed more light on the dilemma girls who experience violence and to seek justice and protection for women and girls in such situation.

Advocacy:

1. Conduct high-level advocacy visit at the National and sub-national level in support of the passage of the proposed Bills into law and for the implementation of the Child right Act, Disability Right Act and the Violence against Persons and Prohibition Act. The RC, EU and the UNCT to undertake these visits.
2. Engage and support schools to prevent violence especially against girls and promote the girl child education as a means of delaying and eventually ending child marriage. Follow up activities will be conducted in the targeted states especially in Sokoto: to engage key leaders and stakeholders and support the passage of the child protection law.

Monitoring:

1. Strengthen quarterly review meetings at the sub-national levels to ensure reported data is timely, correct and of good quality. Develop and agree on a standard operating procedure for data management. Ensuring all submitted reports are verified, validated and source documents collected.

2. Commence joint field visits with the Government of Nigeria, EU and the UNCT to demonstrate a true spirit of partnership and for the project improvement. This is to ensure the quality of delivery. Corrective improvement plans will be developed for poorly performing sites.

Joint Press Statements:

1. Conduct a joint project review and high-level press release at the federal level, by the EU, UN the Nigerian government. This is to officially commemorate and ensure stronger ownership of the project by the Federal Government of Nigeria.
2. Conduct a series of media advocacy and press release on the status of women in relation to incidence and prevalence of VAW in Nigeria. This is a call to action advocacy to duty bears to ensure laws and polices are implemented in a timely manner for the protection of women and girls.

Stories from the Field

Empowering young Mums to help themselves in Nigeria

Afeezat, 19, had to drop out of school when she fell pregnant. She had her first child at 16 and was pregnant with her second child when she walked into the Spotlight Initiative supported center to be enrolled in the empowerment intervention for young mothers. The boisterous, young mum though weighed down with unfortunate circumstances wore smiles that could instantly warm one's heart.

Afeezat, like 70% of the Lagos population resides with her family in one of the slums in Lagos, Nigeria⁹. Her family being of a low socioeconomic status.

95% of the world's births to adolescents occur in developing countries. Nigeria has a rate of 31.5%.¹⁰ Teenage pregnancy can have both immediate and lasting consequences on a girl's health, education, income-earning potential and can often alter the course of her entire life

The Young Moms Clinic (YMC), was established in 2016 by the Lagos state Government in Nigeria to increase the utilization of maternal health services by Pregnant Adolescent girls. The EU-UN Spotlight initiative began supporting the center in 2019 and this, was how Afeezat and many other adolescent mothers were enrolled to begin attending the specialized Antenatal Clinic.

Life has been Difficult

"Life has been difficult" Afeezat recounts as she narrates the travails of feeding her child, looking after herself with pregnancy without a job or any source of income.

For Afeezat and many other adolescent girls in Nigeria who live in poverty, teenage pregnancies have high prevalence. These pregnancies would often cause them to drop out of school, their job prospects tank, and their vulnerabilities to gender-based violence increase. They also become susceptible to health challenges such as obstetric fistula, complications of

⁹ <https://edition.cnn.com/2012/08/22/business/lagos-urbanization-regeneration-infrastructure/index.html>

¹⁰ <https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/teenage-mothers-percent-of-women-ages-15-19-who-have-had-children-or-are-currently-pregnant-wb-data.html>

unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, health risks to infants and maternal death.

Rescuing Halima, the Imperative for Investing in Child Protection Systems Strengthening

SOKOTO STATE, Nigeria, 13-year-old Halima (not real name), 13-year Halima who was raped by a neighbor was subsequently arrested by the police and prosecuted for committing adultery. The court sentenced Halima to a 6 months jail term for adultery, with the option of a fine of NGN 6,000 which the family could not afford to pay.

“A Magistrate faults his own judgement”

Following an orientation on the importance of protecting girls and women’s rights, the sitting magistrate recognized that his decision to jail Halima was wrong and referred the case to child protection actors who supported Halima to deliver the baby (She became pregnant because of the rape) and arrested the perpetrator. Halima is currently at a safe house and waiting to return to school after weaning her baby.

Like most girls in northern Nigeria, Halima is a victim of a culture that is steeped in the practice of negative social norm that promotes and drives sexual and gender-based violence. Although, systems have been put in place by the government to bring redress and justice to survivors, but this is unfortunately not feasible as the child rights law, a major legal framework that will protect children especially girls are lacking in the state. Added to this is a system that is poorly resourced and therefore unable to respond and protect children in a holistic and coordinated manner. In the face of all these, her family had no choice than to resign themselves to fate. **“ I had given up and resolved to watching my daughter wallow in pain and shame daily ”** said Halima’s mum.

This is why the Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria is investing in strengthening the social welfare system and ending negative social norms and harmful practices to ensure that every child especially girls grows up in a healthy environment and has access to systems and services that will guarantee her a bright future. A strengthened child protection system has a greater capacity to reach the most vulnerable children.

Fighting the Scourge of Illiteracy for Second Chance Learners Obanliku, Cross-River State, Nigeria

Abigail, 30-year-old woman was trafficked at the early age of 8. She lived with a total stranger where she would endure many years of maltreatment and various forms of abuse. With no opportunity to get an education, Abigail



learnt the trade of hair dressing and began to work in the city before returning to live in Obanliku community in Cross River, Nigeria with her three children.

Child labor rates second highest in reported cases in the different categories of trafficking in Nigeria after foreign travel for prostitution: women and girls are sent off to strangers to engage in domestic servitude¹¹ often forfeiting their education. This prevalence of trafficking and child

labor can be attributed in part to poverty and illiteracy in the society as several forms of remuneration are expected from the people these children are sent off to serve. The number of children in slavery is estimated at almost 1/3 of all global victims.¹²

Amidst the hardship: working tirelessly in the hairdressing shop to take care of her family, Abigail was determined to achieve her goals of being literate.

Through the community sensitization on second chance education made possible by the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative, Abigail saw an opportunity to fulfil her dreams and enrolled in the literacy programme at the learning centre in her community to learn to read and write in English Language.

I was blind but now I see

Abigail had decided to return to her community to continue the hairdressing business partly because of the communication gap that existed between her and her clients in the city due to her illiteracy. She preferred to stay in her

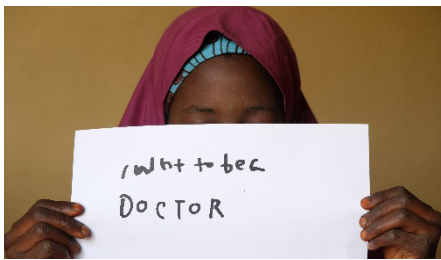
¹¹ <https://www.naptip.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/4th-Quarter-2018-Analysis.pdf>

¹² <https://www.africaschildrexfund.org/causes/programs/human-trafficking.php>

community where she could speak her local language and be understood by her clients “I have faced many challenges being an illiterate woman, I could not even write my own name” she remembers. Abigail has seen a remarkable difference in the last three months since she was enrolled in the non-formal education centre “now I can write my name and I’m learning to read. It is like I was blind but now I can see,” she remarks, her face lighting up with glee.

A Second Chance at Education

Women and girls continue to suffer marginalization and exclusion through different forms of abuse and violence that prevent them from acquiring formal education. This is why, Spotlight initiative is giving a second chance to women who missed the first opportunity for this empowerment.



Abigail is hopeful that this intervention extends even beyond her community so that other young women and girls can also benefit from the programme just like she has too.

Testimonials

Testimonials of Key program partners:

“...Nigeria Spotlight is making significant and tremendous advocacy inroads with the stakeholders that matter...keep it up13....”.

UN Women Deputy Executive Director (Åsa Regnér)

Background information: (On the Oct 29th 2019, at Survivors Summit hosted in Lagos State to discuss sexual exploitation in tertiary institutions in Nigeria and to bring to the fore, the Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions Bill, 2019).

”...I make this public announcement as the executive Governor of Lagos State....I am now the number one ‘He-for-she champion’ for women’s course in Lagos State, and I encourage all men in Lagos State to take similar

13 Source: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/10/asa-regner-assistant-secretary-general>

action14....”.

Current Governor of Lagos State (Babajide Olusola Sanwo-Olu)

Background information: (On the 28th of January, UNWomen Launch the He-for-she-campaign in Lagos. HeForShe is the global campaign to engage men and boys to become change agents towards the achievement of gender equality)

“...Wherever you are, be the agent you want to see in ending child marriage and Female genital mutilation15....”

Traditional Leader in Abuja (His Royal Highness Dr. Haliru Ndanusa Yahaya, Emir of Shonga, Nigeria)



Background information: (On the 30th October 2019, at High-level visit of UNWomen Deputy Executive Director’s visit to Nigeria, he granted a press interview on the need for northern leaders to fight FGM and Child marriage.

“.....the Spotlight initiative is about building on existing structures and supporting activist and service providers working on the frontlines to prevent and respond to the violence against women and girls16....”

The Head of Development Cooperation at the European Union to Nigeria and ECOWAS (Kurt Cornelis)

Background information: (this statement was made on the 30th of October 2019, at the courtesy visit of the UN Women Deputy Executive Director (Åsa Regnér) to the European Union Office in Nigeria.

”...The Spotlight Initiative is a laudable project, coming timely with a comprehensive package and approach. I am happy the ministry of women affairs is at the center of it all....Together we can end all forms of violence against women and girls in Nigeria17”.

Minister for Women’s Affairs-(Dame Pauline Tallen)

Background information: (this statement was made on the16th December

14 Source:Twitter – @unwomenNG and Facebook - @unwomenNG).

15 Source: <https://mobile.twitter.com/iserve2050/status/1189762459202134017>

16 Source: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/10/asa-regner-assistant-secretary-general>

17 Source: <https://www.pmnewsnigeria.com/2019/12/16/women-girl-child-issues-minister-solicits-former-ministers-support/>

2019, at the launch of the newly opened Safe House for Women and Children Survivors of Abuse and Violence in Kurudu area of FCT minister solicit for the support of the Government and the UN)

“...In the light of the UN reforms....our vision is a revamped UN in Nigeria that is strategic, effective, relevant, accountable, and results-oriented, bringing added value to Nigeria and its people and delivering better results. The Spotlight initiative is an opportunity to demonstrate this¹⁸....”

UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator, Nigeria (Edward Kallon)

Background information: (this statement was made on the 28th of October 2019, at the courtesy visit of the UN Women Deputy Executive Director (Åsa Regnér) to UN Resident coordinators Office in Nigeria.

Source: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/10/asa-regner-assistant-secretary-general>

“The curriculum has been well thought out and well designed so that the participants go back with a lot of knowledge, skills and a lot of experience.”

An enrolled student at American University Nigeria.

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

¹⁸ Source: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/10/asa-regner-assistant-secretary-general>

Annex A

Nigeria Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner are in place						
	Yes	There is no plan	Participatory Development	Participatory Development	Participatory Development	
		Does not apply/ there is no plan	Participatory Development	Participatory Development	Participatory Development	
Indicator 1.3 Laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda are in place		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes					
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of 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			Developed or Developed			
	Yes	0	0	1	3	
Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year						
	Yes	0	4	0	5	
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	0	0	15	Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes					

Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year		Parliamentarians				Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes	0	0	0	120	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	30	
		Human Rights Staff				
		0	0	0	300	
	Women Human Rights Staff					
	0	0	0	200		
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		National				
	Yes	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
		Sub-National				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls		
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.		Government Officials				Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes	0	0	0	300	
		Women Government Officials				
	0	0	0	50		
Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks		0	0	0	15	Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes					
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	0	0	5	Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes					

Indicator 1.3.2 Out of the total number of draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, the number which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates, within the last year.		Number of Laws & Policies				1
	Yes	0	3	4	5	
		Number of Laws & Policies which received inputs from Women's Rights Adovcates				
		0	3	4	5	
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 the human rights agenda, within the last year		Government Officials demonstrate awareness				Related activities are planned for 2020
	Yes	0	0	0	300	
		Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness				
		0	0	0	200	
		those Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
		0	0	0	300	
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		Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness				
	Yes	0	0	1	120	
		Contribute to developing laws and policies				
		0	0	1	120	

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

Nigeria Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 Functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms are in place at the highest level for addressing VAWG/HP that includes representation from marginalized groups		Coordination Mechanism?				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		LNOB?				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP		Is there a national budget allocation?				
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
	0	0,80%	0,80%	3,00%		
Indicator 2.3 Is VAWG/HP integrated into 6 other sectors development plans, in line with globally agreed standards? "Other Sectors": health, social services, education, justice, security, culture.		Health				
	Yes	No integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
		Education				
		No integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Justice					
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Security					
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
Social Services						
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration		
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of government institutions, at the national or sub-national levels, that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination			National Level			Name of Plan: National end FGM Policy and Plan of Action , Name of Institution: Ministry of Health , Sector: Health, National/Sub-National: national Name of Plan: Family Life & HIV/AIDS Education , Name of Institution: Miniatry of Education, Sector: Education, National/Sub-National: national sub-national
	Yes	0	2	2	6	
		Sub-National Level				
	0	2	0	6		
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms are in place within relevant government institutions to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP		No	No	No	Yes	
	Yes					

Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.		Health				
	Yes	No integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
		Education				
		No integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
		Justice				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
		Security				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
		Social Services				
		Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
Culture						
Indicator 2.1.5 Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards		0	1	2	6	Name of Training Institute: American University Nigeria-Adamawa State, : National, Sector: Integrated GBV Training for social workers. Name of Training Institute: Mid Wifery Council of Nigeria, : National, Sector: Integrated GBV Training for Health workers.
	Yes					
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.		Government Officials				
	Yes	0	0	0	500	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	0	0	400	
Indicator 2.1.9 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to support the integration of ending VAWG into the development plans of other sectors		0	0	0	1000	
	Yes					
Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.		N/A there is no coordination mechanism	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	
	Yes					

Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	Yes	0	0	2	6	Name of the Mechanism: Domestic Violence & Response Team, Sector: Ministry of Justice (Lagos), Including LNOB?: Yes, : Sub-National Name of the Mechanism: Sexual & Gender Based Violence Team , Sector: Ministry of Social Welfare (FCT), Including LNOB?: Yes, : Sub-National
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year	Yes	National Level Meetings				
		0	0	0	8	
		Sub-National Level Meetings				
		0	0	0	54	
Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of current dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	0	0	0	6	
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.	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	250	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	25	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year	Yes	Government officials				
		0	0	0	500	
		Women Government officials				
		0	0	0	400	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG	Yes	0	0	0	950	

Nigeria Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/ intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age	Yes	33,70%	33,70%	33,00%	30,30%	
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). b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage	Yes	21,60%	21,60%	21,00%	16,50%	
			FGM			
			Child Marriage			
		18,40%	18,40%	21,00%	16,50%	
Indicator 3.3 At least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	Yes	No (obsolete FLHE Curriculum)	No	No	Yes	Although result for 2019 can not be recorded as “yes”, major progress has been made as the draft reviewed FHLE Curriculum is now available (to be approved in 2020)
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	Yes	In-School Programmes				Related activities will start when the FHLE has been approved.
		0	0	0	150.000	
		In-School Programmes Girls				
		0	0	0	75.000	
		In-School Programmes Boys				
		0	0	0	75.000	
		Out-of-School Programmes				
		0	0	0	50.000	
		Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
		0	0	0	25.000	
		Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
		0	0	0	25.000	

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		National Level				Name of Programme: Family Life & HIV/AIDS Education curriculum , including LNOB?: Yes, : National
	Yes	0	1	1	1	
		Sub-National Level				
		0	0	1	6	
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		Women				Data is not available on women and men reached by campaigns. Information is being collected and will be available soon. For boys and girls, the programme can compile data from U-Report social media campaign at the Sub-National Level
	Yes	0	0	600	750.000	
		Men				
		0	0	110	250.000	
		Girls				
		0	0	0	750.000	
Boys						
0	0	0	250.000			
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.		Women				Data is not available on women and men reached by campaigns. Information is being collected and will be available soon. For boys and girls, the programme can compile data from U-Report social media campaign at the Sub-National Level
	Yes	0	0	0	2.000.000	
		Men				
		0	0	0	1.500.000	
		Girls				
		0	500.000	604.380	2.000.000	
Boys						
0	250.000	600.324	1.500.000			
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.		Total				Related activities planned for 2020
	Yes	0	0	0	20.000	
		Men				
		0	0	0	10.000	
Boys						
0	0	0	10.000			
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	8	24	8 LGAs in Sokoto, Cross River, Ebonyi and Lagos.
	Yes					

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	Yes	0	0	7	100	
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year	Yes	0	0	0	20	Related activities planned for 2020
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.		EVAWG Policies				Related activities planned for 2020
	Yes	0	0	0	6	
		EVAWG Policies including LNOB				
		0	0	0	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	Yes	0	0	194	200	58 media reports= from 18th December 2019 2 January 2020 *107 media reports =from 18th November 2019– 18TH December 2019 *29 media reports=from the16 Sept 2019 – 16 November 2019.
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists that have strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly		Journalists				
	Yes	0	100	158	200	
		Women Journalists				
		0	50	70	100	
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision-makers and decision-makers in relevant institutions that have strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for the implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights		Decision Makers				The programme achieved more than expected due to the opportunities identified by the RUNOs.
	Yes	0	25	142	100	
		Women Decision Makers				
		0	0	0	50	

Nigeria Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help		Women				
	Yes	3.493	4493	538	13.493	
		Girls				
		0	1000	58	5.000	
Indicator 4.2 a) Number of VAWG cases reported to the police, b) the proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c) proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g., past 12 months)		Reported				
	Yes	230	500	742	10.000	742: 462 females and 280 males - cases reported to the Police (Lagos & CRS through CPIMS)
		Brought to Court (%)				
		25,00%	50,00%	66%	80,00%	66% of cases involving girls brought to court . Lagos and Cross River.
		Convictions				Data on convictions is not available. The Programme is working with national counterparts to ensure that data is produced.
		5,00%	5,00%	5,00%	5,00%	
Indicator 4.3 A VAWG dedicated management information system (MIS) is in place at the national level which can measure the number of women/ girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential, multi-sectoral services.		MIS				
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	CPIMS- Child Protection Management Information System has been rolled out. GBVIMS-Gender-based Violence Management Information system set up in Adamawa. SPOTPROOF- Is another GBV incidence tracking database that will be rolled out in 2020.
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.1 Centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems are in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors						
	No	No	Yes	Yes (one established in Sokoto)	Yes (6: one in each targeted stare)	Early warning and surveillance Committees established in Binji LGA and Sokoto North to identify trends that potentially leads to violence against women and girls and also serve as a referral pathway for survivors of VAW/G in 2 LGAs
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services		Women				
	Yes	0	1000	0	30.000	
		Girls				
		0	1.000	870	10.000	
Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services for women and girls subject to violence.		Developed				
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	The UN supported the development of a standard operating procedure for GBV response in Adamawa State. Similarly, the Minimum package of standards and services was launched and disseminated by the Federal Ministry of Health
		Strengthened				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		

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		Government Service Providers			
	Yes	0	500	100	2.500
		Women Government Service Providers			
		0	100	42	500
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year		Women's Rights Organizations			
	Yes	0	0	2	5
		LNOB			
		0	0	2	5
		Grassroots			
		0	0	2	5
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.		Government Service Providers			
	Yes	0	500	100	2.500
		Women Government Service Providers			
		0	100	42	500
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		Women's Rights Organizations			
	Yes	0	0	12	50
		LNOB			
		0	0	0	55
		Grassroots			
		0	0	5	100
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					
	Yes	0	0	0	15
Indicator 4.1.9. National guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination have been developed and/or strengthened		Developed			
	Yes	0	1	1	2

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to quality essential services, within the last 12 months		a) Girls with Knowledge of ES			
	Yes	0	1.000	0	200.000
		a) Women with Knowledge of ES			
		0	5.000	5.081	400.000
		b) Girls with Access to ES			
		0	1.000	0	200.000
		b) Women with Access to ES			
		0	1.000	226	400.000
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/ victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months		a) Girls with Knowledge of Recovery Services			
	Yes	0	1.000	870	200.000
		a) Women with Knowledge of Recovery Services			
		0	1.000	732	400.000
		b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services			
		0	500	500	200.000
		b) Women with Access to Recovery Services			
		0	500	232	400.000
Indicator 4.2.3 Strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination have been designed		Strategies Designed			
	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
		Strategies Designed that include LNOB			
		No	No	No	Yes

Nigeria Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP collected over time		Prevalence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Incidence				
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.2 Publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide at the country level		IPV				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		FGM				
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Child Marriage					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Femicide						
	No	No	No	No	No	
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts						
	Yes	2) Sex 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 3) Age 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 3) Age 5) Disability 6) Geographic Location	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG		No	No	Yes	Yes	
	Yes					
Indicator 5.1.2 System to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors		No	No	Yes	Yes	Health Sector Police Sector Social Services Sector Justice Sector
	Yes					
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year		National Statistics Officers				
	Yes	0	0	0	700	
		Women National Statistics Officers				
		0	0	0	200	

Indicator 5.1.4 Number Government Personnel from different sectors, including service providers, with enhanced capacities to COLLECT prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards		Government Personnel				
	Yes	0	0	0	60	
		Women Government Personnel				
		0	0	0	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	0	0	200	
	Yes					
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				
	Yes	0	0	0	14	
Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published pertaining to the response and prevention of VAWG, within the last 12 months		0	0	0	12	
	Yes					
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		Government Personnel				
	Yes	0	0	0	60	
		Women Government Personnel				
		0	0	0	40	
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	0	0	200	
	Yes					

Nigeria Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 How many women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EAWG	Yes	0	50	12	2,000	
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on EAWG within the last 2 years		Those organizations that report greater influence and agency to work on EAWG				
	Yes	0	20%	1%	70%	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	Yes	0	2	2	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.	Yes	0	7	2	48	
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.	Yes	Youth CSOs				
		0	3	12	15	
		LNOB				
		0	3	12	15	
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	Yes	Government Service Providers				
		0	5	12	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	Yes	0	50	12	2,000	

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.		CSOs with strengthened capacities				
	Yes	0	5	12	2.000	
Indicator 6.3.2 number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs that use knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG						
	Yes	0	50	12	2.000	

Annex B

Risk Management Report for Nigeria

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Contextual risks					
Inadequate policy/legal framework	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>Strengthening national mechanisms to enhance implementation of normative frameworks Work with civil society, support actors in the development/ review of national legislation on SGBV/HP National plans replicated at local level Enhance the legitimacy of the national laws based on dialogue between the formal and customary law officials as well as a comprehensive approach to understanding complex social rule</p> <p>Consultative engagements with key stakeholders from relevant MDAs & community groups/gatekeepers such as the traditional and religious institutions as well as CSO groups have contributed to the development of a draft child rights law in Sokoto State and National Policy and Plan of Action on ending FGM.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO</p> <p>UNICEF</p>
Limited national/state ownership	Medium	Possible	Major	<p>Involving Government partners at strategic and technical level from the onset Ensure that there is a clear understanding of what this programme wants to achieve in complementarity to other actions and its added value. High-level partner briefings with government and partners held to secure commitment. The state-level inception meeting has further improved the knowledge of the government on the implementation arrangement of the spotlight project. Quarterly state-level stakeholder meeting has further enhanced the coordination and in the implementation at all level.</p> <p>Signing of a political compact which outlines 5-10 key commitments</p>	<p>UN RC/HC and Head of EU Delegation UN RC/HC and Head of EU Delegation, UN Programme Management Unit and EU Programme Team</p> <p>Programme Management Unit</p>

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Weak infrastructure and limited access to villages and grass-root level	High	Possible	Moderate	Identify prospective, hard-to-reach populations from the outset, and strategize with local stakeholders to ensure needs and barriers are addressed, with considerations built into country programme design. Advocacy to State government on the provision of infrastructure to places with limited access is yielding results.	Gender Theme Group and RCO Programme Management Unit
				Identification and engagement with local CSOs/CBOs and recruitment of state coordinators to facilitate and enhance community interventions and dialogues	UNICEF
Political changes in relation to the upcoming election in 2019 could jeopardize political commitment and policy focus on VAWG	Very high	Likely	Major	<p>Close and regular political contacts with government to ensure continuity of programmes despite change of administration and/or transfer of staff through Monitoring of political situation.</p> <p>Increased policy dialogue on gender issues Advocate with government actors beyond the gender apparatuses, and other sectors. High-level media engagement meetings was held in Lagos to ensure the VAW issues are incorporated in policy decisions.</p>	<p>Programme Management Unit</p> <p>EU and RCO</p> <p>UN RC/HC, UN Women</p> <p>UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO</p>
Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders	Low	Possible	Moderate	<p>Strong engagement of men especially from family, community elders, traditional and religious leaders</p> <p>Sensitization and empowerment of women, traditional and political leaders to understand, mobilize against, and stop HPs, such as FGM and Child Marriage</p> <p>Target advocacy of key stakeholders such as religious leaders and networks.</p> <p>The effective media sensitization and the use of age appropriate, gender-sensitive and culturally acceptable information is leading to more acceptability of the project at the community level.</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO</p> <p>Programme Management Unit</p> <p>UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO</p>
Culture of silence	High	Likely	Major	<p>Community Engagement on available prevention and response mechanism.</p> <p>Sensitization and awareness creation of VAWG as well as community engagement/dialogues with key stakeholders on prevention and response mechanism. More women and girls are now reporting incidences of violence against them.</p>	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Victim blaming	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Community Engagement on available prevention and response mechanism.</p> <p>Engagement of human right groups in the reportage of violation of rights is leading to more case prosecution.</p> <p>Advocacy, sensitization & awareness creation on VAWG as well as community engagement on available prevention and response mechanism.</p>	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO
Anti-rights environment	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Continue to support, through campaigns, education, and capacity development of rights holders and civil society, efforts to hold duty-bearers accountable</p> <p>Ensure engagement with key sectors such as education, parental, and community elders to focus on strategies that educate on human rights, gender equality, etc....for young people and adolescents.</p> <p>Strategic alliance between the UN and key traditional/religious leaders provided programming opportunities to refocus advocacy on increased girl child education in Sokoto State.</p> <p>Strong partnership with the media also opened up the space for continuous sensitization, awareness creation and enlightenment of the public</p>	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO
Conflict and fragility	Medium	Possible	Major	<p>Relocation of the Initiative in case of conflict or crisis</p> <p>Selection of states includes criteria on Sustained stability and absence of violence/conflicts in focused states ensured implementation of activities as planned.</p>	RCO UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO
Programmatic risks					
National partners have limited knowledge on EU rules and procedures	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Develop accompanying capacity development strategies through dialogue and advocacy and include the direct participation of civil society and all national partners.</p> <p>A knowledge management strategy has been developed with stakeholders to support the capacity of partners to use and apply knowledge to improve program implementation.</p>	Programme Management Unit. UN Women

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Fund allocation not adequate for some of the project pillars/outcomes, in view of the present reality.	Low	Unlikely	Minor	Initial actions taken was the Engagement of the host Government on the possibility of supporting the project pillars that is undfunded. Phase -II budget revision provides the opportunity for the necessary revision and better funding allocation to the different spotlight outcome/ pillars .	UN RC/HC and EU Head of Delegation
Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at national level	Low	Unlikely	Minor	Engage with partners on a designated periodicity to monitor implementation Adjust programmatic approach as needed Engage with partners on a designated periodicity to monitor implementation Adjust programmatic approach as needed	Programme Management Unit
Country Programme is not fully funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of required resources (resources additional to the EU envelope)	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Initial bilateral meetings conducted with donors to attract interest to the Spotlight Initiative Government sensitized on cost-sharing approach Resource mobilization strategy to attract country-level resources developed and implemented The UN Resident Coordinator works with the Development Partners to mobilize additional resources, including government cost sharing	UN RC/HC and Programme Management Unit
Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative (government, civil society, etc.) not translated in transformative action	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Undertake assessment to understand why knowledge is not translated into action and work closely with national stakeholders to address issues Address potential barriers to transformative action Prepare action plan An assessment has been commissioned to understand why knowledge is not translated into action.	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO
Low retention rates by various actors who have received capacity building support	Medium	Likely	Moderate	Ensure ToT Knowledge management Signing MoU/Letter of commitment with Government on retention.Strengthening succession plan of relevant government agencies Sharing of lessons learned now instituted into program management.	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
General lack of access to modern technologies to reduce the scope for information sharing including data availability and use	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Initial discussions carried to discuss possible options with government authorities from the programme outset to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in case technologies are unavailable, and forecast these needs from the start to try to acquire needed technologies from the outset. Discussion ongoing with the National Bureau of Statistics on a harmonized national framework for GBV data collection at all levels.	UNDP/UNFPA
Lack of disaggregated data for girls 10-15 years	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Advocate for the review and inclusion of data related to girls 10-15 in the NHMIS. Advocacy has been conducted at the NHMIS stakeholders meeting for the inclusion of 10-15 age aggregation. The current HNIMS tool now revised.	UNFPA/UNDP
Lack of technical and financial resources including to improve service delivery	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Diversify funding sources to fill cost gaps; ensure financing and sustainability strategy from the outset	Programme Management Unit
The use of new data (big and open) and new technologies could potentially harm individuals	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Use existing risk assessment tools for innovation such as the UN Global Pulse Data Innovation Assessment Tool (including checklists) Build capacity of partners on ethical guidelines for data innovation. An open source new innovation is identified that will support GBV data reporting within the six pillars of the spotlight initiative. The "Smart RR" will ensure timely reporting of data and quality delivery of appropriate services to GBV patients.	Programme Management Unit UNFPA/UNDP
Institutional risks					
Local and grassroots CSOs have low administrative capacity to deliver	Medium	Possible	Major	Initial reach-out carried out to ensure that a more diverse groups of CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination were involved in the consultations Strengthen support to local women and grassroots organizations and relevant regional and national women's organizations, to strengthen prevention. Provide specific tailored made support after the micro-assessment to a diverse group of CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination	UN Women / UNFPA

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Fiscal space and austerity policies	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Develop public/private strategies to address ending VAWG</p> <p>Apply methodologies for financing gender equality and gender budgeting</p> <p>Support strong costing methodologies for SGBV/HP work, including to make the case for investment on gender equality and addressing SGBV/HP and SRHR.</p> <p>Private sector landscape mapping is conducted which provides the basis for private sector engagement going forward.</p>	UNDP, UN Women
Limited availability of data and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyse data	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Adopt common classifications and indicators to enable cross references;</p> <p>Roll out capacity development for authorities</p> <p>Build on existing data systems (GBVIMS/EMISCPIMS) to collect data on violence</p> <p>Capacity building for government & non government partners on data management through the CPIMS.</p> <p>Harmonisation of CPIMS and GBVMIS.</p>	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO
The high turnover of official in Government may delay implementation of the Initiative	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Create technical working group for the project to ensure continuity of programme objectives despite change of staff and/or government. Continuous orientation and re-orientation of available personnel on project</p> <p>Work with various levels of government to mitigate risks</p> <p>A close policy dialogue at national levels</p> <p>Reinforce women's machineries and work with CSOs as watchdogs</p>	<p>Programme Management Unit Gender Theme Group</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO</p>
Weak, fragmented and low capacity of institutions	High	Possible	Medium	<p>Creation of capacity enhancement strategies, ad hoc and more agile and effective coordination mechanisms to prioritize and accelerate actions</p> <p>Continued policy dialogue and advocacy with key institutions in government.</p> <p>Strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and fight against impunity is sustained.</p> <p>Enhance dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level</p>	<p>UN Women and UNDP</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO</p>

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Fiduciary risks					
Disbursements or resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities	Low	Unlikely	Major	Channel funding to national institutions through UN agency systems for partnerships and capacity-building. Small CSOs has been identified and selected to implement the spotlight initiative in the six focus states. CSO networks are encouraged to work through the local and indedious grassroots organizations.	Programme Management Unit UN Women /UNDP

Assumptions:

- *No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative.
- *Traditional and religious leaders support for the project is commendable, which allows for sustained delivery of services at the community level.
- *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.
- *The violence against persons and prohibition act will be domesticated and enforced in the selected states, to ensure a holistic response.
- *Community unrest and the security challenges in the Northern Nigeria is minimal, therefore planned activities can be implemented successfuy.

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.								
Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.								
1	Output 1.1	Federation of Women Lawyers	National	\$159.556,79	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
1	Output 1.1	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOJ)	National	\$106.477,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
1	Output 1.1	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$36.173,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
1	Output 1.1	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
1	Output 1.1	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	National	\$54.769,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.								
1	Output 1.2	Federation of Women Lawyers	National	\$159.556,79	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
1	Output 1.2	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOJ)	National	\$106.477,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
1	Output 1.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$36.173,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
1	Output 1.2	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
1	Output 1.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.								
1	Output 1.3	Federation of Women Lawyers	National	\$159.556,79	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
1	Output 1.3	Women at Risk International Foundation (WARIF)	Local/Grassroots	\$232.354,57	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
1	Output 1.3	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$36.173,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
1	Output 1.3	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	Local/Grassroots	\$54.769,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.								
2	Output 2.1	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.1	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.1	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.1	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOJ)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
2	Output 2.1	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
2	Output 2.1	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	Local/Grassroots	\$54.769,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.1	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$36.173,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.								
2	Output 2.2	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.2:	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.2	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
2	Output 2.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
2	Output 2.2	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
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Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.

2	Output 2.3	Federation of Women Lawyers	National	\$159.556,79	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.3	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.3	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.3	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
2	Output 2.3	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
2	Output 2.3	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOJ)	National	\$106.477,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty

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

Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.

3	Output 3.1:	Youth Hub	Local/Grassroots	\$48.891,00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Indigenous women and girls
3	Output 3.1:	Centre for Girl's Education	Local/Grassroots	\$36.539,72	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	Output 3.1:	Women at Risk International Foundation (WARIF)	Local/Grassroots	\$232.354,57	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.1	Neem Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$425.318,56	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.1	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
3	Output 3.1	Sexual Offenses Awareness Response(SOAR) Initiative	Local/Grassroots	\$81.579,59	UNESCO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	Output 3.1	Education Today for Sustainable Development Initiative (ETSDI)	Local/Grassroots	\$69.831,64	UNESCO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
3	Output 3.1	Girls Power Initiative	Local/Grassroots	\$425.318,56	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
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Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

3	Output 3.2	Youth hub Africa	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,49	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Sultan Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,49	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Center LSD	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,49	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	FHI360	International	\$28.211,50	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Women Aid Collective (WACOL)	Local/Grassroots	\$54.769,40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.2	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities	Local/Grassroots	\$31.531,30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
3	Output 3.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
3	Output 3.2	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls

Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.

3	Output 3.3	Youth hub Africa	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,49	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	Output 3.3	Sultan Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,49	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
3	Output 3.3	Center LSD	Local/Grassroots	\$149.584,00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context

Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
4	Output 4.1	Project Alert	Local/Grassroots	\$193.905,82	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	Output 4.1	Partners for Justice	Local/Grassroots	\$304.155,12	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	Output 4.1	FHI360	Local/Grassroots	\$222.327,74	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
4	Output 4.1	Fistula Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$145.587,94	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Indigenous women and girls
4	Output 4.1	Youth Hub	Local/Grassroots	\$56.038,70	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Indigenous women and girls
4	Output 4.1	Centre for Women's Health and Information	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Indigenous women and girls
4	Output 4.1	Sultan Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$27.740,66	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.								
4	Output 4.2	Neem Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$425.318,56	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	Output 4.2	Girls Power Initiative	Local/Grassroots	\$425.318,56	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	Output 4.2	Project Alert	Local/Grassroots	\$193.905,82	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
4	Output 4.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$108.063,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
4	Output 4.2	Grassroots Entrepreneurship and Skills Acquisition(GESA) Initiative	Local/Grassroots	\$140.000,00	UNESCO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
4	Output 4.2	Partnership for Justice	National	\$216.187,00	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
5	Output 5.1	Population Council	International	\$320.743,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
5	Output 5.2	Population Council	International	\$320.743,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.								
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.								
6	Output 6.1	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
6	Output 6.1	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
6	Output 6.1	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.								
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.								
6	Output 6.3	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	Local/Grassroots	\$419.599,45	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
6	Output 6.3	Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	Local/Grassroots	\$279.732,96	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
6	Output 6.3	Womens Advocate Research and Documentation Center (WARD C)	Local/Grassroots	\$139.866,48	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
6	Output 6.3	Population Council	National	\$320.743,50	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS								
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
N/A	N/A							
			TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs	\$13.632.871,05	include a formula-based sum here			

Type of CSOs

- International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.
- Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.
- National CSOs operate only in one particular country.
- Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

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

Type of Engagement

- Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.
- Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.
- Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

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

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

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

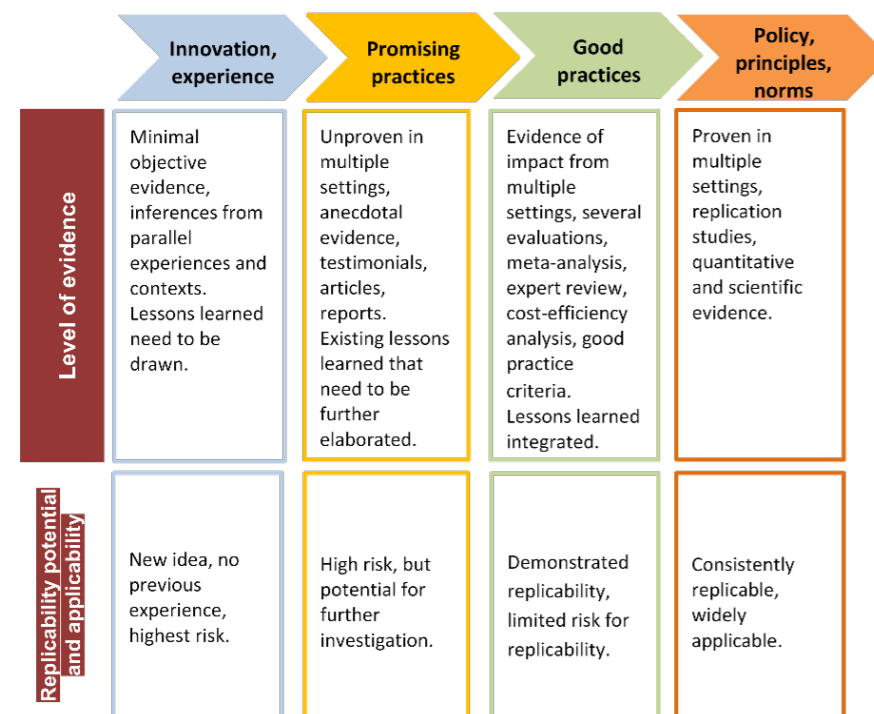
Please select only “WRO/feminist CSO” if the CSO is a WRO or feminist organisation, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is headed by a woman. Please select “No information available” if no information is available on or it's not known if the CSO is headed by a woman

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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



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

Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that promising and good practices that have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**¹ in the field of EVAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented

and shared.

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

Definition of a Promising Practice

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




Definition of a Good Practice

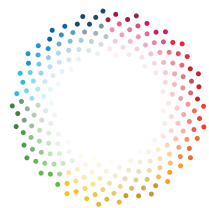
A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that **has been proven to work well and produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated**, in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared**,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

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Monitoring VAWG Data through the CPIMS
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) is a practical, field-level tool that supports effective and timely data collection and case management of individual vulnerable children. It is comprised of database software and accompanying resources and guidance documents. CPIMS is contributing to pillar 5, ensuring quality disaggregated data on different forms of violence against women and girls. Spotlight initiative in Nigeria has modelled the use of CPIMS at the national and sub-national level with specific targeted states which includes Lagos, Adamawa, Cross River, Plateau and Gombe and in emergency setting (Borno and Yobe State) as part of its technical support for child protection systems' strengthening. It's roll-out will be continued in the Spotlight Initiatives 5 states + FCT.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>CPIMS aims to have an integrated inter-agency child protection information management system that facilitates Government led integrated case management and evidence-based data analysis of children with specific vulnerabilities</p> <p>To ensure safe, secure and ethical information management for child protection case management through a harmonised data protection, tool standardisation and share real time data for referrals, transfers and family tracing.</p> <p>To facilitate real time analysis of aggregate child protection case management that will inform program reviews and system strengthening.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The Spotlight initiative in Nigeria has established a state of the art CPIMS units within relevant federal and state ministries in seven states (four in development context – Lagos, Cross River, Plateau and Gombe); and three in emergency: Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) and national unit at FCT. These units have built-in safeguards that protect children's information and promote best practices in confidentiality. Encrypted/partial data can be shared across the sectors/organization for the purpose of transfers, referrals or reporting, depending on the information-sharing protocol agreed upon by the agencies. Children, CP and GBV Case managers, programme managers, government and CSO stakeholders. The CPIMS was rolled out as part of UNICEF's Child Protection system strengthening modelling program in both setting of emergency and non-emergency at state and National level. Capacity building and trainings conducted for key stakeholders and implementing partners in targeted states. Under the Spotlight Initiative, its use is being through strengthened trainings in Lagos, Cross River and Adamawa States where it has been rolled out under CPSS modelling. This is now being rolled in FCT, Sokoto and Ebonyi states which were not previously the focal states for CPIMS.</p>
<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The CPIMS facilitates collection of data for effective case management for individual vulnerable children. It is designed to promote best practice and accountability, and to assist child protection programs in delivering quality care. The vision of the CPIMS Steering Committee is to promote and support the CPIMS/CPIMS+ (a next generation of CPIMS) database and tools for the data collection, information sharing and data protection as part of child protection case management program strengthening. The CPIMS has been used and assessed largely in humanitarian context though its effectiveness in a development context is yet to be documented in a body of research. There is however a lot of evidence to demonstrate that it has contributed immensely to government record keeping capacity and the monitoring of services delivered to abused children. The introduction of CPIMS in Lagos and Cross River states has provided real time analysis of type of violence experienced by children and services provided to each child and has also improved the referral pathway for case management.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The major challenge that has been encountered since its introduction include limited capacity and difficulty in ensuring a harmonised approach particularly at the government front to commit resources for successful implementation and adoption of CPIMS. In addition, limited numbers of skilled social workers and paucity of budgetary allocation to social welfare units resulting in poor working conditions and low morale amongst case workers at state and LGA levels</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The major result of the CPIMS in states (Lagos & Cross River), is that it has generated evidence for investment in child protection systems strengthening. It has also improved the referral pathway for case management.</p> <p>In 2019, 11,736 vulnerable children (5,437 girls, 6,299 boys) in the Spotlight initiative in Nigeria focus states of Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Gombe, Lagos, Plateau and Yobe were reached. Production of quarterly fact sheets record 90% of children received at least 1 service, while 37% received 2 or more services.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>Training materials and manuals have been developed and will need to be contextualized to reflect the programme need.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Transition to CPIMS+ the development of a 'next generation' web based CPIMS+/Primero kicked off, which brought online and offline capabilities, a mobile app, and other features.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>Establish coordinated approach to better data and information management system.</p> <p>Capacity building of frontlines (Case workers and social workers) for implementers particularly government institutions. Equally important is government committed investment to the CPIMS.</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?	CPIMS is a globally accepted child protection tool which was designed with and developed by the child protection case workers and social services providers, the CPIMS+ is a web-based case management solution that provides easy-to-use tools to help those who help and protect children.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos	

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	SCHOOL CLUBS- A PROMISING PRACTICE
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The School Club is a type of Safe Space in educational institutions that provide remedial lessons and life skills such as leadership, self-esteem, communication, negotiation, assertiveness, and refusal skills to girls at risk of dropping out of school to prevent VAWG/SGBV/HP and access SRHR. It addresses Pillars 3 and 4 and builds in the girl's self-confidence and ability to "speak out".
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create awareness on EVAWG, especially school based sexual violence and opportunity for experience sharing among school girls. 2. To provide access to Sexual Reproductive Health and Right. 3. To empower the school girls with life skills that address the culture of silence. 4. To provide remedial lessons to girls at the risk of dropping out of school 5. To address issues relating to gender inequality.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Beneficiaries include Federal Ministry of Education (FME), Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Education Authority, Principals of 60 project schools, Teachers, Gender Officers, Schools Counsellors. Girls in the project schools are the target group. Relevant stakeholders were engaged through advocacy, sensitization, technical meetings and capacity building workshops.
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	Education remains a veritable tool for social transformation. The schools is an avenue for knowledge transmission, morals, attitudes and behavioural change and this can be passed across to young people from generation to generation. The principle is "Catch Them Young". The school club provides opportunity for the young girls to be aware of gender related issues, violence against women and girls. It is an avenue to address the "Culture of Silence". It enables them acquire skills that make them less vulnerable, assertive, be able to say 'NO' and to speak up when attempts are being made to violate their right. Every Wednesday, the girls meet to share and discuss gender related issues, comprehensive sexuality education, Family Life and Health Education and how to prevent violence against women and girls. The genders officers recruited for this purpose facilitate the club activities and discussion, together with their remedial class teachers.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some school principals were not cooperating at the initial stage, arguing that school girls cannot discuss sexual issues. 2. It was not easy to allocate separate time for the club meeting every Wednesday. <p>However, through adequate sensitization and stakeholders' meeting, these were resolved.</p>
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3709 girls registered in School Clubs in AMAC and Bwari Area Councils, FCT. 2. 9605 in- school girls and 7883 in-school boys (17,488) sensitized on GBV,SRHR &HP in 60 Project Schools in FCT 3. 1,800 girls enrolled in remedial classes in AMAC and Bwari. 4. These schoolgirls and boys, including their teachers are now advocates on EVAWG. This contributes to long term impact as the clubs now form part of the schools' extra-curricular activities.

<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>This practice is replicable by sensitizing relevant authorities and training of gender officers.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>This practice is replicable to all schools, including higher institutions of learning. If there is the will, it is doable.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>Regular advocacy, sensitization and training.</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>Although, this is a promising practice, there is confirmation from beneficiaries that the practice addresses the needs of beneficiaries. However, this has not been validated by experts.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</p>	<p>Mrs. Chinyere Eyoh-CEO-Sexual Offenses Awareness Response(SOAR) Initiative (08052723469); Email: Chinyere Eyoh c.eyoh@soar.org.ng; soarinitiative@yahoo.com</p>
<p></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="857 915 1492 1388">  </div> <div data-bbox="1492 915 2674 1388">  </div> </div> <p>Participants at the EAWG Capacity Building Workshop for Teachers and Gender Officers in Project Schools in FCT.</p> <p>A visit to Girls' Club in Junior Secondary School, GOSA in AMAC, FCT, ABUJA</p>
<p></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  UNESCO Spotlight Jingle (Pidgin)_FINAL Jingle on EAWG (click to play) </p>



**Spotlight
Initiative**

