

Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls

Mozambique

Cumulative Report Spotlight Initiative

2019-2023



Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Title and Program Number

Programme Title: Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (ages 10 – 24) in Mozambique

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Project Reference Number: 00111642

Recipient Organizations

UNDP
UNPA
UN Women
UNICEF

Program Cost (USD)

Phase I and Phase II Spotlight Funding	USD 28,571,429
Agency Contribution	USD 1,004,505
Total OSC approved Phase I and Phase II budget as per CPD/RPD	USD 29,575,934

Spotlight Initiative Funding and Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I and II (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	5,732,960	165,000
UNPA	8,925,741	378,485
UNICEF	8,439,885	238,190
UN Women	5,472,843	222,830
TOTAL	28,571,429	1,004,505

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities

In addition to the three provinces prioritized during Phase I, Phase II expanded the Spotlight's focus to Cabo Delgado province, bringing the total to four provinces covering 12 districts): **Gaza Province:** districts of Xai-Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala. **Manica Province:** Chimoio city and Gondola, Mossurize and Tambara districts. **Nampula Province:** City of Nampula, districts of Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche. **Cabo Delgado Province:** district of Chiúre.

The Spotlight Initiative implements key components of all pillars in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula. In Cabo Delgado, it implements activities in Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. 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; Ministry of State Administration; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment.

State Institutions: Parliament, Ombudsperson, National Human Rights Commission, Attorney General's Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Minors Courts, Supreme Court.

Non-Governmental organizations, Civil Society Organizations: National Civil Society Reference Group, and national and local civil society organizations – see Annex C.

Program Start and End Dates

Start Date: 01.01.2019
End Date: 30.09.2023

Report Submitted by: Ariana Almeida, Program Coordinator, on behalf of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and of United Nations Recipient Agencies

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List of Acronyms

CAI	Integrated Care Center
CBC	Communication for Behavior Change
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIADAJ	Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICS	Social Communication Institute
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAJ	Institute for Legal Assistance
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
RC	Resident Coordinator
RUNOS	United Nations Recipient Agencies
SAAJ	Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services
SEJE	Secretary of State for Youth and Employment

- SERNIC** National Criminal Investigation Service
- SPAS** Provincial Services for Social Affairs
- SRH** Sexual and Reproductive Health
- UN WOMEN** United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- UPR** Universal Periodic Review
- VAWG** Violence Against Women and Girls

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Executive Summary





I wanted to tell all the girls that they will achieve their goals. It doesn't matter what people will say, the decisions are theirs. And if they decide what they want, they will get it with the necessary support"

Rashidia Amisse, 16 years old, participant of the economic empowerment activities under the Spotlight Initiative in Nampula, 2023

1.1 The Spotlight Initiative as a catalyst for eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a global pandemic which has been neglected in terms of visibility and investment. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reported that, in 2016, bilateral Official Development Assistance to end violence against women was estimated at \$180 million, representing 0.1% of the total \$148.6 billion invested that same year.

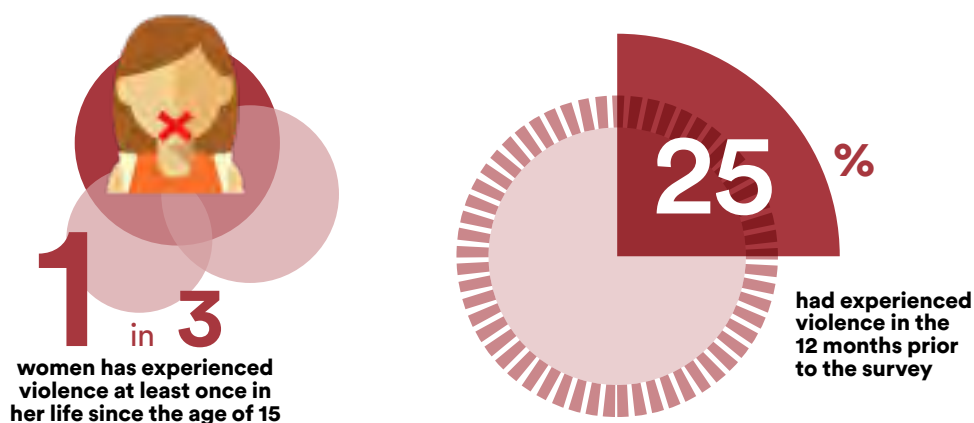
The Spotlight Initiative, the largest global investment directed specifically at ending Violence Against Women and Girls, **brings together the United Nations and the European Union in an innovative partnership** to close this gap at a global scale in targeted programmes across 26 countries, including 6 regional programmes.

Mozambique took part in this innovative investment because despite the important – and growing – investment made over the past decades by the Government (with support from multiple development partners) in initiatives that promote Gender Equality and women's empowerment, in 2018/2019 there were still significant obstacles for women and girls to fully enjoy their rights and live a life free from violence.

Milestones of Mozambique's progress towards Gender Equality and the prevention and elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) before the launch of the Spotlight Initiative

Some milestones of Mozambique's progress towards gender equality and ending VAWG include the approval of the National Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy in 2018, the National Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Gender-Based Violence 2018-2021, and the approval of Law nr. 19/2019 for the Prevention and Fight against Child Marriage.

According to the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey – DHS, one in three women (33%) has experienced violence at least once in her life since the age of 15, and 25% had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. In 2015, Mozambique was the fifth country with the highest incidence of child marriage (UNICEF 2023¹).



According to the data on violence in the statistics report produced by the National Institute of Statistics², 16,948 cases of violence against women and girls were reported in 2021, corresponding to 79.5% of all reported cases of violence, a slight increase compared to 2018, where 16,588 cases of violence against women and girls were reported³.

Considering this level of incidence of violence against women and girls, and the urgency of putting into action a plan that would be a catalyst for efforts to improve this situation, the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations, in partnership with civil society organizations, and with generous funding from the European Union, began in 2019 the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in the country.

Under the joint leadership of the Minister of Gender and the UN Resident Coordinator, the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique successfully **leveraged the partnerships with the Government institutions, civil society, and the European Union Delegation (EUD)** in Mozambique, building on ongoing efforts to end VAWG and investing on innovative and promising practices to end VAWG.

This is a distinctive feature of the Spotlight Initiative: its **specific focus on ending VAWG** and its **scale** (over US\$29 million investment in Mozambique) with a **comprehensive multi-sectoral approach**, working holistically across **multiple – and mutually reinforcing –**

¹ Source: [UNICEF 2023, Global Databases, Child marriage](#)

² Source: INE 2022, Violence Statistics: Criminal and Civil Cases, 2021

³ Of the total reported cases of violence against women in 2021, 59.5% of cases were domestic violence, 11.7% psychological violence, and 11.8% sexual violence



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pillars, along with a renewed commitment to seek synergies, leveraging the comparative advantages of all stakeholders⁴.

The Spotlight Initiative is designed in the **spirit of UN Reform**, which seeks to maximize and catalyze the mandates of different agencies and promote more coordinated work for a stronger and lasting impact. Based on this principle of “Delivering as One”, the Resident Coordinator (RC) has the oversight of the Initiative and is responsible for the quality assurance of the implementation of the program by the four implementing agencies (United Nations Recipient Agencies – RUNOs): United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

This has enabled the Spotlight Initiative to more effectively leverage the work, experience and resources of the implementing agencies, brought together under the leadership of the RC, to implement activities with a wide variety of partners and reach impressive results, as summarized in the diagram below and detailed in section 4 of this report.

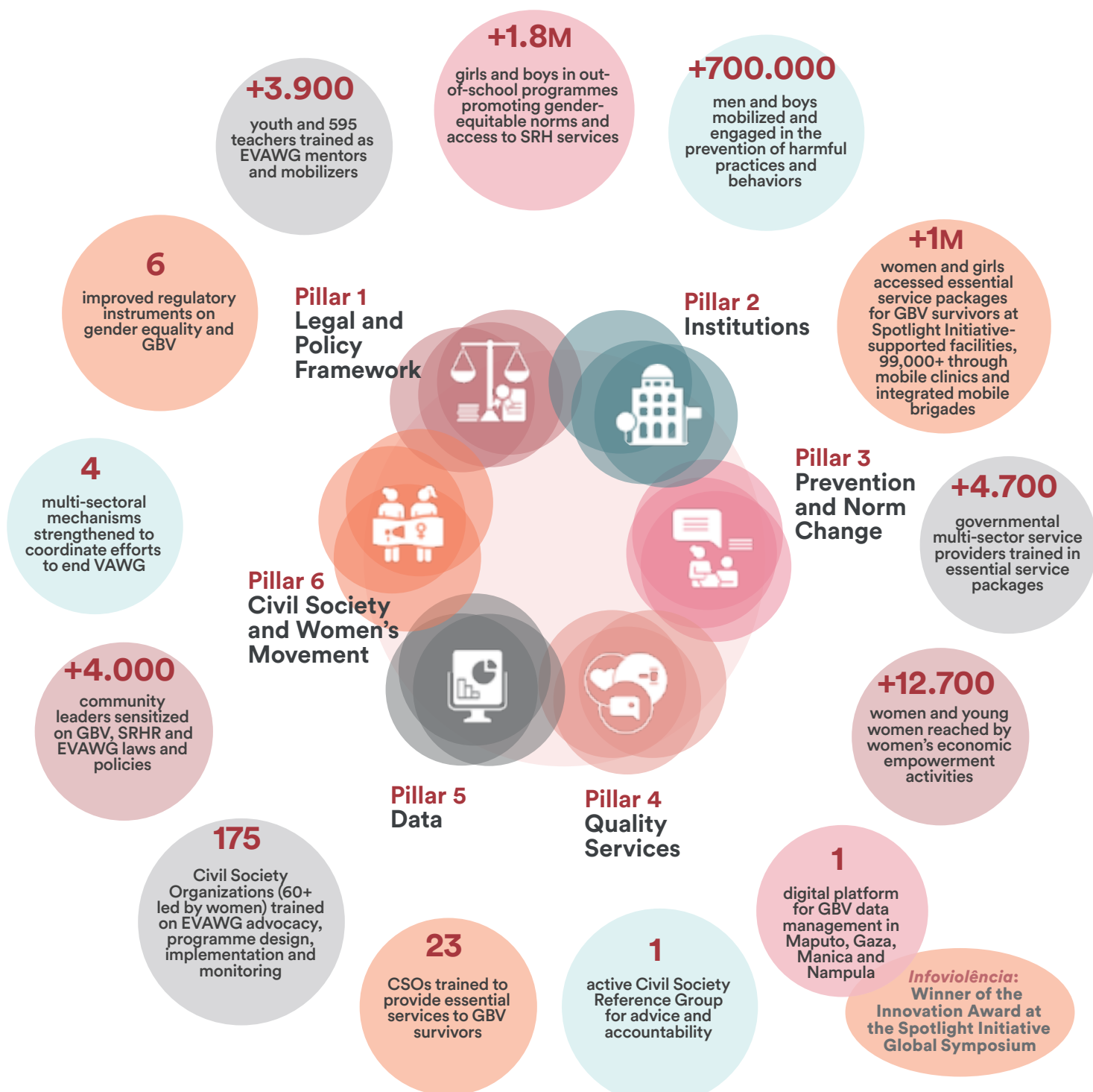
Critical to this work is the Spotlight Initiative’s investment in strengthening partnerships with civil society. This includes not only engaging Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and central implementing partners (with over USD \$7.7 million implemented through 21 CSOs), but also

⁴ Government Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Ministry of State Administration; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment. State Institutions Parliament, Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission, Attorney General’s Office, Professional Council of the Magistracy, Family and Juvenile Courts, Supreme Court. Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations National Civil Society Reference Group, national and local civil society organizations – see Annex C

Participant in an awareness session for the elimination of GBV, in Gaza Province. Photo: © UNPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili



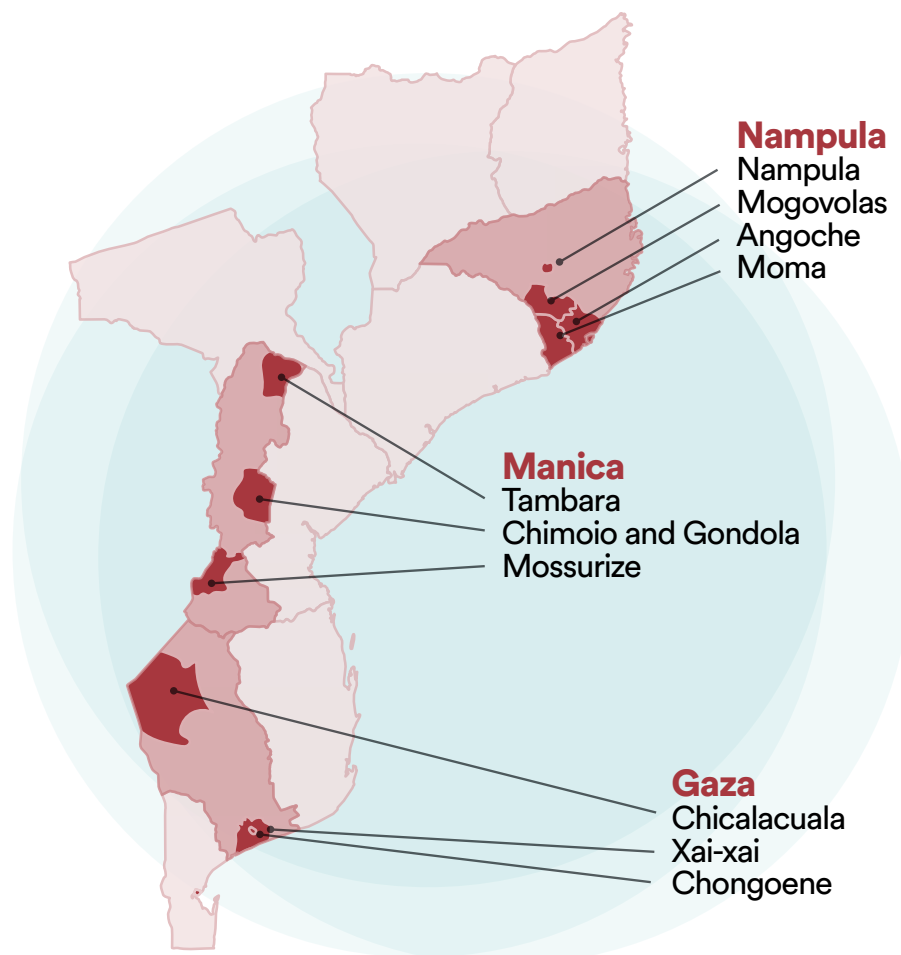
through investment in capacity building, access to networks and advocacy forums and the innovative role of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG). The CSNRG in Mozambique focused on providing insight and advice to improve programme implementation (including by engaging in monitoring visits and in the National Steering Committee) and participating in knowledge exchange events. The CSNRG also worked as a platform for advocacy on ending VAWG through their contributions to the Universal Periodic Review consultation and lobbying to include Spotlight Initiative Mozambique priorities, notably on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), in the National Development Strategy.



Spotlight Initiative



1.2 Context of the Initiative and Contextual Shifts



The Spotlight Initiative was conceptualized, designed and implemented to support the Government's efforts to ensure that all women and girls live a life free from all forms of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Harmful Practices (HP), such as child marriage, and can enjoy Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

The Initiative was originally planned to run from January 2019 until December 2022, with activities in a total of 12 districts in the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Nampula and, since 2022, Cabo Delgado⁵.

⁵ Gaza: Xai Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala. Manica: Chimoio city and Gondola, Mossurize and Tambara. Nampula: Nampula city, Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche. Cabo Delgado: Chiúre.



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However, by June 2022, it was agreed that despite the programme’s high delivery rate, a few actions would benefit from an additional period to ensure quality, outreach, appropriation, and sustainability⁶. A non-cost extension was therefore approved until September 2023.

Over the course of the Spotlight Initiative implementation (from January 2019 to September 2023), there were external factors that had a direct impact on the implementation and monitoring of program activities and that were risk multiplier factors for the occurrence of GBV /HP against women and girls, notably:

- The deteriorating security situation in the north of the country caused by armed attacks perpetrated by non-state actors since 2017, resulting in a prolonged state of insecurity, a forced internal displacement crisis and humanitarian emergency;
- The impact of tropical storms and heavy rains that cyclically affect the country and the Initiative’s target provinces;
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2022, and the mitigation measures that restricted traveling and in-person activities;
- The reform of the government’s decentralization policy implemented in 2019, and the changing roles and responsibilities of state bodies at the provincial and district levels.

As detailed in section 5 below, while these factors posed challenges to implementing the Spotlight Initiative, they were mitigated through adapting activities and actions (notably in the North), innovating on service provision and raising awareness and strengthening partnerships to support a successful programme delivery.

This was possible through the joint work of all implementing partners and the ongoing commitment to accelerate plans when challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate-related crises delayed the programme implementation, in addition to regular monitoring for prompt identification of bottlenecks or potential barriers to the full implementation.

⁶ These included: consolidating results and strengthening sustainability; enhancing ownership and localization of the Spotlight initiative activities, processes, and systems by Government entities at national and decentralized levels; expanding and consolidating civil society engagement and agency in GBV prevention and response; scaling-up the mobilization of traditional and religious leaders against GBV and harmful traditional practices; addressing service gaps in emergency settings by protecting the most vulnerable and enhancing the complementarity of the GBV interventions in the humanitarian-development nexus; enabling the identification of a solid, consensual vision for adapted support to system strengthening, behavior change, policy, and data systems for GBV prevention and response post-Spotlight Initiative.



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As detailed in section 4 below, Mozambique's performance is measured through **41 indicators (3 impact, 9 intermediate outcomes, and 29 immediate outcomes)**. The programme performed extremely well in all the six Outcomes/Pillars of the Spotlight Initiative. By July 2023⁷, the Initiative had achieved the targets for nine indicators, exceeded the targets for 25 indicators, and exhibited a lower performance in only three indicators.

⁷ When the last activities were finalized.

A casa de Madalena António, em Nampula, foi parcialmente destruída pelo ciclone Gombe. Madalena recebeu apoio do Grupo de Mulheres do Piloto, criado com o apoio da Spotlight Initiative.
Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



Governance and Coordination of the Initiative

2





It's hard to change a person's mindset from 'today to today.' It takes time, it is a process. But we are not working alone, and things are changing because of it. The Spotlight Initiative helped us get together to end GBV and child marriage together. When Spotlight came, there was light".

Joluame David, community leader

2.1 Comité Director da Spotlight Initiative

The Spotlight Initiative Mozambique has a National Steering Committee (NSC) as its highest governance body. The NSC was established on the 7th of June 2019 and has an important accountability and oversight role.

The Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and the UN Resident Coordinator. Its members include the European Union (EU), represented by the EU Ambassador to Mozambique, the heads of UN Recipient Agencies, high-level participation of sectoral ministries, and three representatives of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG).

The annual meetings of the NSC, where priorities for action, budget allocations, and reflection on the successes and challenges of the Initiative are discussed and approved, were preceded by meetings of a technical committee, co-chaired by MGCAS and the Program Coordination Unit (PCU), and with representation from all stakeholders at central, district, and provincial levels.

This technical committee was a key platform for ensuring the discussion and effective coordination⁸ prior to holding the NSC meetings.

Reflections for the future

Given the high level of the NSC – and the consequent formality – discussion of priorities and approval of documents could have been promoted in (more regular) meetings at the technical level, with political endorsement done in writing.

The governance structure of the NSC could thus have been focused on promoting more high-level discussions, with a greater focus on advocacy.

⁸ Including preparation of activity plans as well as workshops for discussion and validation of reports and strategic documents.

2.2 Civil Society National Reference Group

The Spotlight Initiative’s Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) was an innovative structure created in the context of investing in the central role of civil society as an agent of change in EVAWG. Its members are activists and members of national and local civil society organizations (notably from the Initiative’s target provinces) who bring to the program their experience in Gender Equality, EVAWG, and men’s engagement. They were selected under the principle of LNOB to ensure geographic balance and represent constituencies of the most marginalized groups, including survivors of violence and women living with HIV/AIDS.

The CSNRG aimed to (i) ensure that the voice of civil society was represented at key moments of the Initiative (design, planning, monitoring and evaluation), (ii) be a guarantor of civil society engagement (as per the Initiative’s commitment) and (iii) function as an advocacy and communication platform, including supporting the visibility and promotion of the Spotlight Initiative’s objectives at the national level.

The CSNRG in Mozambique has been active since 2019. Prior to it, the initiative had the Interim group that participated during the design and planning stage of the programme, and it was composed of members that represented some of the most at-risk groups. Now composed of 11 members⁹ (see table below), the group is an example of how activists and staff from different and diverse areas can come together to advocate for EVAWG. Its diversity ranges from the areas of work of its representatives, their background and geographical location, although almost 80% are based in Maputo.

⁹ Initially 15 and later reduced to 11 active members, given lack of engagement and participation of some members during Phase 1 of the programme implementation

Community leaders’ group with the activists from a Spotlight initiative partner CSO in Namicopo, Nampula Province. Photo: UNICEF Moçambique/ Lara Longle



Name	Thematic Area
Terezinha da Silva	Human rights, VAWG, LGBTQI, Access to justice
Nzira de Deus	Feminist movement, women's human rights, gender mainstreaming, economy, and political participation
Júlio Langa	Men engagement and positive masculinities
Carlota Inhamussua	Human rights, access to justice, land access, SRHR, women's political participation, HIV & AIDS, Peace and security
Danúbio Cumbane	SRHR, VAWG and child marriage
Albino Luís Mussuei	Child marriage, SRHR, VAWG, HIV & AIDS
Dulce Mudhlovo Paulsen	SRHR, VAWG, child marriage and women economic empowerment
Armanda Chuva Levene	Human rights, access to justice, and social protection
Adão João Paia	Men engagement in EVAWG, SRHR, gender equality
Josina Machel	Advocacy, VAWG, voice of survivors of violence
Sídia Gazela	SRHR, Child Marriage, SGBV, Protection

The programme has continuously worked to reflect on and mitigate the challenges in terms of different levels of engagement among members and the ongoing discussion regarding the benefits and challenges of remunerating the CSNRG members. To increase the scope of the group's scope of work covering advocacy efforts and ensure its functionality, CSNRG was allocated a budget of 25,200 USD for the initiative's Phase II to be used for advocacy, annual meetings, monitoring missions, and communications. Preparation of the annual work plan design was a consultative process. The CSRG met on a bi-monthly basis or more frequently when specific activities or actions required it.

The CSNRG brings critical accountability to the programme by participating in key events, providing technical feedback to work implemented by RUNOs in partnership with their CSO/Government implementing partners, advocating for the full implementation of the “leave no one behind” principle and influencing policy-making processes.

For example, in 2022, CSNRG members started inviting the national organization that advocates for the rights of particularly vulnerable groups to attend their regular meetings, especially the consultations for the design of the National Development Strategy. In 2023 the CSNRG continued its efforts to advocate for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups and influence the EVAWG agenda into the national development plan through the organization of a high-level policy dialogue that took place in May 2023¹⁰.

¹⁰ The panels focused on: “Integration of the Spotlight Initiative Pillars into the National Development Strategy” moderated by Terezinha da Silva; “Working with Men and Boys to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices” moderated by Júlio Langa; “Gender and Sexual Diversity: From the Abstract to the Concrete” moderated by Dário de Sousa



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The CSNRG's participation in the NSC promotes commitment from the highest political level and strengthens the partnership with government and civil society, enabling active participation in decision-making, which also fosters national and local ownership. However, given the formal structure of the National Steering Committee meetings (as detailed above), the impact of this

A very positive point highlighted by several stakeholders was the participation of CSNRG members in monitoring visits. This allowed to bring not only the perspective and experience of these activists to improve the Initiative's activities but also their first-hand knowledge of the program's good practices, later shared in other forums¹¹.

The CSNRG is finalizing a reflection report (and is expected to be disseminated with partners in September) seeking to answer the following questions: i) What were the main objectives of the Spotlight initiative in establishing the CSNRG? From the perspective of the CSNRG, to what extent were these objectives achieved? And for what reasons? ii) What were the main commitments of the Spotlight initiative to strengthening feminist movements and groups working for women's and girls' rights? From the perspective of the CSNRG, to what extent was this commitment realized? iii) What were the main outcomes expected under the partnerships between the Spotlight initiative and implementing CSOs? From the perspective of the CSNRG, what was achieved or not achieved? And for what reasons?

Reflections for the future

Maintaining a civil society engagement structure at the highest level is a recommendation of this Initiative. However, as detailed in the sustainability reflections, it must have a budget allocated for key activities (notably monitoring and advocacy), which only happened in the second phase of the Initiative.

It is also important to clarify the role of the members of this group (notably in terms of reference), adjusting expectations to collaborations made voluntarily, which could give this mechanism greater relevance and reach. In addition, considering remuneration for certain specific activities that require a more significant time commitment may be an alternative (also considering the potential of giving more autonomy to this group). However, it was also noted that these changes would need to be accompanied by greater accountability of members for the commitments made (notably in the participation in activities, quality drafting and timely submission of reports, communication of relevant information).

¹¹ For example, Dr Terezinha da Silva (GRN- SC member and president) reflected on how she had shared with community leaders from provinces not covered by Spotlight the work done by the initiative with traditional and religious leaders and the positive impact that this sharing had had on the perception of the role of these leaders in EVAWG.



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2.3 Interagency Coordination, Technical Committees and Other Governance Mechanisms in the Spirit of UN Reform

The Spotlight Initiative is designed in the spirit of UN Reform, seeking to maximize and catalyze the mandates of different UN agencies and promote more coordinated work between different actors for catalytic impact in ending VAWG.

In line with the Global Spotlight Initiative guidance, the Resident Coordinator exercises overall oversight and accountability for the Spotlight Initiative and is responsible for the quality assurance of programme implementation. This is done with the support of UN Women (in Phase I of the programme) and UNFPA (since the transition to Phase II) as Technical Coherence Lead, and is achieved through regular meetings with the heads of RUNOS, high-level communication with the MGCAS Minister, the EUD Ambassador and the Head of Cooperation.

This coordination was done through a focus on promoting the work of the Initiative rather than the individual agencies, using the leadership of the Resident Coordinator to represent the implementing agencies as a whole. This was critical, for example, to ensure the successful advocacy that led to expanding the Spotlight Initiative to the conflict-affected province of Cabo Delgado in Phase II of the programme.

Importantly, the Spotlight Initiative is embedded in Mozambique's overall UN inter-agency coordination mechanism. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Mozambique, which started its new cycle in January 2022, not only reflects the Spotlight Initiative under the Strategic Priority (SP) on Human Capital Development (SP1) but has selected ending GBV as this SP's flagship action. This decision is an important reflection of the achievements from the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique and the commitment to sustain this investment, since the flagship approach highlights areas that will allow the UN leadership (RC and Heads of Agency) to pursue its high-level engagement to support the acceleration of sustainable development in Mozambique¹².

Under the UNSDCF 2022 – 2026, an inclusive governance and management structure was established to foster greater ownership, accountability and enhance the opportunity to achieve the planned processes and results. One of the key elements of this structure is the SP Groups, which are interagency working groups constituted at the strategic priority level to establish effective coordination between UN Entities and ensure a coherent UN system-wide approach of analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of their respective SPs. They promote complementarity and synergies, reduce overlaps and gaps

¹² The flagship areas contribute to stronger programme coherence (joint programming and UN-Collaboration, leadership); create opportunities for joint resource mobilization and partnerships (MPTF windows, link with DCP and other mechanisms); and create opportunities for joint advocacy and communication (international and national dates, events, and fora)



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within and across priority areas and are accountable to the Programme Management Team. At the end of 2022, the SP1 met at the highest level to discuss how the Spotlight Initiative's achievements and learnings should inform the UN GBV strategy and how the group would support to sustain the Spotlight Initiative's investment in Mozambique.

Additionally, the Spotlight Initiative has engaged with the UN Gender Equality Group (previously called Gender Thematic Group) intending to share experiences and learnings which are also expected to promote synergies with the rest of the UN system's experience in the country.

Specific ways of effecting this coordination include sharing common offices in Nampula, while in Gaza and Manica UN staff was jointly supporting the local Government institutions in the provincial office¹³. This improved the coordination of interventions, including the sharing of tools and equipment (such as transport services in Gaza and Manica) and facilitated coordination with the Provincial Directorate for Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS) and the Provincial Services for Social Affairs (SPAS).

Structures and mechanisms were also created to promote inter-agency coordination and promote synergies, facilitating joint work and decision-making at the technical/thematic/geographic level, notably:

- The creation of the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) for the Initiative assigned to the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) to work closely with the MGCAS National Gender Directorate;
- The appointment of technical focal points from the implementing agencies and central and provincial level, with regular monthly meetings to exchange information, promote synergies, and improve technical coherence ¹⁴;
- The coordination mechanism through the lead agency for each pillar of the Initiative – the lead agency for each pillar chairs meetings with participating agencies of the pillar. While the meetings were not convened regularly, the value and potential of this structure were clear when the PCU promoted two inter-pillar workshops (in 2022) – one on prevention and women's movements and another on pillar services and data, facilitating an important platform to exchange ideas and find synergies within and across pillars. One concrete outcome of the pillar lead mechanism workshop on prevention and women's movements was that RUNOs working under Outcome 3 agreed on the need to enhance their collaboration, particularly in the area of Communication for Development and Social Behavior Change (C4D/SBC). As a result of these meetings, RUNOS, working under Outcome 3, identified gaps in their implementing partners (IPs) and exchanged effective approaches and materials (guidelines) for the capacity development that

¹³ This was done at the provincial directorate on gender, children and social action (DPGCAS)

¹⁴ These meetings were also instrumental in preparing reports, coordinating joint initiatives (such as the annual 16 Days of Activism campaign), and responding to government requests



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could address the gaps. They also identified a gap in a coordination platform for the stakeholders working in the area of SBC and have been advocating to the MGCAS to revitalize the Child Marriage working group to fill the gap for planning and strategizing;

- The Communication Group, led by a Communications Specialist who is part of the coordination unit, which has proven instrumental in engaging all agencies in planning, implementing, reviewing and reporting on program communications and, together with the Government and the European Union Delegation (EUD), organizing joint events and visibility activities;
- The Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group under the direction of the M&E Analyst of the coordination unit to closely monitor the progress of the Initiative, strengthen the documentation of best practices from all agencies and their implementing partners, as well as lessons learned.

Reflections for the future

Regarding operationalizing synergies, internally and with partners, this has not always been fully achieved¹⁵. This has been mitigated by the increased frequency of agency focal point meetings and agency head meetings, as well as the adoption of pillar leader seminars as a good practice to be adopted in future joint programs.

However, for the future, it is suggested that:

- This element must be considered in the design of the initiatives, with clearer rules to coordinate the joint action of the various stakeholders;
- Technical coordination (namely through indicators of success included in the monitoring of initiatives) should be prioritized and valued in addition to programmatic coordination.

¹⁵ It is stressed, for example, that in the case of MGCAS, a key partner of all implementing agencies, there was neither a detailed implementation plan combining all relevant activities nor joint meetings for planning and discussion – each agency integrated Spotlight activities under its agreement with MGCAS and coordinated the implementation of activities bilaterally, with the coordination unit meeting regularly with the ministry for broader program coordination, which sometimes resulted in duplication and triangulation of efforts. The same was true in some situations with the civil society implementing partners.



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3

Partnerships

**Iniciativa
Spotlight**
*Para eliminar a violência
contra as mulheres e raparigas*



It is by working together and joining forces that we will have a greater impact. We act fast and in an integrated way, And we abide by the principle of not leaving any girl and woman behind”.

Judite Nota, Mozambique Government Official
for Women’s Affairs in Manica

Implementing a **comprehensive, multi-sectoral and gender transformative approach** that addresses the causes of Violence Against Women and Girls is only possible by localizing investment anchored in national priorities and leveraged by strong, comprehensive partnerships.

Since the beginning of the program, the Spotlight Initiative has established long-lasting partnerships with government institutions and CSOs, detailed in the Spotlight Partners’ table below, as well as shorter collaborations with Helpcode and the FSD Mozambique Cooperative.

This diversity of stakeholders in the context of a holistic initiative brought natural challenges of alignment and coordination (detailed in the challenges section below). In the current section, we present a summary of the main partnerships and a reflection of learnings for future investments.

3.1 Government

Throughout the design and implementation of the Initiative, there was an investment in strengthening coordination with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (**MGCAS**) as the entity responsible for coordinating the national response to GBV and the leader of the partnership between the Spotlight Initiative and **relevant government ministries**¹⁶.

Under the “whole-of-government approach,” the program was implemented in partnership with a diverse set of ministries and state institutions (detailed in the partners’ table below) seeking to ensure comprehensive governmental responses

¹⁶ Government: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Ministry of State Administration; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment. State Institutions: Parliament, Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission, Attorney General’s Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Juvenile Courts, Supreme Court.

to VAWG and invested significantly in a pillar focused on institutional strengthening of these entities.

Learnings

Regarding coordination, it is suggested that in the future, a more targeted financial investment be made to ensure support for coordination by the government. This includes not only funding for coordination activities but also human resource support allocated to the relevant ministry.

Note that this need was identified by the Initiative, but the implementation (through hiring a UN Volunteer (volunteer from the UN system) was late and short-lived. For greater impact and sustainability, it is proposed that future investments include dedicated national staff to coordinate and train/mentor this position/s at both central and provincial levels (notably to support a more decentralized planning process).

3.2 European Union Delegation

More than a donor, the EUD was a key partner in the design and implementation of the Initiative. Over the years multiple formal – and informal – platforms for coordination and information exchange opportunities were developed, including EU participation in technical meetings, events, monitoring visits, and national and provincial meetings¹⁷.

The EUD has also provided valuable inputs in elaborating critical documents of the Initiative (such as the Phase II priorities and the non-cost extension request), actively participated in all the technical level workshops organized by the Initiative¹⁸. and supported the Spotlight Initiative at national level events¹⁹. This included providing feedback and supporting advocacy efforts, including the high-level participation of the EU Ambassador in sharing important messages, such as the importance of engaging men and boys for ending VAWG.

In addition, the EUD remained active in external program communications and advocacy efforts through planning and engaging in joint activities with the media²⁰. This engagement

¹⁷ For example, in preparing Spotlight's COVID-19 adaptation plan in Mozambique, the EU Delegation's technical team was involved in discussing priorities and approaches.

¹⁸ UN's pillar lead coordination workshops; UN delivery as one workshop that was fundamental in aligning this principle and in identifying innovative ways to foster multi-stakeholder coordination; technical committee co-led by MGCAS and PCU; and AR 2021/Activity work plan validation workshop

¹⁹ Such as 16 days of activism and Women's month (in March).

²⁰ The delegation has been instrumental in extending the reach of program content through the European Union's digital and social media platforms, including the European Commission's website.



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guarantees that Spotlight Initiative activities incorporate the EU's perspective and integrate constructive feedback to ensure the government and UN synergize this investment with other EVAWG efforts in the country.

The EUD has also used its strong relationship with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to involve them in efforts to combat VAWG by including them strategically in the Initiative's activities (such as joint monitoring missions).

Learnings

For future investments, it is proposed that this partnership be used even more strategically to communicate the successes and learnings of the Initiative to other donors (using existing platforms, such as the gender coalition), and to engage them more actively in key actions (notably advocacy and coordination), specially the EU member states.

3.3 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. However, limited financial resources (notably for core costs and organizational strengthening) and sustainability issues have limited their impact and reach. The Spotlight Initiative Mozambique was critical to change this, making civil society a central strategic partner to the Initiative.

For this reason, the initiative has made a specific commitment to the active and comprehensive engagement of civil society through:

- Investment of over USD 2.5 in a specific pillar of action (Pillar 6) for strengthening civil society organizations and feminist movements, through access to more funding, capacity and opportunities for these organizations to work in a coordinated manner, with more influence and capacity to influence the EVAWG agenda and implement programmes with this focus;
- A clear requirement that a minimum of 30% of the implementation of activities should be done directly through civil society organizations, promoting the development of new partnerships and work with community-based organizations, under the principle of leaving no one behind. As detailed in Annex C, over the course of the Spotlight Initiative implementation, RUNOS allocated over \$7.7 million to 21 civil society organizations (19



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of which are national and, of these, 3 community-based), with a focus on implementing prevention actions, service delivery, and strengthening feminist movements;

- Establishment of the CSNRG (detailed above).

Learnings

Future initiatives should continue to promote investment in this central role of civil society by promoting a greater link between strengthening community-based movements and organizations and implementing their activities as partners.

Work with civil society would also benefit from more frequent and consistent linking between the different civil society implementing partners, and it is proposed that greater linking of partner CSOs to the work of the CSNRG should also be promoted.

3.4 Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

The Spotlight Initiative Mozambique has strong synergies with two multi-agency programmes: the Global Programme to End Child Marriage (UNICEF and UNFPA) and Rapariga Biz (UNFPA, UNESCO and UN WOMEN), through the sharing of methodologies on: mentorship and peer to peer support to adolescents for girls empowerment and positive gender socialization; community-level social and behaviour change mobilization against gender-based violence and harmful practices, including with adolescents and youth champions and local artists; sexual and reproductive health counselling for adolescents; the establishment of safe spaces for adolescents; life skills programmes.

3.5 Other Partners

Community Leadership Structures. The Spotlight Initiative was critical to demonstrate the importance – and impact – of investing in engaging community leadership structures (including religious and traditional leaders – notably “matronas”) in ending VAWG/HP. These partners play a key role in preventing GBV and ensuring the referral of GBV and Child Marriage cases in communities, as they are often the guardians of social norms. This



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has resulted in the Initiative's continued investment in their involvement and strengthening their awareness and ability to engage in advocacy and effectively address the issues of GBV and Child Marriage in their communities. For example, in 2022, the Spotlight Initiative strengthened this partnership by organizing the Regional Community Leaders Forum as a follow-up of the provincial forums established in 2021.

The community leader's forum brought together leaders from the whole country in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (ROSC and Plan International) and linked the leaders with COTLA (the Confederation of the Traditional Leaders of Africa) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). This forum will contribute to improve leaders' networking among them and promote their mutual support within Spotlight Initiative provinces and more broadly, which is critical for the sustainability of this initiative.

Adão Paia, one of the members of the National Reference Group of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique, during the High-Level Dialogue promoted by the group, in Maputo.
Photo: © UNICEF Moçambique/Lara Longle



The investment done with leaders tapped on the already existing role of the community leaders and the work done (including through training and capacity building) to promote their accountability as gatekeepers of social norms and practices. Community leaders with improved knowledge, skills on prevention and combat GBV/SGBV and harmful practices will sustain the impact of the Spotlight Initiative investment after the end of this funding cycle.

3.6 Civil Society

Media platforms. The Spotlight Initiative also partnered with media platforms such as Rádio Moçambique and Fórum das Rádios Comunitárias (FORCOM) to broadcast SGBV prevention messages through Social and Behavior Change communication principles.

Overview of the Spotlight Initiative Partnerships

Government and Public Institutions

Institution	Implementation Area
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action at central level (MGCAS) as well as provincial and distric levels (DPGCAS, SPAS, SDSMAS)	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Gaza, Nampula and Central Level

Pillars 1, 2, 4 & 5

Coordination of the national GBV response. Spotlight Initiative's Governmental lead.

Specifically under Pillar 4, MGCAS coordinates the establishment and management of the Integrated Care Centers (CAIs), where staff from MGCAS, the Ministry of Health (MISAU), the Ministry of Interior (MINT), and the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJACR) provide the four service components of the essential services package. They are also responsible for training their counterparts at provincial levels and the GBV multisectoral mechanism to ensure quality service delivery for survivors of GBV. In addition, MGCAS ensures service providers' capacity building to improve service provision and prevention quality. At the provincial level, through its provincial and district delegates, MGCAS works towards ensuring that everyone in the community is reached with relevant information on GBV and available services so that more women and girls can access the essential services they deserve.

Under Pillar 5, MGCAS is responsible for coordinating the design, pilot, harmonization and use of Single File (Ficha Única – FU) – a critical tool for recording cases of GBV in an integrated manner. As a result, in 2022, significant steps were taken towards the harmonization of the FU by the multisectoral mechanism with the four sectors (health, justice, police and social action), ensuring the respective protocols are included in the FU so that the tool can capture all relevant information from GBV survivors to improve case management across sectors.



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Institution	Implementation Area
Ministry of Health at central level (MISAU) as well as provincial and district level (DPS/SPS and SDSMAS)	Gaza, Manica, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Central Level

Pillars 2 & 4

Implementation of the Sexual Reproductive Health component, by the SAAJ, and the GBV clinical component (e.g. mobile clinics and production of forensic evidence for cases of sexual violence)

MISAU is a key Spotlight Initiative partner, responsible for health service provision throughout the country, as well as generating forensic evidence for cases of sexual violence. MISAU supports survivors of violence through survivor-centered approaches that work to prevent re-victimization while increasing prosecution rates and preventing impunity due to lack of evidence. MISAU is also responsible for services provided by the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (SAAJs), which ensures that girls and young women can access services that respond to their specific needs. In addition, MISAU leads the implementation of SRH and the GBV clinical component, through its provincial (DPS/SPS) and district (SDSMAS) level representations.

Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR)	Cabo Delgado and Central Level
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Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 4

Ensure that VAWG laws have international standards and are enforced and promote access to justice for vulnerable groups.

With the other justice system administration institutions (Attorney General's Office (PGR), Judicial and Judiciary Training Centre (CFJJ), Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (IPAJ), Supreme Court (TS), National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the Ombudsperson office), MJCR is responsible for justice and policing service responses to GBV.

Under the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique, they cooperate to ensure that relevant laws on VAWG meet international standards and are enforced. MJCR, which coordinates the justice administration system (SAJ)²¹ and is one of the four members of the multisectoral mechanism, is a strategic partner in improving access to justice for vulnerable groups. They work through the IPAJ at province and district levels, which has been strengthened by the Spotlight Initiative investment in the multisectoral mechanism and in the CAIs, to address most GBV-reported cases and provide legal assistance to the GBV survivors. In addition, the MJCR is the entity mandated to regulate and oversee the work of community courts.

²¹ The SAJ includes the following institutions: courts, prosecutor authority, public defenders (IPAJ), the judges training center (CFJJ) and the national penitentiary service



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Institution	Implementation Area
Ministry of Interior (MINT)	Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Manica, Nampula and Central Level

Pillars 1, 4 & 5

Design, testing and implementation of the InfoViolência platform, police registration and follow-up of cases reported to the CAI through the Office of Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV).

With respective provincial and district branches, MINT is a key partner of the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique, with long-standing relations with the UN on case management, investigations of SGBV cases and in conducting awareness campaigns²². Under Pillar 5, MINT is responsible for designing, piloting and implementing the Infoviolência platform, which was strengthened and expanded in 2022. They support training their staff for the use, management and expansion of Infoviolência. They are also responsible for the police registry and accompaniment of reported cases in CAIs, through the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV), which the MINT oversees, at central, provincial and district levels.

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Central Level
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Pillar 1

Lead the operationalization of Gender-sensitive planning and budgeting at national, provincial and district levels, including monitoring and supervision.

MEF is responsible for leading the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels, including monitoring and oversight. The Spotlight Initiative supported MEF in developing a gender-responsive budgeting guideline which allows the government sectors to monitor their budget allocated for GBV interventions. This intervention is expected to increase the state budget allocated to GE and GBV in the medium to long term. MEF is continuing to increase the knowledge and skills of government planners and budgeters so that they can track systematically and regularly how much of the state budget is allocated to gender and GBV issues and to have budget increased²³.

²² Data from 2015 Demographic and Health Survey indicates that the Ministry of Interior is the institution that deals with the largest number of GBV survivors and those seeking help to prevent violence.

²³ In 2022 the MEF revised the guideline and conducted a workshop for consultation with planners and budgeters trained in 2019.



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Institution	Implementation Area
Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH)	Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Central Level

Pillars 1, 3 & 4

Implementation of activities related to Education including curriculum related to Gender issues.

MINEDH is responsible for the implementation of education-related initiatives at national and provincial levels, including curricula related to gender issues. Under the partnership with the Spotlight Initiative, the MoE strengthened the capacity of school council members, school health and gender focal points to prevent, identify, report and refer cases of violence against children (VAC) – including child marriage – to relevant entities.

Ministry of State Administration	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative entered into a new partnership with the Ministry of State Administration, which coordinates the work of community leaders at national level through the provincial Secretaries of State in Gaza, Manica and Nampula. Spotlight Initiative strengthened its engagement with community leaders in raising awareness and discussing the harmful social norms and practices on SGBV and early marriage prevention. Community leaders proved to be crucial allies for changing harmful norms by those that will contribute to reducing cases of SGBV and CM.

State Secretariat for Youth and Employment (SEJE)	Central Level
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Pillars 1 & 2

Strengthening national systems by providing technical and institutional support to ensure that national action plans for adolescent and youth adequately integrate GBV and the right to Sexual and Reproductive Health services, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups.

SEJE is the national body for youth, coordinating and monitoring youth-centric policies and rights initiatives. Through its partnership with Spotlight Initiative Mozambique, it actively addresses GBV concerns. As part of Pillar 2, SEJE trains the Intersectoral Committee for Youth Development (CIADAJ) on SRHR, emphasizing advocacy to incorporate these rights into relevant laws. SEJE also empowers young activists to champion their rights, ensuring their concerns gain government attention. To further assist the youth, SEJE offers business starter kits, fostering economic growth and reducing unemployment



Spotlight Initiative



Institution	Implementation Area
National Institute of Statistics (INE)	Central Level

Pillar 5

Development and monitoring of a set of indicators to evaluate the activities of the gender, justice, police and health sectors in the context of the Multisectoral Mechanism to Assist Women Victims of Violence (MMAMVV). A mapping was conducted by MGCAS and INE to identify gaps related to existing gender statistics followed by training to the two institutions on how to develop gender statistics.

Institute for Social Communication (ICS)	Central Level and Nampula
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Pillar 3

Implementation of activities related to adolescent participation and social norms through the media

National Human Rights Commission	Central Level
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Pillar 1

State institution responsible for defending and improving the situation of citizens in the area of human rights. In the Initiative, the Commission had the role of documenting cases of human rights violations.

Parliament	Central Level
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Pillar 5

Responsible for legislative processes, approval of the General State Budget (OGE), and control of government action. For the Spotlight Initiative, parliamentarians were included in the training on Gender Responsive Budgeting to sensitize parliamentarians to advocate for legal instruments and policies that ensure the defense of the rights of women and girls.



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Civil Society Partners

Institution and Entry Point	Implementation Area
WLSA (Women, Law in Southern Africa) // UN Women	Gaza, Manica and Nampula

Pillars 3 & 6

Leader of the Consortium Against Violence, consisting of five implementing organizations – ASCHA (Gaza), Kutenga (Gaza), LeMuSica (Manica), Luarte, and Ophenta (Nampula)), for the social mobilization of women, girls, men and boys

Gender and Sustainable Development Association (Gender Links) // UN Women	Gaza, Manica & Nampula
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Pillars 1, 3, 4 & 6

Establishment and strengthening of mechanisms to address Gender issues in the country by increasing the knowledge of government bodies, Parliament, and formal and informal decision-makers about relevant Gender-related laws and their implementation and creation of community, provincial and national leadership forums to increase women's political participation.

Work on economic empowerment, including set-up of women entrepreneurs' associations, Revolving Credit and Savings groups and business start-ups, and sewing activities.

Horizonte Azul Socio Cultural Association (ASCHA) // UNICEF	Gaza
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Pillar 3

Prevent violence and promote access to information on Sexual and Reproductive Health through peer-to-peer programs with adolescents and youth.

KUHLUKA Movement // UNDP	Cabo Delgado, Manica and Gaza
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Pillars 4

Support interventions for GBV survivors with a focus on establishing a network of women and young survivors for mutual support.

COREM // UNDP	Gaza, Manica
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Pillar 3

Awareness raising initiatives at the decentralized level with faith-based organizations, community leaders to make them change agents for EAWG and strengthen the implementation of the Code of Conduct for faith-based organizations to prevent GBV and harmful practices at the local level.



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Institution and Entry Point	Implementation Area
N'weti // UNICEF	Gaza, Manica & Nampula

Pillar 3

Conducting community dialogues to promote awareness to adopt positive behaviours, and combat harmful practices, especially Child Marriage.

Muleide // UN Women and UNFPA	Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Manica, & Nampula
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Pillars 3 & 6

Supporting community advocacy in promoting gender equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours. Building capacity of community-based organizations to lead advocacy processes for designing and implementing laws and policies for EVAWG.

Implementing the mentoring approach for adolescents in Cabo Delgado, creating debate platforms on SRHR. During the first phase it also led the consortium composed of Muleide, Mozambican Association of Legal Career Women (AMMCJ) and Radio Maxaquene, intending to sensitize formal and non-formal decision makers, and influential people in the communities on key laws to prevent and respond to GBV.

Livaningo // UN Women	Nampula
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Pillar 4

Creation of savings and revolving credit (RCP) groups increased economic literacy and the provision of start-up kits for women and young survivors of GBV.

Kuvumbana // UN Women	Gaza
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Pillar 4

Creation of three district Community Development Centers used as a reference/security space for girls and young women to become economically autonomous through economic empowerment interventions focused on increasing economic literacy and providing business start-up kits, revolving credit facilities, and business management training.

Girl Child Rights (GCR) // UN Women	Cabo Delgado & Manica
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Pillar 4

Establishment of PCR groups, training, mentoring and provision of business kits, capacity building for women and youth in financial literacy and management contributing to improving the lives of young women.



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Institution and Entry Point	Implementation Area
Women's Forum // UNFPA	Nampula, Gaza and Manica

Pillar 6

Strengthen the capacity of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and other relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and marginalized groups.

Community Radios Forum (FORCOM) // UNICEF	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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Pillar 3

Prevent violence and promote access to information on Sexual and Reproductive Health through peer-to-peer programs with adolescents and youth.

Foundation for Community Development (FDC) // UNFPA	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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Pillars 3 & 4

Implementation of the mentoring approach for adolescents and young women, the establishment of spaces as a platform for debate around sexual and reproductive health and rights, which has contributed to increased demand for these services by adolescents and youth. Advocacy for Sexual and Reproductive Health rights at provincial and national levels.

FSD Mozambique/Financial Sector Deepening Mozambique (FSD Moz) Cooperative // UNFPA	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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Pillar 4

International civil society organization, involved in 2020 and 2021 during the response to the COVID-19 pandemic by promoting income generation activities and production of face masks to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including the provision of training and materials; and finally, support in designing platforms for conducting assessments on GBV.

COALIZÃO Mozambican Youth Coalition // UNFPA	Nampula
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Pillars 3 & 4

Responsible for implementing the mentoring approach, training mentors, and creating safe spaces during the 1st phase of the program.



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Institution and Entry Point	Implementation Area
Social Communication Platforms (Radio Mozambique, Social Communication Institute, Community Radio Forum (FORCOM) and PCI Media Impact) // UNICEF	Gaza, Manica and Nampula

Pillar 3

Preventing violence and promoting access to information on SRH through peer-to-peer programs with adolescents and youth.

International Child Development Programme (ICDP) // UNICEF	Nampula
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Pillar 2

Strengthen the community child protection system for identifying, referring and assisting child victims or those at risk of early bonding and violence, through technical assistance to SDSMAS and strengthening coordination among all community stakeholders and linking victims to services

REPSI // UNICEF	Cabo Delgado
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Pillar 4

Mental health and psychosocial support through capacity building of SGBV service providers.

Association of Social Workers Mozambique (AASSMO) // UNICEF	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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Pillars 3 & 4

Strengthen the social workforce, a critical gap in providing services to survivors of Gender-Based Violence.

PIRCOM // UNICEF & MJCR	Gaza, Manica and Nampula
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Work in liaison with MJCR to support this ministry by engaging religious leaders in remote areas in preventing and mitigating the risks of GBV and Child Marriage, while empowering women and girls to identify Gender barriers and GBV risks and voice their needs before community leadership.



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Institution and Entry Point	Implementation Area
Education for All Movement (MEPT) // UNICEF	Central Level

MEPT is a movement that promotes access to Education for All, monitoring Public Policy and Budgeting in the Education Sector, quality of Education, and financing of Education (focus on fiscal justice). MEPT and the Civil Society Learning and Capacity Building Center (CESC) actively participated in drafting the Mechanism for Prevention, Response and Referral of Cases of Violence against Children at School, including support for survivors.

Mozambican Women's Lawyers (AMMCJ) // UNICEF	Central Level
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Pillars 1 & 3

AMMCJ under SLI is responsible for providing legal literacy through awareness campaigns, pro bono services for vulnerable populations and legal/law analysis.

John Hopkins University	Central Level
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Pillar 3

JHU was responsible for developing materials for the GBV Communication campaign to be used in mentorship activities during year 2 of the SLI implementation.



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4

Results



“

For us, to talk about the Spotlight Initiative is to talk about a gain, a significant gain for our province. It's a pleasure to talk about the results, there is a before and after Spotlight”.

EMA Catana, Director DPGCAS Manica, 2023

4.1 Overarching Results

The consultations held with Spotlight Initiative stakeholders and development partners in Mozambique – as part of the closing of this initiative and the reflections on this investment's sustainability – have consistently highlighted that one of the Spotlight Initiative's undisputed results was elevating the EAWG agenda in Mozambique, not only at the national but also, and perhaps most significantly, at provincial and district levels.

The Spotlight Initiative Mozambique reinforced – and broadly articulated to partners and stakeholders – the value added of its comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach.

In particular, it showed how bringing government and civil society together supported advocating for marginalized groups, lobbying for civil society representation and leadership in national efforts to end VAWG.

The Spotlight Initiative's investment in multiple – and mutually reinforcing – pillars has resulted in seeing the actions carried out under one outcome having important results in other outcomes, further demonstrating how VAWG cannot be addressed in silos.

An example is the link between reinforcing the legislative and policy framework (Pillar 1) and strengthening institutions working on VAWG (Pillar 2), through training on GBV and the implementation and monitoring of EVAWG instruments, development of gender strategies and GBV action plans, capacity strengthening of government officials on Gender Sensitive Planning and Budgeting.

Another example is the investment in disseminating existing laws (Pillar 1) through social mobilization aiming at transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the community and individual levels (under Pillar 3). Overall, the Spotlight Initiative reached over two million people through awareness-raising campaigns and initiatives to prevent GBV and Child marriage, which is a critical tool also to increase the reporting of cases and access to services, including women’s economic empowerment (Pillar 4).

“After the community sessions, I gained courage and filed a complaint to the mobile clinic. They provided me with medical and emotional assistance and helped me find a place to live safely”, Josefina, a GBV survivor who participated in awareness-raising sessions led by activists from CSOs partnering with the initiative.

From January 2019 to May 2023, the Spotlight Initiative recorded remarkable results across its six areas of intervention. The Initiative reached a total of **4,631,919 rights holders (“beneficiaries”)** (1.2 Million Women, 1.4 Million Girls, over 900,000 Men and over 900,000 Boys).

The activities included community members, students, public officials and service providers, community leaders (religious, traditional), journalists, teachers, members of interest circles, and civil society organizations.

The Spotlight Initiative’s performance is measured through **41 indicators (3 impact, 9 intermediate outcomes, and 29 immediate outcomes)**.

By July 2023, the Initiative had achieved the targets for nine indicators (4 intermediate results and five immediate results), exceeding the targets for 25 indicators (three intermediate results and 22 immediate results), and exhibited a lower performance in only three indicators (immediate result²⁴).

Due to their nature, two indicators have not been measured throughout the implementation of the Initiative since that required having access to but are expected to be measured using the results of the Immunization, Malaria, HIV/AIDS Indicators Survey (IMASIDA), which is expected to be updated by the end of 2023.

²⁴ These indicators (under Outcomes 2 and 4) are: 2.1.5 Number of training institutions for civil servants that integrate gender equity in their training curriculum; 2.3.2 Percentage of parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to monitor program implementation for EVCMR; and 4.1.5 Number of CSOs with increased knowledge and capacities to provide essential services to women and girls victims/survivors of GBV (indicate). This slightly worse performance was due to delays in working with parliamentarians during the first years of program implementation, and limited involvement of CSO members in essential services training, which mainly targeted government partners.



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The main indicators, highlighted for their impact and potential for change, are detailed under the summary of each pillar below. For a full list of indicators, please refer to Annex A of this report.

Reporting on the implementation of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER)

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique implemented a comprehensive participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach to ensure ongoing feedback and improve program effectiveness.

Central to this strategy were joint monitoring visits comprising government officials from various levels, CSNRG members, and EUD representatives. During these visits, focus group discussions were held with a diverse array of beneficiaries, including community leaders, journalists, and service providers, allowing for real-time feedback and adjustments. This participatory approach led to the identification of best practices and valuable lessons as the programme unfolded.

However, there were challenges to the approach. Some focus group participants hesitated to voice their opinions openly when government officials or donors were present. Addressing this, M&E analysts oriented these stakeholders about the methodology and importance of fostering a secure environment for honest discussions.

The participation of high-ranking officials in the joint monitoring activities deepened their insight into provincial and district dynamics, needs, challenges and opportunities. This active involvement also facilitated better synergy between the Government and civil society organizations responsible for project implementation.

In 2022, the participatory M&E was expanded further. The PMER approach was adopted by the PCU and RUNOs, involving CSNRG members and government staff in the process. Four monitoring visits across various Spotlight Initiative provinces provided in-depth evaluations of the program's status, pinpointing challenges, successes, and areas for improvement. These visits informed joint progress reports, ensuring the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives.

A notable event was a reflection meeting with CSOs and CBOs in Manica Province, facilitated by CSNRG members. This discussion aimed to assess the initiative's progress, brainstorm ways to enhance the results, and explore strategies to sustain the contributions of CSOs and CBOs.



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Voices from the communities visited

“I studied until 11th grade. At a certain point, my father just told me that I should get married. I got married, I had a baby, my husband left me, and I stayed like this. With the initiative, I will be able to continue studying and I will finish the 12th grade. I dream of one day being able to be someone, to be an employee. Each one of these girls here survived violence, it may be different from each other, but each of us has experienced a type of violence.”

[Maria Júnior, a member of a women’s economic empowerment group in Nacolo Locality \(Manica Province\).](#)

“The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitize my community against child marriage; only boys studied, before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school.”

[Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas \(Nampula Province\).](#)

“Before there was no coordination of the multisectoral group. But with the start of the initiative, in fact there is already that linkage, the work is proceeding in a good and healthy way”.

[Otilia Felipe \(Police Superintendent, Manica Province\).](#)

“I am very happy with the visit we received, because I feel that the team remembers our community and these girls feel protected. With this project, girls will gain access to resources to continue with their studies which will then contribute to their development and the growth of the community”.

[Poshia Fazenda \(Head of Matengane community, Mossurize District\).](#)



The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was characterized by joint and coordinated action between the Government of Mozambique, United Nations, Civil Society, and other partners. Cooperation at all levels enhanced the program’s results in the country. Photo: © UNICEF Moçambique/ Lara Longle

Strengthening the Legislative and Policy Framework and Institutions to End VAWG (Pillar 1 and Pillar 2)

Over the first two years of implementation, the Initiative did significant work in supporting ongoing legislative process of drafting, revising and approving a progressive legislative package to promote gender equality and end VAWG in Mozambique (Pillar 1). It is important to note that these laws, approved in late 2019, culminate ten years of work and advocacy by CSOs, United Nations agencies and other actors. However, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to this process by supporting the civil society consultation and advocacy, including government, throughout 2019.

This includes:

- 1 Law to Prevent and Combat Child Marriage (July 2019): sets the minimum age of marriage (and civil unions) at 18 and includes legal sanctions for adults that engage in or facilitate child marriage. The law also includes safeguards to ensure that parental consent and traditional customs are not used as exceptions to allow marriage with a child;
- 2 Family Law (repealed (December 2019): eliminated the condition that parents can emancipate or give consent for girls under 18 to get married. In addition, pregnancy is no longer a condition for getting married under the age of 18;
- 3 Succession Law (December 2019): protects the rights of women and children, particularly from the stripping of assets. In the previous law, women were at the bottom of the list regarding inheritance. In the revised law, women and men are on the same level in receiving inheritance;
- 4 Criminal Procedure Code Revision Law;
- 5 Criminal Code Revision Law (December 2019): which includes stronger punishments for various forms of violence, including sexual violence, physical violence, and sexual harassment;²⁵
- 6 Regulations on the Organization and Operation of Integrated Care Centers and the Mechanism for Violence Against Children in schools are critical for the provision of integrated services for survivors of violence.

In addition, this favorable legislative environment (and resulting demand creation) have changed the “culture of silence” and normalization of VAWG and Harmful Practices.

²⁵ For example, those who commit rape will be punished with a prison sentence of 2 to 8 years; those who commit rape against a child under the age of 12 will be punished with 16 to 20 years of prison; and those who marry a girl or boy under age 18 will be punished (the punishment varies according to the case, but the law clearly states that children under 18 cannot consent as they are children).



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Recognizing the leading role of Government institutions in not only ensuring a legislative framework that promotes Gender Equality and the empowerment of women and girls but also the development and implementation of plans that effectuate these goals and commitments, the Initiative then invested in training over 2,000 officials of justice administration institutions on the legislative package for EVAWG (within Pillar 1), and more than 1,300 officials from planning and budgeting sectors (Pillar 2).

This legislative package has been simplified and integrated into the information and communication materials used by Civil Society Organizations and Government institutions to raise awareness on behaviour change (Pillar 3) and promote access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls (Pillar 4).

A major contribution of the Initiative in institutional strengthening is linked to the support provided to four GBV prevention and response coordination mechanisms²⁶. The Multisectoral Mechanism for the Care of Women Survivors of GBV, for example, received support at the central, provincial, and district levels through the provision of goods and equipment (more than 10 vehicles, 50 motorcycles, 20 computers, and office supplies, among others) and the construction and equipping of six Integrated Care Centers (CAI) (as detailed in Pillar 4). The Integrated Care Centers are sites where multiple sectors operate, serving GBV survivors in a more coordinated manner²⁷.

Key stakeholders: MGCAS, MISAU, MJCR, MINEDH, SEJE, SERNIC, MINT, MEF, Supreme Court, MULEIDE, PGR, UNDP UNFPA, UNICEF

²⁶ (i) Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ), (ii) Multisectoral Mechanism to Assist Women, Survivors of Violence, (iii) gender units of the System for the Administration of Justice (SAJ) and (iv) the Coalition to End Child Marriage and Child Marriage (CECAP)

²⁷ At the meeting held to discuss and validate this report, it was noted that despite improvements in sectoral coordination, there are cases of GBV brought to the CAIs without proper follow-up in the courts. It was suggested that in the future, it should be discussed the value -and process – to have a section within the courts that deals specifically with GBV cases.



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PILLAR 1 Legal and Policy Framework

Indicators' Highlights

Indicator 1.1 Number of Mozambican laws and policies on the elimination of VAWG, including SGBV and HP, that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise access to SRHR

Goal
6

Result
6

During the implementation of Phase I, the Initiative focused on helping to support the development of key laws, regulations and strategies to combat violence against women and girls. This, combined with existing national mechanisms, has strengthened the current legal and policy framework. To promote the sustainability of this work, a significant investment was also made in strengthening the capacity of officials of justice institutions and parliamentarians to apply the laws in force and raise the awareness of communities about their existence and consequences, with over 2,200 Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions reached.

“The new law against Child Marriage is a great milestone for community leaders. I am spreading the law in my community and raising more awareness about the consequences of Child Marriage”. [Gonçalves Bernardo, a community leader in Manica province trained by the Spotlight Initiative.](#)

Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government decision-makers with strengthened capacity to develop and budget for action plans to eliminate violence against women and girls, and related monitoring and evaluation structures

Goal
200

Result
1,892

One of the main challenges in the fight against VAWG is to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in the plans and other planning instruments of the country and subsequent budget allocation by the state to ensure the implementation of these instruments. **It was, therefore, critical to work on disseminating information and training on gender-sensitive planning and budgeting, not only at the central level but also at the provincial and district levels.**

“I was very pleased to participate in the workshop about the guide because I could understand that it will only be possible to achieve Gender Equality with psychosocial development actions of the populations that must be accompanied by the creation of infrastructures and relative services, which presupposes gender-sensitive planning. The guide of Planning and Budgeting in the Gender Optical (POOG), comes to answer this challenge and help us to develop a PESOE (Economic and Social Plan and Budget of the State) sensitive to gender”. [Technician of the provincial government of Gaza.](#)



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Pillar 2 Institutions

Indicators' Highlights

Indicator 2.1 Number of national and/or subnational coordination and oversight mechanisms in place at the highest levels to address VAWC, including SGBV/HP that include representation of marginalized groups

Goal
4

Result
4

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique aims to catalyze and strengthen multisectoral responses to eliminate VAWG. To this end, it has invested in promoting and supporting coordination among relevant sectors through support to four key mechanisms: (i) the Intersectoral Committee for Adolescent and Youth Development (CIADAJ), (ii) the Multisectoral Mechanism to Assist Women Survivors of Violence, (iii) the Gender Unit of the System for the Administration of Justice (SAJ), and (iv) the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP).

There has been a shift in strengthening coordination among members of the multi-sectoral mechanism for serving women survivors of Violence at the provincial level (DPGCAS, SPAS, Police and Justice) to coordinate the implementation of the law against Child Marriage, specifically in case identification, referral and service provision.

“Before, there was no coordination of the multisectoral group. But with the Spotlight Initiative, in fact, the coordination has improved, and our work is going on in a good and healthy way”. [Otilia Filipe, Head of the Department of Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence, Manica](#)

Indicator 2.1.1 Number of government institutions developing strategies, plans and/or programs to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including for groups of women and girls facing multiple and cross forms of discrimination

Goal
5

Result
5

Ensuring that the elimination of VAWG is a national priority requires that institutions in relevant sectors (social action, health, justice, police, education) have a clear commitment to this agenda. To this end, the Spotlight Initiative has invested in supporting the design of the following Gender Strategies: **(i) Mechanism for Prevention, Response and Referral of Cases of Violence Against Children (Ministry of Education and Human Development)** **(ii) Civil Service Gender Strategy (2020 – 2024)** **(iii) Civil Service HIV Strategy (2020 – 2024)**. Also under final preparation are Gender policies and action plans for the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) and Ministry of the Interior (MINT).

“The training of principals on the notification and referral of cases of Violence Against Children in schools and the operation plan constitutes a success because school managers are great influencers in the dissemination of educational and prevention messages in the communities”. [Head of the Department of Cross-Cutting Issues, Anabela Cidália Munarapa, of the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development, Nampula.](#)



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Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased knowledge, skills and tools on Gender Budgeting to end violence against women and girls, including Gender-Based Sexual Violence and harmful practices, and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Goal	Result
120	1,992

The Spotlight Initiative recognizes that success in eradicating VAWG depends on the awareness and capacity of key sector officials to promote public investment in this area and that this investment is critical at the central and local levels. As reported by implementing partners, many district and provincial level Gender and planning and budgeting officials had no training in Gender planning and budgeting or had only theoretical knowledge of the subject.

“I have the knowledge and feel confident that I will be able to plan and budget from a Gender Perspective and also include Gender-based Violence issues”, an MEF official at the district level (Angoche) shared how the training and drafting process of the Methodological Guidebook for Planning and Budgeting from a Gender Perspective was fundamental to gain practical capacity in this matter.

Prevention and Transformation of Social Norms Contribute to Increased Demand for Quality Services (Pillar 3)

GBV is perpetuated by harmful and discriminatory social norms, attitudes, behaviours and practices at the community and individual levels. The Spotlight Initiative has invested in working extensively to raise awareness and prevent GBV and Child Marriage – using television and radio but also conducting door-to-door community awareness campaigns, mentoring sessions, and mobilization in schools. Awareness campaigns in and out of schools reached more than two million people from the beginning of the Initiative in Mozambique. This includes:

- More than **24,000** people reached by awareness-raising sessions in public spaces (bus stops, beauty salons and barbershops, and street theater)
- More than **30,000** students reached through awareness raising campaigns in schools²⁸ and **442,276**²⁹ boys and girls reached through awareness raising campaigns outside schools
- Over **180,000** people reached through community dialogues

²⁸ Awareness raising activities such as mural painting, awareness raising in classrooms and interest circles were carried out in schools. During the first years of implementation, few activities were carried out in schools, and with the outbreak of COVID-19, activities had to be stopped, and students reached at their places of residence.

²⁹ Awareness-raising actions (with a focus on gender transformative change) outside schools include community dialogues, mentoring sessions, activist training, campfire debates, “speak my sister” sessions, 16 days of activism marches, market talks and door-to-door awareness-raising that took place from 2019 to 2023.



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- Over **142,000** people reached through safe space activities (mentoring sessions, “Fala minha irmã”, and “Quinta da Malta”)
- Over **30,000** students involved in activities within schools (interest circles, soccer tournaments, and talks)
- More than **644,000** people involved in marches (Women’s Cry March (2019), 16 Days of Activism march, and others)
- More than **790,000** people reached by door-to-door awareness campaigns carried out by more than 6,000 activists, peer counselors, and mentors
- Adding to these direct interactions, the initiative also worked on the production of more than **4,000** radio programs³⁰, broadcast on more than 115 radio stations (national, provincial and community) and 4 TV debates on EVAWG reaching more than 1 million listeners and viewers.

To reinforce and ensure follow-up on the messages against GBV and HP shared at the community level, the Initiative also conducted awareness campaigns and capacity building targeted at over 4,000 community authorities (including community, traditional, and religious leaders) in all implementing provinces. The leaders, in turn, worked directly with community activists in sensitizing communities.

As a way to formally organize these authorities, in 2020, the creation of provincial Forums of traditional leaders was promoted; in 2021, the creation of one (1) national forum and in 2022, in partnership with NGOs not partners of the Initiative (ROSC and Plan International) the National Forum of leaders to combat GBV and Child Marriage (linked to COTLA – Confederation of Traditional Leaders of Africa) was held.

Key stakeholders: MGCAS, MINEDH, ASCHA, Consórcio Contra a Violência (led by WLSA), FDC, Fórum Mulher, FORCOM, Gender Links, Nweti, PCI Media Impact, John Hopkins University, Rádio Moçambique, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF

³⁰ Radio programs include episodes of the radio soap opera Ouro Negro, interactive programs produced by teenagers, mini-dramas and programs produced with the participation of community leaders and community activists.



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Pillar 3 Prevention and Norm Change

Indicators' Highlights

Indicator 3.1.2 Number of women and men who participate in programs that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights	Goal	Result
	300,000	2,035,104

The Initiative's investment in working with adolescent women and girls, adolescent men and boys, and informal decision-makers (community, traditional, and religious leaders) has made an important contribution not only to changing individual behaviours but also to reporting cases of GBV and Child Marriage.

“I feel like a hero. Now, I can make conscious choices. I help girls who are going through the same situation as me. I share my story and guide their choices”. said **Filomena, a mentor in the peer counseling program implemented by ASCHA.**

“Sometimes we behave incorrectly because we learn from our parents that a man should be the one who tries to support the family. The woman is left to take care of the house, and when the world sees a man cooking, they say he is the ‘housewife’; I am an example of this. Last year, they told me that I always fetch water “as if I were a woman”, but I am not ashamed of doing those tasks that are considered women’s because it is something that benefits me; if I cook, it is for myself to eat and I will not stop being me”. **Community Leader, Nampula.**

“I used to date girls under 18. After the training, I understood I was wrong and I could be harming their lives. I tell my friends they should not get involved with girls under 18. They know it’s wrong, but what they didn’t know was that they could go to jail”. says **Guidion Gulamo, activist for male involvement in Nampula.**

Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision-makers and decision-makers in relevant non-state institutions with enhanced awareness and capacities to advocate for the implementation of legislation and policies on violence against women and girls, including Gender-Based Sexual Violence and harmful practices and norms, and gender and women and girls’ rights equitable attitudes and behaviours.	Goal	Result
	60	4,250

Eliminating the VAWG benefits everyone and will only be eliminated with everyone’s contribution. The role of informal decision-makers and members of non-state institutions is, therefore, critical. To this end, the Spotlight Initiative worked with (i) staff of the Multisectoral Mechanism to Assist Women GBV Survivors at provincial and district levels; (ii) health facility staff; (iii) district administrators from 11 districts; (iv) district directors and departmental heads; (v) provincial and district focal points (including teachers); and (vi) police officers.

“Let’s all end these practices (GBV and Child Marriage) once and for all. In this district, there is no place for this kind of behaviour”. **District Administrator Calcida Banze, from Chicualacuala district, Gaza.**



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Improving Access to Quality Services for GBV Survivors (Pillar 4)

Access to and quality of essential services for survivors of violence has been a major challenge to eliminating VAWG, which has made this a priority of the Spotlight Initiative.

This objective requires an investment in raising community awareness of GBV and HP (done within Pillar 3) and mobilization for existing services, which requires significant investment to improve quality and accessibility (including for women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination), particularly to meet the demand for services created by the community mobilization sessions.

This is linked with seeing over 1 Million women and girls (including GBV survivors) accessing **expanded and/or improved essential services** under the Spotlight Initiative, through:

- Capacity building of over **4,800** essential service providers, from different sectors of the integrated care mechanism for women survivors of GBV³¹;
- Allocation of **11 mobile clinics** to the districts³²;
- Installation and equipping of 9 Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (SAAJ) in an equal number of districts;
- Acquisition of 12 tents for mobile clinics for the Spotlight Initiative's target districts in the provinces of Nampula, Gaza and Manica, to ensure the privacy of the various services provided in this activity³³;
- Construction and equipping of 5 CAIs in the districts of Angoche, Chicualacuala, Chimoio, Chongoene, and Nampula City³⁴.

It should be noted that the EUD evaluation of the Spotlight initiative in late 2022/early 2023 questioned the proportionality of the investment made in the CAIs (which are a strategic priority of the Government), given that in some cases CAIs registered a low number of users. It should be noted that during the no-cost extension period, the Spotlight Initiative adopted mitigation measures that resulted in a significant increase in the number of users (including mass sensitization sessions in communities of the target provinces and districts on the existence of CAIs and the importance of their use). At the same time, a Study on the Functioning and Sustainability of CAIs was commissioned to improve the service provision so that CAIs better serve the purposes for which they were created³⁵ The study presents

³¹ The combination of training the mechanism members in essential services and jointly conducting monitoring visits was instrumental in identifying problems not previously detected at the different GBV case entry points.

³² Districts of Angoche, Chicualacuala, Chimoio, Chongoene, Mogovolas, Moma, Mossurize, Nampula, Tambara, and Xai-Xai.

³³ It should be noted that the same was planned for Cabo Delgado. However, the time needed to obtain the authorizations from the local enable this activity to be implemented was too long, jeopardizing the timely implementation of this action.

³⁴ In addition, the CAI of Xai-Xai was supported with material for its operation and the CAI of Mussurize with partial construction.

³⁵ Study available through the following link: [Assessment on the Functioning and Sustainability of CAIs – EN_Final.pdf](#)



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recommendations for action that will be discussed with the service providers of CAIs as part of other running or future initiatives.

Importantly, as part of efforts to ensure long-term follow-up for GBV survivors, the Spotlight Initiative worked with 12,759 women and youth and GBV survivors identified in the 12 Implementation Districts (including Chiúre in Cabo Delgado) since 2020. The women and youth were integrated into Savings and Revolving Credit (SRC) groups and received training in financial and business management, access to self-employment kits, and vocational training³⁶. This is critical not only to promote sustainability of the women's economic empowerment investment but also to promote the prevention of occurrence (or reoccurrence) of VAWG.

These groups offered vocational training, financial and business management training, and access to self-employment kits. Participating in Savings and Revolving Credit groups, like Village Savings and Loan Associations, offers transformative benefits for GBV survivors. These groups foster economic empowerment, enabling survivors to gain independence from abusive situations. Simultaneously, they bolster self-esteem, provide essential social support, enhance financial literacy, and create safe spaces for sharing and solidarity. Moreover, as women become financially empowered, there's potential for shifting community gender norms, which can lead to broader societal changes deterring GBV. Overall, these groups address the multi-dimensional challenges faced by GBV survivors, promoting holistic recovery and empowerment.

In one programme participant's words : "One good thing about the Savings Group that the Spotlight Initiative helped us form is that we can support each other. Today, we don't accept violence because we no longer depend on anyone. Even after the cyclone destroyed our hair salon, I know it is a matter of time before we have it again", Agira Fernando, 18, a partner at a hair salon in Mogovolas, hit by Cyclone Gombe.

In 2023, some of these women became part of a recently established GBV survivor women's network, as well. Launched in 2023, with the support of the KUHLUKA movement, the network amplifies the voices of GBV survivors and helps ensure access to specialized services. Those joining the network shared that they were extremely interested in being part of it, as they felt that this network was missing for women in their communities and would go a long way in addressing the daily cases of violence. It's hoped that the network

36 In the meeting held to discuss and validate this report, it was highlighted that it was important to have more clarity about the impact of these activities on the lives of women and girls, emphasizing that this also requires a more significant – and strategic – investment in this component. Implementing partners highlighted that economic empowerment activities under the Spotlight Initiative had a focus on the social component (providing psychosocial and other support) and the economic component by providing livelihood support to survivors. In addition, three district community centers have been established, which are and will continue to be an asset for survivors of GBV and other harmful practices.



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will become a reference point for the justice system in Mozambique, CSOs, and donors, helping to further promote and protect survivors’ rights.

Key stakeholders: MGCAS, MISAU, MJCR, MINT, SEJE, IPAJ, Supreme Court, FDC, Fórum Mulher, GCR, Kulhuka, Kuvumbana, Livaningo, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP



Pillar 4 Quality Services

Indicators’ Highlights

Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programs designed to integrate the response to violence against women and girls into sexual and reproductive health, education, and migration services	Goal	Result
	520,000	1,026,555

Access to and quality of essential services for survivors of violence requires a fundamental investment in mobilizing and sensitizing communities to existing services as well as the accessibility of those services.

“Adolescents often cannot distinguish between sexual violence and consent and believe forced sex is normal. We save lives by helping young people avoid unplanned pregnancies, HIV transmission or Child Marriage”. [says Ms. Costa, describing one of the challenges she deals with every day.](#)

“I used to come home with boxes of condoms to hand out, and my parents thought I had lost my mind”. [At first, the parents of Raíma, a trained SMS Biz activist, were skeptical of her activism, today they are her biggest supporters.](#)



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Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers that have increased knowledge and capacity to provide quality essential and coordinated services to victims/survivors of violence against women and girls, including gender-based sexual violence and harmful practices	Goal	Result
	1,200	4,858

Access to and use of services by women and girls survivors of violence depends on their accessibility and quality. When service providers are not trained to act survivor-centred and when services are not coordinated, this has harmful consequences (re-victimizing the survivor) and is an obstacle to EVAWG. The Spotlight Initiative has invested significantly in working with the different service providers (at the provincial and district levels), and there has been a change in individual awareness and the response provided to survivors.

Attorney Agira Jumail Malique Tambo from Cabo Delgado was confident that the multi-sectoral group “will come out of the training with a common objective, that of working as a team to safeguard the rights of children”. Agira also said that “it was news to her that schools also have mechanisms to work on Violence Against Children, and that she was surprised that it is not only of interest to the court, the police station, and the prosecutor’s office but that schools are also working around this, for example, through the suggestion box.

The focal point for Education in Emergencies, Zulfikar C. Abdurremane in Cabo Delgado explained that the key learning for him in the multi-sector training is related to certain abuses or ways of life (“bad” practices) that people are used to in their community and are considered normal when in reality they are violence. After this training, Zulfikar was eager to hold “lectures” to raise awareness in schools and communities (regarding violence against children). The idea is to sensitize the students, who in turn will sensitize other students and their own parents.

*“Here in Angoche, we communicate a lot; this allows us, for example, if a rapist is released before trial, we always seek clarification to understand the case better and ensure that the person is judged; this reduces impunity for cases of GBV as well as guarantees protection for the victim. We can only achieve this through constant coordination and communication”.
Team members from the training on the multisectoral mechanism for integrated care, in Nampula*

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls who have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services	Goal	Result
	16,800	349,819

Women and young people who have increased their knowledge through awareness campaigns and by accessing essential services:

- Mobile clinic brigades – where in addition to accessing sexual and reproductive health services, cases of GBV are registered;
- Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (SAAs) – where adolescents and youth have access to HIV testing, family planning, and other sexual and reproductive health services, and GBV cases are reported;
- Integrated Care Centers – established and functioning in Nampula, Angoche, Chongoene, Chicualacuala, Xai-Xai, Chimoio (not yet functional in Mossurize).



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Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls and their families, survivors/victims, including groups facing multiple forms of violence or discrimination, who have increased knowledge of and access to follow-up/support initiatives, including long-term recovery services

Goal	Result
1,390	12,759

The Spotlight Initiative has made a significant investment in establishing and promoting economic empowerment initiatives for women and girls, introduced as a tool to support breaking the cycle of poverty that community members identify as one of the drivers of violence, especially domestic violence.

To this end, women and girls were supported in creating their businesses (through self-employment kits), participating in credit and savings groups, and vocational and financial management training, which allowed for continued socio-economic engagement. Economic opportunities for women in Nampula, Manica, and Gaza contributed to savings of MZN 869,265.00, approximately \$13,618.40 (Nampula 42,065.00; Manica 370,770.00 MZN; and Gaza 456,430.00 MZN).

This support includes establishing or integrating VAWG survivors into Savings and Revolving Credit (SRC) groups in the 12 implementation districts. 56 Women and youth were integrated into the network of GBV survivors established in the four implementing provinces.

“I was abandoned by my partner when I was pregnant. I decided to leave school to find a way to support myself by selling food in my community. My life was not easy because the income was not enough. The Spotlight Initiative came at a great time. I joined the revolving credit and savings group and invested in a new business that now supports me and my family”. [A beneficiary from Manica, Mossurize.](#)

“We established three community centers at the district level (CCDCs), which will continue to be an asset to victims of GBV and other harmful practices. The girls have vocational training (to support self-employment) in the CCDCs. The water harvesting system (created at the center) not only provides for the development of agriculture, piggery and vocational training, but is also a source of income for the center’s sustainability. It is important to note that more than economic empowerment of girls, the savings groups are platforms for socialization of girls where they discuss and reflect on their dreams and various ways GBV manifests itself in their communities”. [Ananias Cuco – Kuvumbana Association, Gaza.](#)

Improving GBV Data Management (Pillar 5)

The increased demand for essential services, and the need to continue to invest in better service delivery, also creates the need to strengthen capacity to manage data on the prevalence of GBV cases.

This was reinforced by the design and piloting of **InfoViolência, a software for registration, management and control of GBV cases and for conducting data analysis to enhance the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior.**

This system installed on the Ministry of the Interior (MINT) server, launched in the capital cities of the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Nampula, was later expanded to the Initiative’s



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target districts in these provinces, 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.

Importantly, in 2022 the number of GBV cases entered on the platform tripled from 2021 (new cases registered in 2022 were at 74%, a significant increase from the 26% new cases registered in 2021).

Critical to the effective and sustainable use of this platform was the investment in training more than **400 police officers under the Office of Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV) of these provinces** to operate it³⁷.

To meet the need for harmonization of data collection instruments by essential service providers, the digitization process of the “Ficha Única” began in 2022, which included the installation of a server at the Ministry of Gender (MGCAS) that will allow for a more efficient use of this instrument in all the CAI’s established in the country. The process of harmonization of data collection instruments culminated in the development of a Protocol in the Care and Assistance of Victims of GBV in CAIs (“*Guião de Procedimentos no Atendimento e Assistência às Vítimas de Violência Baseada no Gênero nos Centros de Atendimento Integrados*”) by MGCAS, for distribution to all CAIs in the country, to guide service providers on the procedures for assisting survivors and managing cases of GBV that reach them.

In addition, 253 Statistical Technicians³⁸ were trained to better collect data, including qualitative information, on the prevalence of GBV.

Key stakeholders: INE, MGCAS, MJCR, MINT, PGR, SERNIC, UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF

³⁷ In the meeting held to discuss and validate this report, it was asked how the follow-up of cases through the InfoViolência system has been in the communities and districts (mainly to understand the success rate of GBV cases at all levels and how they are reflected in the system at national level). The answer was given by MINT explaining that in the communities, the cases are tracked through the Offices and Sections of care for the family and minors victims of violence that are located next to the police stations and district commands and that when they launch the cases locally online, they are reflected in the InfoViolência platform, where the provincial and national level managers have access to it.

³⁸ Technicians under the GAFMVV in Maputo city and in the provinces of Manica, Gaza and Nampula.



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Pillar 5 Data

Indicators' Highlights

Indicator 5.2 Mozambique has publicly available data, reported regularly, on the various forms of violence against women and girls, including Gender-Based Sexual Violence and harmful practices at the country level

Goal	Result
1	1 ³⁹

To improve the management, analysis and use of data on the prevalence of GBV, the Spotlight Initiative primarily invested in the creation and piloting of the InfoViolência digital platform. Before, the case management was done on paper. In addition to the risk of losing information, this caused delays in transferring information between departments. InfoViolência adds efficiency by digitizing and securely storing information, improving case management, decreasing response time and improving confidence from survivors of GBV.

Indicator 5.1.4. Number of government staff, including service providers from different government institutions, with the capacity to collect data on the prevalence, including qualitative information, of GBV

Goal	Result
95	253

“InfoViolência is a gain not only in terms of the quality of the data collected but also in reducing the response time to survivors of violence”, says [Tonecas Manhiça](#), Head of the Department of Statistics, Studies and Dissemination at the Ministry of the Interior.

“It brings enormous benefits because it makes reliable data on Gender-Based Violence available in the shortest possible time”, commented [Trindade João](#), Head of the Statistics, Studies and Dissemination Office at the Provincial Police Command, Nampula.

Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision-making

Goal	Result
4	37 ⁴⁰

Sharing data, best practices, and learnings is critical to end VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative invested in disseminating this evidence. An example is the Assessment on the Functioning and Sustainability of CAIs in Mozambique. This study aimed to (1) improve the quality of services provided to GBV survivors, (2) develop a supportive working environment among service providers (3) streamline working relationships among current (and potential) stakeholders. This product is directed to MGCAS, as the coordinating government entity for the CAIs, but also to all members of the multisectoral mechanism for GBV prevention and response.

³⁹ The initiative also, together with SERNIC and PGR, worked on the design of a database on the prevalence of GBV cases still being piloted in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo.

⁴⁰ The full list and links to the knowledge products can be found in this [link](#)



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Strengthening Civil Society Organizations and Women's Movements (Pillar 6)

Civil society – and women's movements, specifically – are at the center of preventing and responding to GBV as agents of change. Achieving Gender Equality and EAWG requires that CSOs and women's rights groups, including grassroots movements, have the capacity and means to influence and advance this agenda through localized and contextualized programs and initiatives.

Through comprehensive strategies, the Spotlight Initiative has mapped organizations focused on EAWG, established platforms at district and provincial levels, revitalized 18 existing ones, and enhanced their knowledge on legislations, accountability mechanisms, and advocacy tools related to GBV and child marriage. These platforms (in 11 districts of the Initiative and the three provincial capitals) have facilitated collective and coordinated actions, allowing them to publicly denounce cases of GBV, empower survivors, and raise awareness at the community level. The platforms, in turn, received funds to implement advocacy and community awareness actions and equipment⁴¹ to ensure better delivery of their activities.

Furthermore, the Spotlight Initiative investment was central to the development and empowerment of these groups. Through training sessions, workshops, and knowledge-sharing initiatives, members of these organizations were equipped with vital skills to champion women's rights, lobby for improved legislative and policy frameworks, and combat prevalent societal norms that perpetuate gender inequalities. In addition, the Spotlight Initiative investment focused on training (and supporting) organizations, including community-based ones, in the areas of advocacy, results-based management, project planning and monitoring, reaching 175 CSOs.

This comprehensive approach has not only resulted in the establishment of strong networks of women and girls associations and platforms but has also seen these organizations actively participate in national policy discussions, advocate for gender equality at various levels, and lead awareness campaigns to address GBV and related challenges. This collective effort has created a ripple effect, emphasizing women's pivotal role as survivors of violence and influential agents of change within their communities.

To give voice to these organizations, notably to help ensure their perspectives were reflected in policy processes, 40 dialogues were promoted and supported between CSOs, government authorities (members of the Provincial and District Assemblies, Governors, Provincial and District Directors, among others), and community leaders held in all the implementation districts of the Initiative and in the High-Level Dialogue held in Maputo City, organized by the GRN-SC.

However, it is noted that, in some situations, Women's Associations are still not legalized due to a lack of knowledge of the mechanism or a lack of resources. It was, therefore, suggested in the Spotlight Initiative's last technical-level multi-partner meeting (July 2023)

⁴¹ The Civil Society Platforms of Gaza (led by ARREPACHO), Manica (led by JOSSOAL) and Nampula (led by the consortium "Todos Contra a Violência") have been awarded desktop computers, modems, laptops, tablets, and printers.



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that a recommendation be made for the Provincial Directorates to support this registration process, to continue the work of strengthening civil society and women’s groups⁴².

Key stakeholders: Consórcio Contra a Violência (liderado pela WLSA), Gender Links, MULEIDE, Fórum Mulher, Grupo Nacional de Referência da Civil Society, UN Women



Pillar 6 Civil Society and Women's Movement

Indicators' Highlights

Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with meaningful participation of women’s rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Goal
40

Result
42

Holistic action and public engagement of formal and informal leadership in EVAWG are fundamental to changing behaviours and perceptions about Gender Equality and VCRM. The Spotlight Initiative’s investment in mobilizing these dialogues has been critical to advancing the goal of a Mozambique where all women and girls live free of violence.

“Congratulations to our leaders for coming forward to make this public statement against GBV and Child Marriage. In fact, we are tired of seeing our daughters and granddaughters disgraced by these problems. Count on us to eliminate these problems”. [Maria Chivambo, participant in a public statement held in Chicualacuala district, Gaza.](#)

These are also opportunities to align knowledge and action among various entities. Participants from CBOs, Government representatives, staff from Family and Child Victims of Violence Offices, Prosecutor’s Offices, and DPGCAS/RAMAS from all ten districts attended the same training sessions, which allowed everyone to have the same understanding of Gender and GBV issues.

“When in our Association we have a problem that needs support from another Association, and even from the Government, the police or the Attendance Office, we don’t need to explain the problem too much – they realize that they have to follow up on the case because we all learn together how to respond to these situations.” [A member of a CBO in Tambara, Manica.](#)

⁴² It should be noted that there was an effort under the Spotlight Initiative to support this legalization of associations, but it was not possible to legalize all. It was also easier to legalize the most active ones. The implementing partners lobbied local governments to reduce the requirements and costs for legalization, and this effort should continue.



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Indicator 6.3. Number of women’s rights organizations, social movements, and Civil Society Organizations with increased capacity for influence and agency to work towards ending SGBV

Goal
20






Result
175

The investment of the Spotlight Initiative has recognized how women’s rights organizations are at the centre of the prevention and response to GBV, to lobby and advocate for stronger laws and policies; to demand better services; to mobilize women, men, girls and boys, traditional leaders and governments to fight unequal social norms and harmful practices; and to connect survivors of violence to existing essential services.

“We want to empower women. We want to end GBV. The Spotlight Initiative cannot stop; we must continue reaching all girls and women in vulnerable situations”. [Felismina Dengo](#), Gender Links focal point (OSC), Nampula.

4.2 Rights Holders (Spotlight Programme “Beneficiaries”)

Over the course of the programme implementation, the reach of the Spotlight Initiative was:

Indicative Figures	Direct	Indirect	Comentários/Detalhes
 Women (18 years or older)	1,246,861	4,987,444	
 Raparigas (5-17 years old)	1,456,560	5,826,240	
 Homens (18 years or older)	977,913	3,911,652	
 Rapazes (5-17 years old)	921,808	3,687,232	
 TOTAL	4,631,919	18,412,568	

Direct beneficiaries include the people reached through “face-to-face” awareness campaigns, capacity building sessions for community leaders, service providers (including workplace training), state officials, and the community dialogues.

Indirect beneficiaries include the people reached during campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism, the average number of people reached by each direct beneficiary (mentors, community members engaged in the awareness campaigns), and the community radio audience.



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5

Main challenges and mitigation measures



“

What is most difficult about this work is knowing what many women and girls go through. It is often shocking and chilling. So when the days are harder, my focus is on getting solutions for them – that gives me the strength to go on”.

Hortência Romão, focal point (fighting unions
ICDP CSO Rapale, Nampula, 2023

During the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, there were contextual, technical, and structural challenges (summarised in Annex B) that the Spotlight Initiative team tried to mitigate with adaptations and adjustments to the planned activities.

5.1 Contextual Challenges in Mozambique

The contextual challenges related to socio-cultural factors:

- stigmatization of GBV survivors and resistance to change at the community level due to poor knowledge of legislation on GBV prevention and Child Marriage, which has been combated with the Initiative’s investment, particularly in Pillars 1 and 3;
- impunity of offenders because they are members of the victim’s family, which was combated by investing in training and sensitizing justice sector professionals to master the legislation for EVAWG (Pillar 1) and service providers from GBV response institutions (Pillar 4);
- during the pandemic, activists involved in the Initiative were viewed as conduits for COVID-19 transmission, which was mitigated by the involvement of traditional leaders to mobilize communities and share information.

The impact of tropical storms and heavy rains. Mozambique is cyclically affected by climate disasters, and the provinces implementing activities were hit regularly between 2019 and 2023, impacting the normal course of activities and program oversight and monitoring. As a mitigation measure, the Initiative provided remote work equipment to district health services, support to mobile clinics, remote psychosocial assistance to women and girls at risk of violence, and promoted instant messaging groups for reporting violence cases and requests for support.

The deteriorating security situation. Armed attacks in the north of the country, perpetrated by non-state actors since 2017, have resulted in a prolonged state of insecurity, a forced internal displacement crisis, and a humanitarian emergency. To mitigate this challenge, the Initiative extended its implementation, in Phase II, to Cabo Delgado province. Resources have been reallocated to implement priority activities, leveraging the UN agencies' experience in humanitarian response in Cabo Delgado and capacity to act at the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, as well as the learnings from the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. Activities in Nampula province have also been adapted to cover displaced people.

The reform of the Government's decentralization policy. This reform was implemented in 2019 and the changing roles and responsibilities of state institutions at the provincial and district level impacted the implementation of some activities. However, this was also an opportunity for the creation of new partnerships and improvement in coordination. To mitigate the activities slowdown, the Initiative empowered new government officials to ensure continuity in delivering quality essential services.

Challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2020 and 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic put the world to the test, and the Spotlight Initiative was not immune to the impact of this crisis. The suspension of activities caused negative impacts, shifting priorities by target partners (toward combating COVID-19, and away from efforts to end violence against women and girls), and difficulty working remotely because of access issues by various stakeholders. On top of this, there is a worsening situation for VAWG due to forced confinement and reduced access to essential services. Despite this, Spotlight Initiative played a critical role in mitigating the impact of the backlog of activities and adapting the program in Mozambique to this crisis, most notably:

- The COVID-19 adaptation plan, prepared in a participatory and consultative manner, resulting in a total of USD 831,000 redirected to respond to the impact of this pandemic⁴³;
- Adapting to new forms of remote work and supporting partners through equipment and training;
- Investment and support in the development of new actions and strategies, such as using radio communication, posters and megaphone communication, or creating instant messaging groups as a way to communicate with school-age youth.

⁴³ USD 406,000 allocated to ensure the continuation of critical services, including equipping government teams in the health, social welfare, police and justice sectors with personal protective equipment and hygiene materials, providing additional cell phones, vehicles and mobile clinics to public institutions, providing remote training to service providers, and promoting existing hotlines for reporting cases of violence. USD 305,000 allocated to support situation-specific messages tailored to COVID-19 on GBV prevention, engaging community leaders and promoting peer support groups, while working with women to access services that provide economic empowerment and employment support. USD 120,000 allocated to support adaptation of activities implemented through civil society.



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5.2 Structural challenges of the Initiative

- As detailed above, difficulty in effecting efficient coordination between the multiple actors involved at different levels, which notably impacted communication and synergies between actions and partners working in the area of GBV at the provincial level. This was mitigated by integrating the spotlight initiative as part of the topics to be discussed during the multisectoral mechanism for assistance of women and girls' survivors of violence meetings at provincial level. This served as an opportunity for implementing partners to discuss achievements, challenges and ways to overcome the challenges. Adding to these meetings, joint monitoring and supervision missions organized by the central level always served as an opportunity to gather implementing partners in the capital cities and in the implementing districts to reflect back on the implementation of the initiative.
- Reporting requirements were a challenge for some implementation partners, particularly when it involved using technologies related to programmatic and financial systems, which delayed timely reporting and consequently disbursement of funds, causing delays in some activities.
- The reduction of the budget initially foreseen for Phase II of the Spotlight Initiative (from USD 20 M to approximately USD 8.5 M), together with the expansion of activities to Cabo Delgado, forced an adaptation of priorities and a reduction of funding for implementing partners.
- There is some lack of alignment between the commitment to leave no one behind and the Spotlight Initiative's requirements (as well as the budget) focusing on the identification and inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout implementation (namely limited focus on disaggregation of data, including persons with disabilities and lack of clear indicators that would allow measuring the implementation of the principle in practice). Partners were recommended to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities when preparing the terms of reference for activities at community level and tools were developed for counting beneficiaries that included a section to report on the number of people with disabilities reached by each activity implemented. 100% functionality of this tool was not achieved but some IPs did use and had numbers in their reports (community sensitization activities and WEE activities).



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5.3 Technical Challenges in Combating GBV in Mozambique

- Difficulties in correctly completing the Single Form⁴⁴ cause challenges in registering GBV cases and coordinating service providers. This was mitigated by investing in its revision and harmonization, along with training to staff in the Ministries of Interior and Gender on its use, as well as the production of a “Protocol in the Care and Assistance of Victims of GBV in CAIs” to guide service providers of CAIs (currently in distribution in the provinces);
- Challenges in collecting forensic evidence from survivors due to late travel to health facilities, which the programme mitigated with sensitization actions by Government officials and CSO Activists to report GBV cases within the recommended 72 hours⁴⁵;
- Challenges in ensuring the return of survivors for follow-up care, which was mitigated by awareness campaigns on reporting and case tracking and mobile clinics.
- The lack of social protection benefits and economic empowerment opportunities, which have been mitigated by the Initiative’s investment in Pillar 4.
- The reduced number of forensic doctors and psychosocial support professionals, which was sought to be mitigated by training occasional experts. These are general practitioners present in health centres in Spotlight Initiative-covered districts. In the

⁴⁴ A tool to register GBV cases in a harmonized and integrated manner across service providers.

⁴⁵ Mitigating this challenge also included supporting the training of health workers on the “New Tools” for the collection of GBV data by the health sector, which will allow for the collection of data that is in line with what is requested by the courts as evidence in rape cases (the tool was designed by MISAU and PGR/Justice to tackle the challenges in production of evidence).



From 2019 to 2023, the Spotlight Initiative supported the training of more than 4700 essential service providers, among them, the Police, for human-centered and integrated care to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors. Photo: © FNUAP Moçambique/ Mbuto Machili

absence of Legal Experts, the Ministry of Health (MISAU) has developed a programme to train general practitioners in health units to respond to cases of GBV that require the intervention of a specialized doctor. The country has a shortage of legal medical experts, making it difficult to follow up on GBV cases. The solution found by MISAU was to train general practitioners to collect the data from GBV survivors needed to refer cases, especially for use by the Attorney General's Office and the Courts.

- The poor representation of women in key government roles such as the judiciary, which was sought to be mitigated through training in the area of Gender Equality and women's empowerment. As an effort to encourage more attention from the legislative branch to look at issues of gender-sensitive budgeting, the Initiative was able to engage all Women's Caucus in Parliament (107 MPs) by providing training on gender-sensitive budgeting and planning in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which was already conducting these trainings for budget technicians from various government institutions.
- The fact that several implementation districts are very remote, without access to electricity or internet and with limited access to information broadcast through the media (radio and television), which was sought to be mitigated by increasing the number of mobile clinics in the districts and distributing computer equipment to facilitate remote training and use of community radios and theaters;
- In terms of legal support, there were constraints caused by some survivors of Child Marriage not having their birth certificates (which is a challenge to follow through with the legal process), as well as the charging of fees for powers of attorney in order for GBV survivors to have support from the Institute for Legal Assistance (IPAJ);
- Challenges were also highlighted in the effective referral of GBV/HP survivors between implementing partners of the Initiative (due to lack of protocols or knowledge of them), which was mitigated through the promotion of multisectoral mechanisms (which still require further strengthening);

Finally, the lack of shelters nationwide, and limited functionality of the few existing shelters, is highlighted, which was not a focus of the Initiative and remains a priority in the provision of essential services.

Challenges in Monitoring Activities and Impact

- Difficulty in monitoring the impact of messages transmitted via radio and television, mitigated by conducting interviews and audience surveys;
- Unavailability of key government personnel to provide information to the consultants;
- Challenges in counting participants in Spotlight Initiative supported activities, particularly hampered by the inability to collect signatures during COVID-19, by counting participants with reference to the number of households or houses.



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6

Lessons learned and new opportunities





We have learned many lessons from the Spotlight Initiative, from which we can draw lessons that will support our performance in the future. We are satisfied with the intervention of the Spotlight partners. We will align strategies and actions so that our work together is increasingly more impact on families and communities”, Nyeleti Mondlane, Minister of MGCAS, Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022

The Spotlight Initiative’s holistic investment in eliminating VAWG, as well as its focus on being a demonstration fund, has created fertile ground for learning and reflection on new ways to further the goal of a Mozambique free of all forms of violence against women and girls.

Throughout implementation, the main lessons learned were identified annually. Below is a selection of highlights (programmatic/operational and technical) from over the programme’s implementation. It’s hoped that future initiatives can draw on these.

At the programmatic and operational level, we highlight:

- **Synergies between pillars:** the linkages between pillars of the Spotlight Initiative, as well as with other programs and initiatives, were effective in helping to achieve sustainable results. One example includes the synergy between the Rapariga Biz program and the Spotlight Initiative, which worked together on mentoring and empowering girls. Another example is the work between the Spotlight Initiative and local institutions to link demand generation for essential services to the readiness and responsiveness of services.
- **Systemic change through multisectoral approach:** multisectoral engagement is key to improving the follow-up of GBV survivors and screening for new cases. Thus, investment in comprehensive, multisectoral initiatives, with closer government-civil society engagement and more direct work with government structures at the community level, is critical for advocacy for marginalized groups, lobbying for civil society representation, and leadership in national efforts to end GBV. This promotes sustainability, ownership, and broader coverage of EVAWG interventions.

- **Joint monitoring:** Conducting joint monitoring visits by members of the Multisectoral Mechanism in Manica province effectively identifies gaps in care for GBV survivors. The Multisectoral Mechanism, in a coordinated manner, identified findings and suggestions for holistically improving the care of GBV survivors⁴⁶. Similarly, applying a participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting approach – through joint planning and monitoring visits involving implementing partners, UN agencies, community-based organizations, and government institutions proved -to be extremely important in achieving results at the local level and encouraging more effective implementation.
- **Convergence between sectors and components of GBV prevention and response:** this was a focus of the Spotlight Initiative that demonstrated how this convergence between prevention and response improves access by GBV survivors to quality services while creating collective changes in behaviour.
- **Women’s Economic Empowerment:** providing technical support to Women’s Economic Empowerment groups in partnership with Government officials is a strategy to ensure ongoing support to established groups beyond the Initiative’s direct actions.
- **Importance of local CSOs:** the Initiative has clearly demonstrated that working with CSOs at the local level is critical to the impact and sustainability of EVAWG efforts and that this investment is particularly effective when UNRAs discuss and plan activities together, with joint implementation and monitoring contributing to synergistic interventions. If CSOs, CBOs, and marginalized groups receive training, they can help better refer survivors. For example, MULEIDE and LeMusica contribute to service delivery (shelters for GBV survivors).
- **Decentralization of visibility:** the visibility of the Initiative was enhanced at the local level through more direct contact with implementing partners and institutional actors at the local level. The effort to decentralize the visibility of the Initiative was reflected in the presentation by the EU of extremely positive feedback regarding program recognition, key messages and perception of GBV collected during its evaluation at the end of Phase II of the program. All UNRAs, partners, the EU and government institutions worked together towards this outcome. Coordination of this effort was the responsibility of the Communication and Visibility Group, which facilitated direct communication channels with the Initiative’s partners.

⁴⁶ Previously, the supervision visit was carried out only by the health sector, which led to poor coordination and ownership by the rest of the institutions involved in the Multisectoral Mechanism



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- **Geographic convergence:** the results of the Initiative further show that strengthening convergence at the geographical level is crucial to ensure greater impact and sustainability, linking awareness and mobilization for EVAWG to the provision of integrated, accessible and quality services. Future interventions related to GBV should strengthen joint actions in the same localities in terms of:
 - Community awareness and mobilization for social and behavioral change;
 - Empowerment of women and girls, including support for local and community-based organizations;
 - Creating an enabling environment at the community and local level;
 - Strengthening the capacities of service providers to improve the quality, reach, inclusiveness and responsiveness to Gender issues;
 - Consolidation of the policy and institutional framework on Gender-Based Violence, harmful practices and the rights of women and girls.



The holistic investment of the Initiative in the elimination of VAWG resulted in new ways of promoting the objective of a Mozambique free of violence.
© UNICEF Mozambique / Lara Longle

Other learnings include:

- Taking into account the investment in working with community leaders and various government structures at central, provincial, and district levels, it became clear that in the future it was necessary to include the Ministry of State Administration and Public Service (MAEFP) for the organization and functioning of the State’s representative bodies and the organization of community participation;
- The benefit of encouraging implementing partners to involve grassroots organizations so that they benefit from trainings on issues related to GBV, laws, planning, reporting and financial management;
- The potential of school-based violence against children (VAC)/GBV mechanisms to engage parents and community leaders in the prevention of GBV, a collective stand against impunity, and support for safe and protective environments inside and outside schools;
- While operationalizing the UN principle of working together (“Deliver as One”) has faced some challenges, the pillar leadership system – where an agency leads a particular pillar, but all agencies come together to ensure technical coherence and coordination across pillars – has shown great potential for achieving results at scale through a unified system⁴⁷.
- Annual joint meetings between the Attorney General’s office and the Forensic Police have proven effective in improving the quality of criminal investigation and harmonizing a common framework of operations between the two institutions. Evidence shows that when engagement with the informal justice system and community leaders is inadequate, GBV perpetuates. It is also critical to engage community, religious, and traditional leaders in helping to disseminate legislation on GBV and harmful practices.

⁴⁷ Note that when the NRAs shared offices – and especially when this was done jointly with the Government – the Initiative saw a significant improvement in coordination and effective planning and implementation of activities



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At the technical level, the following stand out:

- **Communities as a whole:** promoting the involvement of communities as a whole (local government, traditional and religious leaders, matrons, men, women and youth as well as other influential people within the community) in discussions and actions on the prevention of GBSV and Child Marriage and awareness and access to SRHR has shown positive results in sustainability and ownership of activities and progress in achieving GBSV-free communities.
- **Positive Masculinity:** integrating and addressing “new masculinities” is essential for Gender Equality, deconstructing unequal social norms and eradicating harmful practices at the community level. The experience of creating safe spaces for men to come together and discuss their needs, challenges and wishes with regards to their sexuality and “what it means to be a man” was critical to change perceptions and behaviours. The initiative also showed that, in addition to same-sex safe spaces it is equally important to bring women and men together. Enabling community forums on issues that many consider to belong exclusively to the female forum, allowed the community to understand the motivations of women and girls, men and boys and find joint solutions⁴⁸.
- **Localized communication:** the use of widely broadcast community radio debates and the use of instant messaging groups as alternative means of communication to reach women and girls was successful.
- **Community leaders:** Given their power of influence, community leaders, including religious leaders and matrons, play a key role in preventing GBV and ensuring the referral of cases of GBV and Child Marriage in communities. This has resulted in the Initiative’s continued investment in their involvement in preventing and responding to GBV and Child Marriage, with a demonstrated improvement in the ability of leaders to engage in advocacy and to effectively address the issues of GBV and Child Marriage in their communities.
- **Gender Units:** the creation of Gender Units in the institutions of administration of the justice system has the potential to improve the interaction of GBV issues in the sectoral plans of the Ministry of Justice and other justice system institutions.

⁴⁸ It should also be noted that the engagement of men in actions to empower women and girls had a significant contribution in reducing cases of GBV and establishing a safe environment free of violence against women



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- **Successes in eliminating violence against children (VAC):** the training of the provincial and district multisectoral teams on the implementation of the VAC mechanism in schools is a success in improving the level of coordination and knowledge capitalization for the various actors who help in raising awareness, reporting and referral of VAC cases, thus contributing to the entry, retention and completion of the various education subsystems.
- **Localized access to information:** information, education and communication (IEC) materials translated into local languages proved critical in raising girls' and women's awareness of their rights and empowering them as agents of change.

Other learnings include:

- Peer-to-peer communication provides a platform for young people to express their views and opinions on GBV.
- The application of participatory “edutainment” (education through entertainment) techniques in addressing issues considered taboo in most rural communities (such as Child Marriage) encourages greater openness, both on the part of adolescents and their families.
- Mentoring models have shown a critical impact in creating demand for service delivery for the services included in the CAIs.
- Although the operationalization of the CAI (as well as the Essential Services Package) in the target provinces still requires more investment in the long term, with the strengthening of the standards and guidelines approved by the MGCAS, the Initiative has been instrumental in increasing the need, importance, and relevance of integrated services at the national level.
- The Initiative demonstrated the importance of continued investment in mobile clinics and a clear link to increased case reporting and access to health services for survivors unable to reach a health facility, applying the principle of leaving no one behind.
- The Initiative showed the positive impact of training SAAJ staff and mobile clinics on GBV survivor screening and referral mechanisms, which contributed to improving the quality of services provided to GBV survivors.
- Continued investment in using the Single Form for GBV survivor referrals has proven to be an important tool in preventing the re-victimization of GBV survivors.



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Mentor Mónica during a mentoring and awareness session on GBV supported by the Spotlight Initiative, in Gaza Province. © UNPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili

- Mobilizing young people is crucial to strengthen community-level ownership of the change we want to promote: it allows them to express their views on different Gender power dynamics and different views on masculinities; it empowers them to take action to promote change with their peers, but also to dare to promote intergenerational change in their community.
- Supporting the implementation of life skills activities in schools by forming groups of young mentors to support the implementation of life skills activities is successful because the young mentors themselves influence other students to carry out activities and to change behaviour.
- Teachers have great potential to bring about change in the school environment and to act as agents of change within their schools⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ For example, the Muleide CSO trained teachers in Moma District, with the initial training taking place in March 2021. The trainees established a group on an instant messaging application called “Stop Violence – Moma”, which has since been used to coordinate awareness-raising activities.



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7

Good, Promising or Innovative Practices



“

Being an activist for the elimination of GBV and Child Marriage is, first of all, to have love and concern for each other and our communities. That's what gets us involved in the causes. That's what makes us change contexts. That makes us pick up megaphones, give lectures, and do awareness sessions. That's what makes us take to the streets every day”.

Delúvia da Piedade, a social activist in Manica, 2023

Throughout the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, several activities and investments were shared that were considered:

Good practices

initiatives that have been proven to work well and produce good results and are therefore recommended as models. They are successful experiences that have been tested and validated and deserve to be shared so that more people can adopt them.

Promising practices

initiatives that have demonstrated a high degree of success in their unique setting, considering that the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed⁵⁰.

Innovative practices

these are new solutions (methods/ideas/products) with the transformative capacity to accelerate impact. It does not have to involve technology; what is most important is that the innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce a significant positive impact.⁵¹

Annex D details in further detail a number of the practices highlighted below.

⁵⁰ A promising practice has the potential to become a best practice but does not yet have sufficient research or replication to support an adoption, or expansion

⁵¹ Innovation may involve better ways of working with new and diverse partners; it may be fueled by science and technology; or it may involve new social and business models, behavioral insights, or pioneering the delivery of essential services and products, among other solutions.

Good practices

Mobile clinics and brigades for GBV prevention and care. The Spotlight Initiative has contributed to mobile clinics serving communities to ensure that health services are more widely available to the public, including those living in hard-to-reach areas. Access to health services through mobile clinics is an ongoing activity that was initially carried out in 10 Districts and by 2022, has moved to 11 target Districts of the program (including Chiúre). The activity is unique in bringing medical and drug assistance, SRH services, and GBV case management as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities. In addition to clinical services, the practice is a good way to ensure access to multi-sectoral services. The Spotlight Initiative has implemented mobile clinics/brigades since 2020 and, due to the good results, decided to expand activities. Between 2020 and 2023, more than 99,000 women and girls were reached by these clinics, where they received Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, including family planning. To ensure the sustainability of this approach by the Government after the Spotlight Initiative support ends, the continued expansion of the mobile clinics to remote locations should be prioritized and included in the State budget.

+99.000
women and
girls reached
by these
clinics

Sexual and
Reproductive Health
and Family Planning

Mentoring to transform social norms and combat Gender-Based Violence in Gaza province. The mentoring component is a core element of the safe space model (mentoring, safe space, and girls' social network). Using a Gender Transformative approach, it aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women aged 10-24 with new skills, increased empowerment, social networks, leadership and decision-making skills, economic empowerment and knowledge, access to information on SRH, and identification and prevention of GBV and harmful practices. Mentoring sessions are led by young women and men mentors, and take place in safe spaces at the community level. The safe spaces⁵² are identified by the girls and young women themselves and provide them with a safe,

⁵² Sessions were developed with diverse audiences, and taking into account the logic of safe spaces. Although there are sessions where the audience is mixed and intergenerational (women and men, girls and boys), most of the mentoring sessions were targeted to same gender groups.



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accessible, free and friendly environment. This approach has already been replicated and expanded from another Joint United Nations Program, Rapariga Biz. The Spotlight Initiative has continued to invest in scaling up the approach in the province.

Multisectoral Mechanism. The Spotlight Initiative provided support to revitalize and strengthen the Multisectoral Mechanism for Integrated Care of Women Victims of Violence, created by the Government of Mozambique in 2012. This Mechanism is coordinated by MGCAS, with members from the Ministries of Justice, Health, and Interior, other public officials, and civil society organizations⁵³. Although the Mechanism existed at central, provincial, and district levels, its functionality has been limited. The Spotlight Initiative, recognizing the critical function of this mechanism for multi-sectoral coordination and response, and the importance of strengthening it for the EVAWG, has invested in strengthening it through training and procurement of essential basic equipment. At the district level, the various essential services sectors came together for multi-sectoral meetings quarterly to discuss coordination, data harmonization, and validation of GBV cases. At the provincial level, they held coordination meetings (also with civil society participation) that played a significant role in prevention efforts and community sensitization, which resulted in increased demand generation for GBV response services and response and referral.

⁵³ By including the protocols for each of these services, the Mechanism provides an official and authoritative internal reference on service delivery to which actual capacity to deliver can be compared. The Mechanism defines “basic principles” to guide the delivery of the four services (social services, justice, health, and police) including dignity, confidentiality, respect for the survivor-centered approach, safety, and right to information

Mentoras do Rapariga Biz na Nampula Province. A Spotlight Initiative apoiou o programa SMS Biz, para o aconselhamento de adolescentes sobre temas como as uniões prematuras, GBV e Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva. Photo: ©Philip Hatcher-Moore/ONU Mozambique



GABINETE DE ATENDIMENTO À FAMÍLIA E MENORES VÍTIMAS DE VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA



InfoViolência's integrated data collection and management system reduces response times for GBV survivors and is key to guiding the development of gender-sensitive plans and policies. Photo: © Mauro Pereira/UNICEF Mozambique

InfoViolência – a system for managing data on GBV. *InfoViolência* is a software/platform designed to register and manage GBV cases. A key achievement of the program, the *InfoViolência* system represents the first step in the country's ability to better manage, analyze, and use data on violence cases in near real-time. In the long term, *InfoViolência* will allow for the referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the GBV response, such as health facilities (Ministry of Health), the administration of the justice system (prosecutors and courts), and CAI (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). This practice is already being implemented with the Ministry of the Interior (MINT). This system has been expanded and is now operational in the Police Stations in Maputo City and province, Police Posts and District Commands in Gaza, Manica and Nampula provinces, providing integrated and up-to-date data that is critical to improve referral of survivors of violence and will enable evidence-based policy making⁵⁴.

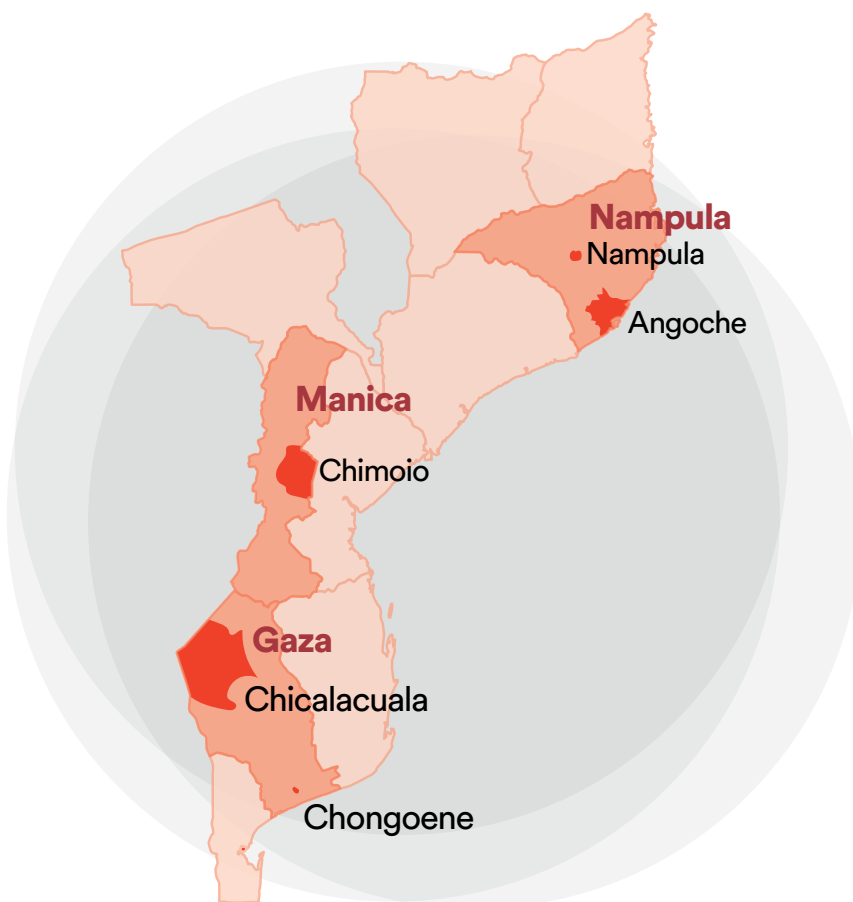
Integrated Care Centers (CAIs). These centers are critical for access to and quality of essential services, as they enable the provision of integrated services in cases of GBV. These include health, psychosocial support, police, legal assistance, and temporary shelter (for a few days in cases where the CAI has a room for survivors). The Spotlight Initiative recognized this importance and the need to strengthen existing services and invested in rehabilitating, equipping, and providing equipment to five district-level OSCs (in Angoche, Chicualacuala, Chimoio, Chongoene, and Nampula City).

⁵⁴ Importantly, the number of GBV cases registered on the platform has tripled from 2021 to 2022. The platform currently has about 6,000 GBV cases registered, with 73.9% new cases registered in 2022, which is a significant increase from the 26.1% new cases registered in 2021.



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Single Form. The integrated Single Form for recording GBV cases by medical, psychosocial, police, and legal services was reviewed and harmonized by multisectoral teams, and training was provided to staff in the Ministries of the Interior and Gender on its use. This is the form used in the IACs. This key achievement supports the provision of integrated essential services, helps prevent survivors' re-victimization, and supports the collection of accurate administrative data on GBV. The Single Form assigns a unique number for each woman and girl survivor of violence, avoiding data duplication, and includes collecting demographic information. Training on its use also includes training on how to fill it out in a way that is sensitive to the survivor's trauma. Each professional in the different sectors has access to information about the services received by the survivor that are relevant to their interventions⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ It should be noted that the right to privacy of the person seeking support services requires that a policy of data confidentiality be followed. For example, HIV test results should not be known by sectors for which this information is not relevant. All these procedures are regulated.



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Economic empowerment of women through savings and revolving credit associations or groups. 52 savings and revolving credit associations were established as platforms to empowering women and youth, socially and economically, in all of the Initiative’s implementing provinces. Each group started with 20 to 25 members, a number that has grown throughout program implementation. The young women and girls in these groups benefited from coaching, mentoring, and training in financial literacy, business management, savings and responsive lending principles, business incubation, and the Gender Transformative approach to preventing GBV, Child Marriage, and harmful practices.

One of the women’s groups from Manica Province who received training in Business Management and Savings. The creation of a poultry farm is the common business of the group, which has been enabling each of them to develop their own business.
Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle





One of the community leaders present at the Southern Africa Community Leaders Forum, held in Maputo (2022).
Photo: ©UN Women/Celma Costa

Promising practices

Activism of traditional and religious leaders to change social norms and combat GBV/ Child Marriage in Chicualacuala, Gaza province. The Initiative in Mozambique, aligned with the other countries where the program was also being implemented, demonstrated the importance of engaging traditional and religious leaders in preventing GBV and ensuring the referral of GBV and Child Marriage cases in communities. In 2022, the Initiative took a step forward by promoting closer involvement of the District Administrator to actively engage traditional and religious leaders in changing social norms and disseminating messages to combat GBV. This was tested in partnership with the Chicualacuala (Gaza) District Secretariat using social mobilization and activism as a strategy to promote prevention (Outcome 3). The practice proved highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about VAWG, GBV and HP. From meetings with 329 traditional and religious leaders (181 women), influencers, neighbourhood secretaries, and matrons, 27 meetings on Child Marriage and GBV prevention and response were facilitated, reaching 3,364 people (1,170 women). In addition, community leaders were able to dissolve four child marriages in their areas.



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Information campaigns on public buses to raise awareness about GBV. As part of the work undertaken to disseminate messages for the EVAWG and increase community knowledge about existing GBV reporting mechanisms, the Initiative customized nine buses in Manica (3), Gaza (3), and Nampula (3). The messages promoted nonviolence in the family, encouraged the reporting of GBV, and provided information about reporting mechanisms (police, health facilities, and hotlines). This increased the visibility of messages advocating the elimination of GBV and more widely spread the mechanisms for reporting cases of GBV, particularly in remote areas. Due to the normalization of violence and underreporting in Mozambique, this practice can be replicated in other provinces and expanded to include other features on buses.

Innovative practices

Community clubs as a sustainable, safe space to address GBV at the community level.

Community clubs are safe spaces where women, girls, men, and boys learn and share their knowledge about GBV, SRHR, and Child Marriage, deconstructing harmful, discriminatory stereotypes and social practices that fuel and perpetuate GBV. In Nampula province, affected by armed conflict in the north of the country, the Spotlight Initiative worked with Ophenta, a local CSO, to promote women’s and men’s clubs as an innovative practice to address GBV at the community level. In the women’s clubs, participants are supported to organize into small groups based on their neighborhood and serve as sentinels, where they are responsible for reporting GBV/HP.

“Artivism” to change social norms and eliminate GBV in Gaza province. To actively engage adolescents in changing social norms and disseminating messages to end GBV from 2021, the civil society organization ASCHA, working in Gaza, used “artivism” as its main strategy (Pillar 3). Artivism was used in the realization of over 170 activities and products, using paintings (murals at bus stations), poetry (spoken word performances), community (and participatory) theatre, dance, and radio soap operas as methods to change social norms about GBV. The practice continued in 2023, with two mural painting sessions held in Chicualacuala and Xai-Xai City, reaching 65 youth and adolescents. Artivism has proven to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about violence against girls and children on topics such as female empowerment, girls’ access to school, Child Marriage, and sexual and reproductive health. Artistic expression also promotes inclusion by not limiting activities to oral presentations, often a challenge for survivors of violence or adolescent girls living with disabilities.



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Integrated Information Reconciliation System – OPG and SERNIC database system:

Spotlight Initiative strengthened capacity for data and case management on GBV within criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). This increased their capabilities to better collect, manage, analyze and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.

During a session of the male engagement activity “A Quinta da Malta,” a group of young people perform a play about child marriage. Before the play, the youth discussed the topic, specifically how to report and what laws in Mozambique criminalize child marriage. Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



8

Communication and Visibility



“
Nowadays, people come to report because they know more about their rights. People know about violence and Child Marriage and where to report them. This means that the information is reaching them”.

Agent Elizeu Sunja, Gender Focal Point
 in Bengo Police Sector, Manica

8.1 Overview

The main objectives of the Communication and Visibility plans of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique were to (i) raise awareness about Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Child Marriage in Mozambique, as well as their prevalence; (ii) illustrate and promote the impact and results of the interventions supported by the Spotlight Initiative in the country; and (iii) ensure the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners. The implementation percentage of the program’s Communication and Visibility plans was 100%, with some adaptations required over the years to respond to program implementation’s shifting context and challenges.

Managed and implemented by the Spotlight Initiative Communication and Visibility Group (CVG-SI), consisting of focal points from RUNOS, Office of the Resident Coordinator, EU, and the Ministry of Gender (MGCAS), the program’s Communication and Visibility activities, products, campaigns, and events were planned and implemented in a collaborative and aligned manner among all partners. The plans also considered the national and global agendas, the Human Rights agenda – notably Women’s Rights – with a focus on eliminating GBV and practices such as Child Marriage, and the programmatic pillars of the Initiative. All products, events and campaigns led by CVG-SI followed the guidelines set at global and national levels, complying with all the visibility agreements of the program in close collaboration with the Delegation of the European Union in Mozambique.

In addition to the management groups of different technical areas of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique, CVG-SI was part of the Mozambique National Gender Group, led by MGCAS at the central level, which includes key actors in the area of



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gender as well as major donors. This enables sharing information and relevant events of the Spotlight Initiative with relevant partners, and is a platform to explore opportunities to develop synergies and collaboration among programmes and initiatives working on EVAWG.

Also of note is the integration of the CVG-SI into the United Nations Communication Group (UNCG), resulting in a strategic alignment of the program's Communication within and with the UN system; and coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in the country, improving processes, facilitating UN leadership decisions, and responding quickly to potential crises. Being part of these Communication groups allowed the program Coordination Unit to leverage the impact of the Initiative's Communication while contributing to a direct and up-to-date demonstration of results.

The central role of Civil Society Organizations in strengthening the program's communication is worth mentioning. With their own Communication and Visibility plans, implemented in partnership with the CVG-SI, the CSOs were primarily responsible for decentralizing the communication and visibility of the Initiative, playing a pivotal role in the perception of the program, and the dissemination of key messages about GBV and CM in the target communities. The proximity of these CSOs to the communities and, consequently, to the rights-holders enabled the humanization and necessary adaptations (languages, cultural aspects, among others) of the Spotlight Initiative's narratives in Mozambique.

The CVG-SI was also central to strengthening and increasing the Spotlight Initiative's internal communication. With a large number of IPs acting in different geographic areas and in differentiated positions, from high-level advocacy to direct information dissemination, the use of more direct communication channels, such as instant messaging applications, or the creation of joint work moments (workshops, periodic meetings), as well as a more horizontal approach to decision making, enhanced the trust factor between partners and made processes faster.

For the four years of implementation of the Communication and Visibility Spotlight Initiative, a total budget of USD 613,137 was allocated, distributed among the different implementing partners and communication specialist support to the initiative. Over the course of the Initiative, this amount was increased by USD 16,842 (a 3% difference) to meet communication and visibility needs during the program's extension in 2023.



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8.2 Overview of Communication and Visibility

From 2019 to 2023, about 140 articles were published in national and international newspapers and on institutional platforms; more than 700 publications were shared on social networks (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram), reaching nine million users and resulting in more than 600 thousand interactions. In addition, 26 stories were published, and eight videos were produced about the program, whose contents were replicated on global websites, such as that of the European Commission or the United Nations Sustainable Development Group. CSO partners in the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the program's photo archive with more than 5,700 photos of coverage of their activities.

More than 30 media packages were developed to support interviews or interventions by CSO representatives, 11 press releases were sent out, three opinion articles were published, and 18 high-level speeches were written.

This content has always included key-data about GBV and child marriage in Mozambique, the impact of the Spotlight Initiative, demonstrating the need to invest in EAWG and a call to action for engagement at different levels to eliminate GBV and harmful practices. It should also be noted that the speeches, in particular, reinforced the commitment of the European Union, the United Nations and the Government of Mozambique to EAWG. The main aim of the content was always to sensitise the different audiences to the current context of violence and to try to present the various audiences with possibilities for engagement. For example, in the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, the United Nations Resident Coordinator appealed on the radio and social media for us all to become activists against GBV, listing possible ways of doing this daily, such as sharing information and reporting.

8.3 Communication and Visibility Indicators

Based on the activity indicators in the communication and visibility plan set in 2020, which were adapted to the context in the course of the implementation years (COVID-19, climate emergencies, etc.), the Communication and Visibility of the Spotlight Initiative achieved and exceeded 11 of the 13 activity indicators (see table below)⁵⁶

Over the years, the annual communication and visibility plans for the program have been refined, adding and implementing new activities that, although not listed in the initial 2020 plan, have contributed to strengthening the Communication and Visibility of the

⁵⁶ Note that the figures presented report the activities directly implemented by CVG-SI, and do not include the Communication and Visibility results achieved by the Initiative's implementation partners (more than 30 national institutions and CSOs).



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Spotlight Initiative, as well as to greater involvement of partners in its implementation. As an example, we can mention the coverage of the impact of climate change on the lives of women and girls (Cyclone Gombe, 2022), with a web story that shows how women and girls are affected by climate change and how the work done under the Spotlight Initiative supported them in restructuring their lives after the cyclone (economic empowerment initiatives, women’s support networks).

Objective 1: Raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence and Child Marriage premature marriages and their prevalence in Mozambique: through dissemination of up-to-date data and supporting facts, and creative messaging to key audiences.

	Baseline	Goal	Results
1.1 Develop digital content for social media to raise awareness of SGBV and Child Marriage in Mozambique	0	Engagement 900,000 Range 8,200,000	Engagement 739,961 Range 8,459,162
1.2 Develop and disseminate opinion articles, secure radio and television interviews, and articles in traditional media	0	Goal 100	Results 184
1.3. Develop a community of journalists trained in the Spotlight Initiative, with an emphasis on gender issues	0	Goal 20	Results 0⁵⁷

Objective 2: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of interventions supported by the Spotlight Initiative: by finding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by interventions supported by the Spotlight Initiative⁵⁸.

	Baseline	Goal	Results
2.1. Produce and share human interest stories for publication on digital platforms	0	30	30
2.2. Produce and share videos with impact for social networks		Goal 8	Results 13
2.3. Develop a database of high-quality photographs from Spotlight Mozambique for use in digital platforms and print publications	Baseline N/A		Results 5,453
2.4. Produce and distribute printed material taking into account the accessibility of information	0	Goal 10,000	Results 11,800

⁵⁷ Although training for journalists on how to report on GBV was not developed by the CVG-SI, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique created a network of journalists with whom it always shared information about the program and about GBV in Mozambique. All communications between the Spotlight Initiative team and journalists were always accompanied by information packets on the contextual status of GBV in Mozambique, outcomes and impact of the program. At the local level, journalists were engaged by CSOs.

⁵⁸ For indicator 2, a detailed survey is needed



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Objective 3: Coordinate with agencies involved in development communication/ behavior change communication and social norms to strengthen implementation of the Spotlight Initiative program

	Baseline	Goal	Results
3.1. Support campaigns and Communication for Development activity of agencies and partners to ensure coherence between visibility activities and interventions to change behavior and social norms.	0	12	23
3.2. Promote the communication materials developed by the Communication for Development teams on social media platforms.		N/A	

Objective 4: Ensure the visibility of the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners

4.1. Produce visibility and merchandising materials		N/A	
4.2. Conduct training sessions on the Spotlight brand and basic photography skills for the implementing partners (Maputo, Gaza, Nampula, Manica)	Baseline 0	Goal 40	Results 41
4.3. Organize high-level public events to promote the Spotlight Initiative and its results	Baseline 0	Goal 50	Results 51
4.4 Provide communication support and visibility for key events		N/A	



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8.4 Messages and target audiences

Considering the different phases of program implementation at the local level (district and communities), and especially through the efforts of civil society organizations, the program’s communication has always had as its main target audience the rights holders and agents for behaviour change⁵⁹.

The main campaign messages developed by the program and disseminated through the Spotlight Initiative’s activities, products, speeches, events and implementing agents to highlight were:

- **“Violence is a crime – Report it”** The message is well received by all target groups of the awareness and promotion campaigns. It is clear, direct and encourages action, leading to more questions about reporting channels and follow-up. As of 2021, this was one of the main messages disseminated by the program, mainly through campaigns carried out in public transport (in Gaza, Manica and Nampula) and with additional information about the channels for denunciation.
- **“NO to Child Marriage”** Since the beginning of the program, this message has been the motto of the community leaders involved in eliminating GBV and harmful practices such as Child Marriage. The message is disseminated in their interventions with the community and in most of their activities. It was the motto of the Community Leaders Forum of the Southern Africa Region. The message is always accompanied by complementary information about the national law criminalizing Child Marriage.
- **“NO to Violence against Women and Girls”** The message was replicated in most of the program’s Communication, Visibility and Awareness materials. It was the title of the Initiative’s photo exhibition during the 16 Days of Activism 2022 campaign. It continues to be widely used in activities with all target groups.

Throughout the four years of implementation, the program adapted its content to the local languages of the districts where it was implemented. Whenever possible, and based on the LNOB principle, sign language was added to the Spotlight Initiative’s audiovisual materials, promoting better perception and understanding of the messages disseminated.

⁵⁹ At the central level, from 2019 to 2021, communication focused on the advocacy component for the elimination of GBV and Child Marriage, with decision-makers and the media as the primary audiences. From 2022 until the end of the program, with a considerable sum of results and measurable impact both quantitatively and qualitatively, communication at the central level focused more on demonstrating behavioural change and impact on the lives of the program’s target groups.



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In addition to the program's key messages directed at eliminating GBV, empowering women, and eliminating Child Marriage, the Spotlight Initiative's Communication and Visibility also focused on disseminating messages about the impact of climate change on the well-being of Mozambican women and girls.

As for perception, from the approximately 80 interviews conducted by CVG-SI with implementing partners and rights holders, concepts such as GBV, Child Marriage, psychological, moral or sexual violence, or sexual and reproductive health were easily explained by the interviewees, who have a deeper understanding of these issues. Finding equivalents for these concepts in local languages was essential for community ownership and perception (targeted activities in local languages).

Activists from different CSOs in the Gaza province, next to a community radio in Xai Xai, the provincial capital. Community radios are one of the most important tools for message dissemination. Photo: ©ASCHA Moçambique



8.5 Campaigns & Events

The Spotlight Initiative Communication and Visibility Group (CVG-SI) supported the Initiative’s campaign activities through the production of visibility material, opportunities for media coverage and content production, among many others.

The main campaigns on the national and international agenda include International Women’s Day/Month, Mozambican Women’s Day, May 1st, EU Day, International Day of the Girl, Rural Women’s Day and the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. In addition to directly supporting the Department of Communication and Image of MGCAS for the organization of national campaigns with the production of content, visibility and communication materials, the program co-led in partnership with MGCAS, in 2021, the campaign of the 16 Days of Activism, and promoted about 20 activities/events related to the campaigns, such as the painting of celebratory murals, interviews in the media, production and dissemination of content related to the themes of the campaigns and the results of the program for different national and international platforms, among others.

CVG-SI has directly supported some 70 events at local and central levels, with approximately 10 of these attended by high-level MGCAS, UN and EU representatives. Others included the Spotlight Initiative Launch Ceremony (2019), Launches of the CAIs (2020, 2021, 2022), the Spotlight Initiative Marathon (2019), the opening ceremony of March Women’s Month (2020, 2021, 2022), and the launch event of the “No to Violence Against Women and Girls” Photo Exhibition (2022). In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative led the 16 Days of Activism campaign, coordinating the joint work of 25 agencies present in the country and constituents of the UNCG.

As well as increasing the programme’s visibility, these events were opportunities to exchange ideas, joint plans and the experiences of those involved in the Spotlight Initiative as implementers and beneficiaries. For example, the ceremonies to launch the programme in the provinces brought together different Spotlight Initiative players (high representatives, community leaders, technicians from the multisectoral mechanism, activists, and the community). It was a moment of ownership of the programme by all those involved, especially at the local level, and an opportunity to exchange expectations and ideas for joint action.



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Phrase painted during an activism activity, in Gaza. The messages were adapted according to the location and the audience. Here, at a bus station. Photo: ©ASCHA Moçambique

On the other hand, the March campaigns in Mozambique are mainly focused on celebrating women. The Spotlight Initiative has taken a different approach by putting the issues of GBV and early unions on this campaign's agenda, demonstrating the initiative's work and the road ahead to end violence against women and girls and calling for everyone to get involved. In addition to what has already been done on the Women's Rights agenda, the Initiative demonstrated what still needs to be done, bringing up for debate (through stories and discussions) the situation of women and girls in the world and in Mozambique in particular, about the different types of violence and harmful practices.



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8.6 Human interest stories



Photo: ©UNDP Mozambique/Mateus Fotine

“Our country has laws that defend women, violence is to be ended” – Men and boys join the push to end gender-based violence in Mozambique

Mr. Madzime is a mentor for positive masculinities. Men like him are key partners in eliminating violence, advocating locally for respect for human rights, and promoting positive concepts of masculinity that respect the dignity of women and girls. [Read more](#)



Photo: ©UNDP Mozambique/Mateus Fotine

School communities unite to end gender-based violence and child marriage in Mozambique

A teacher shares two successful cases, which, due to a coordinated effort between the school community, community leaders and governmental institutions culminated in the return of two missing girls to school. [Read more](#)



Photo: © Mauro Pereira/UNICEF Moçambique

Innovative data tool strengthens services for gender-based violence survivors in Mozambique

InfoViolência, a digital platform that makes it easier to gather, organize and manage data linked to cases of gender-based violence (GBV). The platform is the first of its kind in the country. [Read more](#)



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Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

“We are tired of starting over. We need some peace of mind” – how climate change affects women and girls in Mozambique

How economic empowerment, diversification of income sources and access to information on GBV increase women’s resilience to climate shocks.

[Read more](#)



Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

“Everyone said I couldn’t be a mechanic, but I can be whatever I want” – deconstructing gender roles in Mozambique

Dulce challenged the professional roles assigned to men and women and took a training in mechanics. Today she shares her motorbike workshop with five other colleagues, pays for her studies and supports the family finances. [Read more](#)



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

A traditional leader’s quest to end gender-based violence in Mozambique

Community leaders work closely with communities and civil society organizations, raising awareness about the consequences of child marriage and referring cases to government authorities. [Read more](#)



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8.7 Testimonials

“There was a lot of violence here. Since we had this GBV training, we have changed our approach with the community. Now, with brochures full of images and messages, which even children can understand, we can talk differently, and in a more informed way, with the community.” [A woman member of the group of trained matrons in Mogovolas, Nampula – July 2021.](#)

“The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitise my community against child marriage; only boys studied before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school.” [Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas, Nampula – February 2021.](#)

Our women’s group meets once a week. By learning about business and with our savings, we can buy notebooks for the children’s school and food for the family. Some women have even bought bicycles and roofing sheets for their houses. Before the Initiative, we did not know how to do business, but now we do.” [Ligia Ramalho Carangueza in Angoche, Nampula – July 2021.](#)

“I suffered sexual violence at the age of 12. With the support of Ophenta (CSO) I was able to talk about it and get counseling. I opened up and freed myself from my pain.” [Woman member of the Agents of Change Group in Nampula – February 2021.](#)

“Previously, the multi-sectoral coordination was weak. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative to the country, we are all now working together consistently. We have united our efforts, and the work is going on in a good and healthy way.” [Otilia Filipe, Superintendent of Police, Manica – May 2021.](#)

“The Spotlight Initiative has opened our minds. We now have a broader view of what a business is. The women of Matengane are happy and ready to receive the support kit and finish our coop. We will start our business. With the money from this business, I will fulfill my dream and open my own cosmetics company.” [Reclência Mateus, a beneficiary of the economic empowerment activities in Gondola, Manica – June 2021.](#)

“We are a mobile health and gender-based violence case management support service that reaches those who do not have access to primary health care. Our goal is to end Gender-based Violence, eliminate Child Marriage and promote the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, leaving no one behind.” [Ricardo Cuamba, a health technician at the Mobile Clinics supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Gaza province – January 2022.](#)



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“I was living in despair. He did many things to me. I suffered a lot and thought of ending my life. After the session on GBV, I realized I was being mistreated and went to report him. Today he is in jail, and I feel safe.” [Ivone, a GBV survivor, reported her partner after an awareness session by her community leader on eliminating violence – January 2022.](#)

“The Savings Group that the Spotlight Initiative supported us to organize gave us a chance to support each other. Today we don’t accept violence because we no longer depend on anyone. Even after the cyclone destroyed our hair salon, I know it is a matter of time before we have it again. We are all together this.” [Agira Fernando, 18, a partner at a hair salon destroyed by Cyclone Gombe, Mogovolas, Nampula province – March 2022.](#)

“We work for all women and children living in rural areas in difficult conditions. We aim to offer integrated care centres where victims of violence can find all services, such as medical care, psychological support, police protection, and social and judicial support. A single quality one-stop centre.” [Rosita Guambe, Head of Women’s Affairs and Social Action Rep. in Chicualacuala, Manica province, talks about the Integrated Support Centre \(CAI, in the Portuguese acronym\). – January 2022.](#)

“After the community sessions, I gained the courage and filed a complaint on the mobile clinic. There, they provided me with medical and emotional assistance and helped me find a place to live safely.” [Josefina, a GBV survivor who found support in the GBV elimination awareness-raising sessions and mobile clinics supported by the programme – March 2022.](#)

“Fighting Gender-based Violence underpins all EU actions in Mozambique. The Spotlight Initiative has an innovative approach. Working together with the Government of Mozambique, the United Nations, and Civil Society Organizations for the elimination of GBV in Mozambique is one of our main commitments.” [António Sanchez-Benedito Gaspar, Ambassador of the European Union in Mozambique, in an interview to Maputo Corridor radio as part of the International Women’s Day campaign – March 2022.](#)

“The Spotlight Initiative will leave us with an important legacy. Based on it, we can think about developing new programs and strategies for Gender Equality in sustainable and long-term ways.” [Myrtra Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique, during the Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022.](#)

“We have learned many lessons from the Spotlight Initiative, from which we can draw lessons that will support our performance in the future. We are pleased with the intervention of the Spotlight partners. We will align strategies and actions so that our joint work will increasingly impact families and communities.” [Nyeleti Mondlane, MGCAS Minister, Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022.](#)



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8.8 Photos



Lucia with her parents after being rescued from a child marriage. With the support of a CSO partner of the Spotlight Initiative, who identified and denounced the girls' case, Lucia's wedding was undone by the traditional authorities and the police. Lucia returned to school and her parent's house.

Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, this group of women has created a joint business (poultry) that has enabled them to improve their lives and well-being. With Business Management and Savings training, these women have already started to open their own private businesses.

Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



Inauguration ceremony of the Integrated Care Centre (CAI, in the Portuguese acronym) in Chimoio, Manica province. The CAIs are a one-stop centre where survivors can be attended to by a multi-sectoral team (Social Welfare, Health, Police and Justice), preventing their re-victimisation and the drop-out rates. Some of the CAIs rehabilitated with the support of the Spotlight Initiative also have shelters for survivors.

Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



Spotlight Initiative





Traditional leaders and the “matrona” of Namicopo, Nampula province. Since 2019, the Spotlight Initiative has involved traditional, traditional and religious authorities in the elimination of GBV and child marriages. The proximity between the traditional authorities and their community has been essential in strengthening trust in the messages disseminated by the Initiative and in the dissemination of the Laws related to GBV and harmful practices.

Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



Awareness session on GBV and SRH during a mobile brigade. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, the mobile clinics reach the most remote places to provide health, justice and social action services, leaving no one behind.

Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



Spotlight Initiative



8.9 Videos

“Rising to the Challenge”

A documentary about the programme and its impact on the lives of the people who worked on it and those who benefited from it was developed in 2023. The 30-minute documentary “Rising to the Challenge” explores in a humanised way what the Spotlight Initiative has transformed in the lives of those who implemented it and those who have benefited from the programme’s activities, initiatives and support. One of the most repeated interview statements was: “Before, we were in the darkness when it came to violence. The Spotlight Initiative has brought us light”.



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“The impact of economic empowerment on the lives of women and girls in Mozambique”

In 2022, the CSO Girls Child Right, with the support of the Spotlight Initiative, developed a video about the impact of Economic Empowerment interventions on the lives of women and girls in Manica province. Through their voices.

The video was shown at the Spotlight Initiative’s regional meeting for civil society organisations in Dakar, Senegal.



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“Leave No One Behind” documentary: taking health and care services to isolated communities in Mozambique”

In 2022, UNFPA, with the support of the Spotlight Initiative, developed a two-part documentary film about the impact that the services provided by the Centros de Assistência Integrada (CAIs) and the mobile clinics supported by the Spotlight Initiative have on the health and lives of Mozambican women and girls through the voices of those who provide and those who receive these services.



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Sustainability of the Spotlight Initiative





After any end, be it of a season, calendar year, a program or financing, it is we, the people, who are left. These people are families, communities and societies. Why invest in Civil Society? Why invest in women? Because we are the guarantee of continuity.”

Denardina António, a social activist in Nampula, 2023

Sustainability and local ownership of the Spotlight Mozambique Initiative have been key considerations since the Initiative’s conception and priorities throughout its implementation.

As this investment cycle comes to an end, the Spotlight Mozambique Initiative has invested in doing some collective thinking about sustainability to ensure that the efforts and results of this program are absorbed into national programs and/or anchored in other initiatives by the Government, the United Nations, and/or Civil Society Organizations.

This reflection on sustainability has the following objectives:

- 1 Highlight the main features and results of this cycle of the Spotlight Initiative and the actions to **promote the sustainability of the current** investment;
- 2 Reflect on **best practices and challenges** of the Spotlight Initiative;
- 3 Make recommendations on **what should be prioritized in future** investments

The document *Sustainability Reflection of the Spotlight Mozambique Initiative* (added in the Spotlight Initiative Website) thus begins by detailing the Initiative’s learnings, highlighting not only what worked but also the main challenges encountered.

This reflection focuses on the sustainability of the current investment from conception, analyzing the long-term impact of this Initiative and the concrete transfers that will be made at the end of this investment cycle.

Stakeholders from the Government, the EU, Civil Society and the UN, as well as from the donor community engaged in the consultation process, underlined the following as key highlights from the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique:



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- Unprecedented investment in a comprehensive theory of change to address the holistic nature of GBV as the central goal of the Initiative, with widely recognized impact in advancing the EWAG agenda;
- Multisectoral approach, with the strengthening of multisectoral mechanisms with strong government engagement and ownership and improved Government focal points highlighted improved inter-ministerial work, which was particularly visible at provincial level;
- Central role for **Civil Society**, supported by significant investments and innovative CS Reference Group – Government and CS highlighted SI Mozambique’s success in creating more convening spaces for Government and CS and promoting more integrated work
- **Building on evidence and successful initiatives** leveraging existing partnerships and connection;s
- **Joint monitoring** and efforts to promote wider impact through joint work;
- Spotlight **brand** is recognized and valued – particularly in provinces, despite need for localization of the name;
- Being part of a **global movement** was positive and technical support from Spotlight Initiative Secretariat was valued, as well as the opportunities for knowledge exchange.

In the Piloto neighborhood, in Nampula, the Spotlight Initiative supported the creation of a women’s group, through a local CSO, Ophenta. Among other regular activities, these women carry out door-to-door awareness raising campaigns about GBV.
Photo: © UNICEF Moçambique/Lara Longle



This was also a significant opportunity to reflect on the challenges linked to the Spotlight Initiative’s model:

- **Timeframe & Structure Constraints:** The Spotlight Initiative aimed for wide and ambitious change within a four-years period using a comprehensive whole-system approach. However, the Theory of Change (ToC) was complex for such a duration, making it challenging to monitor progress and effectively communicate the ToC to the various stakeholders. This complexity was further exacerbated by the Initiative’s global structure, which, despite its merits, restricted adaptability to local needs in a time-sensitive manner. Additionally, while the Spotlight Initiative’s governance ensured ownership and sustainability, the involvement of numerous actors at different levels sometimes negatively impacted strategic decision-making processes, such as work plan approvals.
- **Engagement & Monitoring Limitations:** While the Initiative promoted a “Leave No One Behind” (LNOB) principle, operationalizing this proved difficult, particularly in engaging vulnerable groups and individuals with disabilities. The absence of specific guidelines and targets hindered its full implementation. Monitoring systems leaned more towards gauging participation than actual impact. Each RUNO had its unique reporting standards, causing data collection and reporting inconsistencies. The methods and tools for data collection had to be carefully relayed to implementing partners without causing confusion.
- **Visibility & Branding Concerns:** In terms of visibility, the Spotlight Initiative’s brand was more recognized at the provincial level than valued at the central level. Its association predominantly as an EU-driven intervention may have deterred other potential donors to come on board this demonstration fund. The brand name “Spotlight,” a foreign term, caused misunderstandings. Many participants and activists preferred local terminologies, indicating a detachment from the Initiative’s brand identity.

And despite the challenges, the Spotlight Initiative’s foundational principle of “Delivering as One” showcased its strength, achieving commendable reach and results within its time frame. The Initiative made efforts to maximize internal synergies and collaborations, evident from the frequent meetings among RUNO focal points and the introduction of Pillar Lead Workshops, setting them as a benchmark for future programs.



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The Reflections on Sustainability end by stressing that it is imperative to continue investing in initiatives that have the central goal of eradicating GBV, with concrete recommendations for future programs in the fight against GBV and harmful practices, including:

- Continue to invest in a comprehensive multisectoral approach based on the socio-ecological model;
- Continue to prioritize Government leadership, but making a stronger investment in supporting the coordination role of MGCAS, including adequate funding for coordination activities and support for human resources;
- Maintain a holistic Theory of Change that has at its core the goal of accelerating prevention and response to SGBV and Child Marriage for adolescent girls and young women, with activities on laws and policies, institutional strengthening, data management, and strengthening civil society/women’s movements as tools to ensure impact under these two pillars;
- Ensure that civil society continues to play a central role, with special investment in strengthening women’s and youth movements to better influence and advocate for progress on Gender Equality and women’s empowerment and the eradication of GBV and harmful practices;
- Develop more sustainable training and capacity building models, namely using videos and interactive materials, as well as developing stronger and more effective cascading models and systems and knowledge management platforms that ensure greater dissemination and use of the content produced;
- Strengthen impact-focused participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

“We have done a lot of work, but to continue to support women and girls, we must continue investing. We can’t stop here. This kind of support we give has a cost, and we must continue to invest in the elimination of violence”, Achia Camal, Director of Lemusica, a Spotlight Initiative CSO Partner.



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Annex 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage				Mozambique has a progressive legal framework. Civil Society Organization together with Local and International NGOs, UN Agencies, development partners and government institutions have been working towards revising and designing new laws on ending violence against women in girls. 2019 was considered a year to celebrate as there were many legal instruments (against child marriage, domestic violence, sexual harassment and violence; promotion of equity inheritance rights) that were finally approved after years of advocacy towards them.
	0.5	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0.5	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				In 2019 the Family Law was revised and the Inheritance Law (23/2019) as well.
	0.5	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.5	0	0	0	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				Since 2009 that Mozambique has a Law on fighting domestic violence (Law 29/2009).
	0.25				
	Laws on Rape				Mozambique has in place a penal code that punishes rape and also in 2019 was approved the Revision of the Criminal Procedure Code (25/2019).
	0.25				
	Laws on Sexual Harassment				Mozambique has in place a Penal Code and Labour Law that punishes and penalizes sexual harassment.
	0				



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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.s	3	0	11	0	In 2023 the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique did not support the design of new legislation.
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 0	111	111	250	Parliamentarians received training in Gender sensitive Budgeting facilitated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The training reached all women parliamentarians, meanwhile 10 parliamentarians (6 women and 4 men) were involved in debates about legal framework on EVAWG.
	Women Parliamentarians 0	107	107	116	
	Human Rights Staff 0	0	2,250	1,000	There was no training provided to human rights staff during the No cost extension period.
	Women Human Rights Staff 0	0	1,588	550	
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	National 1	0	2	2	No new plan was prepared during the NCE period
	Sub-National 0	0	0	0	
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying	Government Officials 0	107	1,560	480	Data here refers to the same reported under indicator 1.1.5 (Parliamentarians) as they were the government staff that received training in this area.
	Women Government Officials 0	107	901	240	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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.	Coordination Mechanism?	Yes	Yes	Yes	During the reporting period, the Spotlight Initiative continued working with four existing multistakeholder coordination mechanisms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance of Women and Girls survivors of Violence (composed by government institutions and CSOs) at central, provincial and district levels; 2. Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth – CIADAJ – at central and provincial level; 3. Coalition to End Child Marriage – CECAP; 4. Justice Administration Institutions (SAJ) Gender Units
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	Is there a national budget allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	The 2022 Social Action budget report does not provide, as in previous years, the total budget that was allocated to the Ministry of Gender and the social action sector which is the basis to calculate the percentage of the total budget allocated to EVAWG. And data for 2023 is not yet available. Therefore, the figure reported here is an estimate.
	0.0023	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>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.</p>	Health	0	High	High	<p>No additional information for the reporting period as gender is still integrated in the health sector and no new gender strategy was designed during the reporting period. 2023 for Mozambique is a no cost extension period, therefore used only to finalize the initial work of developing a gender strategy for two Justice Administration System institutions in the country which is then considered as an activity to integrate gender in the justice and security sectors.</p>
	Education	0	Medium	Medium	
	Justice	0	Medium	Low	
Security	Low	0	Medium	Medium	<p>During the reporting period, UNDP supported the kick off in the preparation of gender strategies for two Justice Administration System institutions – National Investigation Services (SERNIC) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MINEC). 2023 for Mozambique is a no cost extension period, therefore used only to finalize the initial work of developing a gender strategy for two Justice Administration System institutions in the country which is then considered as an activity to integrate gender in the justice and security sectors.</p>
Social Services	Low	0	Medium	Medium	
Social Services	Low	0	Medium	Medium	
Social Services	Low	0	Medium	Medium	<p>No additional information for the reporting period as gender is still integrated in the social actions services as they are integrated in the Ministry of Gender, an institution that has action plans and strategies on EVAWG. 2023 for Mozambique is a no cost extension period, therefore used only to finalize the initial work of developing a gender strategy for two Justice Administration System institutions in the country which is then considered as an activity to integrate gender in the justice and security sectors.</p>



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1. Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	0	0	5	No additional work was done during the NCE period.
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					No new plans, strategies and programmes were developed in 2022 and 2023.
0	0	0	3	1	
Education					
0	0	0	3	1	
Justice					During the reporting period. UNDP supported the kick off in the preparation of gender strategies for two Justice Administration System institutions – National Investigation Services (SERNIC) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MINEC).
0	2	2	5	1	
Security					
0	0	0	2	1	
Social Services					No additional information for the reporting period as gender is still integrated in the social actions services as they are integrated in the Ministry of Gender, an institution that has action plans and strategies on EVAWG.
0	0	0	3	1	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>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.</p>	0	0	6	10	<p>In 2019: Preparatory work has started, consultants were aired to review the curriculum for the justice and security sectors and support the inclusion of SGBV, HIV and Human Rights in the trainings for the justice and security sectors (police). In 2020: The (i) Legal and Judicial Training Center (CFJJ) was involved with the development of 2 Manuals and translation of 1 GBV Guidelines: (i) 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); (ii) 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); (iii) 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. (2) The Police Academy (ACIPOL) and (3) Police schools ESAPOL and (4) 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”. The (5) Prison School of Lhebeve 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. In 2021, 2022 and 2023: There was no additional work towards the integration of gender equality and VAWG in more curriculums and the programme in the country stopped with integration in the five institutions mentioned above.</p>



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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 clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level	During the reporting period, the Spotlight Initiative continued working with four existing multistakeholder coordination mechanisms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance of Women and Girls survivors of Violence (composed by government institutions and CSOs) at central, provincial and district levels. 2. Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth – CIADAJ – at central and provincial level. 3. Coalition to End Child Marriage – CECAP 4. SAJ Gender Units
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	National Level Meetings	1	17	13	During the reporting period an exchange learning event was organized at central level with participation of members of the multisectoral mechanism from the four provinces implementing the initiative. This was a two days event in which the first day was for knowledge exchange during a workshop and the second day was dedicated for all members to pay a visit to the country reference one stop centre based in Maputo province.
	4				
	Sub-National Level Meetings				
	4	2	31	13	During the reporting period two multisectoral mechanism meetings took place in Chicualacuala District (covering members of the multisectoral mechanism for support to women and girls survivors of violence of the four districts implementing the initiative in Gaza Province) and in Pemba City (with participation of government institutions at provincial level and CSOs implementing the initiative in Cabo Delgado Province.
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year	Parliamentarians	111	111	70	
	0				
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	107	107	21	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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	107	1,863	120	This data refers to the same reported under number of parliamentarians trained. Out of the 111 parliamentarians trained, 107 were trained in Gender sensitive budgeting, which contribute to the increase in their knowledge in this area. Cumulatively the initiative ended up training budget officers from multiple government institutions involved in GBV response but also budget and planning officers from the education sector were trained in gender sensitive budgeting to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the education sector.
	Women Government Officials	0	737	30	
Indicator 3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	15%	Not available	Not available	13%	This indicator will only be measured after the release of the IMASIDA report which is the main source to gather this information. The survey was conducted in 2022 and report expected to be finalized in 2023. December last year the preliminary results were shared and final report expected in 2023. It is worth mentioning that IMASIDA was the data source for baseline and for establishing the target.



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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				For 2023 the number recorded include 250 students trained in Cabo Delgado Province to mobilize other students to attend life skills programmes provided by the Ministry of Education and Human Development and 5000 students members of school clubs sensitized on EVAWG and VAC. Cumulatively, the numbers are low compared to the initial target because the initiative aimed at conducting sensitization campaigns in and out of schools. Initial sensitizations started in the beginning of 2020 but had to stop due to COVID-19 outbreak, schools remained closed children were not going to schools and implementing partners focused more in sensitizing at community level using megaphones and combined the sensitization campaigns to EVAWG with messages aiming to stop the spread of the COVID-19. Even though it might appear as a loss, children where still being reached at community level via different strategies/activities during the sensitization campaigns observing the COVID-19 protocol: mentorship sessions in safe spaces and door-to-door campaigns.
	0	5,250	30,395	150,600	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	2,725	13,952	57,960	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	2,525	16,443	92,640	
	Out-of-School Programmes				The in and out of school programmes include sensitization campaigns, mentoring sessions, and training to students. Above mentioned data refers to 2023, but cumulatively this indicator was surpassed as initially sensitization campaigns were expected to be conducted using a certain group of approaches – door to door campaigns, community dialogues – with time, implementing partners found more and effective ways to sensitize communities and used the initiative as space for innovation (for example community theatres) as result more community members were reached, especially in the first year of implementation. In 2021 and 2022 more CSOs were promoting community dialogues, going beyond the initially identified targets as the community dialogues proved to be a productive space to bring together community members and their leaders to reflect on VAWG mainly the issue of child marriage.
	0	11,609	1,200,267	351,700	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	8,771	688,385	140,680	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
	0	2,838	511,882	211,020	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	0	14	70	10	During the NCE period, the initiative in Mozambique continued to work with the civil society platforms that have been established since beginning of the programme in partnership with Gender and Sustainable Development Association (GSDA).
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	0	22	4	During the reporting period, the following sensitization campaigns took place: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Face to face campaigns. 2. Radio programmes/campaigns (13 campaigns on EVAWG including child marriage were broadcasted)
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	Journalists 0	0	3,493	300	As 2023 is the NCE period for Mozambique which was dedicated to finalizing activities that were not finalized by December 2022. During the reporting period, no additional training was provided to journalists to report on EVAWG. Initially the initiative aimed at providing training to journalists via CSOs members of the Consortium against sexual violence implementing activities in outcome 3, therefore the target was set 300 as the journalists were not the main target group of CSOs but UNICEF works in the production of radio programmes led by youth and adolescents who had to first be trained to produce the programmes. The 3.300 youth and adolescents were trained as journalists by the Social Communication Institute, National Radio Station – RM, national TV Station and community radios and they were able to produce 3.500 radio shows.
	Women Journalists 0	0	2,022	0	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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				The number includes community, religious and traditional leaders trained on EVAWG, child marriage and engaged in public declarations on Ending child marriage in four provinces. Gaza, Manica and Nampula community leaders were trained from 2019 to 2022 and during the No cost extension period (2023) the initiative trained community leaders in Cabo Delgado Province. Initially the initiative aimed for at providing training to community leaders led by civil society organizations working under pillar 3, in practice for each district not only the community leaders were trained but also matronas (women who lead initiation rites in their communities) who by the role that they perform were identified as a very important group to engage to prevent and fight child marriage. Additionally, as part of the work of the Ministry of Justice, the institution also engaged religious leaders and trained them to prevent child marriage.
	0	246	3,815	100	
Indicator 4.1.1. Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	Women Decision Makers				This indicator will only be measured after the release of the IMASIDA report which is the main source to gather this information. The survey was conducted in 2022 and report expected to be finalized in 2023. December last year the preliminary results were shared and final report expected in 2023. It is worth mentioning that IMASIDA was the data source for baseline and for establishing the target.
	0	60	1,192	18	
	Women				
	140,628	0	0	1,143,699	
	Girls				
	0	0	0	0	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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 information is gathered on an annual basis upon reception of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police) annual report.
	2,328	5,513	16,656	3,408	
Brought to Court					Due to the context of the country there is difficulties in linking the cases reported to the police to the number of cases that are brought to court because some cases are directly reported to the Attorney at provincial level and the cases that come from the police change the number of the process as soon as they enter in the justice sector. An integrated and harmonized system to register GBV cases would ease this process and allow appropriate tracking of cases brought to court and those sentenced.
	0	0	1,874	0	
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				
	0	0	705,311	200,000	
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.	Girls				
	0	6,222	505,648	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				Training was provided in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functioning of the multisectoral mechanism for assistance of women and girls survivors of violence. 2. Violence Against Child management, data quality and improvement of multisectoral coordination for ending child marriage. 3. Case management and psychosocial support
	0	139	4,917	1,200	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	84	2,452	600	



Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
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.	Women's Rights Organizations 0	3	26	48	The following CSO received training to improve their capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence: ADCR, FDC, AMR. AMR association that works in empowering rural women who are in a vulnerable situation to support them in fighting poverty. ADCR is a community development association that works in reaching vulnerable people in rural areas providing services to them, empowering internal displaced people, orphaned children and vulnerable. FDC is a national organization, led by a women working in multiple areas with multiple vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV, LGBTIQ community, women and girls. Other CSOs trained received the same training in 2019 and 2021, therefore are not being counted here as they were attending the training as refreshers.
	LNOB 0	3	3	0	Here we are counting the same 3 CSOs that were trained in 2023 together with government institutions members of the mechanism for assistance to women and girls survivors of violence. The three organizations are: Association of Rural Women from Nampula Province – an association that works towards empowerment of vulnerable women especially those living in rural areas and working in agriculture. Association for the development of communities that works in promoting sustainable development targeting internal displaced people, survivors of gender based violence, vulnerable orphaned children. Foundation for community development – nationwide organization working in multiple areas and with vulnerable groups such as women and girls survivors of violence, women peace and security, people living with HIV.
	Grassroots 0	3	3	0	Here we are counting the same 3 CSOs that were counted previously.



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/ support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	Girls with Knowledge of ES				Here we are counting women and girls who had access to youth and adolescents friendly services (SAAJs) – 21.823 (15.276 young women and 6.547 young men); people assisted by One stop centres (725 women and 74 men) ; people sensitized on the existence and importance of one stop centres (16.144 (11.981 women and 6.149 men); and 931 survivors of violence assisted by one stop centres located in three provinces.
	0	15,276	129,854	10,332	
	Women with Knowledge of ES				
	0	13,637	218,349	6,468	
	Girls with Knowledge of longer term services				
	0	15,276	118,918	10,332	
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	Women with Knowledge of longer term services				Here we are counting women (18 years and older) survivors of violence who were reached by long-term supporting initiatives.They include women from Cabo Delgado covered by multiple women economic empowerment activities and 56 women who were integrated into the newly created network of survivors of violence. The same number is reported here and in the following sub indicators related to long-term initiatives.
	0	13,637	152,197	6,468	
	Girls with Access of ES				
	0	0	113,082	700	
	Women with Access of ES				
	0	176	115,601	800	
Girls with Access to Recovery Services					
0	0	3,439	150		
Women with Access to Recovery Services					
0	176	9,496	200		



Spotlight
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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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, nonpartner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	IPV				InfoViolencia is still functional hosted at the Ministry of internal affairs (Police) service. In addition there is the Integrated Information Reconciliation System – OPG and SERNIC database system Spotlight Initiative strengthened capacity for data and case management on GBV within criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the Office of the Attorney General (PGR).
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	FGM				FGM is not a common practice in Mozambique.
No	No	No	No	No	
	Child Marriage				InfoViolencia is still functional hosted at the Ministry of internal affairs (Police) service. In addition there is the Integrated Information Reconciliation System – OPG and SERNIC database system Spotlight Initiative strengthened capacity for data and case management on GBV within criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the Office of the Attorney General (PGR).
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Femicide				InfoViolencia is still functional hosted at the Ministry of internal affairs (Police) service. In addition there is the Integrated Information Reconciliation System – OPG and SERNIC database system Spotlight Initiative strengthened capacity for data and case management on GBV within criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the Office of the Attorney General (PGR).
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
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.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No training was provided during the NCE period (2023). The target for this indicator was surpassed, as the initiative covered more national statistical officers than initially identified.
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				
	0	0	253	15	
	Women National Statistics Officers				
0	0	86	15		



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
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				No training was provided during the NCE period (2023). The target for this indicator was surpassed, as Sessions with government personnel on how to collect prevalence data on VAWG was delivered to not only statistical officers from the Ministry of Gender but was expanded to include statistical officers from other government institutions involved in GBV response and also the police officers who had to be trained to use InfoViolencia that was piloted and expanded to police stations in all target provinces.
	0	0	455	95	
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	Women Government Personnel				Initially the initiative aimed at training CSOs members of the consortium against sexual violence and CSOs implementing partners but the training was extended to community based organizations from all districts including members of district and provincial civil society platforms therefore reaching 110 women's rights groups and CSOs. 2023 was the no cost extension period for Mozambique, the Programme was granted 9 additional months to implement remaining activities from 2022 which did not include
	0	0	210	30	
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	Knowledge products				2023 was the no cost extension period for Mozambique, the Programme was granted 9 additional months to implement remaining activities from 2022 which did not include preparation of new recommendations from CSOs until May 2023 and the remaining months were allocated for programme closure activities.
	6	6	40	4	
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multistakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year					2023 was the no cost extension period for Mozambique, the Programme was granted 9 additional months to implement remaining activities from 2022 which did not include preparation of new recommendations from CSOs until May 2023 and the remaining months were allocated for programme closure activities.
	0	0	110	29	
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multistakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year					2023 was the no cost extension period for Mozambique, the Programme was granted 9 additional months to implement remaining activities from 2022 which did not include preparation of new recommendations from CSOs until May 2023 and the remaining months were allocated for programme closure activities.
	16	0	29	12	



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Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	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	5	41	81	Adding to the two national dialogues, there were public declarations against child marriage in Chicualacula, Gondola and Mogovolas districts in Gaza, Manica and Nampula provinces.
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	0	108	14	Initially the initiative aimed at training CSOs members of the consortium against sexual violence and CSOs implementing partners but the training was extended to community based organizations from all districts including members of district and provincial civil society platforms therefore reaching 110 women's rights groups and CSOs.2023 was the no cost extension period for Mozambique, the Programme was granted 9 additional months to implement remaining activities from 2022 which did not include
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	0	12	9	



Spotlight
Initiative



Annex 2 Risk Management Report



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022)	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			

<p>Contextual Risks</p> <p>The country is affected by military instability in the north (insurgency) leading to the displacement of people to geographical areas considered to be of lower risk including the Spotlight provinces. Due to the urgency of basic needs such as food, health services, water, and sanitation, the government and humanitarian/development actors may overlook the rising risk of GBV in the humanitarian context.</p>	4	4	weekly/monthly	weekly updates of the military conflict situation and monthly coordination meeting	<p>Through collaboration and coordination with humanitarian programmes in place, Spotlight implementing partners have systematically included GBV in the discussions on interventions in conflict-affected areas, including in the districts where IDPs have recently started displacements. GBV is also integrated and budgeted for in the humanitarian response plan for 2023 (HRP), with regular monitoring of risks and trends shared among all humanitarian actors (Inter Cluster Coordination Group and Humanitarian Country Team) through the Protection Cluster and GBV Area of Responsibility reports. Additionally, activities were expanded to Cabo Delgado to address some of the most urgent GBV concerns, implementing outreach, girls mentorship and mobile brigades in affected areas, including outreach to the resettlement centers.</p>	<p>“Spotlight Project Coordinator and RUNOs and implementing partners”</p>
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Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	4	5	Addressing the Risk (2022)	“UNDP SM, EU, SLI Secretariat”
Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
<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.</p>	permanent	weekly updates of the military conflict situation	<p>“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)”</p>	“UNDP SM, EU, SLI Secretariat”



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Responsible Person/ Unit
<p>Risk</p> <p>“The country’s decentralization process was identified as a potential risk due to the need to adjust to new provincial and district levels structures from SI governmental partners.”</p>	5	5	<p>regularly</p> <p>Report shared by the Government</p>	regularly	Report shared by the Government	RUNOs and government counterparts
<p>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.</p>	4	3	<p>monthly</p> <p>quarterly reports</p>	monthly	quarterly reports	RUNOs and government counterparts
<p>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.</p>	4	5	<p>permanent</p> <p>weekly monitoring</p>	permanent	weekly monitoring	all country



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	4	5	Periodicity Always	Addressing the Risk (2022)
<p>People were encouraged to socially distance and stay home due to COVID-19. While confinement works to avoid the spread of the pandemic, it can have impact on girls and women, as GBV, particularly by an intimate partner, tend to increase. Moreover, this situation might increase cyber-attacks.</p>	4	5	<p>Mask distribution register and GBV multisector committee reports</p>	<p>“The implementation team promoted alternative ways to assist GBV survivors including SMS messaging; GBV helpline; home-based care; support given to integrated care centres (CAI) Information on the prevention of cyber-attacks to girls and women was included during the training of mentors as well as in mentorship sessions.”</p> <p>“All supervisors and focal points responsible for training and Spotlight Project Coordinator”</p>
<p>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”.</p>	4	4	<p>permanent IP’s information on new leadership on board</p>	<p>“Slow programme implementation due to COVID-19 constraints was addressed through the Acceleration Plan which resulted in increased funding to CSOs to scale up existing interventions on social norms, adolescent mentoring, knowledge exchange and advocacy. Significant 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.”</p>



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022)	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	4	5	Periodicity permanent	Source for monitoring monthly updates with government	Project Unit
<p>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 center 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.</p>					



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	5	5	Periodicity	Source for monitoring
Weak consideration for recurrent climate change impacts (e.g., floods, drought, heatwaves, sea-level rise, severe storms, etc.) on programmatic interventions and/ or operational capacity to achieve results within limited timeframe.	5	5	Monthly	Partner reports and assessments
				Placing a contingency plan and, as part of humanitarian clusters and sector groups (nutrition, education, WASH, gender, child protection, etc) RUNOS ensure regular information on potential climate-related events that could affect the activities implementation and bridge information on preparedness action that is relevant for SLI activities and areas of intervention. RUNOS monitor the situation and use the experience in humanitarian programmes to respond to potential emergency risks. RUNOS also seek to influence for stronger consideration of GBV, especially against women and girls, as a critical impact of climate change
Delay in the approval of Spotlight Annual Work Plan 2020. AWP was approved only in August.	3	3		To limit the impact of this delay on implementation, IPs with approved plans and available funds began implementation prior to the formal approval
Programmatic Risks				
Manica and Gaza are prone to natural disasters. This can restrict movements and affect access to implementing sites	4	4	weekly	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.
			reports	SLI Secretariat, UNDP SM
			COE weekly updates	“Spotlight Project Coordinator”



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022)	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
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	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”	
Limited capacity and resource of implementing partners, including the Government and civil society organizations, affect the effectiveness of the Spotlight programme.	always	monthly/ quarterly reports, including financial report	“Provision of refresher training and coaching to increase the capacity of implementing partners to ensure timely reporting and fund disbursement. Synergies with other initiatives being implemented in the SLJ areas of intervention are identified and help strengthening complementarities which can reduce the effects of the limited resources”	RUNOs	
COVID19 pandemic restrictions can impact the implementation rate, on new way for service delivery, effective capacity development and data collection	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”	
Misunderstanding by community members that activists serve as channels of transmission of COVID-19.	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.	“RUNOs and implementing partners”	



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	2	3	Periodicity monthly	Source for monitoring Quarterly reports
<p>Reduced mass mobilisation and beneficiary registration at community level due to the constraints imposed by the pandemic of COVID-19 such as social distancing.</p>	2	3	monthly	Quarterly reports
<p>“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.”</p>	CO			CO
<p>COVID-19 measures, such as social distancing, limited community mobilization and required adopting new ways of working that caused delay and compromise of programme implementation.</p>	4	3	monthly	Quarterly reports
<p>RUNOs and implementing partners developed innovative methods for mass mobilization through radio programmes, social media, online webinars, megaphones, and vehicle platforms equipped with sound systems to reach beneficiaries. The limitation of face-to-face meetings was replaced by strengthening communication through creation of various WhatsApp groups and by regular information sharing through these groups.</p>				“RUNOs and implementing partners”



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022)	Responsible Person/ Unit	
Risk	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Source for monitoring	
Risk	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Responsible Person/ Unit	
<p>“Stigmatization (and higher risk) of GBV survivors at community level and resistance to change from family, community, traditional and religious leaders, notably given the limited knowledge of existing legislation on Prevention of GBV and Child marriage.”</p>	4	3	<p>Mitigated by the sessions to disseminate the law, in local language, to community leaders and increase work with the police to support community leaders in preventing and referring child marriage and GBV cases to the authorities</p>	<p>RUNOs and implementing partners</p>
<p>“The engagement of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels (central, provincial and district) is one of the ingredients of success for the initiative but it also presents a coordination challenge.”</p>	4	3	<p>This has been mitigated by the strengthening of multisectoral mechanisms at provincial and district levels and by preparing exchange learning events among multisectoral mechanism members, to be held in 2023.</p>	<p>RUNOs and implementing partners</p>
<p>“Survivors of violence continue to suffer from the lack of shelters and the limited functionality of existing ones as well as the lack of social protection benefits and of economic empowerment opportunities.”</p>	4	4	<p>This has been mitigated by reinforcing SI’s WEE activities but the scale of this gap, which has been further highlighted with the increased demand created by SI’s investment on social mobilization, requires a renewed focus for advocacy with the Government to increase the investment on creating and supporting shelters</p>	<p>RUNOs and implementing partners</p>
Institutional Risks				
<p>The level of institutional capacity of some partners affects the implementation of the Spotlight. Dual institutions at provincial level add to these challenges</p>	3	3	<p>Capacity building (workshops, ongoing and tailor made support; technical assistance hired to give in-service support with close follow up).</p>	<p>Spotlight Project Coordinator</p>



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	3	3	permanent	quarterly reports	UNDP SM, and programmatic area
<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>	4	4	monthly	quarterly reports	Provision of capacity development, coaching, and ad hoc meetings.



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	3	3	Periodicity	Source for monitoring
Weak capacity of civil society organizations to present annual plans and proposals for activities.	3	3	Periodically	Meetings minutes
High staff turnover and its negative impacts on the implementation of the programme.	5	4	Monthly	Monthly coordination meeting minutes
Understaffing at implementing partners and RUNOs may affect programme implementation.	5	4	Irregular	SI Organogram & HoA meeting minutes
The limited resources from MGCAS for coordination can cause delays in decision-making and overall implementation of the programme.	4	4	Monthly	Quarterly reports
Migration to the new UN management system (Quantum) may delay completion of activities”	5	4	Monthly	Quarterly reports
Fiduciary Risks				



Spotlight Initiative



Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period? Periodicity	Addressing the Risk (2022)	Responsible Person/ Unit
<p>Risk</p> <p>Due to political, economic and financial crisis caused by the pandemic and conflict in the northern region of the country, there is a risk that some implementing partners might use the funds not for the original purpose of the project but to cover financial gaps they face in order to continue operating.”</p>	2	4	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>“Project’s staff monitoring visit report”</p>	<p>A strong financial oversight for compliance with HACT should minimize the risk of use of resources for non SLI related interventions.</p>	RUNOs
<p>Assumptions</p>					
<p>2020:</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 Government 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. 					
<p>2021- 2023:</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is political will and commitment by the Government and CSOs to end VAWG including HP as a national priority and anchor/absorb achievements beyond the Spotlight Initiative funding cycle • Continuous provision of technical support and capacity building will result in improved coordination and delivery of the programme • Increased access to information will lead to change in attitudes/ beliefs which will ultimately lead to changes in behaviors • There is willingness on the part of influential persons and custodians of culture to engage in EVAWG initiatives / activities • Staff working under SLI, both RUNOS and IPs will remain the same until the end of the programme. 					



Spotlight Initiative



Annex 3 CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
1.1	UN WOMEN	Muleide	National	Grantee	\$167.428	\$167.428	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
1.1	UNDP	National Human Rights Commission	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$40.000	\$11.690	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing
1.1	UNDP	Parliament	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$17.827	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing
1.3	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$30.000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
2.2	UNICEF	ICDP	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$60.000	\$60.000	No	0%	0	0%	No	New
3.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$38.365	\$38.365	Yes	80%	5	20%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$198.725	\$198.725	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$483.037	\$483.037	Yes	0%	3	20%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$369.280	\$369.280	Yes	0%	5	0%	Yes	Existing



Spotlight Initiative



Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
3.1	UNICEF	N'weti	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$300.789	\$300.789	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	ASCHA	Local and grassroots organizations	Implementing partner (IP)	\$200.000	\$200.000	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	PCI Media Impact	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100.000	\$100.000	No	0%	0	25%	No information available	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	FDC	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$120.000	\$120.000	No	0%	0	25%	No information available	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AMMCJ	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$30.000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$273.915	\$273.915	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$201.804	\$201.804	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$1.051.770	\$1.051.770	No	0%	0	11%	Yes	Existing



Spotlight Initiative



Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
3.2	UNFPA	MULEIDE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$36.254	\$36.254	No	0%	0	7%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	Coalção da Juventude Moçambicana	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$60.007	\$60.007	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	John Hopkins University	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$102.809	\$102.809	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
3.3	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$83.159	\$83.159	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
4.1	UNICEF	AASMO	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$30.000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	New
4.1	UNICEF	FDC	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$30.000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
4.1	UNICEF	REPSI	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$20.000	\$20.000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	New
4.1	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AMMCJ	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.000	\$30.000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$251.373	\$251.373	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing



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Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
4.2	UN WOMEN	LIVANINGO	National	Grantee	\$347.758	\$347.758	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	KUVUMBANA	Local and grassroots organizations	Grantee	\$197.467	\$197.467	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$63.138	\$63.138	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	GIRL CHILD RIGHTS	Local and grassroots organizations	Grantee	\$445.615	\$445.615	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UNFPA	FSDMOZ – Mozambique Financial Sector Deepening	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$131.018	\$100.589	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UNFPA	Coalção da Juventude Moçambicana	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$198.834	\$198.834	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
4.2	UNDP	KUHLUKA	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$20.000	\$12.191	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New
6.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$358.179	\$358.179	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
6.1	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$133.450	\$133.450	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing



Spotlight Initiative



Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6.1	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$52.831	\$52.831	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
6.1	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$472.494	\$472.494	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$197.629	\$197.629	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$203.044	\$203.044	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.2	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$51.500	\$51.500	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
6.3	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$67.509	\$67.509	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
6.3	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$145.492	\$145.492	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
6.3	UNFPA	Forum Mulher	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$358.655	\$358.655	No				Yes	Existing
					\$7,783,328	\$7,704,606						



Spotlight Initiative



Annex 4 Innovative, 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.*



Spotlight Initiative



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**.⁶⁰ 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 just below/on the next page for further clarification.⁶¹

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 fueled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioral 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**.⁶²

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.

⁶⁰ Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>

⁶¹ Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

⁶² Please refer to the “[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)” for more information.



Spotlight
Initiative



GOOD PRACTICE	InfoViolência GBV information management system
<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 web-based application designed for the registration and management of GBV cases. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), justice administration (Prosecutors and Courts), and Centers for Integrated Care (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). This initiative fits into the actions of Spotlight Pillar 5, seeking to close gaps in GBV data. It started in 2018 with the development phase; the pre-pilot phase was carried out in 2019; in 2021 the pilot phase officially started after the conclusion of user training and when equipment was made available. In 2022 it was expanded to all SLI districts from Manica, Gaza and Nampula, ensuring the technical capacity to input and manage data through the system is left in all project implementing areas.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The objective of this initiative is to improve the system for collecting, analyzing, and sharing GBV data collected by all government sectors (eventually) participating in the response to GBV cases. At an early stage of the project, interventions are more focused on the police sector, which is the service provider with the highest number of complaints from victims seeking help.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police (Ministry of Interior): Primary beneficiary, enabling it to improve workflows with the new digital application, building staff capacity in data management and providing ICT equipment support. • Other sectors of the Integrated Mechanism of Assistance to GBV Victims (health, justice and social action): The initiative will improve access to relevant information across sectors to provide integrated care to victims according to international quality standards. • Civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and other institutions working to end GBV: InfoViolência will provide better access to timely and reliable information for decision-making. • Users of GBV services and the public: The data will help to monitor the quality of services provided and serve as a basis for prevention and advocacy actions to mobilize resources to improve service delivery.
<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves data quality once forms have been digitized and configured to ensure coherence and consistency of information; • Reduces the waiting time to access information and, consequently, allows decision-making to be based on evidence in a timely manner; • Allows real-time monitoring of registered cases and the performance of sectors following them.



Spotlight Initiative



What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	InfoViolência initially suffered from a lack of ICT equipment required to use the software. The Spotlight Initiative had to make budget allocations to acquire ICT equipment; however, the quantities delivered remain below the needs. Because of the institutional mobility of users trained in the use of the platform, there was a need to train trainers at the level of the cities where the project is being piloted so that there is local capacity to train new users.
Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The application is operational in all five provinces targeted for the pilot. Users are well trained and use the application to register and manage GBV data. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV.
Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	Because the work processes are properly documented and with assets made available for future uses (source code; training material, etc.), the system will be adaptable for other users. The assets are under the management of the Ministry of Interior technical team, which received training to ensure continuity in the management of the application after the end of the service provider's contract.
Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	Relevant stakeholders have already expressed interest in the initiative, and actions are underway to mobilize resources to expand the use of the application across the country. An example is the expansion to Cabo Delgado with non- SLI funds, where Infoviolencia will be implemented under RESINORTE-a 4 year EU funded programme run by UNFPA in 3 northern provinces of Mozambique (Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado) and will cover 3 districts of CD. There are also plans to scale up the System under another EU funded programme in the pipeline for 2024-2028.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	In order to be sustainable, InfoViolência will need to consolidate the need for further investments in order to ensure continuity after the end of the project.
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?	Technical aspects of the application, which include functionality, security, suitability, stability, etc., have been duly verified and validated.
Additional details and contact information	Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org Tonecas Manhiça, SLI Focal Point, MINT tonecasmanhicag@gmail.com



Spotlight
Initiative



GOOD PRACTICE

Clinics and mobile brigades for GBV prevention and assistance

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?)

In line with the principle of leaving no one behind and to ensure that those in difficult locations can be reached, Spotlight has been providing support since 2019 to mobile clinic visits to communities in four provinces where SLI was implemented. This initiative aims to ensure that health services are more widely accessible, especially for the population residing in rural areas. These mobile clinics are an integral part of the ongoing efforts of the Spotlight Initiative, reaching all 11 districts covered by the program (including Chiure). By bringing medical and drug assistance, sexual and reproductive health services, and support for GBV cases as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities, this unique approach is making a significant difference in providing essential healthcare to those in difficult-to-access locations.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

The aim is to bring the services of the complete package of minimum 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.

Stakeholders involved

Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

The beneficiaries are women and girls, including three other particularly at-risk groups – sex workers, adolescent girls and poor young women, and LGBTI (lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals and intersex). The mobile clinic service providers are: health service 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.

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.

This practice is an effective method of reaching, in a timely manner, people in need of the multi-sectoral services provided to assist and support survivors of violence.

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

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.

Outputs and Impact

What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?

Between 2020 and 2023, more than 99.000 women and girls were reached through the mobile clinics and received Sexual and Reproductive health Services including family planning.



Spotlight Initiative



<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>In the future, mentors, community leaders will be able to refer survivors of violence and harmful cultural practices to access the complete package of essential services, including legal aid. That is, mobile clinics would function as a mobile one stop, with integrated care for cases of violence committed against women; in Mozambique, there are many communities that still lack these services.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>This intervention contributes to the Government’s plan in carrying out mobile brigades in schools and communities and needs to be sustained as long as the availability of health units in remote communities is still scarce.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>In order to be sustainable, InfoViolência will need to consolidate the need for further investments in order to ensure continuity after the end of the project.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/ users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The practice has been validated by the health sector at the national and provincial levels in that it contributes to the result of universal access to health services by communities up to the last mile, addressing the need to leave no one behind by bringing health services closer to hard-to-reach communities, including the most vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org</p> <p>Raquel Maria Violeta Cossa, GBV Focal Point, MISAU maria_cossa@yahoo.com.br</p>



Spotlight Initiative



<p>GOOD PRACTICE</p>	<p>Strengthening of CIADAJ at provincial and district level to ensure national policy planning from the perspective of adolescents and youth</p>
<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>CIADAJ – Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents – is a multisectoral coordination body of the Government that aims to monitor and evaluate policies for the development of adolescents and young people. It is an ongoing activity and will continue to be expanded after Spotlight as there is ownership from the Government. CIADAJ is structured at national, provincial and district level and composed by all Government and non-government representatives working on adolescence and youth (multisectoral mechanism).</p> <p>The activity is linked to Spotlight’s Pillar 2: Institutions, as it supports to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational systems and institutions to plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG / HP including in other sectors is critical to promote effective prevention and survivor-centered response to GBV.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Training of CIADAJ members at province and district levels on SRHR with a focus on advocacy so that they can advocate for these rights to be included in the laws and policies that concern the youth and adolescent and be able to respond to their demand in their respective environment. They also train adolescents and youth as activists to empower them to claim for their rights and ensure their concerns are prioritized by the Government.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>SEJE – Secretariat of State for Youth and Employment is responsible for providing trainings and institutional support to the province and district CIADAJ members.</p> <p>District administrators throughout the country – beneficiaries of the training. Once trained, they seek to influence the inclusion of youth and adolescent rights to SRH in the main government policies and laws for this population group. They also strengthen youth and adolescent activists’ capacity to advocate for their rights, including their voice to be heard and considered when developing laws and policies of their interest.</p> <p>Adolescent girls and youth – beneficiaries of the training on SRHR, GBV and advocacy for policy change. Once trained they are expected to become active activists in their communities to represent the adolescent and youth at the district forums (where laws and policies are discussed and drawn proposals to input in the national laws and policies).</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>This is considered a good practice as the strengthening of CIADAJ members allows for influencing policy level decisions. It ensures that the development of any national laws and policies, particularly on adolescence and youth, can take into account the rights of this population group, especially those concerning the sexual and reproductive rights.</p>



Spotlight Initiative



What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	The main challenge encountered is limitation of funds to respond to the high demand for services for adolescents and youth, given the growth registered in this population group. As a solution, responsibilities on the Action Plan's implementation is shared between the committee members.
Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The greatest impact of this approach is the contribution to planning from the perspective of adolescents and young people – the majority group in the country – to achieve the demographic dividend. For example, the National Youth Policy and Strategy is reported annually at a meeting that brings together all stakeholders, including representatives of young people and adolescents. In this forum, they have the opportunity to give their input for the improvement of the policy and strategy in order to respond to the demand of this population group. There is also an increased awareness of the need to deal with problematic aspects for adolescents and young people, such as: Forced Unions, Early Pregnancy, alcohol and drugs.
Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	This practice is already being scaled up. It started at national level and it is now being implemented at provincial and district levels.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The practice is sustainable as CIADAJ is already established on the basis of multisectoral coordination and it is mainly government represented. It operates as other multisectoral mechanisms (e.g GBV) and does not require high financial resources for its operation. Although training and other capacity building demands can be limited by financial constraints, the sharing of responsibilities between the different members is helping to reduce this risk.
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?	Validation comes from CIADAJ's main coordinator, SEJE. There are examples of CIADAJ being used as a forum to discuss the concerns of adolescents and young people: sharing policy implementation reports, recommending improvements. The main policy instrument monitored is the Youth Policy and its Strategy. Its implementation is under the responsibility of all actors working with youth and adolescents and they are accountable at CIADAJ meetings.
Additional details and contact information	Dr. Roy Tembe, Contact of the SEJE Focal person roytembe@gmail.com Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org



Spotlight Initiative



GOOD PRACTICE

Mentorship for changing social norms and combating GBV in Gaza province

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?)

Tangible results have been achieved in terms of preventing teenage pregnancy and child marriage among girls benefiting from having peer mentors who empower them by providing guidance on a number of key areas sexual and reproductive health and on GBV. Following the successful implementation in Gaza province, the approach was rolled out in Nampula province in 2022.

The mentorship component is a core element of the safe space model (mentorship, safe space, and girls' social network) approach that has been implemented in partnership with another UN joint programme, Rapariga Biz. Utilizing a gender-transformative approach, it aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women between 10-24 years with new competencies, increased empowerment, social networks, leadership and decision-making skills, economic empowerment, and knowledge and access to information on sexual and reproductive health and rights and on identifying and preventing GBV and harmful practices. Mentorship for boys and young men has a focus on behaviour change through male engagement and transformation of toxic masculinities.

In Gaza the mentorship sessions focus on girls and young women and are led by young female mentors trained by the programme, taking place in safe spaces in the community. The safe spaces are identified by the girls and young women themselves and constitute a safe, accessible, free and friendly environment to conduct the mentorship sessions. Spotlight introduced the mentoring approach in 2019, strengthening the GBV component and making stronger linkages to services by increasing knowledge about rights and GBV and information about referrals.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

Objectives of the practice are:

- Empowerment of girls through awareness-raising and capacity development for decision-making about their rights;
- Strengthened knowledge on combating and preventing different forms of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls;
- Establishment and strengthening of a community network on communication, prevention, identification, and referral of GB cases to care and assistance services in and out of school.



Spotlight Initiative



Stakeholders involved

Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

The stakeholders are:

- Civil society organizations – local organizations specializing in mentoring and community mobilization, responsible for mobilizing and training young women as mentors to lead sessions on preventing and combating GBV in communities;
- Mentors – locally selected young women activists in communities and schools empowered to lead girls' networks, combating and preventing GBV, and informing about referral mechanisms.

End beneficiaries:

- Vulnerable girls and young women aged 10-24 at the community level who participate in mentoring and outreach sessions in
- communities and schools in safe spaces, leading to increased empowerment around prevention, combating, and referral of GBV cases and harmful practices to different services;
- Teachers and parents; teachers and parents are invited to participate in school talks, debates to deconstruct social norms, as well as intergenerational dialogues involving peer educators. They are also involved in dialogues in the “espaço a volta da fogueira”. Parents are invited to attend the mentoring sessions and when a mentee missed the sessions, the mentors interacted with their parents to find out what was going on with the girls.
- Experts from district administrations.

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 ERAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.

The peer-to-peer component previously used mainly in the health sector for sexual and reproductive health promotion and HIV prevention was adapted to the GBV and violence against children's thematic areas. It is part of increasing adolescent and youth engagement in the prevention of GBV including through peer-to-peer group dialogues, activism, and interpersonal communication, thereby increasing the capacities of young people to identify, prevent and report cases of violence, in particular sexual violence and abuse, child marriage and intimate partner violence.

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

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 activities. Considering the pandemic context, the mentoring methodology was adapted, and a strategy of meetings via Zoom was set up to plan and conduct the sessions to be applied during the week.

The number of participants attending group dialogues had to be reduced to align with government prevention measures.



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<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>In 2021, ASCHA and FDC (civil society organization implementing partners) began carrying out the mentorship strategy (with the safe space model component). As adapted under the Spotlight Initiative, ASCHA's mentorship programme trained almost 80 adolescents (girls and boys) to lead peer-to-peer dialogues while FDC trained 374 young women to lead mentoring sessions in safe spaces. Those who attended the mentoring sessions, in turn, continued organizing sessions with their peers, ultimately reaching over 40,000 adolescents. Mentors were trained on gender and social norms; sexual and reproductive rights and GBV laws that protect children, women, the elderly, disabled persons, and people in vulnerable conditions and on sexual harassment and sexual violence in child labor.</p> <p>As a result, 1,733 cases of violence against women and girls were identified out of 1,394 that had been referred for assistance to health, social action, police, and justice services. This peer-to-peer approach proved very successful not only in terms of strengthening adolescent and youth engagement and empowerment in prevention of violence but also reaching large numbers of young people with key messages and skills.</p>
<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The peer-to-peer methodology both in and out of schools is adaptable to other thematic areas and different civil society organizations and can be incorporated as one of the key strategies for engaging young people in GBV prevention across the country.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Recognizing that GBV and limited access to SRHR is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated anywhere. A mentoring manual has been developed, contributing to the sustainability of activities and coherence of messages.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The mentorship practice is 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 programme and replicated elsewhere.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only) Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The practice has been validated by beneficiaries as one of the best practices to increase knowledge among adolescent girls and young women, support community awareness and increased demand for available GBV assistance services, and prevent GBV. Girls and boys sensitized through the mentorship sessions stated that they became aware that the violence they were exposed to was a violation of their human rights and of their sexual and reproductive rights.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Dalila Macuacua, Executive Director, ASCHA dalilamacuacua@yahoo.com.br</p> <p>Zélia Menete, Executive Director, FDC zmenete@fdc.org.mz</p>



Spotlight Initiative



PROMISING PRACTICE	Engagement with celebrities to increase awareness on GBV prevention and fight toxic masculinities
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?)	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.
Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?	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.
Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	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.
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.	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.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	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.
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.



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<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Emerencia Everssone, GBV Project Officer, UNDP emerencia.everssone@undp.org</p>



Spotlight Initiative



PROMISING PRACTICE**Joint Training on Penal Legislation among justice administration institutions****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?)

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.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

- 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.

Stakeholders involved

Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

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.

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.

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.

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

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.



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<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<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>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<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>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Emerencia Everssone, GBV Project Officer, UNDP emerencia.everssone@undp.org</p>



Spotlight
Initiative



<p>PROMISING PRACTICE</p>	<p>Use of vehicles and megaphones to disseminate messages on prevention of GBV and child marriage in the context of COVID-19 in Nampula City</p>
<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 neighborhoods of Nampula city were involved in this promising practice.</p> <p>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>



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<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<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.</p> <p>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>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<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>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Fernanda Bernardo, Programme Officer, UN Women fernanda.bernardo@unwomen.org</p>



Spotlight
Initiative



<p>PROMISING PRACTICE</p>	<p>Community and Religious leaders activism for changing social norms and combating GBV/early child marriage in Chicualacuala, Gaza province.</p>
<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>The SI Mozambique, in line with other SI counties, demonstrated the importance of engaging community and religious leaders in preventing VAWG and ensuring referral of GBV and child marriage cases in the communities. In 2022 SI went a step further by promoting a closer engagement of the District Administrator to actively involve community and religious leaders in changing social norms and disseminating messages to fight GBV (Pillar 3). The activity began in January 2022 and is on-going.</p> <p>This practice started in the district of Chicualacuala (Gaza province) using social mobilization. Community meetings and counseling was organized in collaboration with officials from the secretary district of Chicualacuala office engaging all relevant government institutions such as police, justice, health, and education in the communities.</p> <p>The practice proved to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about violence against women and girls, notably about child marriage and SGBV. One of the messages used was: Stop SGBV, Stop child marriage. together we can make Chicualacuala free from SGBV and child marriage.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>To sensitize communities on the effects of GBV and Child marriage and create a community platform that condemns violence and harmful practices.</p> <p>Improve knowledge on social norms that contribute to normalizing and perpetuating GBV and 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>Target beneficiaries are adolescents, women and men in general, with a focus on parents in particular. Stakeholders such as experts from the district administration, police officers, education officers, religious and community leaders, matrons, secretaries from <i>bairros</i> and influences were all involved and were part of the team that conducted sensitization meetings in the communities.</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 people in a short period of time and expanding the geographical area of outreach.</p> <p>For example, 329(F:181) Community and Religious Leaders, Influencers, Secretary to the Bairros, AMETRAMO and Matronas were engaged on prevention and ending Child Marriage(CM) and GBV in ten communities (Chitanga, Chicualacuala rio, Dingue, Petule, Macassane, Mbuzi, Salane, Tchale, Cunguma and Pafuri sede communities) in Chicualacuala district.</p> <p>These stakeholders in turn conducted 27 meetings on child marriage and GBV prevention and response reaching 3,364 (F:1170) people with a clear message and call for behavioural change that is revisited by the community in their daily lives.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Some youths could not adhere to the child marriage and GBV preventive messages being delivered by the community leaders. In order to address this problem, the community leaders requested help from ASCHA to engage the youths in the area.</p>



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<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>An important reflection of the impact of this activity is the ownership of the Community and Religious Leaders, Influencers, Secretary to the Bairros, Amentramo and Matronas engaged in the community meetings who conducted 27 meetings in their communities on child marriage and GBV prevention and response reaching 3,364 (F:1170) people.</p> <p>Additionally, the community leaders were able to dissolve four premature unions in their areas.</p>
<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>This initiative can be used in the future for programmes aimed at changing harmful gender behaviours and practices at the individual and collective level.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Recognizing that child marriage and GBV is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated elsewhere in the country.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The activism meetings were well accepted in the communities and had ownership of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice to be maintained even after the end of the programme and replicated elsewhere.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Secretaria permanente: Dr. Herminio Wilson Phiri, Coordination Officer, UNICEF wphiri@unicef.org</p> <p>Ruben Cossa, Social and Behavior Change Specialist rcossa@unicef.org</p>



Spotlight
Initiative



PROMISING PRACTICE

Branding public buses for increased GBV awareness in SLI provinces

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?)

As part of the work done to disseminate messages to EVAWG and increase communities' knowledge on existing GBV reporting mechanisms, the Initiative branded 9 buses in Manica (4), in Gaza (3) and in Nampula (3). The messages promoted non-violence in the family, encouraged the reporting of GBV and provided information on reporting mechanisms (police, health units and help lines). The activity began September 2022 and is ongoing.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

Give visibility to messages that advocate for the end of GBV.

Disseminate the mechanisms for reporting cases of GBV, particularly in remote areas, through the posting of messages to end violence and the means of reporting, such as the nearest Police and Health Unit and the use of helpline numbers (*Linha Fala Criança* and *Linha Verde*)

Stakeholders involved

Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

The operationalization of this work was possible through an agreement with *Fundo de Desenvolvimento dos Transportes e Comunicação*, the government entity responsible for the provision of different types of transport services to municipalities. The buses allocated are circulating in well populated areas, linking each capital city with a certain district. They have supported identification and allocation of buses for the branding.

The Ministry of Health (MISAU) participated in the design of the branding while the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Action (MGCAS), as the SI Mozambique Government entity responsible for coordination of all country efforts to EVAWG, approved the design.

GBV help lines Focal Points were also involved in the conception process.

At provincial level, the Provincial Directorates of Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAs) have the responsibility to support with regular monitoring of the activity.

This activity is expected to benefit community members of three SI Provinces.



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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.

In many cases the branding of buses is made by the private sector with the aim to sell their products and increase their revenue. It usually targets the capital or province main cities.

With this action, SI prioritized reaching the most remote communities. For example, in Manica, one of the branded buses links Chimoio with Tambara and is the single public bus in the route with few private cars. This makes the message displayed on the bus more visible, adding to the fact of being the single visible advertising existing on the route. All the buses have a friendly layout and information of GBV services available for survivors; from toll free numbers to institutions that provide assistance.

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

The main challenge was to ensure Government allocation of buses for the branding as in most of the cases, they were circulating in their normal activities.

Given that they are public transportation, the maintenance is not so regular, so it makes it difficult to find buses in good working condition. Actually, the weak maintenance will continue to be a challenge to ensure the ongoing dissemination of the message as SLI does not have control of the daily management of the buses.

To prevent it, an Agreement was signed with **Fundo de Desenvolvimento de Transportes e Comunicação** to ensure the circulation of these vehicles during the agreed period (1 year).

Outputs and Impact

What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?

A survey conducted in Gaza province showed that this strategy produced short-term results, namely:

1. Increased sensitisation in areas outside Spotlight: “This car passes through two districts, Chibuto and Guijá, and in Xai-Xai. There are actually five (05) that we pass, but from Chibuto to Guija are the areas where people ask the most.” Said Castigo Fabiao Chauque, a driver of one of the buses carrying the message.
2. Knowledge and use of reporting mechanisms available on buses by GBV survivors and people close to GBV victims:
 - “A lady who went up in the Chaimite area had a swollen arm and was going to hospital. This person marked me a lot. She wrote down the number but I didn’t ask her any more because it’s difficult to pry into people’s lives. When I watch it, I notice that when women realize about the message, they make a lot of comments and they like it.” testimony from the same driver.
 - “My neighbor who sells here with me suffered violence. She is now in South Africa. She spoke to me and I saw the numbers in the car but she wouldn’t call so I took her to Spotlight Association.” Lino Samuel, Informal Seller at the Rural Faire in Chongoene.

These examples show that the initiative has a potential to contribute to a mid and long-term impact as the message will not only be spread by the buses, but by the people who received the message and are now using it. i.e, they will help in disseminating it to other people where they live.



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<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The practice can easily be adapted to different contexts in the future and used to disseminate information on different topics other than GBV.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Due to the need to increase the number of GBV cases reported throughout the country, depending on the level of effectiveness of this practice it can be replicated in provinces and scaled-up to include other features in the buses or even in the messages.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>This practice can be sustained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating through results the reach and impact at community level in terms of behavior change, i.e, increased number of GBV reported cases as a result of messages disseminated in the buses. • have the Government partners committed to support the continued circulation of the buses, by paying the circulation fees.
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>MGCAs and DPGCAS from Nampula, Gaza and Manica provinces. Final design can be found here. Delfina Rangel, Programme Analyst, UNFPA drangle@unfpa.org</p>



Spotlight Initiative



INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	Artivism for changing social norms and ending gender-based violence (GBV) in Gaza province
<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>To actively involve adolescents in changing social norms and disseminating messages to end GBV, in 2021, the civil society organization ASCHA (Gaza) used artivism as its primary strategy (Pillar 3). Artivism was used to animate more than 170 activities and products, using painting (murals, bus stations), poetry (spoken word presentations), community (and participatory) theatre, dance, and radio soaps as methods for changing social norms and to more effectively disseminate messages to end all forms of GBV by integrating them into different artistic means of expression. The practice proved to be highly effective in disseminating information about such topics as female empowerment, girls' access to school, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health. Artistic expression promotes inclusion because it is not limited to oral presentation, which often presents challenges for survivors of violence or adolescents living with disabilities.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Objectives of the practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitize adolescents and youth, in and out of school, on how to protect themselves and to report all forms of GBV, and promote inclusion; • Improve knowledge about social norms that tolerate GBV; • Strengthen women's human rights and women's access to information about GBV focusing on encouraging behaviors aimed at eliminating GBV.
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Stakeholders: Adolescents, in and out of schools, community women's groups implementing the programme in Gaza province, as well as teachers, parents, experts from district administrations, and the community, many of whom were direct beneficiaries of the activities organized throughout the year.</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 many adolescents in a short period of time and expanding the geographical area of outreach. For example, in Gaza, around 3,000 adolescents (living in households with an average of five members corresponding to a total outreach of approximately 15,000) were covered by the activities. The permanent character of artistic manifestations (painting, poetry, etc.) promotes the dissemination of messages on GBV in the long term: messages and calls for behavioural change that can be revisited by the members of the community in their daily lives in the future.</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.</p>



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<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Through talks, debates, theatre, dance and poetry, a total of 893 adolescents were engaged in actions to fight against all forms of violence against children in the communities, including through discussions about the themes of violence, social norms, sex, and gender. It is noteworthy that there were six presentations on violence against children in community radios in the three districts and one on television. It is hoped that in the medium and long-term, creative awareness campaigns based on a variety of artistic media 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.</p>
<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>This initiative can be used in the future for programmes aimed at changing harmful gender behaviors and practices at the individual and collective levels. It has proved to be a good engagement strategy capable of captivating public attention while communicating a powerful message.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Recognizing that GBV is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated anywhere in the country as well as internationally and adapted to different cultural contexts.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The <i>artivism</i> campaigns were well accepted in the communities and received the support of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice that can be maintained even after the end of the programme and replicated elsewhere. This would require financial resources to support implementing civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information</p>	<p>Dalila Macuacua, Executive Director, ASCHA dalilamacuacua@yahoo.com.br</p>



Spotlight Initiative



INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	Integrated Information Reconciliation System PGR – SERNIC (Database System)
<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>Considering the principle of leaving no one behind, UN enhanced the capacity for GBV data and case management along the chain of the criminal justice system and supported the development of a database system in use by the Forensics Police (SERNIC) and the Attorney General’s Office (PGR).</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The objective is to introduce an electronic system for procedures on crime investigation in justice institutions. This will enhance their abilities to better collect, manage, analyze and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution of cases including violence against women, strengthening the GBV reporting system. In addition, the system aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the statistical discrepancy of procedural information; • Prevent redundancy of information during the cycle of processes/cases between institutions; • Ensure homogeneous, safe and reliable procedural communication.
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The Attorney General’s Office (PGR) and the Forensics Police (SERNIC) are the direct beneficiaries of this system, and GBV survivors are the indirect beneficiaries.</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>Named GEPROC, the database system is an innovative tool for the justice system in Mozambique, introducing the use of ICT in the handling of GBV cases. In other words, instead of using paper or Excel spreadsheets, this platform will allow the use of information and communication technologies in the processing of such cases: (a) minimizing statistical discrepancies in procedural information; (b) preventing redundancy of information during the cycle of processes between institutions; and (c) ensuring homogeneous, safe, and reliable procedural communication.</p>



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What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Digital literacy: most of the technicians and police officers showed weak mastery in the use of some tools that the platform presents. Training was conducted covering all provinces of the country, and this was crucial to addressing their insecurity and improving the level of use and knowledge of the platform. Indecision in choosing the type of computer equipment: There was some lack of clarity among the partners regarding the type of computer, deciding between laptops and desktops. After UN acquired desktops, there was a request for the purchase of laptops, which would enable greater mobility. On the other hand, SERNIC decided to continue with desktops, citing security reasons. This resulted in complicating the logistics and postponing the training by one week.
Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	To ensure the proper use of the system, a total of 76 professionals from SERNIC and PGR were trained: 39 agents and technicians from the southern provinces in the first training followed by a second group of 37 agents and technicians from the central and northern provinces. This training ensured professionals from SERNIC and PGR to use innovative database system efficiently.
Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	N/A
Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	The database system is a platform with the potential to encompass other institutions that are part of the multisectoral mechanism on gender issues.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The platform is expected to be expanded to other provinces in the country, as a way of ensuring greater local capacity for collecting, processing, and analyzing GBV information and data.
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?	At the operational level, all the technicians involved in the training confirmed, through interviews, the importance and the added value that the platform brings in the management of GBV cases in their provinces. The Attorney General's Office (PGR) and the Forensics Police (SERNIC), through their coordinators who were involved in the creation of the platform, stated that it will automate the management of procedural information shared by their institutions, ensuring the reduction of statistical discrepancies in procedural information, and the prevention of redundancy of information during the cycle of the processes between the institutions.
Additional details and contact information	Jeremias Chirindza, Head of Statistics at Attorney General Office jeremiaschirindza2@gmail.com Fernando Cumbe, Head of the Studies and Planning Department at Forensics Police (SERNIC) cumbefernandojoao@gmail.com Miriam Tembe, Gender Project Analyst, UNDP miriam.tembe@undp.com



Spotlight Initiative



INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	Digital Platforms to assist saving and loan groups
<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>The use of instant messaging applications and data management platforms such as Power BI proved to be an optimum mechanism to expedite communication between facilitators, supervisors and project management team allowing a more coordinated approach among the various stakeholders. For greater efficiency of the processes GCR developed a mobile data management application that allows the collection, analysis, validation and processing of data in real time, power BI. The project results are simplified and can be accessed remotely through access credentials. The main interface panel is managed through Power BI. The use of digital platforms was introduced by Girl Child Rights – GCR to track and assist 60 Village, Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Manica province.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Provide effective assistance to VSLAs, appropriately manage beneficiary related data and track results.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Young women and girls. The selection of beneficiaries followed preestablished vulnerability criteria such as: women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence, survivors of early marriages, women and girls with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, widows, low-income women and girls and orphans, including heads of households. To ensure ownership and commitment, were engaged government entities (DPGCAS, SDAE and SDMAS- multisectoral mechanism), local authorities, and community leaders in the process of mobilization, mapping and selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Likewise, the identification and selection of beneficiaries counted with the collaboration of the CSO/CBO Spotlight implementing (e.g: Lemusica, Jossual and FDC in Manica) and SDSMAS.</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>Proven to work well and produced positive results, namely: assist timely VSLA facilitators or mentors, provide evidence for decision, and control both money flow and facilitators performance. It worked extremely well, and it is expected to be replicated in Nampula and Gaza so that all 152 VSLAs group can be trackable and assisted with same efficiency.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Platform subscription was not initially budgeted. To solve the challenge, GCR had covered the expenses to avoid fraud.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>60 VSLA groups effectively assisted and project results were visualized and accessed remotely by the project management team.</p>



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Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	Currently the platform is only used by one women economic empowerment (WEE) implementing partner in Manica Province. The practice is expected to be replicated in Gaza and Nampula Province, which will involve training of the WEE implementing partners based in these provinces (namely the Civil Society Organizations Kuvumbana (Gaza) and Livaningo (Nampula)).
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	Synergy building. Improve strategies to ensure complementarity and sustainability of the interventions. Continue working closely with Government to ensure replication, learning, including them to take the lead.
Additional details and contact information	Miguel Jambo, Programme Director at GCR miguel@gcr.org.mz



Spotlight Initiative



Section B: Knowledge Production (since the beginning of your programme)

A Knowledge Product converts uncaptured knowledge, experience, lessons learned and cutting-edge expertise on a specific topic or derived from implementation into a learner-oriented product.

A learner-oriented product is structured in a practical way that allows the reader to clearly understand and retain the knowledge being provided. Knowledge Products play a key role in advancing the Initiative's [Knowledge Management Strategy](#) to document, analyze and disseminate knowledge, as well as capture lessons learned and innovative, promising and good practices. As such, a Knowledge Product can be understood as an **output and a key asset for the success of Spotlight Initiative.**

Types of Knowledge Products include the following:

- Assessments
- Research Papers
- Brochures
- Capacity Development Modules
- Guidance note
- Tools
- Infographics
- Magazines/Newsletters
- Policy Briefs
- Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs
- Briefs/Factsheets

For more information, please refer to the Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Products Guidelines available [here](#).



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Mozambique Essential Services – Needs Assessment	Assessments	A study conducted in the beginning of implementation of the initiative to inform the allocation of equipment to government institution based on their needs.	December 2019	Assessment Report
Set of Flyers on EVAWG	Brief	10 posters on prevention of GBV during the COVID-19.	2019	Flyers
Evaluation of the Spotlight Initiative (CSOs perspective)	Assessment		2019	Assessment
Set of flyers on EVAWG during the COVID-10	Brief			Flyers
Success stories from the implementation of the first phase of the Spotlight Initiative	Assessments	This report was prepared by the organizations members of the Consortium against sexual violence, responsible for implementing activities in the three Spotlight Initiative provinces.	2020	Assessment Report
Study on the engagement of the private sector in EVAWG in Mozambique	Research paper	Study to map and assess the internal and external contribution of the private sector to prevent and respond to GBV	2020	Research paper
IPAJ capacity to assist women and girls survivors of violence assessment	Assessment		2020	Assessment
Study to improve Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of adolescents and young women with disabilities	Research paper	An analysis of access and participation by women and young girls with disabilities in SRH and GBV programs in the Provinces of Manica, Zambezia and Nampula.	2020	Research paper
Legal environment assessment	Assessment		2020	Assessment report
Pocket Guide – support to survivors of GBV	Guidance note		2020	Guidance note



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Essential services to women and girls survivors of violence – training module 3			2020	Capacity Development Modules
Administrative data seminar – GBV	Assessments		2020	Assessment
Training Manual on Alternative Penalties to Prison	Capacity development modules		2020	Capacity Development modules
Joint mission between UNFPA and the Ministry of the Interior under The Spotlight Initiative to assess the GBV information management system (named “InfoViolência”).	Assessments	The monitoring visits seek to assess the performance of the software on the ground and from the respective users. The purpose of the visits also includes identifying eventual constraints and recommendations for continuous improvement of the project.	May 2021	1. TORs 2. Assessment Report 3. Infographics of the Assessment in Xai-Xai City
Regular meetings to evaluate the performance of the project indicators	Briefs and fact sheets	These meetings count on the participation of the main stakeholders in the project (which include UNFPA, the Ministry of the Interior, Epop Survey) and aim to assess the fulfillment of the project’s objectives through the analysis of the performance indicators. The goal is to identify good practices and possible constraints to the project as well as timely adaptation of strategies to overcome constraints.	October 2021	Reporting the status of project indicators by 14 October
Disability Fact Sheet	Fact sheet on disabilities study	The fact sheet highlights key recommendations and results from the qualitative study on disabilities organized by UN in 2019. It brings out good practices and challenges on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness- raising targeting persons with disabilities (PwD); • Services delivered to PwD on the GBV referral system; • Good practices on the mentorship programme for inclusion of PwD. 	Finished in the last quarter of 2021 and to start dissemination to implementing partners and the general public in 2022	Disability Fact Sheet



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Child-Friendly Procedures	Manual	Child-friendly procedures manual for health personnel for victims of violence, ensuring children’s right to adequate, gender-based and age-specific treatment in line with international human rights standards	February 20, 2022	
Decrees and standard operating procedures for COVID-19 institutional mitigation measures for justice actors	Regulations	Adoption and contextualization of the global guidance on access to justice during the pandemic	January – April 2020	
Information, education and communication on human rights and COVID prevention measures	Pamphlets	Explanation of what the “state of emergency” in Mozambique means and why the State in certain situations adopts measures that limit the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens	February 2020 – August 2021	
Violence against children prevention materials	Pamphlets	Telephone directories for victims to denounce cases of violence against children		
Spotlight Initiative Mid-term evaluation report	Assessment		July 2021	Assessment Report
Violence against children prevention	Manual	Multi-sectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to violence against children at schools, including assistance to victims	September 2021	Multisectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to violence against children at schools, including assistance to victims



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Community dialogue	Manual	Manual for community leaders and families on prevention of violence against children, GBV, and child marriage	August 2021	Manual for community leaders and families on prevention of violence against children, GBV, and child marriage
Guide for the participation of civil society organizations for South-South learning in forums for the defense of women's rights	Guidance note	This guidance note was produced in the context of the Spotlight Initiative by MULEIDE, an organization responsible for the improvement of lobbying and advocacy strategies and skills of civil society organizations and community-based organizations. with the purpose of providing support and guidance to civil society organizations on how to prepare –South-South experience exchange with other women's rights groups.	2021	Guidance note
Guide for the participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the forums for the defense of women's rights	Tool	This is a tool to guide civil society organizations on how to run networks, forums, and platforms on women's rights and facilitate their active participation for monitoring and advocacy at all levels.	May, 2021	Guidance note
Training manual for teachers, school board members, students and the community	Capacity development modules	The manual was developed by teachers and District Services of Education in Moma, Nampula province, as a result of a training workshop for in-service use with the purpose of facilitating training on gender, prevention of GBV and harmful practices, as well as behavior change for students and the general public.	2021	Training manual for teachers, school board members, students and the community
Mapping of women's rights organizations	Mapping	A mapping of organizations designed to facilitate experience sharing and collaboration among women's right organizations working in the thematic areas of GBV, harmful practices and sexual and reproductive health and rights	April, 2021	Mapping of civil society organizations



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Gender transformative strategy (GTS)	Capacity development modules	The purpose of this strategy is to harmonize the vision of GTS and facilitate its adoption by all stakeholders (Government. And civil society organizations). The draft has been finalized pending arrangements for presentation and approval by the Multisectoral Mechanism.	June, 2021	
User guide – training of social workers	Capacity development modules		2021	Capacity development modules
Emblematic report	Assessments	Provide an overview of key achievements of Spotlight by the Consortium Against Sexual Violence (led by WLSA).	2021	WLSA Flagship Report
Lobbying and advocacy manual for civil society organizations	Capacity development modules	The manual was developed following an assessment of civil society organizations on lobbying and advocacy to serve as a tool to inspire and guide actions.	2021	
UNICEF – Guide for the implementation of Circles of Interest on Life Skills in schools	Capacity Development Module	<p>The purpose is to support the teachers in guiding the students throughout the learning process to build students' competencies and skills. Also, prepared the students to face the challenges of personal, social, and professional life, in addition to contributing to the creation of a safer, more dynamic, and inclusive school environment.</p> <p>There is a three-part guide in the guide which can take step by step through the implementation of this work and offers information that can support the teacher throughout the process.</p> <p>PART I provides key concepts and guidelines for working with active methodologies that are appropriate for building competencies.</p> <p>PART II includes activities that inform about relevant issues in the area of gender and, at the same time, create opportunities for students to develop essential skills to deal with gender-related challenges. Finally, PART III consists of a glossary of concepts, which the teacher can refer to at various points in the planning and development of the activities.</p>	<p>The content was completed and approved by Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) on 5 March 2022. The layout is still pending approval</p>	Manual



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
UNICEF – Child friendly brochure	Brochure	Child Friendly Brochure on the new Child marriage law.	Completed and approved by MGCAS in December 2022 with introductory note from the Minister.	LUP CF brochure final
UNICEF – Child friendly brochure	Brochure	Child Friendly Brochure on VAC	Complete	VAC brochure – Child Friendly
UNICEF – Plano Operacional do Mecanismo para Prevenção, Denúncia, Encaminhamento e Resposta à Violência contra as Crianças Na Escola, incluindo Assitência às Vítimas	Manual	A multisectorial mechanism to operationalize the multisectorial group activities in preventing, denouncing and responding to VAC in schools.	Complete	Manual
Spotlight Initiative Best, Promising and Innovative Practices brochure and booklet	Brochure	This is the report of best practices identified during the implementation of the 1st phase of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique. The Practices are understood as effective strategies in EVAWG.	2021	Brochure and Booklet
UNICEF – Mecanismo Multisectorial para a Prevenção, Denúncia, Encaminhamento e Resposta à Violência contra Crianças nas Escolas, Incluindo Assistência às Vítimas	Brochure	A multisectorial mechanism to support the multisectorial group to prevent, denounce and respond to VAC in schools.	The layout was approved by UNICEF in August 2022.	Brochure
UNICEF – VAC	Poster	Poster for prevention and awareness raising.	Not approved. Expected to be approved this year	Poster



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Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
UNFPA Assessment of the Functionality and Sustainability of the CAIs	Assessment	<p>The specific purpose of this consultancy is to support the SLI programme team to evaluate and assess the functionality and sustainability of the CAIs by developing a comprehensive report that builds on previous findings on the subject and that i) assesses current status and improvements of the CAI model as a response to VAWG over the course of SLI implementation and a comparison with CAIs not funded by SLI; ii) highlights best practices and lessons learnt from a technical and operational perspectives vis a vis interventional standard of prevention and response to VAWG and other models; iii) identifies clear actions to render the CAIs a more functional and sustainable in the post-SLI-phase to ensure full government ownership.</p>	Completed	Report
UN Women – Law for the Prevention and Combat of Early Unions	Serial Album	The Serial Album is a tool to help activists and interested people to understand in a simple and brief way the law to prevent and combat premature unions	In pipeline	
UN Women – Booklet of Laws about Gender-Based Violence	Policy brief	An explanatory tool on the main GBV laws in Mozambique	In pipeline	
UN Women – Initiation Rites Flyer	Flyer	is an explanatory guide about initiation rites as a harmful practice.	In pipeline	
PCU – Programme 2-pager	2-pager	Descriptive products of the programme, with results. Produced for public events (EU fair, high-level events)	May 2022 (PT/EN) November 2022 (PT/EN)	SLI 2-pager May SLI 2-pager May
Reflection on the role of the CSNRG and CSOs in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique	Assessment	This is a reflection led by CSNRG on their role and the role of CSOs in the implementation of the SI in Mozambique	Expected to be finalized August 2023	



Spotlight Initiative



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
Evaluation of the implementation of the national plan on ending GV	Assessment		Expected to be finalized in 2023	
Success stories in the context of community dialogues around child marriage	Brochure	A collection of success stories collected from participants in community dialogues conducted on SI target districts.	2023	Brochure
Booklet on Prevention of Child marriage	Brochure	An explanatory leaflet about child marriage, causes, consequences, what is being done and the role of religious leaders in fighting it.	2023	Brochure
Civil Society National Reference Group High Level Policy Dialogue	Report	A report of the event organized in collaboration with CSNRG members to discuss three topics in EAWG. The discussion involved CSOs members, Government Officials, members of the donor community and UN Team.	Expected to be finalized end 2023	



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List of equipment and materials

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD	Notes:
Transferred to entity - Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action						
	Monitor	UNFPA		1	\$ 570.90	
	Keyboard	UNFPA		1	\$ 172.37	
	Mouse	UNFPA		1	\$ 41.99	
	UPS	UNFPA		1	\$ 6.54	
	Printer HP	UNFPA		1	\$ 330.86	
	Toner	UNFPA		3	\$ 158.22	
	Desktop HP	UNFPA		1	\$ 4,010.55	
	Monitor	UNFPA		1	\$ 386.02	
	Keyboard	UNFPA		1	\$ 41.99	
	Mouse	UNFPA		1	\$ 6.54	
	UPS	UNFPA		1	\$ 330.86	
	Printer HP	UNFPA		1	\$ 651.49	
	Toner	UNFPA		3	\$ 158.22	
	Toyota Hilux	UNDP		1	\$ 31,068.00	Departamento do Género, Criança e Acção Social (Serviço Provincial de Assuntos Sociais), Nampula Province
	Toyota Hilux	UNDP		1	\$ 31,068.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS e CAI, Manica Province
	Toyota Hilux	UNDP		1	\$ 31,068.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS e CAI, Gaza Province
	Toyota Hilux	UNDP		1	\$ 31,068.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Manica Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Chicualacuala District (Gaza Province)
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Chicualacuala District (Gaza province)
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - Nampula Province
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - Mogovolas District (Nampula Province)
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - Angoche District (Nampula Province)
	Motorcycle	UNDP		1	\$ 2,137.40	SDSMAS - Moma District (Nampula Province)
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS - CAI, Chimoio District (Manica Province)
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS - CAI, Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS, Mossurize District (Manica Province)
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS -Chicualacuala District (Gaza Province)
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS - Nampula Province
	Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP		1	\$ 602.00	SDSMAS - RAMAS - Tambara District (Manica Province)
	Toyota Hilux	UNWomen		1	\$ 30,100.00	MGCAS at central level
Subtotal					\$ 189,013.44	
Transferred to entity - Social Affairs Provincial Services in Nampula						
	Sphygmomanometer	UNFPA		12	\$ 57.90	Equipment being used by the CAI of Nampula and Angoche Districts (Nampula province)
	Mechanical timer	UNFPA		6	\$ 11.61	
	Double step	UNFPA		4	\$ 239.43	
	Observation lamp	UNFPA		6	\$ 5,557.07	
	Table for observation	UNFPA		6	\$ 668.34	
	IUD Training Simulator	UNFPA		9	\$ 407.63	
	Fiber chair	UNFPA		5	\$ 295.06	
	Pelvic model	UNFPA		9	\$ 776.62	
	Male condom model	UNFPA		9	\$ 218.40	
Subtotal					\$ 8,232.06	
Transferred to entity - Social Affairs Provincial Services in Gaza						
	Male condom model *	UNFPA		8	\$ 768.36	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Female pelvic organs model *	UNFPA		8	\$ 216.08	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Adult sphygmomanometer*	UNFPA		12	\$ 64.44	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Mechanical timer*	UNFPA		6	\$ 11.61	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Double step *	UNFPA		4	\$ 239.43	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Observation lamp *	UNFPA		5	\$ 5,154.38	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Gynecological observation tables*	UNFPA		6	\$ 668.34	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	IUD Training simulator *	UNFPA		8	\$ 407.63	CAI - Xai-Xai District (Gaza Province)
	Oval meeting table*	UNFPA		1	\$ 213.44	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	4 Seats waiting bench *	UNFPA		1	\$ 219.76	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Bunk *	UNFPA		1	\$ 467.98	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Dresser with drawers *	UNFPA		1	\$ 117.31	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Orthopedic mattress 24cm*	UNFPA		1	\$ 208.70	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Set of blanket + sheet*	UNFPA		1	\$ 64.51	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Electric kettle *	UNFPA		1	\$ 47.43	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Kit for the kitchen *	UNFPA		1	\$ 243.64	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Cabinets with drawers*	UNFPA		1	\$ 203.95	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)
	Hisense 43-inch LED TV*	UNFPA		1	\$ 237.15	CAI - Chongoene District (Gaza Province)

Subtotal			\$ 131,583.91	
Transferred to Entity - Provincial Directorate of Health in Gaza Province				
Containers*	UNFPA	3	\$ 84,116.54	Containers were distributed to three District
TV Hisense 43"	UNFPA	5	\$ 1,794.46	CAI - Xai-Xai (Gaza Province)
Camera fotografica CANOS EOS 4000D*	UNFPA	2	\$ 835.59	CAI - Xai-Xai (Gaza Province)
Cadeira de fibra*	UNFPA	5	\$ 310.80	CAI - Xai-Xai (Gaza Province)
Subtotal			\$ 87,057.39	
Transferred to Entity - Provincial Directorate of Health in Nampula Province				
Containers	UNFPA	3	\$ 92,615.64	Containers were distributed to three District
Cadeiras de Fibra	UNFPA	5	\$ 282.04	
TV Hisense 43 "	UNFPA	6	\$ 1,864.48	
Suporte para TV e cabos	UNFPA	6	\$ 80.49	
Camera fotografica	UNFPA	2	\$ 838.60	
Subtotal			\$ 95,681.25	
Transferred to Entity Ministry of Interior				
HP Laserjet printer	UNFPA	4	\$ 2,129.40	
Black toner	UNFPA	4	\$ 471.81	
Samsung Tab	UNFPA	17	\$ 3,048.78	
Samsung Tab	UNFPA	40	\$ 7,668.71	
APC Back UPS	UNFPA	4	\$ 989.21	
Desktop HP	UNFPA	4	\$ 4,010.55	
Monitor HP	UNFPA	4	\$ 386.02	
Office desk	UNFPA	12	\$ 3,113.18	
Chairs	UNFPA	24	\$ 1,873.82	
Shelves	UNFPA	5	\$ 720.12	
Desktop Computer	UNFPA	3	\$ 5,470.90	
Desktop Monitor	UNFPA	3	\$ 173.37	
UPS	UNFPA	3	\$ 330.86	
Printers	UNFPA	3	\$ 651.49	
Modems*	UNFPA	5	\$ 395.26	
SIM Cards*	UNFPA	5	\$ 1.57	
Toyota Hilux	UNDP	1	\$ 31,068.00	DAFMVV in Tambara (Manica province)
Toyota Hilux	UNDP	1	\$ 31,068.00	Nampula province Delegation
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV in Tambara (Manica province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Tambara (Manica Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV, Chimoio (Manica Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	Crimes against sexual freedom and domestic
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV, Mossurize (Manica province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Mossurize (Manica Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV, Gondola (Manice Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Gondola (Manica Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Xai-Xai (Gaza Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Chongoene (Gaza
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Chicualacuala (Gaza
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Nampula Province
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Chicualacuala (Gaza Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Nampula Province
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Nampula Province
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Mogovolas (Nampula
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Mogovolas (Nampula Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Angoche (Nampula
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	SERNIC, Angoche (Nampula Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	DAFMVV and sections, Moma (Nampula
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	Delegation, Xai-Xai (Gaza Province)
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	Crimes against sexual freedom and domestic
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	Delegation, Nampula Province
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	Delegation
Laptops	UNDP	19	\$ 602.00	GAFMVV, Mogovolas (Nampula Province)
Motorcycle,Honda XL125	UNICEF	4	\$ 31,181.38	
Office desk	UNICEF	42	\$ 12,008.52	
Chairs	UNICEF	42	\$ 10,944.82	
Printer HP, laser jet 400	UNICEF	6	\$ 4,244.69	Police DAFMVV
UPS - protection device	UNICEF	6	\$ 737.70	Police DAFMVV
Desktop Computer HP, core i5 ou i7	UNICEF	6	\$ 5,860.38	Police DAFMVV
Office desk	UNICEF	24	\$ 6,560.40	Police DAFMVV
Shelves/Lockers	UNICEF	24	\$ 4,193.85	Police DAFMVV
Megaphone, 15W Max, (Take 6x"D" cells)	UNICEF	33	\$ 4,160.96	Police DAFMVV
Dignity kits	UNICEF	19	\$ 1,236.75	Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces
Subtotal			\$ 222,595.90	
Transferred to Entity - Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs				
Toyota Hilux	UNDP	1	\$ 31,068.00	Justice Palace, Moma (Nampula Province)
Toyota Hilux	UNDP	1	\$ 31,068.00	Justice Palace, Chongoene (Gaza Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	Justice Palace, Nampula Province
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	Justice Palace, Moma (Nampula Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	Justice Palace, Chongoene (Gaza Province)
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	District court, Chicualacuala (Gaza Province)
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	District Court, Mossurize (Manica Province)
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	District Court, Angoche (Nampula Province)
Desktop Hewlett Packard (HP)	UNDP	1	\$ 602.00	District Court, Moma (Nampula Province)
Subtotal			\$ 72,491.60	
Transferred to Entity - National Investigation Services (SERNIC)				
Motorcyle	UNDP	1	\$ 2,137.40	
Computers	UNDP	26	\$ 64,245.71	This equipment was handed over to SERNIC
Servers	UNDP	2	\$ 18,080.00	Servers acquired at 9.040 each
Computers	UNDP	4	\$ 3,882.00	This equipment was handed over to SERNIC
Computers	UNDP	7	\$ 26,810.00	This equipment was handed over to SERNIC
Subtotal			\$ 115,155.11	
Transferred to Entity - General Attorney Office (PGR)				
Laptops		15	\$ 50,553.79	15 Computers and 11 servers (equipment
Desktops		11	\$ 30,272.00	

Servers		2	\$	7,348.27	2 Servers acquired at 5,500 and 1,848.27
Subtotal			\$	88,174.06	
Subtotal government entities (central, provincial and district levels)				\$1,627,263.08	
Civil Society Organizations					
Transferred to Entity - Coalizão					
Hygiene pads	UNFPA	4270	\$	5,363.00	Distributed to mentors
Subtotal			\$	5,363.00	
Transferred to Entity - FDC					
Hygiene pads	UNFPA	2730	\$	3,452.96	Distributed to mentors
Subtotal			\$	3,452.96	
Transferred to Entity - Girl Child Rights					
Laptop	UN Women	2	\$	1,737.76	Chimoio
Laptop	UN Women	1	\$	868.88	Cabo Delgado
Laptop	UN Women	3	\$	2,606.64	Chimoio
Motorcycle	UN Women	1	\$	4,237.32	Mossurize
Motorcycle	UN Women	1	\$	4,237.32	Tambara
Motorcycle	UN Women	1	\$	4,237.32	Chimoio
Locker	UN Women	2	\$	598.74	Chimoio
Bicycle	UN Women	3	\$	281.99	Tambara
Bicycle	UN Women	2	\$	187.99	Tambara
Bicycle	UN Women	2	\$	187.99	Gondola/Chimoio
Bicycle	UN Women	6	\$	563.98	Gondola/Chimoio
Bicycle	UN Women	8	\$	751.97	Mossurize
Subtotal			\$	20,497.90	
Transferred to Entity - Association Gender Links Mozambique					
D-LINK wi fi ID 78321B6FD28F	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	AGL - Programmes
HUAWEI Wi fi IMEI 867489042858792	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	AGL - Programmes - Maputo
HUAWEI Wi fi IMEI 867489042858701	UN Women	1	\$	126.30	AGL - Admin and Finance
HUAWEI Wi fi IMEI 867489042858883/	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	AGL Maputo
AC GREE 18000 BTU	UN Women	1	\$	786.00	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
AC GREE 12000 BTU	UN Women	1	\$	712.00	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
AC GREE 12000 BTU	UN Women	1	\$	712.00	AGL - Executive Director
Laptop Lenovo Tinkpad SN - PF 28JSMK	UN Women	1	\$	3,680.81	AGL - Admin - Maputo
Laptop Lenovo Tinkpad SN - PF 28JVT8	UN Women	1	\$	3,681.00	AGL - Admin and Finance, Maputo
Laptop Lenovo Tinkpad SN - PF 28JQAM	UN Women	1	\$	3,681.00	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
Laptop HP Elite Book SN - 5CG9419KOG	UN Women	1	\$	3,321.00	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
Laptop HP Mobile workstation SN - CND0214YOX	UN Women	1	\$	3,320.70	AGL - Admin and Finance
Adaptador Multifuncional Docking station USB	UN Women	1	\$	158.00	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Monitor HP 3CQ91629RN (01)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
PC HP CZC0379STC (01)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
Monitor HP 3CQ91629QO(02)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
PC HP CZC0379TJ9 (02)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
Monitor HP 3CQ917360K (03)	UN Women	1	\$	347.47	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
PC HP CZC0379SWY (03)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
Monitor HP 3CQ9162C6F (04)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
PC HP CZC0379SWN (04)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
Monitor HP 3CQ9132C27 (05)	UN Women	1	\$	347.47	AGL - CS Plataform in Manica
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/311942/ 6	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/311779/2	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
Printer Konica Minolta C360i	UN Women	1	\$	1,887.84	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Tv Hisense 70"	UN Women	1	\$	1,887.84	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Conference Camera Logitech	UN Women	1	\$	1,887.84	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Expansion Microphone Logitech REF	UN Women	1	\$	786.73	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Portable Video Conference Kit BCC950 01	UN Women	1	\$	786.73	AGL - Maputo
Portable Video conference kit BCC950 02	UN Women	1	\$	786.73	AGL - Maputo
Portable video conference kit BCC950 03	UN Women	1	\$	37.84	AGL - Maputo
Pojector Wi-Fi Ready	UN Women	1	\$	1,909.56	AGL - Maputo
DELL- EMC Power Edge T140	UN Women	1	\$	645.73	AGL - Maputo
UPS 900 WATT	UN Women	1	\$	720.22	AGL - Maputo, Meeting room
Cabinet (metallic - 900x400x1850 mm)	UN Women	1	\$	268.17	AGL - Programmes, Maputo
Subtotal			\$	39,803.53	
Transferred to Entity - Civil Society Provincial Platform in Gaza - ARREPACHO					
D-LINK wi fi ID 78321B6FD29C/ XAI XAI	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	IP Association Gender Links
D-LINK wi fi ID 78321B6F9AED/ GSDA NAMPULA	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ9162CRH (12)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
PC HP CZC0397T4K (12)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Monitor HP 3CQ91629QG (13)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
PC HP CZC0379T2X (13)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Monitor HP 3CQ91735Z5 (14)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
PC HP CZC0379SST (14)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Monitor HP 3CQ917360M (06)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
PC HP CZC0379T1Z (06)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/299852/3	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/28829/5	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/289812/9	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/310041/8	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X38T(1)	UN Women	1	\$	444.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X471	UN Women	1	\$	445.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X395	UN Women	1	\$	446.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X37J	UN Women	1	\$	447.58	IP GL - CS Plataform Gaza
Subtotal			\$	9,769.00	
Transferred to Entity - Civil Society Provincial Platform in Manica - JOSSOAL					
HUAWEI Wi fi IMEI 867489042858677/ GSDA	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	IP Association Gender Links
D-LINK wi fi ID 78321B6FD2AE/ MANICA	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	IP Association Gender Links

Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/303588/7	UN Women	1	\$	444.58	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/287506/9	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/310047/5	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/299846/5	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/289447/4	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X38P	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X47P	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X388	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X387	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X47R	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Subtotal				\$ 5,638.25	
Transferred to Entity - Civil Society Provincial Platform in Nampula - Todos Contra a Violência (TCV)					
D-LINK wi fi ID 78321B6FD29D/ NAMPULA	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SUB (05)	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ917360M (06)	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379T1Z (06)	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ9162BB6 (07)	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SWX (07)	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ91629PK (08)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SWW (08)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ0020CDQ (09)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SWQ (09)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ9162CD6 (10)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SYC (10)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP Association Gender Links
Monitor HP 3CQ91629PW (11)	UN Women	1	\$	327.47	IP Association Gender Links
PC HP CZC0379SV0 (11)	UN Women	1	\$	947.87	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/311980/6	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/311977/2	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Tablet Samsung REF.357204/61/311967/3	UN Women	1	\$	462.07	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X37Q (01)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X38J (02)	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X393	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X37P	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Printer HP REF.CNB3N7X37F	UN Women	1	\$	443.58	IP Association Gender Links
Subtotal				\$ 10,910.07	
Transferred to Entity - União das Mães da Igreja Anglicana de Moçambique					
Computer	UNDP	1	\$	3,882.00	Based in Maputo
Subtotal				\$ 3,882.00	
Transferred to Entity - Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)					
Portable storage device - Seagate - LTB	UN Women	1	\$	101.20	WLSA has closed all operations and this item is not in good condition
Portable storage device	UN Women	1	\$	138.00	WLSA has closed all operations and this item is not in good condition
Laptop HP 15-da, office	UN Women	1	\$	1,520.50	WLSA has closed all operations and this item is not in good condition
Subtotal				\$ 1,759.70	
Transferred to Entity - Kuvumbana (based in Gaza Province)					
Laptop Asus	UN Women	1	\$	789.46	Xai-Xai
Laptop DELL	UN Women	1	\$	789.46	Xai-Xai
Laptop ICASA	UN Women	1	\$	789.46	Xai-Xai
Camera	UN Women	3	\$	479.62	Xai-Xai
Mobile phone	UN Women	3	\$	347.55	Xai-Xai
Printer and scanner	UN Women	1	\$	545.02	Xai-Xai
Sewing machine	UN Women	5	\$	308.06	Chicualacuala
Projector	UN Women	1	\$	552.92	Xai-Xai
Tripod with screen	UN Women	1	\$	172.20	Xai-Xai
Freezer	UN Women	1	\$	450.24	Chicualacuala
Freezer	UN Women	1	\$	450.24	Inhamissa
Freezer	UN Women	1	\$	450.24	Mahielene
Freezer	UN Women	1	\$	450.24	Chongoene
Electric sewing machines	UN Women	2	\$	813.59	Chicualacuala
Manual sewing machines	UN Women	10	\$	1,571.88	Chicualacuala
Camera Canon EOS 4000D SLI	UN Women	1	\$	1,176.00	Xai-Xai
Dell LapTop Latitude 7490	UN Women	5	\$	8,425.00	Xai-Xai
Table	UN Women	1	\$	1,200.00	Xai-Xai
Desks	UN Women	1	\$	1,261.00	Xai-Xai
Filing cabinets	UN Women	1	\$	1,447.00	Xai-Xai
Round table	UN Women	1	\$	1,261.00	Xai-Xai
Notebook computers	UN Women	3	\$	5,055.00	Xai-Xai
Subtotal				\$ 28,785.17	
Transferred to Entity - ASCHA					
Camera Canon EOS 4000D SLI	UN Women	1	\$	1,176.00	
Subtotal				\$ 1,176.00	
Transferred to Entity - Kutenga					
Camera Canon EOS 4000D SLI	UN Women	1	\$	1,176.00	
Subtotal				\$ 1,176.00	
Transferred to Entity - Muleide					
Camera EACIC	UN Women	3	\$	2,362.00	
Subtotal				\$ 2,362.00	
Transferred to Entity - Livaningo (with activities in Nampula Province)					
Office desk kb 521	UN Women	3	\$	545.02	Nampula Province
Chairs GU 17	UN Women	2	\$	258.29	Nampula Province
Laptop	UN Women	3	\$	2,107.11	Nampula Province
Motorcycle LIFO	UN Women	3	\$	2,085.31	Nampula Province

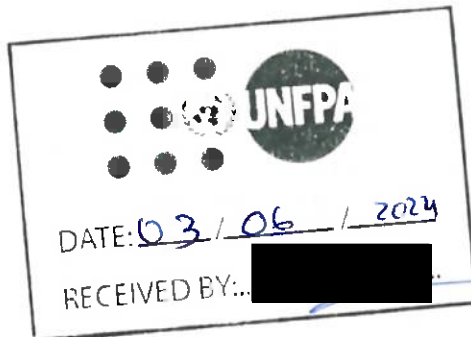
Motorcycle TVS	UN Women	1	\$	1,216.43	Nampula Province
Laptop	UN Women	1	\$	554.50	Nampula Province
Subtotal				6,766.66	
Subtotal-Civil Society				\$141,342.25	
Communit					
T-shirts in blu	UNICEF	2500	\$	14,256.70	11 Districts
Branded flash drives	UNICEF	2150	\$	8,900.32	All SI Districts
Branded teardrop banner canvas	UNICEF	1300	\$	5,933.54	All SI Districts
Subtotal				29,090.56	
Subtotal Community members				\$ 29,090.56	
United Nations Agencies					
Transferred to Entity - UN Women					
Radios VHF	UN Women	2	\$	5,886.50	INGD - Maputo
Subtotal				5,886.50	

Add lines

* Item acquired in Meticals and converted to USD at a rate of 63.25

Total \$1,803,582.39

	Name of representative	Date	Signature
UNFPA	Walter Mendonça-Filho (Rep a.)	29-May-2024	[Redacted]
UN Women	Frankline Okumu (OIC)	29/5/2024	[Redacted]
UNDP	Edo Stork	30/05/2024	[Redacted]
UNICEF	Maria Luisa Fornara	3/06/2024	[Redacted]



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Design: Estúdio .mP Drumond

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