



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

Mozambique

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2020

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (Ages 10 - 24) in Mozambique
MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111642

Recipient Organization(s)

UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
UN Women

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I approved budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 20,901,238 USD
Phase I Spotlight funding:² 20,000,000 USD
Agency Contribution: 901,238 USD
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

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

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

Three provinces encompassing 10 districts: Gaza Province: Xai Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala districts
Manica Province: Chimoio (focus on Gondola), Mossurize, and Tamara districts
Nampula: Nampula City, Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche districts
Spotlight implements key components from all pillars in all districts. In addition, it works with the central Government on legislation and policies (Pillar 1), strengthened institutions (Pillar 2), Prevention and Social Norms (Pillar 3), Services (Pillar 4) and Data (Pillar 5).

Key Partners

Government: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Secretary Ministry of State for Youth and Employment.
Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations: National Civil Society Reference Group, national and local civil society organizations - as detailed in Annex C.
Non-Government State Institutions: Parliament, Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission, General Attorney's Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Minors Courts, Supreme Court.

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:
01.01.2019
End Date:
31.12.2022

Report Submitted By: Ariana Almeida, Programme Coordinator, on behalf of the Resident Coordinator and the Spotlight Initiative Recipient Organizations

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

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
Executive Summary	5
Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status	8
Programme Governance and Coordination	13
Programme Partnerships	15
Results	21
Capturing broader transformations across outcomes	21
Capturing change at outcome level	22
Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)	35
Challenges and Mitigating Measures	35
Lessons Learned and New Opportunities	38
Innovative, Promising or Good Practices	40
Communications and Visibility	43
Next Steps for the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique	47
List of Annexes	50
Annex A: Results Framework	51
Annex B: Risk Matrix	71
Annex C: CSO Engagement Report	77
Annex D: Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template	82
Annex E: Highlights of Work Done with Civil Society Organizations in 2020	94
Annexes F, G, H: Communications & Visibility	96

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCC	Behaviour change communication
CAI	Integrated assistance centres (called “CAIs” by its Portuguese acronym)
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-based violence
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ICS	Instituto de Comunicação Social
IEC	Information, education and communication
IPAJ	Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”)
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersex persons
SAAJ	Adolescent and youth friendly services
SPAS	Social Affairs Provincial Services
SEJE	Secretary of State for Youth and Employment
SERNIC	National Criminal Investigation Service (“Forensic Police”)
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative was launched in Mozambique on International Women's Day, 8 March 2019. In its first year of implementation the programme surpassed many annual milestones, laying a solid foundation to make a significant contribution to eliminating gender-based violence (GBV) and child marriage and improving access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services in Mozambique.

The end of 2019 saw elections in the country bring significant shifts of key governmental structures and focal points at all levels. The year 2020 was marked by the overarching impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected normal interaction, communication and priorities around the globe. For the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique this meant new challenges to programme implementation, as well as exacerbating some of the contextual, programmatic and institutional risks identified during programme design of the Spotlight Initiative.

Despite these constraints, the Initiative successfully leveraged the partnerships with the Government, civil society, and the European Union in Mozambique to adapt interventions and mitigate challenges, with significant progress in achieving the outcome targets. During the COVID-19 outbreak, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was pivotal in supporting the Government's prevention and response to violence against women and girls. A participatory reprogramming process was carried out, involving Ministries at central and provincial level, the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG), civil society implementing partners, and recipient United Nations organizations, to adapt interventions to the new context and increased needs, with the commitment to "leave no one behind".

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique renewed its commitment to delivering as "One UN", under the UN Reform principles. By working in close cooperation across the recipient United Nations organizations and with governmental and civil society implementing partners and promoting strong and active engagement with the European Union Delegation, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique significantly contributed to elevating the strategic positioning of eliminating violence against women and girls within the broader political agenda.

The Spotlight Initiative contributed to the reinforcement of existing legislation and policies on eliminating violence against women and girls by supporting the implementation of the six laws approved in 2019, including the Law on Prevention and Combat of Early Marriage, Law on Alternative Measures of Prison, the Succession Bill, the Family Law and the Revision of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code. In 2020, the Initiative contributed to the finalization of critical legislation and policies, including the Gender Strategy for Public Administration and HIV and AIDS Strategy in the Public Sector, the one-stop CAI Center Regulation while four other instruments (regulations and legislation) await approval in 2021.

In addition, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to strengthened capacities of 1,086 justice professionals and security and 222 policewomen to effectively implement the newly approved legislation, which is expected to increase the protection of women and girl survivors of violence. At the same time, concerted efforts continued to be made to address the low levels of public awareness and understanding of existing legislation and available resources, especially by women and children. Leveraging the investment in social mobilization and gender transformative campaigns, the Spotlight Initiative interventions supported engagement of a total of 879 traditional leaders and community influencers as agents of change in the fight to eliminate violence against women and girls, including child marriage.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique also continued to invest in the strengthening of institutions as part of the support to the Government's commitment to eliminating violence against women and girls in Mozambique. This included the integration of gender equality and violence against women and girls in the curriculum of police and justice national training institutions, as well as consultation and training on gender responsive budgeting to 282 representatives of sixteen sectoral ministries. This is expected to provide the government institutions and public servants (including justice system administration professionals) with skills and capacities to prevent, fight and respond to GBV and harmful practices



Social activist Berta de Nazareth (right), leads an information session on women's human rights.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Epidauro Mandlate

and also to respect, and more effectively protect and fulfil their SRHR. The interventions on gender responsive budgeting are expected to ensure - and improve - financial allocation and efficient use of resources for eliminating violence against women and girls and early marriage, resulting in more effective interventions on prevention and response to GBV in Mozambique.

Finally, it included a renewed effort to strengthen existing coordination mechanisms engaged in EVAWG at national and provincial levels. A highlight in 2020 was the creation of provincial multi-sectoral committees with representation from the Government, civil society organizations, and United Nations agencies, aimed at planning, conducting joint monitoring and reporting on interventions to eliminate violence against women and girls. The Initiative also supported the creation of new coordination mechanisms, such as GBV response units in the justice sector (the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Ombudsman's Office), which is increasing gender awareness and coordination on gender issues in this critical sector.

By working closely through Government and civil society and in close coordination with the European Union Delegation, the Spotlight Initiative was able to adapt to new ways of working and bring community sensitization campaigns on GBV prevention and response to more than 500,000 women, girls, men and boys. Using community radios and national television and radio stations, but also megaphones and WhatsApp groups, the Spotlight Initiative continued to invest in transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors at individual and community levels. This was made possible through the work of a wide range of implementing partners, from government officials to civil society organizations (including grassroots organizations and women's rights organizations) but also trained community activists and mentors, as well as community leaders, who became agents of change.

The joint work done in communication and sensitization and the efforts to adapt interventions and find innovative ways to reach communities (particularly those in remote locations, under the "Leaving No One Behind" approach), resulted in increased awareness by communities, and particularly women and girls, of existing GBV services. This was critical in a year where restricted mobility increased the risk of violence against women and girls and limited access to essential services. These efforts, combined with investment in capacity development of public service providers, acquisition of mobile clinics, provision of equipment (including personal protection equipment due to COVID-19) to one-stop centres and adolescent and youth friendly services as well as expansion of counselling services, enabled the provision of essential services to more than 400,000 people. In addition, Spotlight supported over 1,800 women and girls with training in financial literacy and small business kits, to support their economic empowerment in a time of increased vulnerability.

In 2020 the Spotlight Initiative continued to invest in improved management, analysis and use of data about prevalence of GBV in the country. This was done through continuous support to piloting the InfoViolência system in police stations and ongoing improvement of the software. This included training to 66 service providers, which will improve the state's capacity to streamline

and improve the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors of GBV. This system is now providing integrated and real-time information which is key to improve referrals of survivors of violence and which will enable evidence-based policy making that adequately responds to the current situation of GBV and harmful practices in Mozambique.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique has ambitious targets on implementation of interventions through civil society and has invested significantly to engage a wide range of organizations, promoting mechanisms to establish meaningful partnerships with grassroots organizations. In 2020 Spotlight strengthened the partnerships that had previously been established with 15 national and international organizations, partnering with five additional organizations. A highlight in 2020 was the participation of young women's platforms located at district, provincial and national level in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). This resulted in inputs to the State Report on SRHR, GBV and disabilities which were highlighted in the UPR recommendations. Importantly the Government agreed to prioritize those topics in the Government's human rights task force.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique also enhanced the capacity of members from civil society, women's organizations and marginalized groups to lobby and advocate for women's human rights, including combating GBV, child marriage and harmful social norms. Sixty-one members of organizations (including grassroots organizations and informal groups) in the three target provinces are partnering with Spotlight to lead social mobilization interventions at community level. Twenty-one women's rights groups and civil society organizations representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened their capacities and received support to implement and monitor their own programmes on eliminating violence against women and girls.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued strengthening partnerships with civil society, notably through the CSNRG. The approved CSNRG 2020 work plan focused on providing insight and advice to improve programme implementation (including by engaging in monitoring visits and in the National Steering Committee) and participating in knowledge exchange events. Budget constraints identified in 2019 were addressed to engage CSNRG representatives in monitoring visits and ensure access to virtual events organized in-country and by the Spotlight Initiative secretariat

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

After the successful implementation of Spotlight activities in 2019, where most targets for the year were reached, and because of the ongoing strong cooperation and coordination among partners, expectations for 2020 achievements were high. However, the foreseen positive outcomes based on the performance in 2019 was impacted by significant contextual shifts that interfered with the programme's normal delivery in 2020.

Developments in the broader social, political, and economic context

Implementation of the Spotlight Initiative programme was heavily impacted by several external events during the course of 2020: the deteriorating security situation in the north of the country and consequent displacement of large numbers of people, tropical storms and heavy rains, the national election and installation of a new Government, the Government's fiscal crisis and, above all, by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deterioration of the socio-economic situation and insecurity

Armed conflicts continued in 2020, escalating to different areas in the central provinces of Sofala and Manica. Of greater magnitude, the country continued to experience an increase in extremism and violence in the oil- and gas-rich northern province of Cabo Delgado. This insecurity exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, with lives lost, local communities' livelihoods destroyed, and an increase in displaced people³. The effects of this situation, which extended to the neighbouring provinces of Nampula (a Spotlight Initiative target province) and Niassa, resulted in thousands of families in distress. Spotlight Initiative interventions, particularly in Nampula, were adapted to include displaced persons in the target districts. In particular, the Spotlight interventions were extended to Nampula city neighbourhoods, where a significant number of displaced persons were sheltering.

Tropical storms and heavy rains

Populations were still recovering from the effects of the 2019 cyclones Idai and Kenneth when in 2020 Manica (a Spotlight Initiative target province) and Sofala were hit by tropical storm Chalane, affecting implementation, supervision and monitoring of programme activities during the last quarter of 2020. In order to mitigate impacts on implementation, the Spotlight Initiative provided assistance - through the provincial directorates and youth associations - by supplying remote working equipment and airtime to district health services, as well as providing remote psychosocial assistance to women and girls at risk or experiencing violence, using specialized staff from provincial and district authorities and youth associations. In addition, WhatsApp groups for students were created to report cases of violence and requests for support. Awareness-raising sessions continued to be provided door-to-door by activists.

2019 elections and the beginning of a new decentralization process

The elections held at the end of 2019 resulted in significant changes in governmental structures and a change of Spotlight focal points at central, provincial and district levels. The changes at the

3 Estimated at more than 500,000, with women and children constituting the majority.

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR) were especially significant for the work of the Spotlight Initiative. The changes included the introduction of a Secretary of State for provincial services, such as the Social Affairs Provincial Services (SPAS in the Portuguese acronym). This impacted the programme since there are currently overlapping responsibilities between the newly created SPAS and the existing Provincial Directorates of Gender and Social Affairs (DPGCAS) and Provincial Directorates of Health with separate reporting lines to the new Secretaries of State and the Governor.

This situation is expected to continue to pose challenges until the decentralization process is fully implemented, and roles and responsibilities are clarified for all stakeholders. Meanwhile, to mitigate this challenge, coordination meetings with both services have taken place to ensure continuation of activities. Allocation of resources is also challenging because agreements with the new structures, including financial arrangements, have to be negotiated and formalized.

Fiscal constraints on strengthening GBV services

The geographical coverage of the facilities providing GBV services, such as one-stop centres (CAIs) and youth friendly services (SAAJ) is limited. In order to ensure that GBV survivors are assisted adequately through multisectoral, integrated care, a sustained large-scale investment would need to be made. Currently, the Government, in charge of provision of such services, does not have resources for such an expansion. To mitigate the sparsity of services, the Spotlight Initiative has invested in mobile clinics to reach as many communities as possible in the target provinces.

COVID-19 and new “ways of working”

The first case of COVID-19 in Mozambique was reported on 23 March 2020. Although Mozambique saw only a slow increase in the total number of COVID-19 cases during 2020, the strict emergency measures implemented by the Government immediately affected the normal implementation of programme activities.

To continue supporting women and girls during the pandemic, the Spotlight Initiative began a participatory reprogramming process in April 2020, in consultation with all stakeholders, including the European Union Delegation, that included adapting the necessary activities planned for 2020 to the new conditions caused by the pandemic. The adapted 2020 annual work plan and the reprogramming annexes were approved by the National Steering Committee in July 2020.

A total of \$831,000 was redirected to the COVID-19 adaptation plan. Of this amount, \$406,000 was allocated to ensure continuation of life-saving services, including equipping government teams in the health, social action, police and justice sectors with personal protective equipment and hygiene materials, providing cell phones, vehicles and additional mobile clinics to public institutions while delivering online training to service providers and promoting existing hotlines

to report cases of violence. In addition, \$305,000 was allocated to support targeted messaging adapted to the COVID-19 situation on prevention of GBV, engaging community leaders and promoting peer support groups while also working with women to access services that provide economic empowerment and employment support. An amount of \$120,000 was allocated to support the adaptation of activities implemented through civil society.

In addition, the Spotlight Initiative had to adapt to the fact that government and parliamentary stakeholders redirected their focus to addressing the impact of the pandemic, limiting their engagement on Spotlight activities. The activities planned with the Parliament were reprogrammed to address the impacts caused by COVID-19 and the subsequent restrictions on women and girls. The restrictions exposed the limited use of digital technologies within government and civil society institutions. This made it challenging to transition from in-person activities to virtual gatherings and digital platforms. To address this gap and mitigate the negative impact on implementation, the COVID-19 adaptation plan included procuring technology equipment (laptops and modems) as well as providing training on online conferencing.

In spite of these adaptations and many examples of successful remote programmes, expected outcomes were still negatively affected because some participants were not familiar or comfortable with the technologies and access to the internet was considerably limited at provincial and district levels. In addition, the Government adopted a rotational plan with many employees working part of the time at home where they did not have access to the internet.

The confinement measures - that helped reduce the spread of the virus, also resulted in decreased service delivery and increased the risk of violence by intimate partners confined to the same spaces⁴. The instructions to stay home also resulted in women and girls avoiding accessing health and GBV services. Thus, Spotlight implementing partners had to stress the importance of accessing services, including online and via phone. A highlight was the Spotlight Initiative's partnership with HelpCode in a pilot project in Nampula province that included dissemination of GBV messages via radio and provision of e-vouchers for the purchase of reproductive health and hygiene kits.

To help assessing the impact of the heightened risk of GBV, the Spotlight Initiative provided technical support in developing questions and the system for the GBV self-assessment tests as part of the Government's COVID-19 self-assessment tool (www.riscocovid19.misau.gov.mz). These were developed for and used by the Ministry of Health. Since its launch in the first week of April, the Ministry's risk tool performed more than 56,000 self-assessment tests, covering all districts in the country.

4 While data on the full extent of this increase is still limited, a phone based survey on the impact of COVID-19 on women and men (interviewing 2,464 people, 1,284 of which were women) carried out in a partnership with MGCAS, the National Institute of Statistics and other relevant stakeholders, found out that 30 per cent of female respondents reported that they generally felt less safe. In addition, when asked if they knew anyone who had experienced GBV since the COVID-19 state of emergency started, 33 per cent of all respondents responded to the questions, identifying the main types of GBV as physical violence (34 per cent), emotional and/or verbal abuse (23 per cent), rape and/or other unwanted sexual contact (18 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively), and child and/or forced marriage (20 per cent).

The suspension of public gatherings involving more than 50 people, closure of non-essential services and activities, and restrictions in movements impacted all planned education-related activities and community and interpersonal communications. These were initially suspended and/or postponed to the last quarter of 2020 and 2021 and then adapted to virtual methods.

The Spotlight Initiative mitigated the negative impacts of these restrictions by supporting implementing partners to adapt to new ways of working. This included using radio programmes to reach target groups, using billboards in places of high traffic, and using megaphones in public transport and on walks, where activists, facilitators and community leaders disseminated messages, distributed information materials on GBV and early marriage, registered cases of abuse or of persons at risk, and followed up with families. Additionally, through these means it was possible to share information on COVID-19 protective measures.

With schools closed, Spotlight innovated by supporting the creation of WhatsApp groups to build continued awareness among students on GBV. These groups served as a tool to disclose cases of violence or of persons at risk of violence. Focal points were identified among students, and they continue to link students to implementing partners and services. These measures ensured that, despite challenges, around 600,000 people were reached in the ten Spotlight districts (against the 200,000 target for 2020).

These restrictions were in place for most of the reporting period. In October 2020 the Government softened some of the measures, which immediately allowed a quickened pace in implementing planned project activities.

Programme implementation status

Despite the challenging contextual shifts, by the end of 2020 the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was on track to reach 32 of its outcome and Output Indicators (representing 89 per cent of all indicators). In 20 of the 36 programme indicators, the set targets were exceeded by more than 20 per cent. Only four indicators were off track, mostly due to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Two of the off-track indicators comprised work with parliamentarians who were focused on addressing the urgent needs of the pandemic.

Nonetheless, it was not possible to avoid a slow down in Spotlight implementation. For example, social mobilization had to be halted for approximately four months after the outbreak of the COVID-19 to safeguard the activists, as there had been misinformation that the activists were spreading the virus. Community meetings were held with involvement of government and community leaders to explain the role of the activists.

The success of Spotlight's adaptation and innovation efforts is apparent in the number of beneficiaries reached, which has now exceeded the total number of beneficiaries estimated for Phase I: 2,145,550 direct beneficiaries against 641,156 targeted and 24,563,628 indirect beneficiaries against 5,356,631 targeted.

Programme Governance and Coordination

National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee (NSC), which was formed on 7 June 2019, is the highest governance organ of the programme, with an important accountability and oversight role. The NSC is co-chaired by the Minister of Gender (MGCAS) and the Resident Coordinator, and its members include the European Union, represented by the Ambassador, the heads of the recipient United Nations organizations, high-level participation from sectoral ministries, and three representatives from the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG).

Given the exceptional constraints caused by COVID-19 and delays created by the nominations and settling in of new Ministers and staff following the elections, the National Steering Committee was only able to hold its annual regular meeting in mid-year (on 24 July 2020). Despite the initial challenges of convening online, the virtual Steering Committee meeting, co-chaired by the Minister of Gender and the Resident Coordinator, counted among its participants all Ministry stakeholders as well as additional representatives from donors and related United Nations agencies. The 2020 (COVID-19 adapted) annual work plan and supporting documents were adopted by the project's governance structure.

Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

The permanent CSNRG was established in 2019 bringing together 15 civil society activists with extensive expertise in gender equality, EVAWG and with grassroots, national, regional and international experience. The members include survivors of violence, a woman with a disability, men working on male engagement, a religious leader, women from rural areas, and feminists and women engaged in the women's rights movement.

The CSNRG group drafted its 2020 work plan, which was approved in July 2020, and focused on enriching monitoring visits by providing alternative perspectives and by participating in knowledge exchange events. In 2019 the ability of the CSNRG to monitor at the local level had been constrained due to the lack of budget for travel costs. This was resolved in 2020 by re-allocating funds that enabled CSNRG representatives to engage in and contribute to successful monitoring visits to Nampula and Gaza provinces. However, the number of monitoring visits in the second half of 2020 was negatively impacted due to COVID 19 restrictions, which limited part of the CSNRG's planned actions in the Initiative.

Lack of connectivity by CSNRG members was mitigated by allocating funds to support internet access by members of the CSNRG so they could engage in the mid-term review process, being regularly informed by email and WhatsApp of key achievements and events and participating in webinars organized by the Spotlight secretariat.

Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

In line with the Global Spotlight Initiative guidance, the Resident Coordinator exercises overall oversight and accountability for the Spotlight Initiative, supported by the recipient United Nations organizations, and is responsible for the quality assurance of programme implementation. To do so, the Resident Coordinator continued to meet regularly with the Spotlight Initiative programme coordinator, and with the heads of recipient United Nations agencies, keeping regular communication with the MGCAS Minister and the European Union Delegation head of cooperation.

The organigram below reflects the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique team structure in 2020. It is relevant to highlight that in November 2020 the programme coordinator resigned. However, coordination continued to be ensured by the remaining members of the coordination team (notably by the monitoring and evaluation analyst). In addition, the programme quickly started the process of identifying and recruiting an international and a national consultant to support coordination while the recruitment of a full-time programme coordinator takes place. At the end of 2020, discussions were held to consider the benefits of rotating the position of Lead Entity from UN Women to UNFPA, to be completed in 2021.

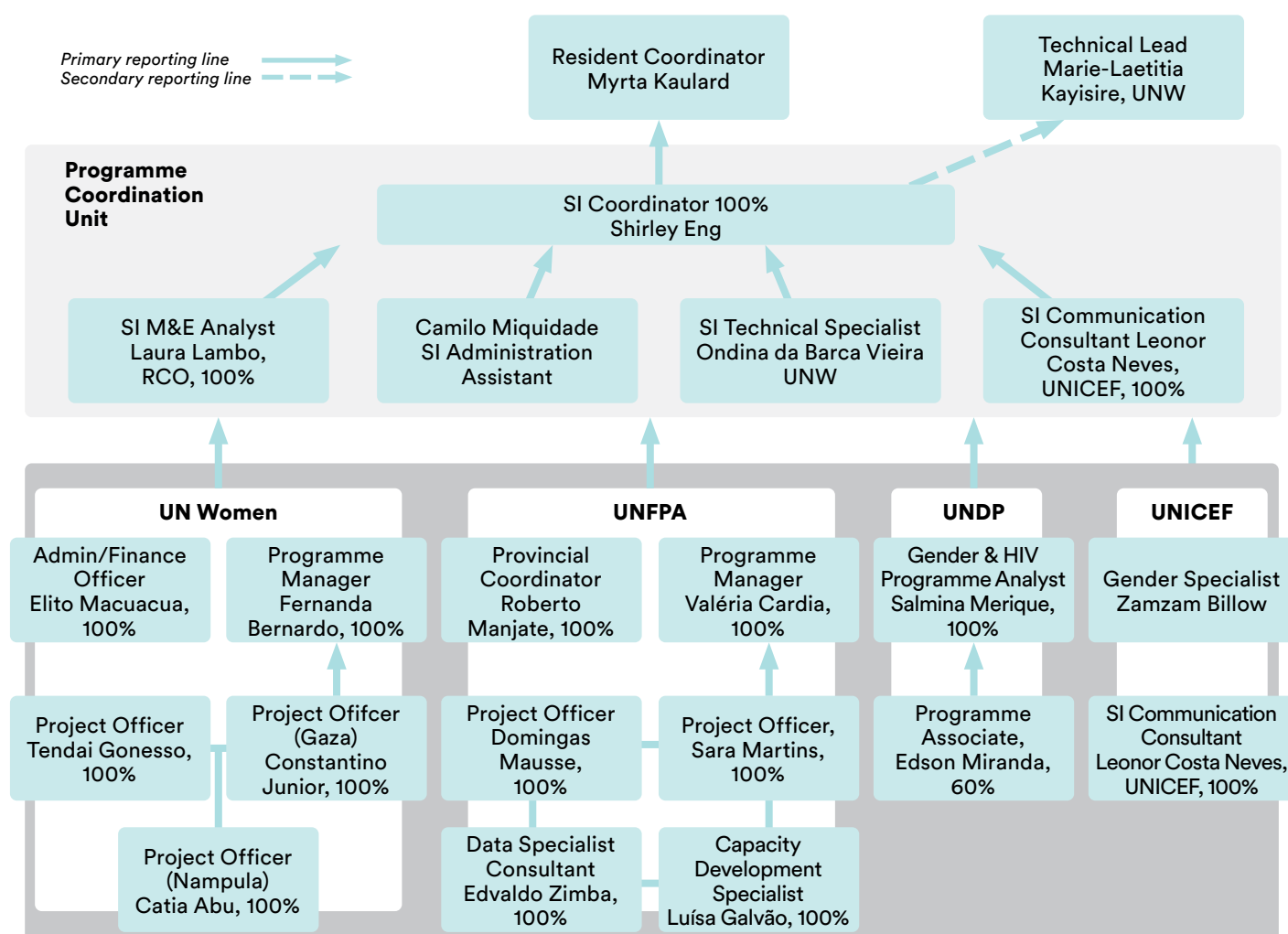


Figure 1 - Spotlight Initiative Team Structure in Mozambique in 2020

From the programme design to the current reporting period, the recipient United Nations organizations have reinforced their commitment to working together and improving their programme delivering as One UN. This included improving coordination mechanisms - notably strengthening the technical team - with focal points from each recipient organization. Through regular monthly technical meetings, agencies were able to stay informed of others' interventions and plan and agree on complementary activities. An example is the combined training conducted by different implementing agencies (UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP) to service providers on how to link the victims to services.

The recipient United Nations organizations continue working together on external communications through a group of communications focal points. The group is engaged in planning, implementing, reviewing and reporting on the programme's communications and joint events and visibility activities, such as significant "international days" and events focusing on women and girls.

Each agency brings their contribution to reinforce the work of the initiative, amplifying its expertise and experience. For example, to implement the "leave no one behind" approach, UNFPA included disability as part of its work in the provinces, and this resulted in a [Study to Improve Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Adolescents and Young Women with Disabilities](#) that was shared widely with stakeholders.

In December 2019, the monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management focal points group was created. In 2020 all members of the group were added to the [virtual library](#) for knowledge sharing (reports, photos, knowledge products and other items) and engaged in monthly [training sessions](#). These meetings also served as a space to present new knowledge to implementing partners, for example the presentation of the [GBV pocket guide](#).

The year 2020 was marked by the creation of the provincial multi-sectoral committees composed of representatives from Government, civil society implementing partners and United Nations agencies, aimed at planning and conducting joint monitoring and reporting. This has allowed improved communication between all parties involved in the provinces to learn what each stakeholder was doing and where and how to improve coordination. Initial discussions were held for the creation of the same structure at the district level to be in place in 2021.

Programme Partnerships

Government

Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS). The Spotlight Initiative maintained its strong partnership with government Ministries, under the leadership of MGCAS. The Ministry coordinates the national GBV response, working with the relevant line ministries. Despite the challenges

caused by the contextual shifts during the year, MGCAS continued as a key Spotlight partner and a strong advocate for investing on ending violence against women and girls in the country. The partnership with MGCAS included improving the integrated care centres (CAIs) and approval of the single file “Ficha Única” to register GBV cases, and promotion of initiatives against child marriage.

Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health is responsible for all health services across the country, including the youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services (SAAJs). In 2020, the health response to GBV was improved by strengthening the one-stop model units (CAIs) within health facilities. Spotlight also supported provision of laboratory equipment for forensic medicine to support treatment and investigation.

Ministry of Interior. The Ministry is responsible for the support units for minors and families at all levels. The partnership with Spotlight aimed to ensure the use of InfoViolência software and database for monitoring GBV cases by provincial and district authorities.

The Ministry of Education and Human Development. The Ministry of Education is responsible for implementation of education-related initiatives at national and provincial levels, including curriculum related to gender issues.

Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs. (including Supreme Court, General Attorney Office, and other Justice system administration). The judicial institutions are responsible for justice and policing service responses to GBV and cooperate with the Spotlight Initiative on ensuring that relevant laws against such violence meet international standards and are enforced.

Secretariat of State for Youth and Employment (SEJE). Due to the mandate of the SEJE, its partnership with Spotlight served as an entry point for engagement with youth on issues related to GBV. SEJE has a privileged role as lead of the Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Adolescents and Youth, which facilitates mainstreaming GBV and SRH in youth strategies.

The National Institute of Statistics. The National Institute of Statistics, a valuable partner in accessing relevant data and statistics on GBV, facilitated the preparation of a fact sheet “Trends and Patterns of Child Marriage in Mozambique: Evidence from the 2017 Census” as well as a [GBV fact sheet](#).

Instituto de Comunicação Social (ICS). In addition to the governmental partnerships established since the inception phase, in 2020 the Spotlight Initiative started a dialogue with the ICS. The ICS is a national public institution with administrative autonomy that focuses on communication for development, targeting rural communities in particular. The main objective of this partnership is to disseminate newly approved legislation to young people and women and to women’s rights advocates to promote demand for integrated justice services. The ICS is responsible for translating recently approved legislation on EVAWG, SRH, and HIV into national languages and promoting dissemination.

The partnerships with the different government entities faced some challenges during the year:

Institutional capacity. The scope and complexity of the Spotlight Initiative have placed a burden on limited human resources among government counterparts. To overcome the challenges, additional technical capacity has been provided, IT capacity strengthened at national and provincial levels, and additional transfers and grants provided to national partners. In addition, the Spotlight Initiative has been aiming to promote more regular joint meetings with government technical focal points so that they are more familiarized with the Initiative as a whole and increase their sense of ownership. This will be strengthened in 2021.

Bureaucratic processes. The hierarchical structure of government agencies is strictly followed. This sometimes affects flexibility and timeliness in resolving urgent issues, especially since written communication has to follow a chain of communication from central to district level and vice versa. To mitigate this challenge, the Spotlight Initiative has invested in identifying and engaging directly with focal points in each institution who can help speed up processes.

Despite the challenges and contextual shifts, the Government has remained committed to working closely with the United Nations, the European Union and civil society to deliver on the ambitious outcomes of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique. In 2020 the Government was effective in endorsing relevant legislation and guidance on GBV, and also in prioritizing the strengthening of capacity and skills of public servants, resulting in more effective planning and implementation. The Spotlight Initiative has enabled stronger engagement between government institutions and civil society in community mobilization and prevention interventions. One result has been a wider acknowledgement from the Government of the important role held by civil society organizations and women's movements in ending violence against women and girls.

Civil society. Historically, civil society in general and women's rights organizations in particular have played a key role in promoting gender equality, addressing GBV and championing SRHR in Mozambique. They have successfully advocated for and influenced adoption of laws and legal reform and contributed to their implementation. They have been effective in bringing change at the community level through advocacy and awareness raising. However, limited financial resources and sustainability issues have limited their impact and reach.

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique has ambitious targets for implementing interventions through civil society and has invested significant efforts to engage with a wide range of national (and some international) organizations, especially promoting mechanisms to establish meaningful partnerships with grassroots organizations.

As part of its strategy, in 2020 the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued its 2019 partnerships with 12 civil society organizations and established new partnerships with five additional organizations (two international and three national organizations, including one grassroots organization). The

total amount awarded to the 17 CSOs partnering with Spotlight in Mozambique⁵ in 2020 was \$1,728,077. In addition, the COVID-19 adaptation plan included \$120,000 to support adaptation of activities implemented through civil society.

European Union. Beyond the formal role of the European Union in the National Steering Committee, the United Nations has established multiple formal and informal opportunities for coordination and exchange of information, including the participation of the European Union in technical meetings, webinars, national and provincial launches and meetings. In preparing Spotlight's Mozambique COVID-19 adaptation plan, the European Union Delegation's technical team was involved in discussing priorities and approaches

Furthermore, the European Union Delegation has remained active in the programme's external communications and advocacy efforts through planning of and engagement in joint media activities such as press releases, media interviews, stories and newsletters. The delegation has been instrumental in amplifying the programme's content reach through the European Union's digital and social media platforms, including the European Commission's website.

In addition, the Resident Coordinator and the European Union Ambassador have been personally engaged in such activities as preparation and publication of a joint [op-ed](#) on International Women's Day in 2020 highlighting the role of the European Union not only as a donor but as an active partner in the Spotlight Initiative.

Cooperation with other United Nations agencies. The Spotlight Initiative was able to build on the WFP-initiated and multi-agency supported Linha Verde, a toll-free hotline that began during the 2019 cyclone relief operations for reporting cases of mismanagement and abuse. The partnership with the Spotlight Initiative enabled this platform to expand as a way for women and girls to report GBV to trained phone operators in Spotlight target provinces and in Sofala and Cabo Delgado.

The Spotlight Initiative also engaged with the joint UNICEF/ILO social protection programme under MGCAS to include survivors of GBV in their selection criteria. The Spotlight Initiative also enjoys many synergies with the Rapariga Biz programme, which includes UNESCO working in collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN WOMEN to end child marriage, child pregnancy, and help girls remain in school.

The Spotlight Initiative engaged with UNAIDS and WHO through partnerships with the National AIDS Council to include gender-responsive approaches in the new HIV Strategic Plan V. This will enhance the ability to capture the intersection between GBV and HIV/AIDS in a country with high HIV rates, notably among adolescents and girls.

⁵ Three international NGOs and 14 national NGOs, two of which are grassroots organizations. Note that the funds allocated to Women and Law in Southern Africa, which leads the consortium against sexual violence, are then distributed to seven national organizations, five of which are local or grassroots.

Other Partners

Additional Ministries. In Mozambique, the majority of the population lives in rural areas and engages primarily in agriculture. Given that agriculture is mostly practiced by women and given that most reported cases of violence (including child marriage) occur in remote rural areas, the National Steering Committee meeting recommended establishing synergies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. MGCAS is now working with these Ministries and discussions were held with WFP and FAO for closer collaboration.

Universities. Johns Hopkins University is an international research institution with a base in Mozambique and extensive work on behaviour change communication (BCC). The partnership supported the development of the GBV BCC and advocacy strategy, and produced five videos addressing sexual abuse, GBV criminalization, reporting, promotion of essential services for persons with disability, and changes in societal norms. It also resulted in radio spots for local and national broadcasts and their adaptation to local languages for community radios.

Faith-based organizations. The Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs brings a long tradition of dialogue and partnership with faith-based organizations, notably supporting a Faith Based Organizations Platform of 16 religious leaders, activists and umbrella church denominations.

Community leaders. Partnerships were established with community leaders, who are often the guardians of social norms, to change mentalities on such issues as child marriage and to become champions of change in the fight to end violence against women and girls. This included training on dissemination of laws, awareness raising campaigns on prevention and response to GBV, followed by weekly neighbourhood sessions led by activists. Thanks to these discussions, community leaders have contributed to disclosing and preventing at least ten cases of child marriage. Three provincial forums were held bringing together 133 community leaders (56 women and 77 men). This resulted in the development of the Community Leaders Action Plan to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls in Nampula.

Private sector. Taking advantage of an existing partnership with the Commercial Investment Bank (BCI), during the 16 Days of Activism, the bank continuously displayed messages about the fight against GBV on cash machines.

Parliament. The Spotlight Initiative has built on existing United Nations partnerships with the Parliament and during the reporting period discussed strategies on how to disseminate newly approved legislation to reach women and girls. In 2020 it was not possible to develop as many capacity building interventions as originally planned, due to COVID-19. However, the partnership focused significantly - and successfully - on investing in reforming legal norms, policies and budgets that discriminate against women and building Parliament's capacity to monitor implementation of legislation advancing gender equality and EVAWG.

National Human Rights Commission. The National Human Rights Commission is a crucial partner in assuring access to justice and in monitoring human rights violations. The knowledge that the Commission staff have in relevant legislation is instrumental in documenting human rights violations and reaching communities of girls, women, and other at-risk groups such as LGBTI, people with albinism, and disabilities.

Ombudsmen. Technical staff of the Ombudsman Office were trained in the recently-enacted GBV, SRHR, and HIV legislation together with National Human Rights Commission technical staff. Field monitoring missions were planned to the three Spotlight target provinces and local governments and will take place in 2021. The interaction with public servants at the local level is also an opportunity to disseminate legislation, advocacy and sensitization of service providers on GBV.

Celebrities. In 2020 the Spotlight Initiative identified celebrities from the arts, including musicians, who will be engaged as ambassadors working to change attitudes, beliefs, and deep-rooted harmful practices in society.



Rosalina Abrahama is a social activist and youth mentor who works with CSO Associação Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana in Nampula Province. Photo: UN Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

Results

Capturing broader transformations across outcomes

Despite the challenging environment that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic, with the adaptation process the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was successful in reaching almost all of its targets for the year.

To continue reinforcing ending violence against women and girls, in 2020 Spotlight Mozambique contributed to the finalization of critical legislation and policies while two regulations await approval in 2021. This will help to ensure that the country has an evidence-based legislative and policy framework to protect women and girls from all forms of violence. The legislation and policies have been translated into IEC materials used by Spotlight implementing partners to raise awareness on norms, attitudes and behaviour change at the community and individual levels, especially targeting community leaders and influencers.

These efforts have been combined with strong capacity-building support for key actors (approximately 1,300 public servants) across all levels of the legislative, judicial, law enforcement, health, and welfare agencies to increase their knowledge of existing and recently approved legislation and policies.

This capacity building included training in gender-sensitive planning and budgeting to representatives of over 15 sectoral Ministries, technical support to existing multi-stakeholder coordination and oversight mechanisms, integration of gender equality into the curriculum of public servant training institutions as well as institutional development support, including the supply of equipment.

Through its governmental and civil society implementing partners, the Spotlight Initiative was highly involved in social mobilization campaigns with a strong focus on engagement of men and boys. Through community radios and national television and radio stations, the use of megaphones and WhatsApp groups, Spotlight in Mozambique reached more than 500,000 women and girls and over 300,000 men and boys during the course of 2020 through such campaigns. These outreach activities resulted in an increase in demand for services. In 2020, 965,918 people were reached by community-level services, including youth-friendly spaces, one-stop centres, mobile brigades and counselling services. This included beneficiaries in remote communities, with limited access to the GBV services, who were reached through mobile brigades or clinics.

To prepare service providers for the increasing demand, Spotlight provided training to community court members, social workers, health services providers and law enforcement staff, totalling 664 public service providers. In 2020 Spotlight continued to invest in improved management, analysis and use of data about the prevalence of GBV in the country through support to piloting InfoViolência in police stations and ongoing improvement of the software. This included training

to 66 service providers. This system is now providing integrated and up-to-date data that is key to improving referrals of survivors of violence and to informing evidence-based policy making.

Strong investment was made in strengthening the agency of rights holders through supporting the development of the advocacy and monitoring and evaluation capacity of women's rights organizations and women's movements. Preceded by a mapping of organizations, 50 women's rights organizations received training and on-going capacity development sessions in advocacy and influencing, programme design, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. Special attention was given to organizations representing the interests of marginalized groups such as people living with HIV, people with disabilities, and rural women.

Capturing change at outcome level

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

Building on the work done in 2019, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the reinforcement of existing legislation and policies on ending violence against women and girls. In 2020, Spotlight supported the implementation of six (6) laws that had been approved in 2019 on combating early marriage, providing alternative measures to prison, reforming family law and revising the law on succession, and revising the penal code and the penal code process.

In 2020, the Initiative contributed to the finalization of the following legislation and policies:

- [Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims.](#)
- [Gender Strategy for the Public Administration \(2020-2024\).](#)
- HIV and AIDS Strategy in the Public Administration (2020-2024).
- [Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of Center for Integrated Assistance to Survivors of Violence.](#)

The Spotlight Initiative also contributed to the formulation of a regulation on promotion and protection of the rights of the child, a religious freedom law, and the regulation of the law on religious freedom, and a code of conduct for religious associations. These are awaiting approval.

Recognizing the role that the justice sector has in preventing and EAWG, a total of **1,086 justice officials** in the three Spotlight target provinces have benefited from training on GBV legislation that promoted harmonization of institutional procedures and removal of stigma and discrimination of GBV survivors. A total of 222 policewomen from the Network of Policewomen were trained on

the new and revised laws aiming to build their law enforcement skills. The Spotlight Initiative also supported the creation of Gender Units at the national Forensics Police and in the Supreme Court, in response to the government policy of strengthening gender responsiveness in all institutions.

To ensure that government officials are able to draft and cost action plans on ending violence against women and girls, **79 government officials** (48 women and 31 men) were trained during two-day national workshops that contributed to the development of proposals for structuring the proposed guidelines on gender sensitive planning and budgeting, as well as proposals on specific and standard activities to promote gender equality. The workshop allowed participants to define priority actions to be carried out to ensure that the different sectors can include gender issues as part of their planning. The proposed guidelines are being developed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. This includes the development of standard activities for the promotion of gender equality through consultations, trainings and workshops once the manual for use by planners and budgeters has been produced.

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

Spotlight in Mozambique continued to strengthen and support existing coordinating multi-stakeholder mechanisms for addressing violence against women and girls (inclusive of civil society organizations and grassroots organizations) and supported the creation of new gender units.

Existing mechanisms. Continuous institutional and technical support was given to the MGCAS, as the coordination institution of the Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance of Women Victims of Violence, a platform that brings together senior officials working on gender from the health sector, police, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and other development partners at central and provincial levels. The Spotlight Initiative revitalized the linkages and communication between the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Justice, Religious and Constitutional Affairs with the Multisectoral Mechanism of Assistance to Women Victims of Violence. The Ministry of Justice at the local level is adopting terms of reference that can enhance the ability of the Ministry to coordinate gender response among the different justice system institutions.

The Spotlight Initiative helped to strengthen the Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents by providing technical support through one seminar and three technical sessions that took place during the year. Meanwhile, The Attorney General's Office Gender Unit was revitalized through the training of 157 prosecutors on EVAWG legislation.

Creation of new mechanisms. The justice sector, which includes a wide range of entities, established GBV response units in the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service ("Forensics Police"), the National Human Rights Commission, and

the Ombudsman's Office. The Spotlight Initiative also supported the existing Gender Unit in the General Attorney's Office. Four national training institutions for public servants integrated gender equality and violence against women and girls into their curriculum:

- The Legal and Judicial Training Center was involved with the development of two manuals on the alternative penalties to prison and on how to implement the HIV and human rights provisions as well as the translation of the guidelines on the GBV essential services package.
- The Police Academy and two police schools reviewed and upgraded their curricula to reflect issues around alternative measures to prison, HIV and human rights and on the GBV essential services package.
- The Prison School of Lhebwe was highly involved with the development of the manual on alternative measures to imprisonment and played a pivotal role in the training of judges in the recently approved penal legislation. Subsequent work is expected to influence the school curricula in 2021 to reflect the HIV and human rights manual and the GBV essential services package.

Building the foundation for more gender-sensitive strategies, plans and programmes, **282 staff** (of which 49 were women) from the provinces and districts representing 16 sectoral ministries took part in a consultation on procedures for planning and budgeting and monitoring and evaluation. An outcome of the consultation was the understanding that gender mainstreaming had not been effective in all sectors, and there is a need to bring together synergies (internal and external) to capitalize on existing resources to better integrate gender into the work of different Ministries.

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

Spotlight Mozambique continued its investment in transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the community and individual levels by working with women and adolescent girls, men and adolescent boys, informal decision makers (community, traditional and religious leaders), journalists and other influential stakeholders. To reach these groups, the Spotlight Initiative supported:

- Twenty **(20) community dialogues** were conducted to raise awareness on GBV, child marriage and reproductive health. The dialogues, mainly targeting young people, were designed to help participants think critically and challenge existing social norms. Over 4,819 people were reached, including influential community members.
- A diverse range of IEC material on legal literacy concerning the new and revised laws that protect women and girls were developed. This material is designed to legally empower women

to exercise their legal rights, raise awareness on GBV and child marriage and support the justice representatives at local levels.

- A total of **83 young leaders** (46 per cent men and 54 per cent women) aged 10-24 years were trained on prevention of GBV, HIV and child marriage through peer-to-peer counselling. The trained peer counsellors reached over 1,660 adolescents and young people in their communities.
- Peer-to-peer counselling was promoted through support to Radio Mozambique's weekly drama series "Ouro Negro Edutainment" to raise awareness on gender equality, GBV and girls' empowerment.
- **Nine (9)** mini radio dramas were produced on COVID-19 with special focus on mitigation of the secondary impacts of the pandemic. This included preventive measures for young people with disabilities, violence prevention, adolescent reproductive and sexual health and HIV. The episodes were broadcast twice per week by 115 radio stations in Portuguese and several local languages.
- A total of **1,554 programmes**, including 42 live programmes on 37 radio stations were produced. It is estimated that over 2.5 million people were reached, of whom 50 per cent were women between the ages of 10 and 65 years.
- The VIAMO 3-2-1 mobile phone platform with messages on GBV and COVID-19 was launched during the year, reaching more than **200,000** listeners in local languages spoken in Spotlight provinces from April to December.
- Behaviour change communication materials were produced in collaboration with Johns Hopkins University along with dissemination of advocacy messages with TV-Surdo, two videos broadcast by Television Mozambique and Soico TV, and 21 radio spots in the three Spotlight target provinces in three local languages.
- A total of **129 adolescents** aged between 14 to 29 (60 per cent girls) were trained as producers of radio and television programmes in nine districts of Gaza, Manica and Nampula provinces and produced more than 200 interactive programmes. The programmes focused on gender equality and GBV.
- Over **300 religious leaders** (70 per cent men) were engaged and trained on prevention of GBV and child marriage. It is estimated that these religious leaders had outreach to over 672,000 women, girls, men and boys.
- A total of **346 traditional leaders** were provided with enhanced capacity to advise and implement a gender transformative approach on GBV and early marriage.



Guidion Gulamo was trained by CSO Ophenta on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and became an agent of change in his community in Nampula Province. Photo: UN Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

- **Community mobilization activities** that targeted **640,000 people** to prevent GBV were undertaken. These included community marches with 5 to 10 people each covering approximately 183,168 households using megaphones and cars to disseminate messages on prevention of GBV and COVID-19 and informing about available services.
- Spotlight implementing partner Forum Mulher trained 140 women in the provinces of Gaza and Nampula on gender awareness and gender equality.
- Reflection sessions, totaling **1,080**, with community leaders were organized to build support for their engagement in discussions at national level on preventing child marriage. In addition, interpersonal dialogues reached 4,475 people.
- Spotlight partnered with the Public Defender's office to develop materials on legal literacy aiming to disseminate and promote awareness on rights and obligations on GBV and harmful practices based on recently approved legislation. The Public Defender's office will take the opportunity of this engagement with communities to disseminate information on available legal assistance services.

- A leaflet on the GBV law with information on the GBV law, the family law, and the law on preventing and combating child marriage was distributed to 3,023 people.
- Building on the experience from the Rapariga Biz mentorship programme, the Spotlight Initiative expanded the mentorship programme to Manica by training 30 young mentors and to Nampula, where 200 mentors were trained. Of the trainees in Manica, 15 were young male mentors as a means to ensure engagement of men and boys. The mentors will recruit young people aged 10-24 to discuss social and cultural norms on gender, including GBV, during the first quarter of 2021.
- To ensure that the mentorship sessions could be carried out safely during the COVID-19 pandemic, a partnership was set up with the Financial Sector Deepening Mozambique to produce **3,000 masks** at the local level.
- Provincial forums of traditional authorities were established in the three Spotlight target provinces, and an action plan was developed to address child marriage, and GBV. As a result, **133 informal and formal decision makers**, including 56 women, engaged in dialogues on preventing gender discriminatory social norms, attitudes and behaviours, GBV and harmful practices.
- Building on the legal literacy materials prepared by the Public Defender's office, the governmental ISC engaged in translating the content of posters, flyers and relevant laws into local languages and broadcasting them on national television and radio and community radios.
- Community and religious leaders are now working together with civil society organizations and community-based organizations to prevent child marriage and GBV, serving as linkages between families and referral services. For example, in Chicualacuala district in Gaza province the coordination between community members, community leaders, civil society organizations, activists and government institutions resulted in **five cases of child marriage** and **ten for GBV** being disclosed and referred by community leaders, and **15 girls were rescued from forced unions**.

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

In Mozambique, there are significant limitations in the number and quality of essential services available to women and girls who have experienced violence. In 2020, the Spotlight Initiative not only had to invest in planned capacity development of service providers and disseminate information about existing services and improvement of existing infrastructure, but it also had to adapt to the new challenges posed by COVID-19 and related restrictions.

Increased awareness of existing multi-sectoral GBV services. Through Spotlight interventions, communities increased awareness of the existence of health, protection and free legal assistance to survivors of violence. Members of the Public Defender's office conducted over **370** community outreach sessions to provide civic education on mechanisms for accessing assistance. This resulted in over **500,000** community members gaining knowledge on existing free legal assistance available to survivors of GBV. Through this campaign, **110,454 cases** were assisted with legal representation, of which 28 per cent were female and 72 percent were male.

Investment in infrastructure, equipment and provision of quality services. The Spotlight activities during 2020 had a notable effect on strengthening the infrastructure needed to address GBV and help survivors.

- Three (3) **provincial platforms for women's economic empowerment were established in Gaza, Manica and Nampula**, and their work included producing and selling soap, masks and clothes. Visitors were encouraged to learn more about their work.

The Spotlight Initiative worked with government service providers to increase knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services addressing GBV:

- A total of 317 health and social service professionals and emergency hotline operators from Linha Verde and the COVID-19 hotlines were trained on GBV response in the context of COVID-19. Support was provided for the Linha Verde so that it could help to address the lack of a dedicated GBV hotline. This support included training of operators and building a closer link with available services.
- Diverse job aid and educational materials were distributed in health facilities to guide health professionals on provision of GBV and SRH services.
- Sixty-six (66) service providers were trained in the usage of InfoViolência to manage, analyse and use data on GBV cases, thus streamlining and speeding up the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors of GBV.
- The capacities of the Forensics Police were strengthened to investigate and prosecute crimes related to violence against women and girls.
- Support was provided for the capacity building of the Gender Unit of the Supreme Court in the three Spotlight provinces. A total of 175 critical staff (gender focal points and monitoring and evaluation technical staff) were trained on GBV and GBV indicators.
- Twenty-three (23) members of community courts (13 women and 10 men) in the cities of Nampula and Xai-Xai were trained on human rights of the child, conflict resolution and GBV to equip them with skills to provide better legal services in the target districts.



SMS Biz youth counsellors pose against a mural alluding to the elimination of violence and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights. Photo: UNICEF/Cláudio Favrele

Investment in counselling services. A sub-regional hub for SMS BIZ/U-Report⁶ has been established and equipped with IT equipment, an activist manual and a frequently asked question guide. The centre has also recruited 20 counselors (55 per cent female) who were trained and equipped to provide at least 30,000 monthly answers to questions on HIV prevention, GBV, child marriage and other issues asked by adolescents and young people. By the end of December, SMS BIZ successfully expanded its coverage to all districts of the three Spotlight target provinces. As a result, 320,205 people (51 per cent male and 49 per cent female; 16 per cent aged 5-17) accessed counselling services via [SMS BIZ/U-Report](#).

Longer-term services for survivors of violence. Economic empowerment interventions were introduced to contribute to providing a means of livelihood for young women and girls, aiming to increase women's economic autonomy and, where relevant, decreasing their dependence on abusive partners. This was made more pressing by the impacts of COVID-19, since these income generation opportunities increased the ability to access equipment needed for COVID-19 protection.

⁶ The U-Report referred to as SMS Biz in Mozambique is a free SMS based platform that allows young people who sign up to the platform to send simple menu-based SMS messages to ask questions on reproductive health, gender and other topics related to adolescents. Further details on the platform available on <https://smsbiz.co.mz/>.

A total of 1,888 women and girls have benefited from training on financial literacy and business management so that they could have well managed savings and credit as well as skills to run their own businesses. Interventions for economic empowerment focused on training on savings for investments; small start-up loans were provided to 300 women and girls to initiate revolving credit. All of the women and girls who benefited from the revolving credits have started their businesses and some of those who received training have started to save and start businesses. In addition to the savings groups, women and girls were trained in entrepreneurship, encouraged and supported to form small groups to start a business, such as poultry and selling second-hand clothes. Ninety (90) women and girls were also trained in the production of soap and tailoring - including face masks for their own use - as prevention measures against COVID-19 and for income generation. The masks were also distributed to vulnerable women and girls who could not afford them.

Of the 62 established safe spaces in the Spotlight provinces, 32 had started village savings and loan associations, 10 groups were producing soap, clothes, and homemade masks, while 20 have been participating in awareness-raising sessions on how gender inequalities can harm their economic autonomy and businesses. The group in Gondola district in Manica province was identified as a success story, making headlines at district level, which resulted in a visit from the district mayor (pictures of the group activities and the visit can be found [here](#)).

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.

The GBV data management platform, InfoViolência, is being installed and currently running under the Ministry of Interior. InfoViolência represents an important step in the country's ability to better account, manage, analyse and use data on GBV cases, streamlining and speeding up the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice by survivors. Tripartite discussions between the Ministry of Interior, UNDP and UNFPA took place in 2020 on how to best collaborate and fully expand InfoViolência to other provinces in 2021. This will boost the capacity of the Ministry of Interior to provide accurate data and information on GBV crimes.

Adding to InfoViolência, a second database system is under development by the Forensics Police and the Office of the General Attorney. This is the first step for both institutions to also introduce electronic procedures on crime investigation that will enhance their ability to better manage, analyse and use data on the criminal investigation and prosecution of cases. As part of this database development, an assessment was made of the offices of Forensics Police and the Office of the General Attorney at the local level in 11 provinces to assess their capacity to use electronic means to support criminal investigations.

As part of the same process a joint national meeting took place between the Forensics Police and the Office of the General Attorney to discuss joint operations on crime investigations and prosecutions including GBV. A total of 38 participants attended the meeting. As part of the



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique

national meeting the General Attorney recommended an urgent training in 2021 of Forensics Police investigators on the new penal legislation in order to harmonize procedures and operations.

Five gender mainstreaming policy workshops took place throughout the country in all regions of the country. These workshops benefited the focal points on provincial gender statistics, having covered a total of 162 participants, of which 84 were women. Three sessions on registry and systematization of GBV information were organized for 66 database users in Chimoio, Nampula and Xai-Xai for piloting the platform. The pilot was run in the three provinces in **14 police sub-units**.

With the approval of the CAI regulation (a result from Spotlight activities in 2019), the single file, Ficha Única, for GBV data collection is now formally institutionalized and used by government institutions. The regulations for the integrated service provision institutionalize the multisectoral approach to the assistance of GBV survivors, clearly establishing the roles and responsibilities for each sector, and establishing the minimum requirements for the CAI. The use of a single file to register the cases in one common file facilitates monitoring at same time as it protects the survivor from revictimization.

An [assessment of IPAJ's capacity to provide justice services](#) was conducted in 2020 with the main objective of assessing the capacity to provide assistance and legal representation to women and girls and other vulnerable groups such as LGBTI and people with albinism and disabilities. A baseline study was implemented by the Justice Administration Directorate in 2020 to determine

key indicators. As part of the sample, 1,264 households and 1,221 individuals were interviewed. The final report and recommendations will be validated in 2021.

A seminar to assess the status of GBV administrative data and opportunities for an integrated data collection system was co-organized by UNFPA and the National Institute of Statistics under the Spotlight Initiative in August 2020. The seminar assessed progress and challenges around the available data systems and heard from different sectors regarding the way forward to improve the systems for collecting, harmonizing and using GBV administrative data. The main findings are detailed in the [report](#) (illustrate on the next page).

UNFPA, on behalf of the Spotlight team, is currently following up on the recommendations presented by the participants, which included:

Identifying NGOs that collect GBV data and meet with the National Institute of Statistics to assess the adequacy of the data they collect for possible use and integration into the InfoViolência system.

- In accordance with the work plan for expanding InfoViolência, bringing together all relevant stakeholders to discuss the mechanisms for integrating the different sectors into the platform.
- Mapping of indicators to assess the quality of GBV services that can be captured from the data collected by the different sectors.

Outcome 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and violence against women and girls (VAWG), including SGBV/HP.

Women are at the centre of the prevention and response to GBV both as survivors of violence and as agents of change to lobby and advocate for strengthened laws and policies; to demand improved services; to mobilize women, men, girls and boys, traditional leaders and governments to fight against unequal social norms and harmful practices; and to link up survivors of violence to existing essential services. Most of the awareness raising and social mobilization done in the communities is conducted by women who are in solidarity, helping each other, amplifying their voices and standing by each other. Many survivors of violence manage to speak out because they feel supported by women's rights organizations.

In 2020 the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued its strong engagement with women's rights groups, investing in strengthening these groups and the movements they are part of. This resulted in:



Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Epidauro Manjate



Fig. 1: Snapshot of the seminar's report

- Enhancing the skills of 209 members from women's organizations and increasing their capacity to advocate for women's human rights including EVAWG, child marriage and harmful social norms. Information, leaflets and brochures have been distributed to help them in their advocacy.
- Members of 61 civil society organizations and community-based organizations in the three Spotlight target provinces partnered with the Spotlight Initiative to lead social mobilization interventions at community level, providing information on how to prevent GBV and engaging in community dialogue, awareness raising campaigns, and rescuing girls from forced and child marriage.
- Forty (**40**) women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations and marginalized groups took part in through a three-day workshop on lobbying and advocacy that included training and experience exchange.
- A total of **21** women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have strengthened their capacities and received support to implement and monitor their own programmes experience exchange, specific training on results based management (RBM) and virtual sessions on specific matters of monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management through a three-day training workshop attended by 63 participants (41 women and 22 men).
- Six (**6**) dialogues were carried out with a total of 150 participants including parliamentarians and municipal entities to familiarize them on existing laws and policies on ending violence against women and girls and how they are implemented. In addition, three girls from Spotlight provinces participated in the induction session for new members of parliament aimed at discussions on the rights of priority groups.
- In the three target provinces multi-sectoral provincial committees were created and established as a mechanism to enhance coordination between the different Spotlight Initiative stakeholders, including the Government, United Nations agencies and civil society, for joint planning, coordinated implementation and joint monitoring. The multi-sectoral committees met three times during 2020 and undertook a stocktaking of implemented activities, highlighting results, challenges and identifying the best strategies to improve implementation and coordination.
- Young women's platforms located at district, provincial and national level were engaged in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) through a national level consultation with the Ministry of Justice. Through a national workshop, with remote participation of the provinces, young girls and boys reviewed the UPR and made inputs to the State Report. This national consultation was prepared by young influencers who used their networks to call for the participation of their peers throughout the country. The Ministry of Justice in turn agreed on prioritizing those topics in the Government's human rights task force.

Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

The table below summarizes the number of rights holders (“beneficiaries”) that Spotlight Mozambique estimates to have reached over the reporting period (using the same methodology adopted in the programme document estimates and the [Spotlight Initiative Secretariat Beneficiary Estimation Guidance](#)).

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2020	Indirect for 2020	Comments/Justifications
Women (18 yrs. and above)	495,800	6,167,736	
Girls (5-17 yrs.)	589,931	5,639,409	
Men (18 yrs. and above)	515,111	7,086,320	
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	544,708	5,670,163	
TOTAL	2,145,550	24,563,628	

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

The year 2020 was unprecedented in terms of challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic brought restrictions and barriers to normal interaction, communication and daily work around the globe – Mozambique included. The pandemic also put pressure on resources and technical expertise needed for the programme to respond to the emergency.

The programmatic changes carried out in response to COVID-19 resulted in some delays or deviations from the approved annual work plan. Even with the extension of the first phase of programme implementation and the agreement of the acceleration plan, the negative impact was difficult to overcome. These key challenges included:

- New and exacerbated delays in procurement were added to ongoing challenges in receiving specifications for equipment from implementing partners in a timely fashion. For example, the full operationalization of InfoViolência at district level and in the forensic medical services, the essential services package, and mentorship training were each delayed in 2020 because of the measures taken to control the pandemic. A full time technical support staff has been added to the Spotlight staff to help address these challenges.

- Measuring the impact of messages broadcast via radio and television proved difficult given low access to monitoring systems by implementing partners. To mitigate this challenge, the implementing partners conducted interviews and audience surveys.
- To support alternative ways of reaching women and girls who experience violence, modems, phones and airtime credits were distributed to key district-based GBV service providers such as district level health and human services, police and other key stakeholders.
- The creation and revitalization of school clubs (circles of interest) is still a challenge for the education sector, characterized by weak operationalization, lack of harmonization of approaches, and lack of systematic implementation of activities by schools.
- Poor use of technologies and electronic justice, added to lack of equipment and low internet access, negatively impacted project operations. This challenge, added to the unavailability of key government staff to provide information to consultants (because of their focus on the COVID response and changes in government structures after the elections), affected the development of the gender and GBV plans and also resulted in delays in the approval of the Spotlight Initiative annual work plan.
- As a way of reducing the risk of spreading COVID-19, the collection of signatures from participants in the activities of the implementing partners was avoided. This compromised the evidence of carrying out the activities and also made it difficult to account for beneficiaries. As an alternative to the photos of in-person sessions that could not be conducted, the implementing partners opted for the beneficiaries to be counted by the number of households or houses.
- Activists were sometimes perceived as channels of transmission of COVID-19 in communities. To address this challenge, the involvement and engagement with traditional leaders were reinforced to allow them to be speakers and to organize and mobilize their communities and disseminate accurate information.
- The state of emergency resulted in a reduction of mass mobilization and gathering people at the community level. To overcome this, implementing partners developed innovative methods to reach and mobilize women, girls, families and communities such as community radios; use of social media and WhatsApp groups, webinars, and vehicles equipped with sound systems to spread the messages on preventing and EVAWG.

In addition to these contextual challenges faced in 2020, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique also faced technical challenges, notably:

- While GBV survivors are entitled by law to services free of charge, there is still an issue with the charging for letters of attorneys (procuração) so that survivors can receive financial support from IPAJ. Another challenge is the forensic report in cases of GBV, which can only be filed by the medical chief. Many regular doctors have received training, but many do not have the capacity to create this report, which is essential as evidence in GBV cases.

- There is also a need to improve capacity for the completion of the GBV integrated single file “Ficha Única” notification form. Many service providers do not fill it in or do not do so properly, and this prevents the next entity from following up on cases.
- Another challenge encountered in service provision is ensuring survivors return for follow-up care after initial consultations. Many times, survivors get immediate help but do not return. This was mitigated through sensitization campaigns on the importance of reporting cases and messages reiterating that the case does not end in the hospital and should be followed-up.
- There is a lack of financial resources for phone credit so that service providers can follow up with survivors. The mobile clinics supported by Spotlight are assisting survivors to receive adequate follow-up care, increasing access to persons with disabilities. An additional mitigation measure has been to support community organizations to meet with health centres in order to coordinate service follow-up.

Finally, it is important to highlight some of the structural challenges that impacted Spotlight implementation during the year, notably:

- Many government institutions still lack financial and material resources to carry out, in full, the agenda for prevention and EVAWG. Despite the support provided to Spotlight government implementing partners, training, sensitization, monitoring, follow-up of complaints and support for GBV survivors are all areas that need further strengthening.
- Justice administration institutions often have a fragmented response to GBV and work in silos because their autonomous mandates tend to limit collaboration with other justice institutions. The Spotlight Initiative conducted joint trainings among the different justice administration institutions, such as judges, prosecutors, the national penitentiary services, the justice training centre, and the Forensics Police as a way to promote collaboration among these institutions.
- Offenders often have impunity if they are members of the victim’s family. There is a strong tendency to cover up cases of GBV that are committed by a family member. Communication efforts were done to challenge the normalization of violence against women and girls.
- Survivors suffer from the lack of shelters and the limited functionality of existing ones and the lack of social protection benefits and of economic empowerment opportunities. This is especially true as demand for GBV services increases and must remain a focus for advocacy with the Government to increase support to shelters.
- Implementation capacity at the district level is limited due to weak institutional capacity, limited resources and the geographical distances to be covered. Some Spotlight target districts are in very remote areas, making access more difficult, including to power and internet. This is also exacerbated by the poor reporting capacity of implementing partners. To address this, the number of mobile clinics was increased to one per district and IT equipment was provided to facilitate remote training.

- Disseminating information using broadcasting media (television and radio) still constitutes a challenge in some areas of the country because some communities do not have access to electricity and have to rely on solar energy, which requires an initial investment that most communities are unable to make. To make sure messages reach everyone, there has been significant investment in community theatre groups and community radios.
- Women are underrepresented in key governmental roles, such as the judiciary (courts in general and community courts in particular). GBV cases taking place in rural communities are mostly taken to community courts, the majority of which are led by men, sometimes throwing into question the potential for fair and gender-sensitive conflict resolution. The Spotlight Initiative is aiming to address this through training of judicial personnel.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Lessons learned

- Joint planning and joint monitoring visits that involve implementation partners, the recipient United Nations agencies, community-based organizations and government institutions have proven to be extremely important for achieving results at the local level and in encouraging implementation.
- Peer-to-peer communication provides a platform that allows young people to express their views and opinions about GBV. This will continue to be a focus of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique.
- The application of participatory techniques of “edutainment” (education + entertainment) in the approach of subjects considered taboo in most rural communities (such as child marriage) encourages a greater openness, both by the adolescents and their families.
- Creation of Gender Units in the justice system administration institutions can improve integration of GBV issues into the sectoral plans of the Ministry of Justice and other justice system institutions.
- The experience of bringing women and men together in an open forum on issues that many communities consider to belong solely to the female forum allows the community to understand the motivations of both genders and find joint solutions.
- The limited capacity of implementing partners, particularly on financial management and reporting, indicates the need for further investment in developing managerial capacities. In

addition quarterly disbursements are considered advantageous for implementing partners, as it allows greater flexibility both programmatically and financially. Since some partners face challenges in financial reporting and in administering partial liquidations, quarterly justifications ensure that disbursements are done without outstanding advances remaining unjustified. This allows close follow-up and immediate corrective actions to ensure better programming and better accountability.

- Implementing partners have brought on board downstream partners from the grassroots who have benefited and will continue benefiting from training on GBV-related issues, laws, planning and reporting, and financial management so that they will be able to apply for funding.
- Based on the successful use of alternative means of communicating and reaching women and girls, Spotlight will continue to invest in widely broadcast community radio debates and use of WhatsApp groups.
- After the successful launch of the provincial traditional leaders' forums, a national forum with high level participation is expected to take place in 2021.
- Annual joint meetings between the cabinet of the General Attorney and the Forensics Police have proven effective to improve the quality of criminal investigation and in harmonizing a common framework of operations between the two institutions. Evidence shows that when the engagement with the informal justice system and community leaders is inadequate, GBV is perpetuated. The Spotlight Initiative needs to intensify efforts to engage community, religious and traditional leaders in helping to disseminate legislation on GBV and harmful practices.
- IEC materials translated into local languages have proven critical to raise the awareness of girls and women of their rights and empower them as agents of change.
- Another lesson learned is the opportunity presented by the country context and the Spotlight Initiative for integration of gender programming and different modalities of fighting GBV into the justice institutions.
- Experience has shown that having multiple coordination mechanisms is not conducive to improved coordination, in that they generally include the same participants and discuss overlapping issues, creating fatigue and lack of a coherent response. This was mitigated by developing clear Terms of Reference for the Coordination Mechanisms, that will be approved in early 2021.
- Synergies across pillars within the Spotlight Initiative as well as with other programmes and initiatives were effective in helping to reach sustainable results. Examples include Rapariga Biz and the Spotlight Initiative working together on mentorship and on girls' empowerment and the work between the Spotlight Initiative and local institutions to link demand generation to service readiness and responsiveness.

New opportunities

Before COVID-19, there was no dedicated GBV hotline in Mozambique. Linha Fala Criança, which deals with child protection issues, included GBV and child marriage issues, but there was no general hotline for GBV survivors above 18 years of age. As a result of COVID-19, Spotlight Mozambique partnered with Linha Verde, a free inter-agency humanitarian assistance feedback hotline to train operators on remote GBV support and referrals and worked with MGCAS to make a closer link between Linha Verde and GBV services. This partnership will be strengthened in 2021.

Because of COVID-19 health measures, health service providers had to be trained remotely on GBV support. Successful remote training and capacity building was provided, serving as a good model for efficient and cost-effective participatory training.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Multisectoral Mechanism (Good Practice). In 2012, the Government of Mozambique established the Multisectoral Mechanism of Integrated Care for Women Victims of Violence, coordinated by MGCAS, with members from the Ministries of Justice, Health, and Interior, other public servants and civil society organizations. By including the protocols of each of these services, the Mechanism provides an official and authoritative internal benchmark on provision of services to which actual delivery capacity can be compared. The Mechanism defines “basic principles” to guide the provision of all four services (social services, justice, health and police) including dignity, confidentiality, respect for the survivor-centred approach, security, and right to information.

While the Mechanisms exist at central, provincial and district levels, their functionality has been limited. Spotlight Mozambique provided support to revitalize and strengthen this multisectoral coordination and response mechanism through training and the procurement of basic essential equipment. At the district level, the various essential service sectors came together for multisectoral meetings on a quarterly basis to discuss coordination, data harmonization and validation of GBV cases and more. At provincial level they held coordination meetings (also attended by civil society) which played a role both in prevention efforts and community sensitization that resulted in increased demand generation for GBV services, as well as in response and referrals.

One Stop Centers (CAIs) (Good Practice). In many provinces, CAIs offer integrated services in GBV cases. These include health, psychosocial support, police, legal assistance and temporary shelter (for a few days, in cases where the CAI has a room for survivors). There are 24 CAIs across the country, and the Spotlight Initiative helped to rehabilitate and equip 3 of them in 2020.

Single File (Good Practice). Use of the integrated single file “Ficha Única” to register medical, psychosocial, police, and legal support for GBV cases has been reviewed and harmonized by multisectoral teams, and training has been provided to staff of the Ministries of Interior and of Gender on its use. This is the file used in the CAIs.

This key achievement supports the provision of integrated essential services and helps to prevent revictimization of survivors by not requiring them to recount their case multiple times and supports accurate administrative GBV data collection. The Ficha Única assigns a single number for each woman and girl affected by violence, avoiding duplication of data, and includes collection of demographic information. Training on its use also includes training on how to fill it out in a way that is sensitive to survivor’s trauma.

Each professional in the different sectors will have access to information on the services received by the survivor that are relevant to their interventions. It should be noted that the right to privacy of the person seeking support services requires that a data confidentiality policy be followed. For example, HIV test results should not be known to sectors for which that information is not relevant. All of these procedures are regulated.

InfoViolência GBV information management system (Good Practice). InfoViolência is part of the Government’s plan to have a digital platform to register and manage reported GBV cases. Spotlight Mozambique has installed the InfoViolência platform on the Ministry of Interior’s server and is currently piloting the system in the three Spotlight target provinces, a key achievement of the programme. InfoViolência represents the first step in the country’s ability to better manage, analyse and use data on violence cases in almost real time. There is a long-term plan to integrate other existing GBV administrative data systems such as the one used by the Ministry of Health, administration of justice (Prosecutors and Courts) and CAIs.

Mobile clinics (Good Practice). The mobile clinics provide basic health screenings of common illnesses. By offering broader services than just GBV-related services they remove the fear of stigma that survivors might feel when approaching services. They also promote community dialogue on various issues, including GBV. In Gaza province alone, between 4,000 and 8,000 people have received services through the mobile brigades. To ensure sustainability of this approach by the Government after support by the Spotlight Initiative ends the mobile clinics would need to be included in the state budget.

Mentorship (Good Practice). The safe space model (with a mentorship component) that has been implemented by UNFPA through the Rapariga Biz programme, is a well-established approach implemented on SRH, girl’s empowerment, ending early marriage, improving school retention, providing life skills, and ending GBV in Mozambique. The Spotlight Initiative partnered with Rapariga Biz in 2019 to strengthen the GBV component and make stronger links to services by increasing knowledge about rights, the gender transformative approach, and information about referrals. As adapted under the Spotlight Initiative, the mentorship programme is not only training

women and girls mentors to lead sessions with the most vulnerable adolescent girls and young women (on a variety of topics on a weekly basis for a period of four months), but also training men to engage with adolescent boys and young men. Promising results have been achieved in terms of preventing teenage pregnancy and child marriage among targeted girls and young women.

E-vouchers (Promising Practice). The Spotlight Initiative provided access to dignity kits for 5,500 vulnerable women and girls with e-vouchers. Because of procurement restrictions and limited capacity of local institutions as a result of COVID-19, it was recognized that in-kind distribution of dignity kits was not always the most efficient method. Distribution of e-vouchers or physical vouchers (for those without phones) allowed targeted beneficiaries to purchase specific items on their own. This was complemented by community awareness activities (radio dialogues and messages and SMS) on GBV and COVID-19 that reached 58,601 families in Nampula.

Engagement with celebrities (Promising Practice). Spotlight values partnerships with the private sector, especially celebrities from arts, sports and opinion leaders who can challenge attitudes, behaviours and practices that lead and perpetuate violence against women and girls and harmful practices. This partnership can contribute to accelerate impact because of the role the celebrity has as a model, especially for young people. Celebrities can take part in radio or television publicity and send messages through social media.



Maria Bragança, Denardina Mussa and Shamita Martins work as activists with CSO Ophenta to educate their communities on preventing and responding to gender-based violence. Photo: UN Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

Communications and Visibility

In 2020, Spotlight's external communications efforts achieved a greater than 500 per cent audience growth compared to 2019⁷. This resulted from a growing digital presence reaching an estimated 3.6 million people and generating over 380,000 engagements through nine human interest stories (Annex G), along with digital and social media content on United Nations and European Union platforms, a newsletter, as well as Mozambique content on the global #WithHer campaign

The European Union Delegation actively co-wrote pieces and was instrumental in amplifying the programme's reach through its digital platforms, including the European Commission's website. Some high-profile activities developed with the European Union included a [joint op-ed](#) co-signed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the European Union Ambassador on International Women's Day, a live TV interview with the European Union Head of Cooperation, and a joint story with the Government on how the Spotlight programme adapted to COVID-19.

Planned physical events did not take place due to COVID-19. However, partners' activities received ample coverage on major national media outlets (over 40 unique hits on television, radio and newspapers). Partners developed their own digital content and IEC materials, which contributed to further expanding the reach of messages and branding, especially at the community level.

Results achieved against objective-level indicators in the communications and visibility action plan

Objective 1. Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of GBV and child marriage in Mozambique (baseline: 0, target: 50 per cent, results: 50 per cent⁸).

Objective 2. Percentage of identified audiences with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative (baseline: 0, target: 50 per cent, results: 83⁹ per cent) and percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative ([baseline: 0, target: 50 per cent, results: 66 per cent¹⁰).

Objective 3. Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated (baseline: 4, target: 4, results: 4).

7 Based on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube and Twitter). Total reach in 2019: 583,413 people; total reach in 2020: 3,631,705 people; total engagements in 2019: 57,643; total engagements in 2020: 382,228).

8 Out of 79 respondents, 59 per cent have accurate knowledge of the prevalence of GBV; 53 per cent have accurate knowledge of the prevalence of child marriage among girls under 18 years old; 40 per cent have accurate knowledge of the prevalence of child marriage among girls under 15 years old; averaging 50.6 per cent accurate knowledge on at least one topic.

9 Based on the results of the survey.

10 Based on the results of the survey. A total of 76 per cent of respondents consider that the Spotlight Initiative has contributed to structural positive changes to end GBV and child marriage; 56 per cent consider that the programme has contributed to raise public awareness on the prevalence of GBV and child marriage in Mozambique; averaging 66 per cent..

Objective 4. Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (baseline: 0, target: 25 per cent, results: 522 per cent¹¹).

Messages

“Violence is a crime - report it!” This message was effective with men and women in the 18-34 age group. It is clear, simple and prompts action. This was the main message executed in some of the top stories and social media content generated by the programme.

“The Spotlight Initiative is stepping up efforts to prevent and respond to GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic.” This message was developed for external communications. It was effective with men and women in the 18-34 age group. It provides assurance that the Government and its partners are attentive to the needs of women and girls during the pandemic.

“Child marriage is against the law.” This message motivated mixed reactions in audiences. It was well received by men and women in the 25-44 age group on social media and was adopted by implementing partners. However, some implementing partners reported resistance and confusion in some communities, which are not yet fully aware of the new law that criminalizes child marriage, or its impact in girls’ lives.

Media and visibility events

In spite of the restrictions on in-person meetings, it was possible to carry out several impactful media events:

- 16 Days of Activism launched to raise awareness on GBV. This event was led by the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Action, with a key intervention by a senior member of the European Union Delegation. This event contributed to raise national awareness about GBV in Mozambique, bringing the public’s attention to its prevalence and informing them about the Government’s efforts to eliminate it.
- Live television interview on child marriage with the European Union Head of Cooperation for Mozambique’s public television channel. This interview contributed to inform the general public about the prevalence of child marriage in Mozambique, as well about the new law that prohibits it, through the voice of one of the country’s largest donors.
- A 15-minute segment on national television on the civil society-led GBV prevention platforms developed by Gender Links, an implementing partner, in Manica province. This contributed

¹¹ Based on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube and Twitter). Total reach in 2019: 583,413 people; total reach in 2020: 3,631,705 people; total engagements in 2019: 57,643; total engagements in 2020: 382,228).

to informing civil society and government actors in the province about the work carried out by these platforms.

- Launch of the training of 200+ youth mentors in Nampula and Manica provinces by FDC and Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana. Mentors are trained to advise young women and girls on SRHR and on GBV prevention. This launch contributed to raising awareness about the efforts underway to change social norms and prevent GBV, motivating other youth to join the mentorship programme.
- Delivery of mobile clinics in Gaza Province during a public ceremony with the provincial governor. This event contributed to informing service seekers and service providers in Gaza province about this new service.
- Training of provincial judges and public prosecutors on GBV legislation and establishment of a Gender Unit in the General Attorney's office and the Supreme Court. These events were organized with justice system institutions and received wide media coverage, contributing to raising the public's awareness on the implementation of new laws aiming to protect women and girls from violence.
- Community leaders forums, which brought together traditional, community and opinion leaders as well as government figures and civil society, to stimulate commitments to end GBV. These events contributed to establishing networks of community leaders in three different provinces. These forums preceded a national forum foreseen to take place in 2021.
- Launch of the new SMS BIZ hub in Nampula province, supported by the Spotlight Initiative and the Governments of Sweden and Canada. This launch contributed to informing the public, especially youth, about this expanded free messaging service, through which youth can access life-saving advice on SRHR, GBV, child marriage and COVID-19 in real time.
- Participation in a panel during Youth Week on a private television channel to speak about GBV and SRHR. This television segment contributed to raising awareness about the work being carried out to eliminate GBV and promote SRHR in Mozambique.

Campaigns

Door-to-door and megaphone campaigns. Implementing partners conducted door-to-door and megaphone campaigns to educate communities on GBV and inform marginalized women and girls about where to access GBV support and services during the pandemic.

“Sisters’ Bus”. Implementing partners launched a “friendly bus service”, in partnership with public transport operators. Social activists hopped on branded buses driving along busy routes and transport terminals to educate passengers on GBV.

Television spots. Multi-media products were developed in partnership with the Ministry of Health and MGCAS on GBV and youth-related issues in the context of COVID-19. Spotlight partnered with TV-Surdo to adapt material to be inclusive and disability-friendly.

Human Interest Stories

This is a selection of stories published. The complete list of stories is available in Annex G.



Staying close while maintaining distance: peer mentoring during a pandemic (Outcome 3/ 3.2)

Célia Carare, 21, waits at the door of her house wearing a cloth mask. She is expecting a visit from one of the girls she mentors on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

[Link to full story](#)



Mozambique responds to gender-based violence in the context of COVID-19 (mainly Outcomes 2, 3 & 4)

The Government of Mozambique, the EU and the UN approved the 2020 annual work plan of the Spotlight Initiative to end violence and harmful practices against women and girls, amid new challenges brought by COVID-19. [Link to full story](#)



Lifesaving information, just a text message away (Outcome 4/ 4.2)

“My friend’s boyfriend forces her to have sex. What should she do?” When Dalva Costa, 29, sees a message like this, she knows that behind it there’s a girl in urgent need of advice.

[Link to full story](#)



Megaphones and masks: how activists are adapting to COVID-19 in Mozambique (Outcome 3/ 3.1)

Armed with a megaphone, mask and gloves, Denardina Mussa, 25, is on a mission: to encourage women and girls to report violence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Link to full story](#)



Shelter and justice for rape survivors in Mozambique (Outcome 1/1.1 and 2/2.1)

Isaura*, 11, was walking home from school one day with her friends when a man pulled her into the bush and raped her. Terrified, her friends ran for help and called her family.

[Link to full story](#)

Next Steps for the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique

The highest priority for the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique for the first six months of 2021 is to focus on the implementation of the Phase I acceleration plan, including:

- Intensify district and provincial interventions (i.e., an additional four mobile GBV clinics, covering the 10 target districts; expansion of the mentorship program, leveraging implementing partners with better capacity; and hiring three GBV specialists).
- Reinforce GBV data collection and analysis by scaling up the InfoViolência platform to all Spotlight districts with training to district officers and acquisition of IT equipment, supporting the 2021 demographic and health survey and conducting a GBV service client satisfaction survey.
- Extend the COVID-19 reprogramming support to June 2021, including telephone credit and internet support, hygiene and provision of personal protection equipment (PPE) for health staff, support to COVID-19 hotlines, remote and online trainings to adapt GBV prevention and response to the COVID-19 context, and using IT materials for socially-distanced peer counselling.
- Undertake outreach to vulnerable women and young girls by introducing different support measures, including real-time support for GBV survivors, such as temporary shelters, and the start of income-generating opportunities to empower women so that they do not have to return home to their aggressors. Partnerships with new civil society organizations with innovative approaches will be explored.
- Disseminate the knowledge that was produced in 2019 and 2020 and ensure its use for evidence-based policy making and to inform programme design and implementation.
- Extend the training provided to public servants, especially the police and the justice sectors, and ensure engagement with the Parliament.
- Continue working with the civil society organization platform “Joint”, which shares experiences across members and provinces in order to ensure that community voices are heard at national and international levels.

Other groups of activities planned to be implemented in 2021 will include community dialogues, paintings displayed in public transport, and theatre, among others. Specific partners have been identified to promote national outreach. Mozambican celebrities in the sports, arts and music have also been identified for engagement in project interventions. The expected positive impact of promoting such type of interventions and community discussions is to renegotiate masculinities, prevent harmful practices such as child marriage, and support identification of solutions by young people themselves.

Spotlight procured vehicles, motorbikes and computers to support the Government's response to GBV survivors based on a needs assessment conducted in 2019. The equipment must be allocated to each designated institution in the first quarter of 2021.

National dissemination of key legislation via social media (WhatsApp and Facebook), radio, newspapers, and other spaces is also foreseen and under preparation.

In this period the Spotlight Initiative will also be focusing on:

- More regular and deeper engagement with the Civil Society National Reference Group. This includes assessing the collaboration in 2020 and discussing how to deepen and widen the Group's participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of Spotlight Initiative activities to better live up to the principle of leaving no one behind.
- Increasing interventions under the "leave no one behind" mandate for people with disabilities, including through involvement of new implementing partners.
- Strengthening technical support and bringing innovative approaches based on learning and best practices from 2020, including engaging an administration and procurement specialist working with the team to accelerate procurements; implementing cash transfers in place of dignity kits; ensuring existing partners bring on board downstream partners to allow wide outreach, including in remote areas; and reinforcing economic empowerment interventions that are contributing to women and girls' economic autonomy.

As part of this work, the Spotlight Initiative team will also be laying the ground for Phase II work, notably assessing priorities for the Government and civil society implementing partners at central and provincial levels. This work also entails assessing opportunities for geographic expansion to other districts within Nampula and/or to districts in Cabo Delgado.

Advancing the European Union - United Nations partnership

The next steps in advancing the European Union - United Nations partnership in the context of the Spotlight Initiative involve increased joint planning and oversight of the progress achieved. To this end, United Nations and European Union teams are jointly planning monitoring visits to all three targeted provinces, with participation of MGCAS representatives (from central and provincial levels) and the CSNRG.

These monitoring visits provide an opportunity for the European Union to witness partners' impact firsthand and to meaningfully interact with the programme's beneficiaries. Such missions will also be leveraged to enhance visibility for the partnership.

In addition, the European Union will take part in planned launches and inaugurations supported by the programme. The media will be engaged in these activities to amplify the partnership to national

audiences. In that regard, the European Union will continue to be engaged in the planning and implementation of joint communications activities, such as joint stories, videos and media events

As the European Union is in the process of developing its next multi-year strategy for support to Mozambique and the United Nations is in the process of assessing its past support through the Common Country Analysis and developing its strategy for the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the experience gained through the Spotlight Initiative partnership will be used to inform future directions, strategies, and actions. Likewise, many European Union member states are in the process of preparing their next multi-year support strategies and have consulted Spotlight agencies to help shape their future plans based on the experiences gained in the Spotlight Initiative since its inception in Mozambique.

List of Annexes

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Annex D: Promising or Good Practices

**Annex E: Highlights of the work done with Civil Society Organizations
in 2020**

Annex F: Human Interest Stories

Annex G: Testimonials

Annex H: Photos and Videos

Annex A

Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/ access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage				The legal and policy framework in the country is constantly improving. In 2019 6 laws were approved (SI also contributed to these approvals adding to the efforts of other CSOs, NGOs and INGOs and the national government) which contributed to the improvement of these variables. This was followed by significant training to service providers (from justice and law enforcement institutions) about the newly approved legislation and its combination with other laws that are already in place.
	0.50	Incomplete data			
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0.00	Incomplete data			
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0.50	Incomplete data			
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0.50	Incomplete data			
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.50	Incomplete data			
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
	0.25	Incomplete data			
	Laws on Rape				
	0.25	Incomplete data			
	Laws on Sexual Harassment				
	0.00	Incomplete data			

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	3	3	8	8	<p>Name of Laws/Policies: Resolution n.39/2020 "Gender Strategy in the Public Administration II 2020-2024", Sector or Topic: Gender Strategy, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Resolution n.28/2020 of 29th April "HIV and AIDS Strategy in the Public Administration II 2020-2024", Sector or Topic: AIDS/HIV, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Religious Freedom Law, Sector or Topic: Religious Leaders, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Code of Conduct, Sector or Topic: Religious Leaders, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims, Sector or Topic: Ending Violence Against Children at School, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policies: Regulation on the organization and functioning of Center for Integrated Assistance to Survivors of Violence, Sector or Topic: Procedures for One-stop centers, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Name of Laws/Policies: Regulation on Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, Sector or Topic: Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?:</p>

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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				The COVID 19, was a major cause for the slow down in some activities such as activities planned with parliamentarians as they had to always be involved in high level meetings to approve the legislation on State of Emergency. Parliamentarians were not available for the trainings and other activities planned with them under the SI.
	0	250	0	250	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	116	0	116	
	Human Rights Staff				
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	0	150	1,086	1000	In Mozambique we have plans at national level, it was planned for 2020 the establishment of a M&E framework for the National Strategy M&E framework for the national child marriage strategy integrating data across sectors but the activity was delayed due to COVID-19. This was not developed in 2020 but it was pending the M&E framework. Action Plan: M&E framework for the national child marriage strategy integrating data across sectors, Sector: Gender, Over reporting period
	Women Human Rights Staff				
	0	75	652	550	
	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed Needs of ALL women & girls	
	Government Officials				
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	0	50	79	480	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	25	48	240	

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	National				Name of Coordination Mechanism: Multi-sectoral mechanism for Assistance of Women Victims of Violence, Where is it located: Coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, including LNOB?: Yes,; National Name of Coordination Mechanism: the Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (CIADAJ), Where is it located: Coordinated by the State Secretary of Employment and Youth, including LNOB?: Yes,; National Name of Coordination Mechanism: National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), Where is it located: Ministry of Home Affairs (MINT), including LNOB?: Yes,; National Name of Coordination Mechanism: Supreme Court Gender Unit, Where is it located: Supreme Court, including LNOB?: Yes,; National Name of Coordination Mechanism: Ministry of Justice Gender Unit, Where is it located: Ministry of Gender, including LNOB?: Yes,; National Name of Coordination Mechanism: National Human Rights Commission Gender Unit, Where is it located: National Human Rights Commission, including LNOB?: Yes,; National
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Sub-National				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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?				<p>Since this information is not adequately provided by each sector, the team assumes the following: 2020 national budget (345,381,800,000 meticals) of which around 1,91% was allocated to the social action sector (6,300,000,000 meticals) of which 5 % was allocated to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (330,000,000) this corresponds to 0,095% (approx. 0,1%) of the total national budget. This was a major increase in the budget when compared to previous years.</p>
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				<p>Although the team is aware that these figures are higher because apart from the Ministry of Gender, other ministries have attributions in EVAWG, such as Ministry of Health, Education, Justice, Home affairs even the ministry of Agriculture that has a gender strategy the major concern is that to ensure that there is detailed information on this, it is important to conduct an analysis of the state budget looking at how much each sectors allocates to EVAWG which will then be assured that the figures are higher than those presented here. This is an activity that did not take place in 2020 (budget analysis).</p>
	0.0023%	0.0025%	0.095%	0.0027%	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.3 Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.	Health				<p>The information provided above is of 2019 result. The country currently has a national plan on EVAWG, National Plan to End GBV (2018- 2020) which encompasses most governmental sectors (link). For 2020, UNDP supported the design of TOR's for the development of 4 Gender Strategy and GBV Action Plan, namely, for the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, Forensics Police / SERNIC and the Supreme Court. Expected results with the development of these tools are to promote transformative institutional culture based on male majority, advance the gender equality agenda in the workplace, reduce the incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace, advance the mandate of justice ensuring that their deliver on their mandate on gender based violence, and women's access to justice. Adding to this, it is worth mentioning the creation of Gender Units in crucial justice administration system institutions that is serving as an entry point to integrating gender in these institutions: Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the National Human Rights Commission, and in the Ombudsman's Office. The Ministry of Gender has already a Gender Policy and strategy in place since 2018 the same applies for the education sector (link).</p>
	Low integration	Medium integration	High integration	Medium integration	
	Education				
	Low integration	Medium integration	Low integration	Medium integration	
	Justice				
	No integration	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	
	Social Services				
	Low integration	Medium integration	Low integration	Medium integration	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	1	4	5	<p>The country currently has a national plan on EVAWG, National Plan to End GBV (2018- 2020) which encompasses most governmental sectors (link). For 2020, UNDP supported the design of TOR's for the development of 4 Gender Strategy and GBV Action Plan, namely, for the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, Forensics Police / SERNIC and the Supreme Court. Expected results with the development of these tools are to promote transformative institutional culture based on male majority, advance the gender equality agenda in the workplace, reduce the incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace, advance the mandate of justice ensuring that their deliver on their mandate on gender based violence, and women's access to justice. Adding to this, it is worth mentioning the creation of Gender Units in crucial justice administration system institutions that is serving as an entry point to integrating gender in these institutions: Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the National Human Rights Commission, and in the Ombudsman's Office. The Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health (2019-2022) have already a Gender Policy and strategy (and national plans) in place since 2018 and 2019 the same applies for the education sector (link). It is worth mentioning that the last strategy listed here was designed by the Ministry of Gender and not necessarily the social security sector and that I didn't find a suitable category to indicate, for Mozambique it needed to be written as gender was designed by the Ministry of Gender and not necessarily the social security sector and that I didn't find a suitable category to indicate, for Mozambique it needed to be written as gender and social.</p>

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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		Number of plans with medium/high integration		There was integration of VAWG in the work done by the justice sector, there are not yet plans developed but significant efforts were undertaken such as the creation of gender units, development of capacities of justice sector officials.
	Medium integration	High integration	1	Medium integration	
	Education				
	Medium integration	High integration	1	High integration	
	Justice				
	Low integration	Medium integration	1	Medium integration	
	Security				
	Low integration	Medium integration	0	Medium integration	
	Social Services				
	Culture				

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	0	7	5	10	<p>The Legal and Judicial Training Center (CFJJ) was involved with the development of 2 Manuals and translation of 1 GBV Guidelines: (1) Training Manual on Alternative Penalties to Prison Penalty (PAPP) and Curricular Project, to support the teachings on how to implement the Law n.26/2019 on Alternative Measures of Prison to the Justice Professionals clients of Juridic Training Center. The Validation of training Manual involved 21 professionals (15 M and 6 F) (2) HIV and Human Rights Manual” also for the Justice Professionals clients of Juridic Training Center. The Validation of training Manual involved 23 professionals (9 M and 14 F). (3) The GBV guidelines “Essential Services Package” was translated into Portuguese. The Essential Services Package aims to provide all women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence with greater access to a set of essential quality and coordinated multi-sectoral services. The Police Academy (ACIPOL) and Police schools ESAPOL and EFP Matalana were involved in the review and upgrade of their curricula to reflect issues around “Alternative Measures of Prison”, “HIV and Human Rights Manual” and EVAWG “Essential Services Package”.</p> <p>The Prison School of Lhebwé under National Penitentiary Services (SERNAP/ Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs) was highly involved with the development of the Manual “Alternative Measures of Imprisonment” and played a pivotal role in the training of Judges in the Penal Legislation recently approved. This was done to ensure that Judges are familiar with the details for the implementation of the Law n.26/2019 on Alternative Measures of Imprisonment. Subsequent work is expected to influence the school curricula in 2021 to reflect the “HIV and Human Rights Manual” and the GBV contents of the “Essential Services Package”.</p>

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes																
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure				Multi-sectoral mechanism for Assistance of Women Victims of Violence with representation in all provinces and most Districts. Therefore 1 at national level, 3 at provincial level (1 per SI province). Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (CIADAJ) GBV Response Units in the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the National Human Rights Commission, and in the Ombudsman's Office and the Attorney General's Office. In 2020 a new multi-stakeholder mechanism was created to coordinate the SI activities at provincial level.																
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	<table><tr><th colspan="4">National Level Meetings</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">Sub-National Level Meetings</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>15</td><td>13</td></tr></table>				National Level Meetings				4	4	4	13	Sub-National Level Meetings				0	1	15	13	CIADAJ,1 national seminar was implemented to improve the coordination on youth issues at the provincial and district level across Government sector and CSOs with participation of all 11 provinces and 3 Technical Sessions conducted at the national level. The multi-stakeholder mechanism for assistance of women victims of violence is functional in the three provinces, with regular meetings normally 1 meeting per month but with COVI-19 the number reduced and there was an average of 5 meetings per province.
National Level Meetings																					
4	4	4	13																		
Sub-National Level Meetings																					
0	1	15	13																		
Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Parliamentarians</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">Women Parliamentarians</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>21</td></tr></table>				Parliamentarians				0	20	0	70	Women Parliamentarians				0	6	0	21	This indicator is out-of-track. The new parliament was elected in 2020 then Parliamentarians were not available to participate in the SI activities due to COVID-19, since they were engaged in the processes of analyzing and approving regulations on the State of Emergency due to COVID-19.
Parliamentarians																					
0	20	0	70																		
Women Parliamentarians																					
0	6	0	21																		

Output Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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.	Government Officials				282 staff from the provinces and districts representing sixteen sectoral ministries (of which 49 were women), participated in the process of consultation on standard portfolio activities and procedures for planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation on gender-based sexual violence/harmful practices/rights to sexual and reproductive health.
	0	30	282	90	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	10	49	30	

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/ intimate partner.	14.9 %	14.5 %	14.9 %	13.4 %	This information can only be collected from the IMASIDA report which was not performed in 2020 as initially expected. The process was delayed due to COVID-19 in 2020 and is taking place this year. There is also the IDS study that is also scheduled for 2020 or 2021.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/ both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender- equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	In-School Programmes				In-school programmes constituted a challenge given the COVID-19. With schools closed, SI innovated by supporting the creation of WhatsApp groups to guarantee that students continued awareness raising to prevent SGBV, being a tool for disclosure for cases of violence or at-risk of violence. Focal points were identified among students, and they continue to link students to the implementing partners and services
	0	60,000	0	150,600	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	36,000	0	57,960	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	24,000	0	92,640	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	140,000	86,574	351,400	
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	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	56,000	34,797	140,680	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
	0	84,000	51,777	210,720	
					In total 14 platforms were created, made up of 57 CSOs and CBOs, which help inform communities about SGBV, child marriage, and the accountability mechanisms that exist. The SI continued working with the existing platforms, training these CSOs and CBOs, organizing knowledge exchange sessions, linking them to the provincial governments and providing funds to implement community sensitization campaigns targeting community leaders, women and girls. For example the Nampula advocacy platform managed to create the network of Community leaders against VBG and early child marriage, composed by community leaders from four districts and Nampula (SI implementing Districts) Angoche, Mogovolas, Moma e Nampula. The platforms have also contributed to women economic empowerment by distributing small businesses starting kits to women and young girls in Manica, Gaza and Nampula Provinces.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	4	4	4	4	TV Surdo 2 videos produced for TVM and STV, 02 radio spots to air on 21 radio spots in the 3 Spotlight provinces (11 in Nampula, 04 in Manica and 06 in Gaza) in 03 local languages - Xi-Changana, Xi-Sena and E-Macua. TVM, the national public TV Broadcaster covers 80% of all the national territory; STV is in all the provinces of Mozambique. The community radio covers on average around 100 KM areas in its districts. The Radio and Video Spots messages were produced for all the SLI programs and approved at government level. They also had a revision by MoH, Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Justice. Helena Kida, Ministry of Justice, PWD and Young Influencers performed on the videos addressing GBV messages to the general public and to women, girls and PWD. Sign language was added to the videos. The topics of the Spots were: 1. Earlier Marriage & COVID-19 2. GBV Services available during COVID-19 pandemic 3. Community awareness for GBV cases during pandemic 4. Behaviours to following during COVID-19 to avoid GBV In all the Spots, the GBV referral institutions (including phone numbers) were
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly	Journalists 0	100	129	300	Training of adolescents as producers of radio and tv programs. In 2020 UNW partners invested more in working with community radios to disseminate GBV messages therefore continued working with the journalists that were trained in 2019.
	Women Journalists 0	30	77	90	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	Decision Makers				This is a highly male-dominant area, therefore the high number of male informal decision-makers.
	0	20	879	100	
	Women Decision Makers				
	0	6	0	18	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Mile- stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	Reported				This data refers to three Spotlight Provinces (Gaza, Nampula and Manica). Mozambique only reports the number of cases reported to the police.
	2,328	2,817	3,290	3,408	
	Brought to Court				
	Data not available	Data not available	409	Data not available	
	Convictions				
	Data not available	Data not available	252	Data not available	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	Women				This refers to women and girls accessing SAAs, one-stop-centers and counselling services (SMS-BIZ)
	0	50,000	510,862	200,000	
	Girls				
	0	80,000	379,066	320,000	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Government Service Providers				
	0	350	664	1,200	
	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	175	367	600	
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.					In 2020 there was no formal training delivered to CSOs specifically on this but there was a training of counsellors who come from 1 CSO. A Total of 20 counsellors were trained to provide counselling services to users of SMS-BIZ (11 female and 9 male).
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence and their families including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination that have increased knowledge of a) quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months.	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				This refers to Women and Girls reached by: 370 community outreach activities about free legal assistance and mobile clinics.
	0	0	0	6,000	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	601	0	86,566	10,000	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of Recovery Services				
	0	150	0	700	
	b) Women with Knowledge of Recovery Services				
	0	200	994	800	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Mile-stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	a) Girls with Access of ES				The longer term service the team is referring to are the WEE initiatives aimed to support women and girls survivors of violence, who have been previously mapped and identified.
	0	100	0	6,000	
	a) Women with Access of ES				
	0	60	86,566	10,000	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	150	0	150	
	b) Women with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	200	994	200	

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Mile- stone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.2 Existence of 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 country level	IPV				The country has this information reported in the Ministry of Home Affairs report. What was a major contribution from the SI was the design and piloting of InfoViolencia that supports the government in managing and reporting data GBV prevalence data in real-time. The Ministry of Home Affairs shares this information in their annual report and the provincial departments of Assistance to Family and Minors of Violence collect and report on this variables. Additionally, a second database system is under development by the Forensics Police (SERNIC) and the Office of the General Attorney (PGR).
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	FGM N/A (Not applicable)				
	Child Marriage				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Femicide				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Family Violence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Trafficking				
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>In 2020 SI Mozambique continued to invest in improved management, analysis and use of data about prevalence of Gender Based Violence in the country, through continuous support to piloting the InfoViolencia in police stations and ongoing improvement of the software. This included training to 66 service providers, which will improve the state's capacity to streamline and improve the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors of Gender Based Violence. This system is now providing integrated and up-to-date data which is key to improve referrals of survivors of violence and which will enable evidence-based policy making that adequately responds to the current situation of VAWG/SGBV/HP in Mozambique, both at national and provincial level. Contributions towards better management, analysis and use of data about prevalence of GBV in the country, continued through continuous support to piloting the Information Management System (IMS) for VAWG/SGBV/HP and linkages to SRHR (InfoViolencia) continued, including preparing the software users through intensive training sessions (virtual and in-person observing the COVID-19 prevention protocol). Significant efforts were made to generate knowledge being used to inform programme management and decision making. Tripartite discussions between the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNDP and UNFPA took place in 2020 on how to collaborate, and a full expansion to the rest of provinces is foreseen for 2021. This will boost the capacity of Ministry of Interior's to provide data,</p>

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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				<p>in 2020 109 national statistical officers were trained of which 64 were women and 45 men...in 2019 53 were also trained of which 20 women and 33 male.</p> <p>The training was provided to National statistical Officers at district, provincial and central level.</p>
	0	3	109	15	
	Women National Statistics Officers				
	0	1	64	15	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	Government Personnel				<p>66 supported with Technical assistance on collection of disaggregated data by gender, education, age, disability and geographic location related to SRHR and VAWG/SGBV/HP in line with international</p>
	0	15	104	95	
	Women Government Personnel				
	0	5	44	30	
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				<p>Sector: Justice, Topic: HIV and AIDS, Title: 1. Mozambique: Evaluation of the Legal Environment for HIV and AIDS Legislation. Sector: Justice, Topic: Assistance to survivors of GBV, Title: 2. Evaluation of the IPAJ's Capacity to Provide Juridical Assistance to GBV victims, Vulnerable Groups and PLHIV. Sector: Justice, Topic: Assistance to Women and Girls survivors of GBV, Title: 3. Justice and Policing: Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. Sector: Health, Topic: SRHS and Disabilities, Title: Study to Improve SRHR of Adolescents and Young Women with Disabilities. Sector: Justice, Topic: Alternative penalties to Prison, Title: Training Manual on Alternative Penalties to Prison Penalty (PAPP) and Curricular Project. Sector: Multisector, Topic: GBV Pocket guide for service providers, Title: GBV Pocket Guide in Portuguese. Sector: Community Leaders, Topic: Community Leaders engagement in EVAWG, Title: Community Leaders Action Plans (Nampula Province)</p>
	6	2	8	4	

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	12	61	29	The organizations listed here, received training in GBV and advocacy training in GBV and advocacy. Among them are WROs, Women's movements, youth-organizations, CBOs and grassroots organizations.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	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	16	4	24	12	Through a national workshop, with remote participation of the provinces, young girls and boys reviewed the UPR. These recommendations were in the areas of SRHR, HIV, GBV and disabilities.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
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.	41	10	13	81	The 6 dialogues took place in the three SI provinces, 3 girls from the 3 SLI Provinces participated in the induction session for new members of the parliament.
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	11	61	14	
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	CSOs with strengthened capacities				
	0	9	12	9	Not only did CSOs participated in these trainings but also government officials (Provincial Directorates of Gender in the three provinces, district services of health, women and social action (three provinces, 3/4 districts of each SI Province).

Annex B

Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment		Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])				Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Contextual risks							
The country is affected by the military instability both in the North (insurgency) and the Centre (the military junta). This might pose government focus on IDPs and other conflict-related issues to the detriment of GBV issues that normally increase not only in the resettlement centres but also in other regions of the country.		3	3	weekly	weekly updates of the military conflict situation	We implemented outreach and mobile brigades in affected areas including outreach to the resettlement centers	Spotlight Project Coordinator
The country is in the process of decentralisation. The new struture originated 2 sectors dealing with GBV at provincial and district level. This also causes diversion of resources and challenges in managing priorities.		4	4	Quarterly	IP's quarterly reports	Engaged with all institutions to discuss on their mandate. CO analysis is on going so effective partnerships are established	Spotlight Project Coordinator
COVID-19 related messages promote stay home. While confinement is good to avoid the spread of the pandemic, it can have impact on girls and women, as GBV, particularly by intimate partner, tend to increase.		3	4	monthly	GBV multisector committee reports	The implementation team promoted alternative ways to assist GBV survivors including SMS messaging; GBV helpline; home-based care; support given to integradetd care centres (CAI)	Spotlight Project Coordinator

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])						
On Elections: Both Parliament members and the Executive came on board in January 2020, after the elections of October 2019, and the initial period of implementation was affected by change of government management leadership structure. For the other hand, while the Government institutions were in the process of settling, the COVID 19, was a major cause responsible to slow down interventions, in particular these implemented by Parliamentarians as they have to be always involved in high level meetings to approve legislation to the “Emergency state due to the COVID-19”.	High	4	permanent	IP's information on new leadership on board	"Slow programme implementation due to COVID-19 constraints was addressed through of the Acceleration Plan which resulted in increased funding to CSOs to scale up existing interventions on social norms, adolescent mentoring, knowledge exchange and advocacy. Sgnificant investment was made to support government institutions in providing support to survivors of violence, conducting community outreach and awareness raising on laws and policies on GBV and other activities."	Project Unit
Natural hazards: Other serious challenges that cannot be neglected in the results of Spotlight, are the negative impact, of a various natural hazard that are heating the centre region also in 2020. Mozambique was devastated by two tropical cyclones in March and April 2019, which collectively affected around 2 million people in five provinces (including two out of the three Spotlight provinces) and efforts still in place for post reconstruction. Four Spotlight districts were affected by the cyclones, with varying degrees of damage and losses. The combination of devastating impact of IDAI in 2019 with other hazards in 2020, are contributing to add challenges to the reconstruction of families, communities, exposing girls to the vulnerability and risk in particular of early marriage.	high	5	permanent	monthly updates with government	This was addressed by postponing some interventions for 2021 and taken that into account in the aceleration plan	Project Unit

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
<p>Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])</p> <p>Extremism and Violence in Cabo-Delgado: In the North of Mozambique, one of the project sites, Nampula province, is also facing a challenge that cannot be neglected. The province has been a host province of refugees and other mobile population. The Cabo Delgado province has recently seen increasing levels of violence in its rural districts and villages as the security situation is deteriorating. This contributes to increase the negative impact of poverty, inequality and deficient basic service. It is also important to not neglect the devastating impact of Cyclone Kenneth on Cabo Delgado Province in 2019 that had a serious human, social and economic cost. Justice infrastructure and services were damaged or destroyed severely. This is open space for all types of vulnerability not only to the Cabo-Delgado province but also to the neighbor provinces as Nampula and Niassa leaving a fertile ground for the extremist/ but for a particular type of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) that affects in particular youth, girls and women.</p>	high	5	permanent	weekly updates of the military conflict situation	"The Spotlight Initiative has consulted MGCAS regarding the possibility to expand GBV prevention and response activities to other districts within Nampula and/or to districts in Cabo Delgado. Any geographic expansion and the selection of new districts would be formalized and approved through Steering Committee approval. If geographic expansion is approved, Spotlight Initiative would provide support to the Provincial Directorates of Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS) in affected districts in Nampula and/or Cabo Delgado to build capacity in terms of case management, psychosocial support, prevention of VAC and child marriage, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The initiative would also strengthen the Judiciary's response to cases of GBV and communities' knowledge of existing reporting mechanisms and judicial procedures. Support would also include measures to ensure IDPs have greater access to GBV services (health, psychosocial support, police and justice) and advocacy/support for safer conditions in the camps (lighting, secure water and sanitation facilities, etc.)"	UNDP SM, EU, SLI Secretariat
Delay in the approval of Spotlight Annual Work Plan 2020. AWP was approved only in August	moderate	3		reports	To ensure no delays on implementation, IPs with approved plans and available funds began implementation prior to the formal approval of the AWP.	SLI Secretariat, UNDP SM
Misinterpretation of activists as channels of transmission of COVID-19 at community level;	4	3	Monthly	Quarterly reports	To address these challenges, the involvement and engagement with traditional leaders were reinforced allowing them to be men and women speakers, organize and mobilize their communities, as well as disseminate accurate information.	

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])						
Establishment of a New governance structure at provincial and district levels (related to MGCAS), after the 2019 elections, demanded the need of re-present the Initiative at both levels in order to guarantee continuity of the good relations that were created during the previous mandate.	4	3	Monthly	Quarterly reports	The platform for coordination and articulation with government entities has made it easy to involve new higher governments linked to SLI. Several meetings were held at national, provincial and district levels, allowing for alignment and fruitful discussion on the SLI coordination system vis-à-vis the new government structure.	
On COVID 19: during the beginning of the year 2020, emergencies measures were implemented by the Government only alleviated in October 2020. The restrictive measures affected the normal implementation of project activities as a result, the majority of project activities were implemented between the last quarter, October and December 2020.	High	5	Permanent	weekly monitoring	"To adapt to COVID-19, the country team prepared a COVID-19 adaption plan which: 1. Included new or adjusted activities to prevent and respond to increased violence against women and girls in the context of COVID-19 2. Adjusted the timing and/or implementation strategy of planned activities "	all country
Programmatic risks						
Manica and Gaza are prone to natural disasters. This can affect the transitivity and access to implementing sites	4	4	weekly	COE weekly updates	UNFPA, on behalf of the SI, is part of humanitarian response committees, including the Humanitarian Coordinating Team. This allows the team to collect data to assess the impact of the natural disasters and subsequently reflect on possible response measures.	Spotlight Project Coordinator
COVID19 pandemic restrictions can impact the implementation rate, on new way for service delivery, effective capacity development and data collection	3	3	Six-monthly	Spotlight review meetings	Strong investments in remote facilities, PPE, IT, phone airtime provided to overcome the delays and keep services ongoing in a new ways of working	Spotlight Project Coordinator
Some IPS including government and CSO do not have a good track record of implementing big projects and programmes. This can affect the effectiveness of the Spotlight		3	annually	IP annual reports	Capacity building (workshops, ongoing and tailor made support; technical assistance hired to give in-service support with close follow up).	Spotlight Project Coordinator

Risk Assessment		Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit		
Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])		Periodicity		Source for monitoring					
Reduced mass mobilisation and beneficiary registration at community level due to the constraints imposed by the pandemic of COVID-19 such as social distancing.		2	3	Monthly	Quarterly reports			CO assisted the implementing partners and encouraged the development of innovative methods for mass mobilization such radio programme, social media, webinars, megaphone and vehicle platforms equipped with sound system in order to both follow sanitary recommendation and ensure that beneficiaries and reached and engaged. Also, the establishment of different WhatsApp Group for sharing information and promoting debate around GBV and Harmful Practices, as a methodology to continue raising awareness for norms and behavior change, is showing positive results as group members recognize these groups as an important way to continue changing negative norms at community level.	CO
Institutional risks									
The level of institutional capacity of some partners affects the implementation of the Spotlight. Dual institutions at provincial level add to these challenges		3	3	six-monthly	Spotchecks			Capacity building (workshops, ongoing and tailor made support; technical assistance hired to give in-service support with close follow up).	Spotlight Project Coordinator

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
<p>Risk (Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk])</p> <p>Poor use of technologies and Electronic justice: The development of Gender and GBV Plans was also affected by both factors. For one hand the new government management, also implied some delays in the approval of the Spotlight annual work plan of 2020, on the other hand the COVID 19 exposed the situation of poor use of digital technologies by the professionals of Security and Justice sectors. For many years a work tradition of face to face operations suffered a branch without a previous notice due to the COVID. In addition, lack of Equipment, low internet access made the electronic work approach less effective. These have impacted negatively in the project operations. Other additional challenges were also the unavailability of key staff government to provide information's to the consultants in assignment, due to the rotativity work approach adopted by many government institutions.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative • The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Central and South Asia governments and civil society organisations • There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts • There is significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment • NEW - as per existing dynamics, COVID 19 will not significantly increase in the country, causing breakdown in services and activities and the restrictions caused by the COVID 19 will not increase and will gradually be lifted 	3	3	Permanent	quarterly reports	Some equipments to be provided by UNDP in the context of COVID 19 response plan for the justice sector	UNDP SM, and programmatic area

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Out-come	Out-put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO*	Total Award Amount (USD)*	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement*	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO?*	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award*
*See definitions and explanations at the end of the table								
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.								
Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.								
1	1.1.6	MULEIDE	National	23.000	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
1	1.1.7	National Human Rights Commission	National	40.000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.								
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.								
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.								
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.								

Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO*	Total Award Amount (USD)*	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement*	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO?*	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award*
<i>*See definitions and explanations at the end of the table</i>								
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	3,1	Youth Parliament (Parlamento Juvenile)	National	60.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.1.2	WLSA	National	17.507	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3.1.4.	Gender Links	National	62.000	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.								
3	3,2	PCI Media	International	150.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3,2	Nweti	National	210.000	UNICEF		Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3,2	Grupo de Teatro Mualialazé	Local/ Grassroots	55.122	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls
3	3.2.5.	WLSA	National	50.389	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3,2	Jonh Hopkins University (JHU)	International	0	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.								
3	3,3	PIRCOM	National	30.000	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Rural women and girls

Out-come	Out-put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO*	Total Award Amount (USD)*	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement*	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO?*	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award*
*See definitions and explanations at the end of the table								
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.								
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.								
4	4,1	Fundação para Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC)	National	147.192	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
4	4,1	Associação Coalisão da Juventude	National	198.834	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,1	Associação Coalisão da Juventude	National	85.100	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent 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	4,2	Helpcode	International	91.621	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4.2.	FSD	National	41.492	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4,2	AIFO	International	0	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Adolescent girls
4	4.2.7.	WLSA	National	35.806	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4.2.9.	Livaningo	Local/ Grassroots	98.000	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4.2.9.	Gender Links	National	80.000	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context

Out- come	Out- put	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO*	Total Award Amount (USD)*	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement*	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO?*	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award*
<i>*See definitions and explanations at the end of the table</i>								
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.								
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.								
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.								
6	6.1.2	Gender Links	National	32.000	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6,1	Gender Links	National	57.600	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6,1	Forum Mulher	National	63.800	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Adolescent 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.								
6	6.2.3	Gender Links	National	73.684	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.								
6	6,3	WLSA	National	24.930	UN WOMEN	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)								
N/A	N/A							
TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs				1.728.077				

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 EVAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.

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

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

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

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

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

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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

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

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

Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

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

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

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An innovative practice is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does not have to involve technology; most important is that innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce significant positive impact.³

Definition of a Promising Practice

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

Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

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

³ Please refer to the “Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation” for more information.

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	InfoViolência (Good Practice)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, 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>InfoViolência is a digital database for registration of GBV cases by the police. Instead of using regular paper, the police officer inserts the survivor's data on a tablet connected with a server, which can be accessed by a high ranking officer who serves as manager. This initiative is part of the Government's plan to have a digital platform to register and manage reported GBV cases. The Spotlight Initiative has installed the InfoViolência platform on the Ministry of Interior's server and is currently piloting the system in the three Spotlight provinces, a key achievement of the programme.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal is to strengthen the GBV reporting system through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing efficiency and safety by digitizing the registration process; • Open the door to an integrated database system that can encompass all the GBV referral system institutions.
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior is the direct beneficiary and GBV survivors are the indirect beneficiaries. The Ministry of Interior, through the Family and Child Care Office on Victims of Violence, started the process of digitizing and using an online, web-based database to register cases of GBV. The IT department of the Ministry of Interior hosts the server and ensures safety and maintenance of the system. A local company, EPOP, was hired to develop the system and train the users - police officers working on GBV in police stations in the selected areas.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>InfoViolência represents the first step in the country's ability to better manage, analyse and use data on violence cases, in almost real time, with a long-term plan to integrate other existing GBV administrative data systems, such as those used by the Ministry of Health, the administration of justice (prosecutors and courts), and CAIs.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the database on the Ministry of Interior's system was crucial to ensure sustainability and ownership of the system by the Ministry. Such integration faced challenges due to the sensitive nature of the Ministry of Interior servers and the need to work together with EPOP, the company hired to develop the system. • Most of the police officers, both users and managers, lacked IT literacy and did not know how to properly manage tablets for data insertion and how to adapt to providing support for survivors using a tablet, rather than a paper-based system. To overcome this, training packages addressing these issues were provided.

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	InfoViolência (Good Practice)
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>A communication protocol has been established among the involved institutions in order to ensure continuity of the activities in 2021. EPOP personnel, Ministry of Interior staff and UNFPA organized a training of users and managers of the InfoViolência system in all the Spotlight provinces. Three sessions for database users on registry and systematization of GBV information collected took place in Chimoio, Nampula and Xai-Xai for piloting InfoViolência. A total of 66 participants (34 women and 32 men) took part in the trainings in 14 police sub-units (10 squadrons, 1 police post and 3 service offices located together with the provincial Departments of Family Assistance and Minors).</p>
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	<p>InfoViolência is a platform with potential to include outputs for other institutions of the national GBV referral system. It will be possible to have the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender and the General Attorney registering the cases, each using its own window but sharing the same system and data.</p>
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreement between UNFPA and the General Police Command is going to be signed to ensure that the system will be part of the Mozambican Policy Working Modality. • The system has to be embraced or linked with the other GBV referral system mechanisms of the Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Justice.
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic level: The Ministry of Interior has recognized the relevance of the system and embraces the idea while the prototype is being used and tested. • Operational level: A pre- and post-test was carried out with users and managers during the trainings in the three Spotlight provinces. All recognized the importance of the system and made comments for improvements.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, 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>Odete Amado, Head of Family and Minor Victims of Violence Office Freide A. Cesar, Cel: 846163071 fcesar@epopsurvey.co.mz / www.epopsurvey.co.mz</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Mobile clinics (Good Practice)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, 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>In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, and to ensure the achievement of its four strategic results, since 2019, UNFPA has been supporting a total of 136 (78 in Gaza, 52 in Manica and 6 in Nampula) mobile clinic visits to communities to ensure that health services are more widely available, including to those living in rural areas, who make up 75 per cent of the total population. Access to health services through mobile clinics is being continuously implemented in all 10 districts covered by the Spotlight Initiative. This activity is making a difference by bringing medical and drug assistance, sexual and reproductive health services and assistance for GBV cases as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The aim is to bring the complete package of essential services to combat violence against women and girls (as defined globally by the United Nations), which includes four sectors: health, police, justice and social services.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries are girls and women aged 10 to 24, including three other particularly at-risk groups - sex workers, adolescent girls and poor young women, and LGBTI (lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals and intersex). Involved in providing the mobile clinic services are health providers, police, justice and social services, who work together to ensure prevention and response to GBV. The survivors of violence are identified in communities through community outreach associated with the mobile clinics.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>What makes this practice innovative is the fact that complete health services go to communities, thereby ensuring the right to health care, prevention and response to GBV and the care of survivors, responding in even difficult-to-access communities in a timely manner.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The main challenge is the shortage of staff in some health facilities who are available to take part in the mobile clinics. This has been overcome through using shifts for the mobile clinics in which some of the staff worked when they were free at the health facility.</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Mobile clinics (Good Practice)
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	As a result of the work of the mobile clinics, a total of mobile clinic community outreach interventions were held, reaching a total of 19,840 clients (11,566 females and 8,274 males), resulting in a total of 354 cases registered.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	In the future, mentors, community leaders will be able to refer survivors of violence who were unaware that some cultural practices are harmful to human rights to access legal aid services. That is, mobile clinics can be a kind of single stop, with integrated care for cases of violence committed against women; in Mozambique, there are many communities that still lack these services.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	This is replicable not only in other Spotlight districts but also in other UNFPA partner implementation sites that carry out SRH and GBV projects.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	To make this practice sustainable, it is necessary that the Government's Multisector Mechanism is involved in all events and takes over the practice and can continue this service, as has been the case with some United Nations-initiated activities in the past.
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?	A total of 354 cases have been provided with services (53 in Nampula, 55 in Gaza and 246 in Manica). The young girls and women sensitized through mobile clinics stated that they only became aware that the violence they were exposed to was a violation of their human rights and of their sexual and reproductive rights. For the girls and women, and their families, the access to the information provided through mobile clinics was crucial to their seeking assistance. Women and girls who are victims of violence have used the essential services available, finding them accessible, acceptable and of good quality, including for long-term recovery.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	Roberto Manjate (rmanjate@unfpa.org)

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Engagement with celebrities to increase awareness on GBV prevention and fight toxic masculinities (Promising Practice)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, 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>Deep-seated power imbalances between men and women remain based on a patriarchal structure of society that legitimizes the subordination of women to men. It is in this context that, in 2020, on behalf of the Spotlight team, UNDP identified opinion leaders and celebrities from the areas of music and arts to act as ambassadors of the Spotlight Initiative, within the scope of Pillar III of the Initiative. Allied to this, and based on the assumption that “laughing, customs are examined”, the company Gungu, one of the most prominent theatrical groups in the country, was identified to promote national outreach.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>This partnership aims to increase awareness on GBV prevention and change attitudes, beliefs, and deep-rooted harmful gender practices in society, such as child marriage.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries of this partnership are women and girls who are victims of harmful gender practices, including marginalized groups such as the LGBTI community. Other parties covered by the practice include the media as well as civil society organizations, especially women’s and youth organizations, religious groups, community leaders and men, all of whom can serve as messengers to challenge attitudes, behaviours and practices that perpetuate violence against women and girls and harmful practices.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>This is a promising practice because, at the outset, it is expected to have a great impact, taking into account that celebrities have great power of persuasion and move public opinion significantly. To allow greater involvement of the target groups and ensure their engagement, the campaigns will also be disseminated in local languages and women and girls will be able to send their feedback on lessons learned.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The advent and spread of COVID-19 in the country reduced interpersonal contacts and imposed a new dynamic of working, supported by the use of digital technologies, a fact that restricted the maturation of the initiative, which requires, by nature, face-to-face work.</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Engagement with celebrities to increase awareness on GBV prevention and fight toxic masculinities (Promising Practice)
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	It is hoped that in the medium- and long-term, awareness campaigns can empower the groups involved and create broad social movements against the practice of child marriage, GBV and other forms of violence against women and girls.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	This initiative can be used in the future for programmes aimed at changing harmful gender behaviours and practices at the individual and collective level.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	Recognizing that GBV is a widespread problem, this partnership can be replicated elsewhere in the country, although Gaza, Manica and Nampula are the provinces with the highest number of reported cases.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	To ensure the sustainability of this partnership, it will be necessary to create some support groups made up of individuals who, in addition to having a strong social presence, are willing to lead awareness campaigns in the future.
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?	
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	Salmina Merique (salmina.merique@undp.org)

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Joint training on penal legislation among justice administration institutions (Promising Practice)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, 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>Subsidized by UNDP, under the Spotlight Initiative, in 2019 the Legal and Judicial Training Centre started a review process aimed at integrating HIV/AIDS, GBV and human rights into the curriculum of the centre. This practice is part of Spotlight Pillar II. The first training course under the new curriculum took place in September 2020, combining in- person and distance education.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve knowledge about GBV and HIV/AIDS indicators as well as issues related to health and safety at work; • Strengthen women's human rights and women's access to justice services, focusing on actions aimed at eliminating GBV, including responses from the police and criminal justice institutions, and increasing women's representation in the security and justice sectors; • Develop coordinated actions by trainers to achieve safety and health in the world of work.
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The justice administration institutions, such as judges, prosecutors, national penitentiary services, and forensics services are the direct beneficiaries, which will benefit by improving their understanding of new legislation that aims to combat violence against women and girls.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Conducting joint training among the different justice administration institutions has proven effective to identifying and understanding issues around ending violence against women and girls and challenges associated with the implementation of new legislation. This was the first time that the Spotlight Initiative used the approach of bringing together in the same training the staff of different justice institutions to discuss issues around GBV and build shared commitment and action.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The emergence of COVID-19 and the consequent measures established by the Government to contain it contributed to limiting and reducing the level of implementation of the activities of this programme and exposed a complex situation of poor use of technologies among the Government's security and justice administration institutions.</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Joint training on penal legislation among justice administration institutions (Promising Practice)
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>Since the beginning of the joint training, the professionals who participated in the training have proven to be effective in identifying and providing legal assistance to the most vulnerable groups, among whom are victims of violence, and other at-risk groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS. Commitments and shared actions were built, which helped to coordinate an integrated approach to justice and allowed different services to understand the challenges encountered by each institution.</p>
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	<p>This is a sustainable practice that can be applied in the long term in that continuous training will allow more staff to be covered and have training on promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable people with a view to improving provision of legal and judicial assistance to them.</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?	
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, 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>Salmina Merique (salmina.merique@undp.org)</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Use of vehicles and megaphones to disseminate messages on prevention of GBV and child marriage in the context of COVID-19 in Nampula city (Promising Practice)
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, 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>Due to the outbreak of coronavirus in Mozambique, the country declared its first state of emergency in April 2020, with movement restrictions including the closure of schools, universities, church services, among others. After six months of the state of emergency, the country declared the state of calamity on 7 September 2020 of indefinite duration.</p> <p>This new context forced the implementing partners of the Spotlight Initiative to adapt their activities to the new context, specifically, the information campaigns for preventing and combating violence, including child marriage (Pillar III on changing harmful social norms), had to be reprogrammed and new strategies adopted to be able to continue with the community awareness activities.</p> <p>One of the strategies adopted was the dissemination of messages against GBV and child marriage and preventing COVID-19 through car rides and megaphones where three times a week the cars circulated through communities disseminating the messages and distributing information leaflets.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>This strategy essentially aimed to be able to continue the dissemination of messages against violence by operating within the regulations designed to prevent COVID-19, in particular, those related to social distancing.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Activists and community leaders from different neighbourhoods of Nampula city were involved in this promising practice. Working with community leaders increased the credibility of the mass campaigns as the presence of these leaders increased the confidence of the beneficiaries. This was particularly the case because the information campaigns were initially threatened by misinformation that the campaigns spread the COVID-19 virus.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The strategy enabled reaching a large number of families in a short period of time, as well as to expand the geographical area of outreach. In Nampula city, for example, 52,450 households (composed of an average of 5 members and corresponding to approximately 262,250 people) were covered by the campaigns. It was possible to cover all six municipal administrative posts of Nampula city, which had not been possible since the beginning of the Initiative in 2019.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The big challenge of this promising practice is related to capturing evidence, including attendance lists, from the beneficiaries covered since no physical contact was maintained with the beneficiaries, and the numbers are only an estimation based on the number of houses reached.</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Use of vehicles and megaphones to disseminate messages on prevention of GBV and child marriage in the context of COVID-19 in Nampula city (Promising Practice)
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>With this promising practice, it was possible to increase the engagement of community leaders so that they can contribute to the prevention and fight against GBV through investment in reaching out to the community and disseminating information themselves. Furthermore, the engagement with the leaders allowed the reporting of 10 cases of GBV during the first month of the state of emergency in the city of Nampula, which indicated a change of behaviour on the part of the leaders to look at violence as a public crime.</p>
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	<p>The information campaigns through the vehicles and megaphones were well accepted in the communities and received the support of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice to be maintained even after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic and replicated elsewhere. This would require financial resources to purchase or rent the vehicles and for the additional costs for fuel and maintenance.</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?	
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, 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>Fernanda Bernardo (fernanda.bernardo@unwomen.org)</p>

Annex E

Highlights of Work Done with Civil Society Organizations in 2020

- Ongoing and reinforced work with **Radio Mozambique** for disseminating messaging on adolescent sexual and reproductive Health (ASRH) as well actively working with **Television Mozambique (TVM)** and **FORCOM** on engaging adolescent radio producers in promoting debates and sharing key messages aimed at preventing GBV, child marriage, and other types of violence against girls and women and promoting reporting services such as Linha Fala Criança (LFC).
- Work with the **Youth Parliament** for sensitizing and engaging adolescents and youth in peer-to-peer activities on GBV, HIV/AIDS, and child marriage.
- Work with **N'Weti** for promotion of community dialogues and with PCI Media Impact for production of “Ouro Negro” (radio soap opera) programmes.
- Partnership with **Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana**, a national youth organization to support training of mentors and training of trainers in Gaza, Manica and Nampula, using tested approaches from Rapariga Biz, one of the country’s largest projects aimed at reducing child marriage. Over 200 mentors were trained in Nampula province along with 30 trainers of mentors in Manica province in Chimoio/Gondola district. The training covered human rights, SRHR, gender and GBV. They were effective in mobilizing youth participation in the second revision of the national Universal Periodic Review.
- Work with **Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC)**, a national organization for advocacy on human rights, equity and social justice, building local communities and organizations, responsible for mentorship and community-based and grassroots interventions, focusing on GBV prevention and response. Besides scaling up the mentorship programmes in Manica and Gaza, it supported provision of paralegal psychosocial assistance to GBV survivors and the economic empowerment of GBV survivors.
- Partnership with **Forum Mulher**, the national convener NGO for feminist movements, on human rights advocacy and the implementation of GBV interventions to increase service demand and awareness raising on key GBV concerns at national level, as well as working to build capacity of local organizations and to celebrate relevant “international days”.

- Partnership with **Financial Sector Deepening (FSD)**, an international civil society organization, involved in addressing the pandemic outbreak and promoting local income generation, including encouraging local production of face masks to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including by providing training and materials, and supporting the design of GBV assessment platforms.
- **HelpCode**, an international NGO specialized in development of e-vouchers for GBV survivors that enabled electronic transfer of funds for purchase of dignity kit items to support survivors' well-being and contributed to reducing their dependence on perpetrators.
- Partnership with **Gender Links (GL)**, a national civil society organization, that contributed to the wide dissemination and familiarization of laws related to ending violence against women and girls. This included publishing summaries of key aspects of the laws for easy understanding and calling upon the Parliament and provincial assemblies to improve application of the laws. Gender Links has brought onboard three grassroots organizations (**Jossoal**, **Todos contra a Violência** and **Arepacho**) based in the communities in addition to the 14 provincial and district platforms that are reaching vulnerable people and communities in remote areas. Besides the dissemination of the laws, Gender Links has contributed to open discussions on existing accountability mechanisms.
- Partnership with **Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)**, also a national civil society organization, that contributed to reach out to women, girls, men and boys on a large scale through awareness raising campaigns, especially working through its consortium with one national network (**Forum Mulher**) and six other grassroots organizations, based in the communities, composed of activists and young girls and boys. Importantly, the partner grassroots organizations were trained in key contents and methodologies on the impact of GBV and on how to disseminate GBV prevention messages, reaching out to survivors of violence or girls and women at risk and where to refer them to get services and follow-up support. Grassroots organizations worked closely with community leaders who were also trained to be part of the chain to link victims with organizations and services.

Annex F

Human Interest Stories



Staying close while maintaining distance: peer mentoring during a pandemic (Outcome 3/ 3.2)

Célia Carare, 21, waits at the door of her house wearing a cloth mask. She is expecting a visit from one of the girls she mentors on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

[Link to full story](#)



In Mozambique, providers prepare for spike in gender-based violence as pandemic spreads (Outcome 4/ 4.1)

Yara*, 18, was on her way to the market early one morning when three men intercepted, robbed and raped her. Yara told her mother and a friend what had happened, and they immediately took her to the Nampula Centre for Integrated Assistance.

[Link to full story](#)



Lifesaving information, just a text message away (Outcome 4/ 4.2)

“My friend’s boyfriend forces her to have sex. What should she do?” When Dalva Costa, 29, sees a message like this, she knows that behind it there’s a girl in urgent need of advice.

[Link to full story](#)



Megaphones and masks: how activists are adapting to COVID-19 in Mozambique (Outcome 3/ 3.1)

Armed with a megaphone, mask and gloves, Denardina Mussa, 25, is on a mission: to encourage women and girls to report violence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Link to full story](#)



Harnessing the power of data to respond and end GBV (Outcome 4/4.1 and 5/5.1 and 5.2)

As the saying goes, “you cannot solve a problem that you don’t understand.” This is critical when it comes to collecting and using data to make informed, evidenced-based decisions on issues such as ending SGBV.

[Link to full story](#)



Mozambique responds to GBV in the context of COVID-19 (mainly outcomes 2, 3 & 4)

The Government of Mozambique, the EU and the UN approved the 2020 annual work plan of the Spotlight Initiative to end violence and harmful practices against women and girls, amid new challenges brought by COVID-19.

[Link to full story](#)



Shelter and justice for rape survivors in Mozambique (Outcome 1/1.1 and 2/2.1)

Isaura*, 11, was walking home from school one day with her friends when a man pulled her into the bush and raped her. Terrified, her friends ran for help and called her family.

[Link to full story](#)



“I support my six children on my own” – a Mozambican rural woman’s story (Outcome 3/3.1 and 6/6.2)

Alzira Mahanjane, 34, endured a decade of domestic violence. With support from AREPACHO, a Spotlight Initiative-supported organization, she learned about GBV and became a farmer and activist in her community.

[Link to full story](#)



Community activists are on a mission to end child marriage in Mozambique (Outcome 1/1.1 and 3/3.1)

Selma* was 17 when her mother told her that another family was expecting her as a bride in Gaza Province, southern Mozambique. The deal was done. Selma joined her new family and became pregnant shortly after.

[Link to full story](#)

Annex G

Testimonials

“Teaching vulnerable girls about their sexual and reproductive rights keeps me going.”

Célia Carare, survivor and youth mentor

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

Berta de Nazareth, social activist

“What keeps me going is to help prevent girls from getting pregnant or married just because they are poor.”

Augusto Cabide, traditional leader

“We have dissuaded families that were about to force their underaged daughters into a marriage, and these girls were re-enrolled in schools.”

Denardina Mussa, social activist

“When survivors understand their rights and know where to report violence, they come forward.”

Carmen Omar, Coordinator at Nampula CAI

“We save lives by helping youth prevent unplanned pregnancies, HIV transmission or child marriage.”

Dalva Costa, youth counsellor

“Report all perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence. As police, we will do our part. We will identify them, notify them, and hand them over for trial in court.”

Otilia Samuel Filipe, Head of the Provincial Department of Family and Child Care for Victims of Violence in Manica province.

“We must strengthen women’s economic empowerment to build an equal, fair and peaceful society.”

Minister of Gender, Child and Social Action, Nyeleti Brooke Mondlane

“We must use all available resources to reach and support women and girls experiencing violence.”

European Union Ambassador in Mozambique, Antonio-Sánchez Benedito Gaspar

“Innovation and creativity are essential in the response to this crisis.”

European Union Ambassador in Mozambique, Antonio-Sánchez Benedito Gaspar

“The UN will keep fighting violence, promoting gender equality and sustainable development – the most powerful weapons against COVID-19.”

United Nations Resident Coordinator, Myrta Kaulard

“Each piece of [GBV] data that is generated and details collected tell the story of a woman with the courage to speak and denounce. It is the hope of those seeking support and of a woman who decided to have trust in the system.”

UNFPA Representative, Andrea Wojnar

“Behaviour change takes time. With the support of the Government and the Spotlight Initiative, we are leading several community-driven actions towards gender equality.”

Mário Maveieie, community leader in Gaza Province

“Linha Verde 1458 will offer a fast and safe response to women who suffer violence during COVID-19. It is a source of pride for me, as well as for my co-workers, to know that we are helping those who do not know where to go, especially during this period of COVID-19.”

Maria Helena Cesário Rafael, telephone operator at Linha Verde 1458

“I heard about the CAI through Ophenta (a SI CSO partner) in June of 2020. I was raped, and with the support of my uncle, I contacted Ophenta. I had heard that Ophenta is implementing a project and about how well they resolve cases of violence. I presented my case to Ophenta who referred the case to the CAI. At Ophenta, a young activist, along with my uncle, accompanied me to the CAI to help me get support. The CAI was able to resolve my case. They reported the case to the police and sent me to the hospital for analysis. I was very well received and treated. The case was tried and is well resolved, we were very satisfied. When people take their case to CAI, they can solve it without any problem. The perpetrator was sentenced to 12 years in prison on June 26, 2020.”

14-year-old survivor of sexual violence

Annex H

Photos and Video



Social activist raises awareness of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic

Photo: Rita Huo/ASCHA



Girls share their thoughts on violence during a training session in Manica province, Mozambique

Photo: Nyararai Magudu/UNFPA



Shamita Martins is a social activist who raises awareness on GBV in Nampula province, Mozambique

Photo: Ricardo Franco/UN Mozambique

Videos

1. [Berta de Nazareth – International Women’s Day 2020](#)
2. [Report Violence Against Women and Girls / COVID-19](#)
3. [Call to end Violence against girls during COVID-19](#)
4. [Supporting survivors during COVID-19](#)
5. [Closing of 16 days of Activism in Manica](#)
6. [Child marriage and COVID-19](#)
7. [GBV and COVID-19](#)



Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

